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II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2018/1676

of 15 October 2018

on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Singapore, of the other part

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 23 April 2007, the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate a free trade agreement (FTA) with Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). That authorisation provided for the possibility of bilateral negotiations.
- (2) On 22 December 2009, the Council authorised the Commission to pursue bilateral FTA negotiations with individual ASEAN Member States, starting with Singapore, which were to be conducted in accordance with the existing negotiating directives.
- (3) On 12 September 2011, the Council authorised the Commission to extend the on-going negotiations with Singapore also to cover investment protection.
- (4) The negotiations for an Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Singapore, of the other part (the Agreement) have been concluded and the Agreement should be signed on behalf of the Union, subject to the fulfilment of the procedures required for its conclusion at a later date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The signing on behalf of the Union of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Singapore, of the other part, is hereby authorised, subject to the conclusion of the said Agreement. ⁽¹⁾

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Union.

⁽¹⁾ The text of the Agreement will be published together with the decision on its conclusion.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 15 October 2018.

For the Council
The President
E. KÖSTINGER

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1677

of 5 November 2018

establishing a prohibition of fishing for common sole in areas 7h, 7j and 7k by vessels flying the flag of Belgium

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Quota exhaustion

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2018 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Article 2

Prohibitions

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	19/TQ120
Member State	Belgium
Stock	SOL/7HJK.
Species	Common sole (<i>Solea solea</i>)
Zone	7h, 7j and 7k
Closing date	14.9.2018

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1678
of 5 November 2018
establishing a prohibition of fishing for haddock in areas 7b-k, 8, 9 and 10; Union waters of
CECAF 34.1.1 by vessels flying the flag of Belgium

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Quota exhaustion

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Article 2

Prohibitions

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Article 3

Entry into force

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	20/TQ120
Member State	Belgium
Stock	HAD/7X7A34
Species	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
Zone	7b-k, 8, 9 and 10; Union waters of CECAF 34.1.1
Closing date	14.9.2018

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1679
of 5 November 2018
establishing a prohibition of fishing for Jack mackerel in SPREMO Convention area by vessels flying the flag of Lithuania

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Quota exhaustion

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2018 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Article 2

Prohibitions

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	21/TQ120
Member State	Lithuania
Stock	CJM/SPRFMO
Species	Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)
Zone	SPRFMO Convention Area
Closing date	18.9.2018

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1680
of 5 November 2018
establishing a prohibition of fishing for plaice in areas 7h, 7j and 7k by vessels flying the flag of Belgium

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Quota exhaustion

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2018 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Article 2

Prohibitions

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	22/TQ120
Member State	Belgium
Stock	PLE/7HJK.
Species	Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)
Zone	7h, 7j and 7k
Closing date	19.9.2018

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1681**of 5 November 2018****establishing a prohibition of fishing for Jack mackerel in SPREMO Convention area by vessels flying the flag of the Netherlands**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2018 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	23/TQ120
Member State	The Netherlands
Stock	CJM/SPRFMO
Species	Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)
Zone	SPRFMO Convention Area
Closing date	18.9.2018

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1682**of 5 November 2018****establishing a prohibition of fishing for Jack mackerel in SPRFMO Convention area by vessels flying the flag of Poland**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2018 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	24/TQ120
Member State	Poland
Stock	CJM/SPRFMO
Species	Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)
Zone	SPRFMO Convention Area
Closing date	18.9.2018

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/1683
of 5 November 2018
establishing a prohibition of fishing for Jack mackerel in SPREMO Convention area by vessels flying the flag of Germany

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 ⁽²⁾ lays down quotas for 2018.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2018.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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Article 2

Prohibitions

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Article 3

Entry into force

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127 (OJ L 27, 31.1.2018, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 5 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
João AGUIAR MACHADO
Director-General
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	25/TQ120
Member State	Germany
Stock	CJM/SPRFMO
Species	Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)
Zone	SPRFMO Convention Area
Closing date	20.9.2018

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1684**of 8 November 2018****imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of lever arch mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union ⁽¹⁾ ('the basic Regulation'), and in particular Article 11(2) thereof,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE**1.1. Previous investigations and measures in force**

- (1) By Council Regulation (EC) No 1136/2006 ⁽²⁾, the Council imposed an anti-dumping duty on imports of lever arch mechanisms ('LAM') originating in the People's Republic of China ('PRC') ('the original measures'). The investigation that led to the imposition of the original measures will hereinafter be referred to as 'the original investigation'.
- (2) By Council Implementing Regulation (EC) No 796/2012 ⁽³⁾, the Council, following an expiry review in accordance with Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 ⁽⁴⁾, re-imposed the definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of LAM originating in the PRC (the 'previous expiry review').

1.2. Request for an expiry review

- (3) Following the publication of a notice of impending expiry ⁽⁵⁾ the Commission received a request for review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 (the basic Regulation).
- (4) The request for review was lodged on 30 May 2017 by the Lever Arch Mechanism Manufacturers Association ('the applicant') on behalf of three Union producers representing about 95 % of the total Union production of LAM. The request for review was based on the grounds that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in continuation of dumping and recurrence of injury to the Union industry.

1.3. Initiation

- (5) Having determined, after consulting the Committee established by Article 15(1) of the basic Regulation, that sufficient evidence existed for the initiation of an expiry review, the Commission announced on 1 September 2017, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽⁶⁾ ('Notice of Initiation'), the initiation of an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.

1.4. Review investigation period and period considered

- (6) The investigation of continuation or recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 ('review investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2014 to the end of the review investigation period ('the period considered').

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1136/2006 of 24 July 2006 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of lever arch mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 205, 27.7.2006, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Implementing Regulation (EC) No 796/2012 of 30 August 2012 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of lever arch mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 (OJ L 238, 4.9.2012, p. 5).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51).

⁽⁵⁾ Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures (OJ C 466, 14.12.2016, p. 20).

⁽⁶⁾ Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of lever arch mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ C 290, 1.9.2017, p. 3).

1.5. Interested parties

- (7) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission invited all interested parties to participate in the investigation. In addition, the Commission officially advised the applicant, the other known Union producers, the exporting producers in the PRC, importers/users which were known to be concerned, as well as the authorities of the PRC the initiation of the expiry review.
- (8) All interested parties were invited to make their views known, submit information and provide supporting evidence within the time-limits set out in the Notice of Initiation. Interested parties were also granted the opportunity to request in writing a hearing by the Commission investigation services and/or the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings.

1.5.1. Sampling

- (9) In its Notice of Initiation, the Commission stated that it might sample the interested parties in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

1.5.1.1. Sampling of exporting producers in the PRC

- (10) In view of the apparent large number of exporting producers in the PRC, sampling was envisaged in the Notice of Initiation.
- (11) To decide whether sampling was necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the Commission asked all known exporting producers in the PRC to provide the information specified in the Notice of Initiation. The information requested included production volume and production capacity. In addition, the Commission requested the Mission of the PRC to the European Union to identify and/or contact other exporting producers, if any, that could be interested in participating in the investigation.
- (12) None of the 33 Chinese exporters/producers that were contacted or any other Chinese exporter/producer came forward and provided the information requested.

1.5.1.2. Sampling of Union producers

- (13) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission stated that it had provisionally selected a sample of Union producers. Pursuant to Article 17 of the basic Regulation, the sample was selected on the basis of sales volume of the like product. The sample consisted of three Union producers. The sampled Union producers accounted for more than 75 % of the estimated total production of the Union industry and for more than 75 % of the total sales volume of the Union industry to unrelated customers in the Union during the review investigation period. The Commission invited interested parties to comment on the provisional sample. No comments were received and the provisional sample was thus confirmed. The sample was considered representative for the Union industry.

1.5.1.3. Sampling of unrelated importers

- (14) In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling was necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all unrelated importers were invited to participate in this investigation. Those parties were requested to make themselves known by providing the Commission with the information on their companies requested in Annex II of the Notice of Initiation.
- (15) In addition, 26 importers identified in the review request were contacted by the Commission at initiation stage and were invited to explain their activity and to fill Annex II of the Notice of Initiation.
- (16) None of the importers came forward and made itself known to the Commission.

1.5.2. Questionnaires

- (17) The Commission sent questionnaires to the three sampled Union producers and to three users that were identified in the review request.
- (18) Questionnaires were also sent to 38 producers in potential market economy third countries namely in Cambodia, India, Iran, Japan, Switzerland, Thailand and Ukraine. None of the producers in any of the potential analogue countries provided the Commission with a complete questionnaire reply.

- (19) The three sampled Union producers submitted a questionnaire reply. None of the users provided a questionnaire reply.
- (20) As mentioned in recital (12), none of the Chinese exporting producers cooperated and provided a questionnaire reply.

1.5.3. Verification visits

- (21) The Commission sought and verified all the information deemed necessary for the determination of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury and of the Union interest. Verification visits were carried out at the premises of the following companies:

Union producers:

- IML, Offanengo, Italy
- NIKO, d.o.o., Železniki, Slovenia
- INTERKOV spol. s.r.o., Benešov nad Ploučnici, Czech Republic.

2. PRODUCT UNDER REVIEW AND LIKE PRODUCT

2.1. Product under review

- (22) The product under review is the same as in the original investigation namely, LAM generally used for archiving sheets and other documents in binders or files. These LAM consist of arched sturdy metal elements (normally two) on a back plate and having at least one opening trigger that permits inserting and filing of sheets and other documents originating in the PRC ('product under review'), currently falling within CN code ex 8305 10 00 (TARIC code 8305 10 00 50).

2.2. Like product

- (23) It was considered that the product under review produced in the PRC and exported to the Union and the product produced and sold in the Union by the Union industry have the same basic physical and chemical characteristics, and the same basic uses. They were therefore considered to be like products within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

3. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF DUMPING

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

3.1. Preliminary remarks

- (25) As mentioned in recitals (12) and (20), none of the Chinese exporters/producers cooperated in the investigation. Therefore, the Commission informed the Chinese authorities that due to the absence of cooperation, the Commission might apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation concerning the findings with regard to the PRC. The Commission did not receive any comments or requests for an intervention of the Hearing Officer from the Chinese authorities in this regard.
- (26) Consequently, in accordance with Article 18(1) of the basic Regulation, the findings in relation the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping were based on facts available, in particular publicly available information such as official company websites, information in the request for review, and information obtained from cooperating parties in the course of the review investigation (namely, the applicant and the sampled Union producers).

3.2. Dumping

- (27) For the purpose of establishing normal value, the Notice of Initiation made reference to the use of an analogue country. Alternatively, if there was no cooperation from any appropriate analogue country, the Commission envisaged using the prices actually paid or payable in the Union for the purpose of establishing normal value. Interested parties were invited to comment on the appropriateness of this basis for establishing normal value. No comments were received in this respect.
- (28) As concerns the export price, due to the lack of cooperation from exporting producers in the PRC and unrelated importers in the Union market, the Commission was unable to establish any export sales quantities or prices on a transactional basis. In this respect, the Commission considered alternative means to determine the export price.

- (29) Firstly, it was considered whether Eurostat or other statistical data such as the data reported to the Commission by the Member States in accordance with Article 14(6) of the basic Regulation ('Article 14(6) database'), cross-checked with other available data, could be used as an alternative means to establish export prices. Eurostat was however unsuitable because the import statistics also covered imports other than the product under review. Similarly, the Article 14(6) database did not allow for the possibility to compare export prices with those of the Union industry on a type-per-type basis. Also, the TARIC or the Article 14(6) database record volume of LAM in kilograms while the normal value is based on pieces.
- (30) Secondly, the Commission also considered having recourse to the export prices contained in the request for review. It is recalled that this methodology was used in the previous expiry review mentioned in recital (2) and that it, in principle, also permits a comparison on a type-per-type basis. However, the invoices contained in the request for review were for export prices to other third countries.
- (31) Accordingly, no dumping calculation could be made on the basis of export prices to the Union and it was not possible to establish an affirmative determination of dumping. The investigation therefore focused on the likelihood of a recurrence of dumping.

3.3. Likelihood of recurrence of dumping

- (32) As regards the investigation of the likelihood of recurrence of dumping, the following elements were analysed: the relationship between normal value and export prices to third countries; production capacity, production and spare capacity in the PRC; and the attractiveness of the Union market in relation to imports from the PRC.

3.3.1. Relationship between the normal value and export prices to third countries

- (33) In view of the lack of cooperation from exporting producers in the PRC, normal value was compared to export prices from the PRC to other third countries in accordance with Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation.

3.3.1.1. Basis for determining normal value

- (34) In accordance with Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation normal value had to be determined on the basis of the price or constructed value in an appropriate market economy third country (the analogue country), or the price of exports from the analogue country to other countries, including the Union. Where those methodologies are not available, normal value can also be determined on any other reasonable basis, including the price actually paid or payable in the Union for the like product, duly adjusted if necessary to include a reasonable profit margin.
- (35) The request for review by the Union industry cited a number of producers in market economy countries other than the Union (namely, India, Iran and Thailand).
- (36) In the Notice of Initiation the Commission envisaged to seek cooperation from India, Thailand and Iran. Furthermore, the Notice of Initiation specified that if there was no cooperation from producers in market economy countries other than the Union, the Commission envisaged using the prices actually paid or payable in the Union as the basis for determining the normal value. Indeed, the prices actually paid or payable in the Union were the basis used to determine normal value in the original investigation and in the previous expiry review referred to in recital (2).
- (37) As mentioned in recital (18), following initiation, producers were duly contacted by the Commission as well as other potential producers in other countries that could be identified from publicly available sources.
- (38) One Iranian producer of LAM indicated its willingness to cooperate but provided only a partial reply to the questionnaire. Despite the requests from the Commission this producer did not provide any further information. The information provided by this producer was vastly incomplete and/or inconsistent and thus could not be used as the basis for the calculation of the normal value.
- (39) No other producer in any of the other potential analogue countries contacted by the Commission cooperated.
- (40) In that context, the Commission was left with no other alternative than to rely on the prices actually paid or payable in the Union as the basis to determine normal value.
- (41) No interested party commented on the appropriateness of that basis for determining normal value.

3.3.1.2. Normal value

- (42) Pursuant to Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation and as explained in recitals (34) to, (41) normal value was established using the price actually paid or payable in the Union for the like product which were found to be in the ordinary course of trade.
- (43) As a result, normal value was established as the weighted average domestic sales price to unrelated customers of the sampled Union producers.
- (44) It was first established whether the domestic sales of the like product to independent customers of the sampled Union producers were representative in accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation, i.e. whether the total volume of such sales represented at least 5 % of the total sales volume of the product concerned exported to the Union. Given the lack of cooperation from exporting producers in the PRC, information in relation to the total sales volume exported to the Union had to be determined according to facts available. As mentioned in recital (29), Eurostat and other statistics were considered unsuitable for the purposes of establishing a continuance of dumping. However, they can be used to indicate the level of imports of the product concerned into the Union. On this basis, the domestic sales of the sampled Union producers were considered to be overall sufficiently representative during the review investigation period while taking account of the confidentiality of the data as explained in recital (63). In view of the lack of cooperation from exporters in the PRC, it was not possible to analyse representativity on a type-per-type basis.
- (45) The Commission subsequently examined whether the domestic sales of each sampled Union producer could be considered as having been made in the ordinary course of trade, i.e. whether for each sampled Union producer the average sales prices were equal or above the average costs of production and therefore profitable.
- (46) Therefore, it was established that sales of the Union producers were on average profitable and normal value was consequently determined on the basis of the weighted average sales prices of all sales of LAM made by the sampled Union producers on the Union market during the review investigation period.

3.3.1.3. Export price

- (47) In the absence of cooperation from exporting producers, the Commission concluded that the information on the export prices from the PRC to third countries contained in the request for review was the most appropriate basis for the calculation of the export price of the product concerned to the Union.

3.3.1.4. Comparison

- (48) The comparison between the weighted average normal value and the weighted average export price was made on an ex-works basis. In this regard, adjustments were made to the normal value and to the export price for differences in domestic freight and ocean freight costs under Article 2(10)(e) of the basic Regulation based on the elements contained in the request for review. That comparison showed that the export price to third countries in the request for review was between 22,1 % and 32,2 % lower than the normal value. This indicates that prices to the Union will be very likely dumped should the anti-dumping measures be repealed.

3.4. Development of imports should the anti-dumping measures be repealed

3.4.1. Production capacity and spare capacity in the PRC

- (49) Since no cooperation from exporting producers was forthcoming, the following conclusions rely mainly on the information contained in the request for review, information provided by the Union industry in the course of the investigation, cross-checked where possible against publicly available information.
- (50) On this basis, it was found that the PRC production capacity of LAM is estimated to be within a range of 600 million and 850 million pieces; which is similar to production capacity estimated in the previous expiry review ⁽¹⁾ investigation (600 to 700 million pieces).
- (51) In addition, as already established in the previous expiry review ⁽²⁾, given the nature of the manufacturing process in the PRC (mainly labour), the production capacity in the PRC for LAM can be easily increased, inter alia, through the employment of additional workforce with only limited investment in equipment.

⁽¹⁾ Recital (40) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 796/2012.

⁽²⁾ Recital (41) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 796/2012.

- (52) Therefore, production capacity in the PRC is around 240 % to 340 % higher than the Union consumption during the review investigation period and significantly more than the Union production during that same period.
- (53) In the request for review, production of LAM in the PRC was estimated at approximately 350 million pieces and therefore the conservative estimate of spare capacity to be in excess of 260 million pieces. This spare capacity corresponds roughly to the entire Union consumption during the review investigation period.
- (54) Consequently, it can reasonably be concluded that substantial spare capacity exists in the PRC. As explained in recitals (49) to (53), there is a strong likelihood that such spare capacity would be directed towards the Union market should the anti-dumping measures be repealed.

3.4.2. *Attractiveness of the Union market*

- (55) Despite the declining consumption of LAM in the Union market, the Union demand for LAM remains substantial and accounts for around 45 % of the world market. The Union market remains the largest worldwide market for LAM.
- (56) There is only a limited number of other markets where LAM is used. Furthermore, those markets have a much lower size than the Union market and, therefore, they would not be able to absorb the large excess PRC capacity. In addition, based on the information available, LAM consumption in the PRC is very low and not expected to increase in any significant way.
- (57) As described in recital (48), a comparison between the export prices from the PRC to third countries with prices in the Union market showed that the prevailing prices were generally higher in the Union market. This fact makes the Union market more attractive for such low-priced imports as they can generate more profits.
- (58) Therefore, it was concluded that the Union market would be an attractive market for Chinese exports, should the anti-dumping measures be repealed.
- (59) Given these considerations, if the measures were repealed, it is likely that exports of the product under review from the PRC would be directed to the Union market in significant quantities. As demonstrated in recitals (34) to (48), those imports would in all likelihood be made at dumped prices.

3.4.3. *Conclusion*

- (60) Given the important overcapacity in China, the limited size of the Chinese domestic market, and the attractiveness of the Union market, it was concluded that Chinese imports of the product under review to the Union would increase in significant quantities should anti-dumping measures be allowed to lapse. The Commission found in addition that those imports would likely be made at dumped prices. There is therefore a strong likelihood of recurrence of dumping.

4. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF INJURY

4.1. **Definition of the Union industry and Union production**

- (61) LAM was manufactured in the Union by six known producers during the period considered. Three of those producers are represented by the applicant. Those six Union producers constitute the 'Union industry' within the meaning of Articles 4(1) and 5(4) of the basic Regulation. The three Union producers, represented by the applicant, were sampled, as described in recitals (13) to (21). The sample accounts for more than 75 % of the total Union production and sales volume as described in recital (13).
- (62) One of the non-sampled producers, Mi.me.ca. Srl, Italy, was declared bankrupt ⁽¹⁾ during the review investigation period in January 2017. Two other non-sampled Union producers, EJA International, Netherlands and Technosteel, Italy, ceased to produce LAM after the period considered in 2018.
- (63) Considering that from the three sampled companies two are related, data used for the injury analysis is provided in indexed form in this Regulation, so as to preserve confidentiality of business-sensitive information pursuant to Article 19 of the basic Regulation.
- (64) The total Union production during the review investigation period was established to be within the range of 270 and 330 million pieces on the basis of the evidence provided in the request for review, additional data provided by the applicant, and the questionnaire replies of the sampled Union producers.

⁽¹⁾ <http://www.portalecreditori.it/procedura?id=6rKz4dlB2Y>; accessed 16 August 2018.

- (65) The Commission estimated the volume of imports of the product under review from the PRC on the basis of the data from Article 14(6) database during the period considered, by applying a conversion factor to the total volumes in kilograms. The Commission also used that conversion factor in the previous expiry review, to translate the statistics on imports (set out in kilograms) into pieces, by pegging conversion against the average weight of the most representative type.
- (66) The applicant proposed that another conversion factor be used, which was slightly lower than the one used in the previous expiry review. The Commission dismissed that suggestion on the basis that no evidence was furnished pointing in direction of a change of the import trends and/or Union consumption. Accordingly, the Commission kept the conversion factor used in the previous expiry review.

4.2. Union consumption

- (67) Union consumption was established on the basis of sales volume of the Union industry in the Union market and the volume of imports from third countries into the Union based on the data reported to the Commission by the Member States in accordance with the Article 14(6) database.
- (68) Sales volume of the Union industry on the Union market was based on information provided by the Union producers at pre-initiation stage and the verified information provided by the three sampled Union producers in their replies to the questionnaire.
- (69) As indicated in recital (63), confidential data from the three sampled companies cannot be disclosed in the following tables. Therefore, where necessary, indexes were used to show the trends during the period considered.

Table 1

Union Consumption

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
<i>Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	91	93	89

Source: Information provided by the Union producers at pre-initiation stage, Article 14(6) database, verified questionnaire replies from the Union producers.

- (70) As shown in Table 1, Union consumption declined by 11 % during the period considered which is explained by the continuous digitalisation of the office management and electronic filing which led to less paper copy filing and consequently declining consumption of the product under review.

4.3. Imports from the PRC

4.3.1. Volume and market share of the imports from the PRC

- (71) The Commission established the volume of imports from the PRC on the basis of the data from the Article 14(6) database during the period considered, as indicated in recital (67).

On that basis, imports into the Union from the PRC and its market share developed as shown in Table 2:

Table 2

LAM Import Volume from PRC and PRC Market Share

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
<i>Imports from PRC Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	55	15	0,13
Market share PRC imports of Union market	5,6 %	3,2 %	0,9 %	0,0 %

Source: Information provided by the Union producers at pre-initiation stage, Article 14(6) database, verified questionnaire replies from the Union producers.

- (72) During the period considered, the import volume of LAM from the PRC dropped considerably year to year to reach an insignificant level by the end of the review investigation period. In 2015, imports for LAM from China dropped by 45 % and the following year by more than 70 %. Finally in the review investigation period, the volume of imports was reduced to only a few thousand pieces.
- (73) Consequently the market share of the PRC also dropped significantly over the period considered. It decreased from 5,6 % in 2014 to almost 0 % at the end of the review investigation period.

4.3.2. Trend in prices of the imports from the PRC and price undercutting

- (74) Due to the lack of cooperation of the Chinese exporting producers and lack of alternative sources, it was not possible to establish an accurate import price. This is because, as explained in recital (29), statistics were considered unsuitable in so far as one of the sources also covered imports other than the product concerned and the other source did not allow for the possibility to compare export prices with those of the Union industry on a type-per-type basis.
- (75) Nevertheless, it was considered that import prices recorded in the Article 14(6) data base were suitable to identify the overall trend in import prices from the PRC. The trend in import prices into the Union from the PRC developed as shown in Table 3:

Table 3

Average Price of LAM Imports from the PRC

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
<i>Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	113	109	157

Source: Article 14(6) database.

- (76) As shown in Table 3, import prices increased by 13 % in 2015 and decreased by 3,5 % in 2016. The price level increased by 46 % during the review investigation period. However, this overall trend should be assessed against the very small import quantity during the review investigation period, which cannot be considered representative of the price levels in the absence of measures.
- (77) Due to the lack of cooperation from the Chinese exporting producers and the lack of alternative sources of information, no undercutting margin during the review investigation period could be calculated.

4.4. Imports from third countries other than the PRC

- (78) The imports of LAM from third countries other than the PRC were mainly from India. There were also small import quantities from Egypt, Israel, Japan, Serbia Switzerland, Taiwan, Ukraine and the USA.
- (79) The aggregated volume of imports into the Union as well as the market share and the price trends for imports of LAM from the other third countries are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Imports from third countries other than the PRC

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
<i>Imports Index, (2014 = 100)</i>	100	121	122	149
Market share	3,8 %	5,0 %	5,0 %	6,3 %
<i>Average price, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	140	165	148

Source: Information provided by the Union producers at pre-initiation stage, Article 14(6) database, verified questionnaire replies from the Union producers.

- (80) Overall, import volume from the other third countries increased considerably over the period considered by 49 %.

- (81) Since the total Union consumption decreased over the period considered, this increase translated in an increase of their market share over the same period from 3,8 % in 2014 to 6,3 % during the review investigation period.
- (82) As explained in recital (29), available statistical data were not suitable to establish export prices to the Union. Therefore, as for imports of LAM from the PRC, only import price trends could be established for imports from other third countries. During the period considered, the average price of the product imported from other third countries increased continuously. The sharpest increase was in 2015 when prices increased by 40 %. In 2016, the prices further increased by 17,5 %, while they decreased again by 10,3 % during the review investigation period. Overall, the prices increased by 48 % during the period considered.

4.5. Economic situation of the Union industry

4.5.1. General remarks

- (83) In accordance with Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined all relevant economic factors and indices having a bearing on the state of the Union industry during the period considered.
- (84) For the injury determination, the Commission distinguished between macroeconomic and microeconomic injury indicators. The Commission assessed macroeconomic indicators relating to the whole Union industry on the basis of data obtained from the applicant, cross-checked with the information provided by a number of Union producers at pre-initiation stage and the verified questionnaire replies of the sampled Union producers. The Commission assessed the microeconomic indicators on the basis of data contained in the questionnaire replies from the sampled Union producers, which were verified. Both sets of data were found representative of the economic situation of the Union industry. It is to be noted that, as set out in recital (61), the sampled Union producers represented a major proportion of the Union production.
- (85) The macroeconomic indicators are: production, production capacity, capacity utilisation, sales volume, market share, growth, employment, productivity and magnitude of the dumping margin.
- (86) The microeconomic indicators are: average unit prices, average unit cost, labour costs, inventories, profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments, and ability to raise capital.
- (87) As mentioned in recital (63), considering that two of the three sampled companies are related, data is provided in Table 5 in indexed form so as to preserve confidentiality of business-sensitive information pursuant to Article 19 of the basic Regulation.

4.5.2. Macroeconomic indicators

4.5.2.1. Union production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

- (88) Table 5 sets out the total Union production, production capacity and capacity utilisation over the period considered:

Table 5

LAM Union Production, Production Capacity and Capacity Utilisation

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
<i>Production, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	97	102	102
<i>Production capacity, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	100	100	100
<i>Capacity utilisation, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	97	102	102

Source: Applicant, information at pre-initiation stage and verified questionnaire replies.

- (89) The total Union production volume increased only slightly during the period considered and reached a 2 % higher level during the review investigation period.
- (90) The Union's production capacity remained stable during the period considered.

- (91) Consequently, the Union's capacity utilisation rate followed the trend of the production volume during the period considered. Overall, the capacity utilisation rate increased by 2 % during the period considered, following the 2 % increase of production volume.

4.5.2.2. Union sales volume and market share

- (92) The Union industry's sales volume and market share developed over the period considered as shown in Table 6:

Table 6

LAM Union Sales Volume and Market Share of Union industry

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
Sales volume, Index (2014 = 100)	100	91	95	91
Market share	91,9 %	92,3 %	94,3 %	93,6 %
Index (2014 = 100)	100	100	103	102

Source: Applicant, information at pre-initiation stage and verified questionnaire replies.

- (93) While the production volume of Union producers remained relatively stable as indicated in Table 5, the sales volume of the Union producers on the Union market decreased by 9 % during the period considered. However, the market share of the Union industry increased by 2 %, mainly due to the declining Union consumption and the decrease in imports from the PRC.

4.5.2.3. Growth

- (94) During the period considered the production of the Union industry increased by 2 % while, as mentioned in recitals (70) and (93), Union consumption decreased by 11 % and sales volume of the Union industry on the Union market decreased by 9 %. This increase in production is explained by the increase of export sales of the Union producers.

4.5.2.4. Employment and productivity

- (95) Employment and productivity developed as follows over the period considered:

Table 7

Employment and Productivity in Union LAM Industry

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
Number of employees Index (2014 = 100)	100	97	99	102
Productivity, Index (2014 = 100)	100	101	103	100

Source: Applicant, information at pre-initiation stage and verified questionnaire replies.

- (96) The number of employees in the Union industry increased slightly over the period considered by 2 % and the productivity remained stable.

4.5.2.5. Magnitude of the dumping margin and recovery from past dumping

- (97) As explained in recital (31), it was not possible to establish an affirmative determination of dumping. The investigation therefore focused on the likelihood of a recurrence of dumping should the anti-dumping measures be repealed.
- (98) In the previous expiry review the Union industry showed signs of recovery from the effects of past dumping. During the period considered of the current investigation, the recovery process continued as demonstrated by a favourable trend for the Union industry of the main injury indicators. Furthermore, a lower demand on the Union market, causing consumption to decline by 11 % during the period considered (see Table 1), was compensated by an increase of export sales as mentioned in recital (94).

4.5.3. Microeconomic indicators

4.5.3.1. Prices and factors affecting prices

- (99) The average sales prices of the Union industry to unrelated customers in the Union developed as follows over the period considered:

Table 8

Union Average Sales Prices and Unit Costs

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
Average unit selling price in the Union, Index (2014 = 100)	100	97	96	95
Unit cost of production in the Union, Index (2014 = 100)	100	97	93	96

Source: Verified questionnaire replies.

- (100) The Union industry's average unit sales price to unrelated customers in the Union decreased by 5 % over the period considered.
- (101) Over the same period, the average unit cost of production decreased by 4 %.

4.5.3.2. Labour costs

- (102) The average labour costs of the Union producers developed over the period considered as shown in Table 9:

Table 9

Average Labour Costs per Employee in Union LAM Industry

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
Average labour costs per employee, Index (2014 = 100)	100	99	102	104

Source: Verified questionnaire replies.

- (103) Overall, the average labour costs of the Union industry increased by 4 % during the period considered.

4.5.3.3. Inventories

- (104) Stock levels of the Union producers developed over the period considered as shown in Table 10:

Table 10

Inventories of LAM in Union Industry

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
Closing stocks, Index (2014 = 100)	100	109	111	185
Closing stocks as a percentage of production	7,4 %	8,3 %	8,1 %	13,5 %
Index (2014 = 100)	100	112	108	182

Source: Verified questionnaire replies.

- (105) The level of inventories increased by 8 % until 2016 and by 82 % over the period considered. This sharp increase of stocks at the end of the period considered was explained by the Union industry as a seasonal sales effect which only occurred due to the fact that the review investigation period ends in July because the peak of the sales for LAM traditionally take place in December while production is stable throughout the year.

4.5.3.4. Profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments and ability to raise capital

- (106) Profitability, cash flow, investments and return on investments of the Union industry developed as follows over the period considered:

Table 11

Profitability, Cash Flow, Investments and Return on Investment

	2014	2015	2016	RIP
<i>Profitability of total sales in the Union to unrelated customers, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	105	134	90
<i>Cash flow, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	107	120	42
<i>Investment, Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	87	91	103
Return on investment	42 %	47 %	63 %	36 %
<i>Index (2014 = 100)</i>	100	113	151	87

Source: Verified questionnaire replies.

- (107) Profitability of the Union industry increased over the first two years by 34 % and declined sharply during the review investigation period. Overall it decreased by 10 % during the period considered, but it remained above the target profit of 5 % as established in the previous expiry review.
- (108) It increased from 2014 to 2016 by 20 % and declined sharply during the review investigation period. Overall it decreased by 58 % during the period considered.
- (109) The investments of the Union industry in the production of the like product decrease by 13 % in 2015, then slightly increased again by 4 % in 2016 and increased further by 12 % during the review investigation period. Resulting in a modest 3 % increase over the period considered.
- (110) The return on investment measures the gain or loss generated on an investment relative to the amount of money invested. During the period considered it started at 42 % and increased by 51 % after two years in 2016. However, during the review investigation period the return on investment decreased to a level lower than at the beginning of the period considered, but still remained at 36 %.

4.5.4. Conclusion on injury

- (111) The investigation showed that during the period considered, due to the anti-dumping duties in place, the Union industry was able to continue to recover from the injury previously suffered. Injury indicators like production, capacity utilisation and market share all showed positive trends and profitability remained the whole period above the target profit. This enabled the Union industry to invest in productivity increasing measures, to reduce the unit cost of production while average labour costs increased.
- (112) LAM imports from the PRC during the period considered only had a limited impact on the Union industry's situation. Due to the measures in force, their market share was low throughout the whole period. Nevertheless, Chinese LAM imports remained present in the Union market, except during the review investigation period, indicating a continued interest.
- (113) The Commission thus concludes that the Union Industry has benefitted from the anti-dumping measures in place, as it continued to recover from the effect of past injurious dumping.

4.6. Likelihood of recurrence of injury

4.6.1. Preliminary remarks

- (114) As mentioned in recital (31), it was not possible to establish an affirmative determination of dumping. It was however established that there was a likelihood of recurrence of dumping should the anti-dumping measures be allowed to lapse (see recital (60)).

- (115) In accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the Commission therefore examined whether material injury would recur should measures against the PRC be allowed to lapse.
- (116) To establish the likelihood of recurrence of injury, the following elements were analysed: (i) the production capacity and spare capacity available in the PRC, (ii) possible price levels of Chinese imports should measures be allowed to lapse, (iii) the behaviour of Chinese exporting producers in other third countries, (iv) the attractiveness of the Union market and (v) the impact of Chinese imports on the situation of the Union industry should measures be allowed to lapse.

4.6.1.1. Production capacity and spare capacity available in the PRC

- (117) As explained in recitals (52) and (53), producers in the PRC have significant production capacity in China and, as a result, spare capacity which largely exceeds the total Union consumption during the review investigation period.
- (118) In addition, there were no elements found that could indicate any significant increase of domestic demand of LAM in the PRC or in any other third country market in the near future. Considering the decline of the Union LAM consumption during the period considered, the Commission concluded that domestic demand in China or in other third country markets could not absorb the available spare capacity.

4.6.1.2. Possible price levels of Chinese imports

- (119) As mentioned in recital (47) there was no cooperation from exporting producers in China. For this reason, the most appropriate basis for possible price levels of Chinese imports was found to be the export prices from the PRC to third countries contained in the request for review.
- (120) The price levels of these exports were also considered to be a reasonable estimate for possible future price levels to the Union if measures were allowed to lapse.
- (121) As explained in recitals (42) and (48), the Chinese export prices to third countries were between 22,1 % and 32,2 % lower than the prices of the Union industry during the review investigation period. Likewise, undercutting margins were found to be between 8,9 % and 17,8 %.
- (122) On this basis, it is concluded that imports from China will very likely exert high price pressure on the Union industry, should the anti-dumping measures be repealed.

4.6.1.3. Attractiveness of the Union market

- (123) As mentioned in recitals (55) to (57), the Union market is the largest single market for LAM and additionally, the prices are attractive for Chinese producers. There are no other major export markets to absorb the Chinese excess capacity because LAM are only used in a limited number of markets. Those reasons are a high incentive for Chinese exporting producers to divert their exports to the Union where they would achieve higher prices, while still being able to significantly undercut the Union industry sales price. In addition, they would have an incentive to export at least part of their spare capacities at low prices to the Union market.
- (124) It is therefore concluded that the exporting producers in the PRC have the potential and incentive to substantially raise the volume of their exports of LAM to the Union at dumped prices and substantially undercutting the prices of the Union industry, should the anti-dumping measures be allowed to lapse.

4.6.2. Impact on the Union industry

- (125) An increase of low priced imports would create significant price pressure on the Union market which is price sensitive. The Union industry, under the scenario that it keeps the current price level, will not be able to maintain their sales volume and market share against the low priced imports from China. It is highly likely that the Chinese market share would increase rapidly if the measures were allowed to lapse. This would be most likely at the expense of the Union industry. Losing sales volume would lead to a lower utilisation rate and an increase in the average cost of production. This would lead to a deterioration of the financial situation of the Union industry and to a decrease of its profitability which, while being above the target profit throughout the period considered had decreased between 2016 and the review investigation period by more than 40 %. Under this scenario, any increase in cost would lead the profitability to fall below the target profit in the short term which would remove the past recovery efforts made by the Union industry which up to now has been able to maintain the required level of investments to remain competitive.

- (126) However, should the Union industry decide to lower its price levels in an attempt to keep its sales volume and market share the deterioration of its financial situation would occur almost immediately. Indeed, if the Union industry would have to lower its sales prices on the Union market by 8,9 %, the lower range of the undercutting found (see recital (121)) in order to match the prices of the incoming Chinese products, they would immediately become loss making.
- (127) Also under this scenario, the expiry of the measures is likely to have a direct negative impact on the Union industry, because it would directly lead to a loss making situation. In the mid-term, this would not be sustainable and lead to closures of the production sites and eventually to the disappearance of the Union industry. It has to be noted that already during the period considered, the number of Union producers has decreased from six to three.
- (128) Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a strong likelihood that the expiry of the existing measures would lead to a recurrence of injury from Chinese imports of LAM and that the economic situation of the Union industry would likely deteriorate and lead to material injury.
- (129) The fact that Chinese LAM imports are currently entering the Union market in much lower numbers than before the imposition of measures shows that the current anti-dumping duties successfully re-established undistorted competitive conditions between Chinese exporters of the product under review and the Union industry. However, as set out in recital (128) and (130), the Commission concluded that there is a strong likelihood that the expiry of the measures would lead to recurrence of injury.

4.6.3. Conclusion

- (130) The Commission concludes that a repeal of the measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of Chinese dumped LAM imports at prices undercutting the Union industry prices and resulting in re-establishing the injurious situation suffered by the Union industry at the time when measures were first implemented. As a consequence, the viability of the Union industry would be at serious risk.

5. UNION INTEREST

- (131) In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether maintaining the existing anti-dumping measures would be against the interest of the Union as a whole. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of all interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers and users.
- (132) All interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known pursuant to Article 21(2) of the basic Regulation.
- (133) It should be recalled that, in the previous expiry review, the adoption of measures was considered not to be against the interest of the Union. Furthermore, the fact that this investigation is an expiry review, thus analysing a situation in which anti-dumping measures have already been in place, allows the assessment of any undue negative impact on the parties concerned by the current anti-dumping measures.
- (134) On that basis, it was examined whether, despite the conclusions on the likelihood of a recurrence of dumping and recurrence of injury, compelling reasons existed which would lead to the conclusion that it is not in the Union interest to maintain measures in this particular case.

5.1. Interest of the Union industry

- (135) The investigation has shown that should the measures expire, this would likely have a significant negative effect on the Union industry. This would shortly lead to a decrease in profitability and even in a loss making situation of Union industry, having also a negative impact on other injury factors such as production volume, utilisation rates, investments and employment. In the longer term, such situation will not be viable, forcing the Union producers to close their operations in the Union market.
- (136) In the past, the Union industry proved to be a viable industry with positive economic and financial results. In the virtual absence of dumped imports from China, it managed to remain profitable with profit margin exceeding the target profit.
- (137) Therefore, maintaining the anti-dumping measures in force is in the interest of the Union industry.

5.2. Interest of importers

- (138) As indicated in recital (16) no importer cooperated in this investigation nor provided the requested information. It is recalled that in the previous investigations it was found that the impact of the imposition of measures on importers would not be significant. In the absence of evidence suggesting otherwise, it can accordingly be confirmed that the measures currently in force had no substantial negative effect on their financial situation and that the continuation of the measures would not unduly affect importers.

5.3. Interest of users

- (139) LAM importers are usually also LAM users, since they import it to produce lever arch files. As mentioned in recital (15), 26 known importers/users were contacted at initiation, but none replied to the sampling form or came forward with comments.
- (140) The previous investigations established that the cost of LAM in the retail price of lever arch files only represented a very small percentage and therefore the impact of the duties (if any) was not considered significant.
- (141) Moreover, the investigation has shown that it is likely that without any measures against dumped imports the Union industry would lose most of its market presence and in the longer run could even disappear. This would certainly lead to the dependence of lever arch files producers on imports and to a significant reduction of competition on the Union market.
- (142) On this basis, it can be concluded that the measures on LAM are not against the overall Union interest.

5.4. Conclusion on Union interest

- (143) Therefore, the Commission concludes that there are no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of LAM originating in the PRC.

6. ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

6.1. Measures

- (144) All interested 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 on imports of LAM originating in the PRC. They were also granted a period to make representations subsequent to this disclosure. No comments were received.
- (145) In view of the recent case-law of the Court of Justice ⁽¹⁾ it is appropriate to provide for the rate of default interest to be paid in case of reimbursement of definitive duties, because the relevant provisions in force concerning customs duties do not provide for such an interest rate, and the application of national rules would lead to undue distortions between economic operators depending on which Member State is chosen for customs clearance.
- (146) The Committee established by Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 did not deliver an opinion on the measures provided for in this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of lever arch mechanisms, currently falling within CN code ex 8305 10 00 (TARIC codes 8305 10 00 50) 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:

Manufacturer	Anti- dumping duty	TARIC additional code
DongGuan Humen Nanzha World Wide Stationery Mfg. Co., Ltd,	27,1 %	A729
All other companies	47,4 %	A999

⁽¹⁾ Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 18 January 2017, C-365/15, Wortmann v Hauptzollamt Bielefeld, EU:C:2017:19, paragraphs 35 to 39.

Article 2

1. Unless otherwise specified, the relevant provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.
2. The default interest to be paid in case of reimbursement that gives rise to a right to payment of default interest shall be the rate applied by the European Central Bank to its principal refinancing operations, as published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*, in force on the first calendar day of the month in which the deadline falls, increased by one percentage point.

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, 8 November 2018.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1685**of 8 November 2018****on uniform conditions for the transmission of time series for the new regional breakdown pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 provides the legal framework for the regional classification in order to enable the collection, compilation and dissemination of harmonised regional statistics in the Union.
- (2) The Commission has amended the common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) by Regulation (EU) 2016/2066 ⁽²⁾ with effect from 1 January 2018.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Member States shall transmit to the Commission the time series for the new regional breakdown in accordance with the Annex.

*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, 8 November 2018.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1 as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2391 (OJ L 350, 29.12.2017, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2066 of 21 November 2016 amending the annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 322, 29.11.2016, p. 1).

ANNEX

Required starting year by statistical domain

Domain	NUTS level 2	NUTS level 3
Agriculture	2013	
Demography — population, live births, deaths	1990 ⁽¹⁾	1990 ⁽¹⁾
Labour market — employment, unemployment	2013	2013 ⁽²⁾
Education	2013	
Environment — waste treatment facilities	2014	
Health — causes of death	1997 ⁽³⁾	
Health — infrastructure	1996 ⁽²⁾	
Health — patients	2003 ⁽²⁾	
Information society	2013 ⁽²⁾	
Regional economic accounts: Household accounts	2000	
Regional economic accounts — Regional accounts	2000	2000
Science and technology — R & D expenditure and staff	2015	
Tourism	2015	

⁽¹⁾ Transmission is not mandatory for reference years 1990 to 2012.

⁽²⁾ The transmission is not mandatory.

⁽³⁾ Transmission is not mandatory for reference years 1997 to 2011.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1686**of 8 November 2018****on the minimum selling price for skimmed milk powder for the 27th partial invitation to tender within the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2080**

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) 2016/1240 of 18 May 2016 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to public intervention and aid for private storage ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 32 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2080 ⁽³⁾ has opened the sale of skimmed milk powder by a tendering procedure.
- (2) In the light of the tenders received for the 27th partial invitation to tender, a minimum selling price should be fixed.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Common Organisation of the Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 27th partial invitation to tender for the selling of skimmed milk powder within the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2080, in respect of which the period during which tenders were to be submitted ended on 6 November 2018, the minimum selling price shall be 125,10 EUR/100 kg.

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, 8 November 2018.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General*

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 206, 30.7.2016, p. 71.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2080 of 25 November 2016 opening the sale of skimmed milk powder by a tendering procedure (OJ L 321, 29.11.2016, p. 45).

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/1687

of 7 November 2018

amending Decision 2007/25/EC as regards certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza and movements of pet birds accompanying their owners into the Community, as regards its period of application

(notified under document C(2018) 7240)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 2007/25/EC ⁽²⁾ lays down certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and movements of pet birds accompanying their owners into the Union. It was adopted in response to outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N1, with a view to protecting animal and human health in the Union. It applies until 31 December 2018.
- (2) Outbreaks of HPAI of different H5 subtypes and more rarely of subtype H7 continue to occur worldwide in poultry and other captive birds. HPAI has become endemic in several third countries and has reached other third countries for the first time. The threat of the introduction of the HPAI virus into the Union via movements of pet birds from third countries persists and therefore the risk mitigation measures laid down in Decision 2007/25/EC should be maintained.
- (3) In addition, a number of delegated acts that will lay down rules concerning the entry into the Union of poultry and other captive birds are currently being prepared under the framework of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾. The rules laid down in those delegated acts will determine the approach to be adopted concerning certain risks relating to diseases affecting poultry and other captive birds, as well as the animal health guarantees required for birds kept as pets. The rules laid down in those delegated acts will also take account of the recommendations of the Scientific Opinion on avian influenza adopted by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) on 14 September 2017 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (4) In view of the global epidemiological situation as regards HPAI, and pending the adoption of the delegated acts concerning the entry into the Union of poultry and other captive birds, it is necessary to prolong the period of application of Decision 2007/25/EC until 31 December 2019.
- (5) Decision 2007/25/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2007/25/EC of 22 December 2006 as regards certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza and movements of pet birds accompanying their owners into the Community (OJ L 8, 13.1.2007, p. 29).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ EFSA Journal 2017;15(10):4991.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Article 6 of Decision 2007/25/EC, the date '31 December 2018' is replaced by '31 December 2019'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 November 2018.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/1688**of 7 November 2018****granting derogations to Slovakia as regards the provision of statistics pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics***(notified under document C(2018) 7304)***(Only the Slovak 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 Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 5(4) and 10(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) A request has been submitted by Slovakia for obtaining derogations from the obligation to transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) the national statistics referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008. That request concerned the provision of statistics on the renewable portion of industrial waste and ambient heat.
- (2) The information provided by Slovakia justifies that the collection of such statistics would lead to an excessive burden on respondents in that Member State, namely because it is necessary to adjust the new classifications and develop a new methodology in their national statistics to reduce burden on respondents derived from the collection and compilation of the requested data. Therefore, the derogations should be granted.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Slovakia shall be granted the following derogations from the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008:

- (a) from producing results for reference year 2017 for item 5.2.11.6 of Annex B on renewable energy statistics;
- (b) from producing results for reference years 2017, 2018 and 2019 for items 5.2.3, 5.2.6, 5.2.8.1, 5.2.8.2 and 5.2.8.5 of Annex B on renewable energy statistics (covering all aggregates for the products defined in point 3.5.8.1.7 'Renewable portion of industrial waste' and point 3.5.9 'Ambient heat' of Annex A).

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Slovak Republic.

Done at Brussels, 7 November 2018.

For the Commission
Marianne THYSSEN
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/1689**of 8 November 2018****amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States***(notified under document C(2018) 7511)***(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 checks applicable in intra-Union 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,Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU ⁽⁴⁾ lays down animal health control measures in relation to African swine fever in certain Member States, where there have been confirmed cases of that disease in domestic or feral pigs (the Member States concerned). The Annex to that Implementing Decision demarcates and lists certain areas of the Member States concerned in Parts I to IV thereof, differentiated by the level of risk based on the epidemiological situation as regards that disease. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU has been amended several times to take account of changes in the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards African swine fever that need to be reflected in that Annex. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU was last amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1635 ⁽⁵⁾, following recent instances of African swine fever in Bulgaria and Romania.
- (2) The risk of the spread of African swine fever in wildlife is linked to the natural slow spread of that disease among feral pig populations, and also the risks linked to human activity, as demonstrated by the recent epidemiological evolution of that disease in the Union, and as documented by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in the Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare, published on 14 July 2015; in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses on African swine fever in the Baltic countries and Poland, published on 23 March 2017; and in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the Baltic States and Poland, published on 8 November 2017 ⁽⁶⁾.
- (3) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1635, the epidemiological situation in the Union has evolved as regards African swine fever, and there have been further instances of that disease that need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (4) In October 2018, one case of African swine fever in a feral pig was observed in the county of krańick in Poland. This case of African swine fever in a feral pig constitutes an increased level of risk which should be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. Accordingly, this area of Poland affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of that Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU (OJ L 295, 11.10.2014, p. 63).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1635 of 30 October 2018 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (OJ L 272, 31.10.2018, p. 38).

⁽⁶⁾ EFSA Journal 2015;13(7):4163; EFSA Journal 2017;15(3):4732; EFSA Journal 2017;15(11):5068.

- (5) In October and November 2018, a few outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs were observed in the counties of Dolj and Argeş in Romania. These outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. Accordingly, these areas of Romania affected by African swine fever should now be listed in Part III of that Annex instead of in Part I thereof. Given that Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU lists the areas where the situation is still evolving and dynamic, when any areas are listed in that Part, particular consideration must always be given to the effect on the surrounding areas.
- (6) In order to take account of recent developments in the epidemiological evolution of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new high-risk areas of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Poland and Romania and duly listed in Parts I, II and III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) 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

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 November 2018.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX

PART I

1. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Silistra region:

- within municipality of Alfatar:
 - Bistra,
 - Alekovo,
- within municipality of Dulovo:
 - Kolobar,
 - Varbina,
 - Kozyak,
 - Mezhden,
 - Chukovetz,
 - Tzar Asen,
 - Cherkovna,
 - Dulovo,
 - Chernik,
 - Poroyno,
 - Vodno,
 - Chernolik,
- within municipality of Sitovo:
 - Sitovo,
 - Yastrebno,
 - Slatina,
- within municipality of Silistra:
 - Bradvari,
 - Zlatoklas,
 - Yordanovo,
 - Profesor Ishirkovo,
 - Kazimir,
 - Babuk,
 - Sarpovo,
 - Smiletz,
 - Tzenovich,
 - Polkovnik Lambrinovo,
 - Srebarna,
 - Aydemir,
 - Silistra,
 - Kalipetrovo,

in Dobrich region:

— within municipality of General Toshevo:

- Rosen,
- Krasen,
- Zhiten,
- Snop,
- Gradini,

— within municipality of Krushari:

- Severnyak,
- Abrit,
- Dobrin,
- Alexandria,
- Polkovnik Dyakovo,
- Zagortzi,
- Krushartzi,
- Bistretz,
- Telerig,
- Lozenetz,

— within municipality of Tervel:

- Onogur,
- Balik,
- Angelariy,
- Sarnetz,
- Bozhan,
- Popgruevo,
- Kochmar,
- Guslar,
- Mali Izvor,
- Tervel,
- Bonevo,
- Voynikovo,
- Bezmer,
- Chestimensko,
- Profesor Zlatarski,
- Kableshkovo,
- Glavantzi,
- Nova kamena,
- Kladentzi,
- Gradnitza,

— within municipality of Dobrich:

- Kragulevo,
- Dobrevo,
- Cherna,
- Pchelnik,
- Zhitnitza,

- Polkovnik Ivanovo,
- Hitovo,
- Vodnyantzi,
- Feldfebel Denkovo (Dyankovo),
- Podslon,
- Geshanovo.

2. The Czech Republic

The following areas in the Czech Republic:

- okres Uherské Hradiště,
- okres Kroměříž,
- okres Vsetín,
- katastrální území obcí v okrese Zlín:
 - Bělov,
 - Biskupice u Luhačovic,
 - Bohuslavice nad Vlárí,
 - Brumov,
 - Bylnice,
 - Divnice,
 - Dobrkovice,
 - Dolní Lhota u Luhačovic,
 - Drnovice u Valašských Klobouk,
 - Halenkovice,
 - Haluzice,
 - Hrádek na Vlárské dráze,
 - Hřivínův Újezd,
 - Jestřabí nad Vlárí,
 - Kaňovice u Luhačovic,
 - Kelníky,
 - Kladná-Žilín,
 - Kochavec,
 - Komárov u Napajedel,
 - Křekov,
 - Lipina,
 - Lipová u Slavičína,
 - Ludkovice,
 - Luhačovice,
 - Machová,
 - Mirošov u Valašských Klobouk,
 - Mysločovice,
 - Napajedla,
 - Návojná,
 - Nedašov,
 - Nedašova Lhota,
 - Nevšová,
 - Otrokovice,

- Petrůvka u Slavičina,
- Pohořelice u Napajedel,
- Polichno,
- Popov nad Vlárí,
- Poteč,
- Pozlovice,
- Rokytnice u Slavičina,
- Rudimov,
- Řetečov,
- Sazovice,
- Sidonie,
- Slavičín,
- Smolina,
- Spytihněv,
- Svatý Štěpán,
- Šanov,
- Šarovy,
- Štítná nad Vlárí,
- Tichov,
- Tlumačov na Moravě,
- Valašské Klobouky,
- Velký Ořechov,
- Vlachova Lhota,
- Vlachovice,
- Vrbětice,
- Žlutava.

3. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Hiiu maakond.

4. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 650100, 650200, 650300, 650400, 650500, 650600, 650700, 650800, 650900, 651000, 651100, 651200, 651300, 651400, 651500, 651610, 651700, 651801, 651802, 651803, 651900, 652000, 652100, 652200, 652300, 652400, 652500, 652601, 652602, 652603, 652700, 652800, 652900, 653000, 653100, 653200, 653300, 653401, 653403, 653500, 653600, 653700, 653800, 653900, 654000, 654201, 654202, 654301, 654302, 654400, 654501, 654502, 654600, 654700, 654800, 654900, 655000, 655100, 655200, 655300, 655400, 655500, 655600, 655700, 655800, 655901, 655902, 656000, 656100, 656200, 656300, 656400, 656600, 657300, 657400, 657500, 657600, 657700, 657800, 657900, 658000, 658100, 658201, 658202, 658310, 658403, 659100, 659210, 659220, 659300, 659400, 659500, 659601, 659602, 659701, 659800, 659901, 660000, 660100, 660200, 660400, 660501, 660502, 660600 és 660800 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye 900150, 900250, 900350, 900450, 900550, 900650, 900660, 900670, 900750, 900850, 900860, 900930, 900950, 901050, 901150, 901250, 901260, 901270, 901350, 901560, 901590, 901850, 901950, 902950, 902960, 903050, 903150, 903250, 903350, 903360, 903370, 903450, 904450, 904460, 904550, 904650, 904750, 904760, 905450 és 905550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Heves megye 700150, 700250, 700260, 700350, 700450, 700460, 700550, 700650, 700750, 700850, 702350, 702450, 702550, 702750, 702850, 703350, 703360, 703450, 703550, 703610, 703750, 703850, 703950, 704050, 704150, 704250, 704350, 704450, 704550, 704650, 704750, 704850, 704950, 705050, 705250, 705350, 705510 és 705610 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750250, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750950 és 750960 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 550120, 550130, 550210, 550710, 550810, 551450, 551460, 551550, 551650, 551710, 552010, 552150, 552250, 552350, 552360, 552450, 552460, 552520, 552550, 552610, 552620, 552710, 552850, 552860, 552950, 552960, 552970, 553050, 553110, 553250, 553260, 553350, 553650, 553750, 553850, 553910 és 554050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 571250, 571350, 571550, 571610, 571750, 571760, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572850, 572950, 573360, 573450, 580050 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 850650, 850850, 851851, 851852, 851950, 852350, 852450, 852550, 852750, 853560, 853650, 853751, 853850, 853950, 853960, 854050, 854150, 854250, 854350, 855250, 855350, 855450, 855460, 855550, 855650, 855660, 855750, 855850, 855950, 855960, 856012, 856050, 856150, 856260, 857050, 857150, 857350 és 857450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

5. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Aizputes novads,
- Alsungas novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Gudenieku, Turlavas un Laidu pagasts,
- Pāvilostas novada Sakas pagasts un Pāvilostas pilsēta,
- Priekules novads,
- Skrundas novada Rudbāržu pagasts,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,
- Ventpils novada Jūrkalnes pagasts.

6. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Smalininkų ir Viešvilės seniūnijos,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Kelmės, Kelmės apylinkių, Kražių, Kukečių, Liolių, Pakražančio seniūnijos, Tytuvėnų seniūnijos dalis į vakarus ir šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2105 ir Tytuvėnų apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2105, ir Vaiguvos seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė: Sedos, Šerkšnėnų ir Židikų seniūnijos,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Girkalnio ir Kalnųjų seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. A1, Nemakščių, Paliepių, Raseinių, Raseinių miesto ir Viduklės seniūnijos,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė: Barzdų, Griškabūdžio, Kriūkų, Kudirkos Naumiesčio, Lekėčių, Lukšių, Sintautų, Slavikų, Sudargo ir Žvirgždaičių seniūnijos,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Juknaičių, Kintų, Šilutės ir Usėnų seniūnijos,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė: Lauksargių, Skaudvilės, Tauragės, Mažonų, Tauragės miesto ir Žygaičių seniūnijos.

7. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gmina Stare Juchy w powiecie elckim,
- gminy Dubeninki, Gołdap i część gminy Banie Mazurskie położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 w powiecie gołdapskim,

- gmina Pozezdrze i część gminy Węgorzewo położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 650, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą do miejscowości Przyszań i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przyszań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radziejewo, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,
 - gmina Ruciane – Nida i część gminy Pisz położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 oraz miasto Pisz w powiecie piskim,
 - powiat giżycki,
 - gminy Mikołajki, Piecki, część gminy Sorkwity położona na południe od drogi nr 16 i część gminy wiejskiej Mrągowo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 16 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo w powiecie mrągowym,
 - gmina Bisztynek w powiecie bartoszyckim,
 - gminy Dźwierzuty i Świętajno w powiecie szczycieńskim.
 - gminy Orneta, Lubomino, część gminy wiejskiej Lidzbark Warmiński położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do wschodniej granicy miasta Lidzbark Warmiński oraz na południowy wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 i część gminy Kiwity położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 w powiecie lidzbarskim,
 - gminy Elbląg, Godkowo, Gronowo Elbląskie, Markusy, Pasłek i część gminy Tolkmicko niewymieniona w części II załącznika w powiecie elbląskim oraz strefa wód przybrzeżnych Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej,
 - powiat miejski Elbląg,
 - gminy Biskupiec, Dobrze Miasto, Jeziorany i Kolno w powiecie olsztyńskim,
 - gmina Miłakowo w powiecie ostródzkim,
- w województwie podlaskim:
- gminy Brańsk z miastem Brańsk, Rudka i Wyszki w powiecie bielskim,
 - gmina Perlejewo w powiecie siemiatyckim,
 - gminy Kolno z miastem Kolno, Mały Płock i Turośl w powiecie kolneńskim,
 - gmina Poświętne w powiecie białostockim,
 - gminy Kołaki Kościelne, Rutki, Szumowo, część gminy Zambrów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 i miasto Zambrów w powiecie zambrowskim,
 - gminy Wizajny i Przerośl w powiecie suwalskim,
 - gminy Kulesze Kościelne, Nowe Piekuty, Szepietowo, Klukowo, Ciechanowiec, Wysokie Mazowieckie z miastem Wysokie Mazowieckie, Czyżew w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
 - gminy Miastkowo, Nowogród i Zbójna w powiecie łomżyńskim.
- w województwie mazowieckim:
- gminy Ceranów, Kosów Lacki, Sabnie, Sterdyń, część gminy Bielany położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 i część gminy wiejskiej Sokołów Podlaski położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 w powiecie sokołowskim,
 - gminy Grębków, Korytnica, Liw, Łochów, Miedzna, Sadowne, Stoczek, Wierzbno i miasto Węgrów w powiecie węgrowskim,
 - część gminy Kotuń położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Nowa Dąbrówka, Pieróg, Kotuńwzdłuż ulicy Gorzkowskiego i Kolejowej do przejazdu kolejowego łączącego się z ulicą Siedlecką, Broszków, Żuków w powiecie siedleckim,
 - gminy Rzekuń, Troszyn, Lelis, Czerwin i Goworowo w powiecie ostrołęckim,
 - powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
 - powiat ostrowski,
 - gminy Karniewo, Maków Mazowiecki, Rzewnie i Szelków w powiecie makowskim,
 - gmina Krasne w powiecie przasnyskim,
 - gminy Mała Wieś i Wyszogród w powiecie płockim,

- gminy Ciechanów z miastem Ciechanów, Głinojeck, Gołymín – Óródek, Ojrzeń, Opinogóra Górna i Sońsk w powiecie ciechanowskim,
 - gminy Baboszewo, Czerwińsk nad Wisłą, Naruszewo, Płońsk z miastem Płońsk, Sochocin i Załuski w powiecie płońskim,
 - gminy Gzy, Obyrte, Zatory, Pułtusk i część gminy Winnica położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
 - gminy Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Rząśnik, Wyszków, Zabrodzie i część gminy Somianka położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
 - gminy Jadów, Klembów, Poświętne, Strachówka i Tłuszcz w powiecie wołomińskim,
 - gminy Dobrze, Jakubów, Mrozy, Kałuszyn, Stanisławów, część gminy Cegłów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Wiciejów, Mienia, Cegłów i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Cegłów, Skwarne i Podskwarne biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mińsk Mazowiecki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki łączącą miejscowości Targówka, Budy Barcząckie do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie mińskim,
 - gminy Górzno, Łaskarzew z miastem Łaskarzew, Sobolew, Trojanów, Żelechów i część gminy Miastków Kościelny położona na południe od rzeki Wilga w powiecie garwolińskim,
 - gminy Garbatka Letnisko, Gniewosów, i Sieciechów w powiecie kozienickim,
 - gminy Baranów i Jaktorów w powiecie grodziskim,
 - powiat żyrardowski,
 - gminy Belsk Duży, Błędów, Goszczyn i Mogielnica w powiecie grójeckim,
 - gminy Białobrzegi, Promna, Stara Błotnica, Wyśmierzyce i część gminy Stromiec położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 48w powiecie białobrzeskim,
 - gminy Jedlińsk, Jastrzębia i Pionki z miastem Pionki w powiecie radomskim,
 - gminy Iłów, Młodzieszyn, Nowa Sucha, Rybno, Sochaczew z miastem Sochaczew i Teresin w powiecie sochaczewskim,
 - gmina Policzna w powiecie zwoleńskim,
 - gmina Solec nad Wisłą w powiecie lipskim.
- w województwie lubelskim:
- gminy Bełżyce, Borzechów, Niedrzwica Duża, Jabłonna, Krzczonów, Jastków, Konopnica, Wólka, Głusk, Strzyżewice i Wojciechów w powiecie lubelskim,
 - gminy Miączyn, Nielisz, Sitno, Skierbieszów, Stary Zamość, Komarów-Osada w powiecie zamojskim,
 - gminy Trzeszczany i Werbkowice w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
 - gminy Jeziorzany i Kock, w powiecie lubartowskim,
 - gminy Adamów i Serokomla w powiecie łukowskim,
 - powiat rycki,
 - gminy Janowiec, i część gminy wiejskiej Puławy położona na zachód od rzeki Wisły w powiecie puławskim,
 - gminy Chodel, Karczmiska, Łaziska, Opole Lubelskie, Poniatowa i Wilków w powiecie opolskim,
 - gminy Mełgiew, Rybczewice, miasto Świdnik i część gminy Piaski położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy Piaski do skrzyżowania z drogą nr S12 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania dróg nr 17 i nr S12 przez miejscowość Majdan Brzezicki do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie świdnickim;
 - gminy Gorzków, Izbica, Rudnik i Żółkiewka w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - gminy Bełżec, Jarczów, Lubycza Królewska, Łaszczów, Susiec, Tyszowce i Ulhówek w powiecie tomaszowskim,
 - gminy Łukowa i Obsza w powiecie biłgorajskim,
 - powiat miejski Lublin,
 - gminy Kraśnik z miastem Kraśnik, Szastarka, Trzydnik Duży, Urzędów, Wilkołaz i Zakrzówek w powiecie kraśnickim,
 - gminy Modliborzycze i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim.

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Horyniec-Zdrój, Narol, Stary Dzików i Wielkie Oczy i część gminy Oleszyce położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Borchów do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 865 w miejscowości Oleszyce, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 biegnącą w kierunku północno-wschodnim do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą w kierunku północno-zachodnim przez miejscowość Lubomierz — na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Uszkowce i Nowy Dzików – na zachód od tej drogi w powiecie lubaczowskim,
- gminy Laszki i Wiązownica w powiecie jarosławskim,
- gminy Pysznica, Zaleszany i miasto Stalowa Wola w powiecie stalowowolskim,
- gmina Gorzyce w powiecie tarnobrzeskim.

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- gminy Tarłów i Ożarów w powiecie opatowskim,
- gminy Dwikozy, Zawichost i miasto Sandomierz w powiecie sandomierskim.

8. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Județul Alba cu următoarea delimitare:
 - La nord de drumul național nr. 7,
- Județul Arad cu următoarea delimitare:
 - La nord de linia descrisă de următoarele localități:
 - Macea,
 - Șiria,
 - Bârzava,
 - Toc, care se află la jonctiunea cu drumul național nr. 7,
 - La nord de drumul național nr. 7,
- Județul Argeș,
- Județul Bistrița,
- Județul Brașov,
- Județul Cluj,
- Județul Covasna,
- Județul Dolj,
- Județul Harghita,
- Județul Hunedoara cu următoarea delimitare:
 - La nord de linia descrisă de următoarele localități:
 - Brănișca,
 - Municipiul Deva,
 - Turdaș,
 - Localitățile Zam și Aurel Vlaicu, care se află la jonctiunea cu drumul național nr. 7,
 - La nord de drumul național nr. 7,
- Județul Iași,
- Județul Neamț,
- Județul Vâlcea,
- Județul Bistrița Nasaud,
- Restul județului Maramureș care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Vișeu de Sus,
 - Comuna Borșa,
 - Comuna Oarța de Jos,

- Comuna Suciu de Sus,
 - Comuna Moisei,
 - Comuna Coroieni,
 - Comuna Târgu Lăpuș,
 - Comuna Vima Mică,
 - Comuna Boiu Mare,
 - Comuna Valea Chioarului,
 - Comuna Ulmeni,
 - Comuna Băsești,
 - Comuna Baia Mare,
 - Comuna Tăuții Magherăuș,
 - Comuna Cicărlău,
 - Comuna Seini,
 - Comuna Ardușat,
 - Comuna Farcasa,
 - Comuna Salsig,
 - Comuna Asuaju de Sus,
 - Comuna Băița de sub Codru,
 - Comuna Bicz,
 - Comuna Grosi,
 - Comuna Recea,
 - Comuna Baia Sprie,
 - Comuna Sisesti,
 - Comuna Cernesti,
 - Copalnic Mănăstur,
 - Comuna Dumbrăvița,
 - Comuna Cupsieni,
 - Comuna Șomcuța Mare,
 - Comuna Sacaleșeni,
 - Comuna Remetea Chioarului,
 - Comuna Mireșu Mare,
 - Comuna Ariniș.
- Restul județului Mehedinți care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:
- Comuna Garla Mare,
 - Hinova,
 - Burila Mare,
 - Gruia,
 - Pristol,
 - Dubova,
 - Municipiul Drobeta Turnu Severin,
 - Eselnița,
 - Salcia,
 - Devesel,
 - Svinița,
 - Gogoșu,

- Simian,
- Orșova,
- Obârșia Closani,
- Baia de Aramă,
- Bala,
- Florești,
- Broșteni,
- Corcova,
- Isverna,
- Balta,
- Podeni,
- Cireșu,
- Ilovița,
- Ponoarele,
- Ilovăț,
- Patulele,
- Jiana,
- Iyvoru Bârzii,
- Malovat,
- Bălvănești,
- Breznița Ocol,
- Godeanu,
- Padina Mare,
- Corlățel,
- Vânju Mare,
- Vânjuleț,
- Obârșia de Câmp,
- Vânători,
- Vladaia,
- Punggina,
- Cujmir,
- Oprișor,
- Dârvari,
- Căzănești,
- Husnicioara,
- Poroina Mare,
- Prunișor,
- Tămna,
- Livezile,
- Rogova,
- Voloiac,
- Sisești,
- Sovarna,
- Bălăcița,
- Județul Gorj.

PART II

1. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Silistra region:

— within municipality of Kaynardzha:

- Voynovo,
- Kaynardzha,
- Kranovo,
- Zarnik,
- Dobrudzhanka,
- Golesh,
- Svetoslav,
- Polk. Cholakovo,
- Kamentzi,
- Gospodinovo,
- Sredishte,
- Strelkovo,
- Poprusanovo,
- Posev,

— within municipality of Alfatar:

- Alfatar,
- Kutlovitza,
- Vasil Levski,

— within municipality of Silistra:

- Glavan,
- Popkralevo,
- Bogorovo,
- Sratzimir,
- Bulgarka,

in Dobrich region:

— within municipality of Krushari:

- Kapitan Dimitrovo,
- Ognyanovo,
- Zimnitza,

— within municipality of Tervel:

- Brestnitza,
- Kolartzi.

2. The Czech Republic

The following areas in the Czech Republic:

— katastrální území obcí v okrese Zlín:

- Bohuslavice u Zlína,
- Bratřejov u Vizovic,
- Březnice u Zlína,
- Březová u Zlína,
- Březůvky,

- Dešná u Zlína,
- Dolní Ves,
- Doubravy,
- Držková,
- Fryšták,
- Horní Lhota u Luhačovic,
- Horní Ves u Fryštáku,
- Hostišová,
- Hrobice na Moravě,
- Hvozdná,
- Chrastěšov,
- Jaroslavice u Zlína,
- Jasenná na Moravě,
- Karlovice u Zlína,
- Kašava,
- Klečůvka,
- Kostelec u Zlína,
- Kudlov,
- Kvítkovice u Otrokovic,
- Lhota u Zlína,
- Lhotka u Zlína,
- Lhotsko,
- Lípa nad Dřevnicí,
- Loučka I,
- Loučka II,
- Louky nad Dřevnicí,
- Lukov u Zlína,
- Lukoveček,
- Lutonina,
- Lužkovice,
- Malenovice u Zlína,
- Mladcová,
- Neubuz,
- Oldřichovice u Napajedel,
- Ostrata,
- Podhradí u Luhačovic,
- Podkopná Lhota,
- Provodov na Moravě,
- Prštné,
- Příluky u Zlína,
- Racková,
- Raková,
- Salaš u Zlína,
- Sehradice,
- Slopné,

- Slušovice,
- Štípa,
- Tečovice,
- Trnava u Zlína,
- Ublo,
- Újezd u Valašských Klobouk,
- Velíková,
- Veselá u Zlína,
- Vítová,
- Vizovice,
- Vlčková,
- Všemina,
- Vysoké Pole,
- Zádveřice,
- Zlín,
- Želechovice nad Dřevnicí.

3. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

4. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Heves megye 700860, 700950, 701050, 701111, 701150, 701250, 701350, 701550, 701560, 701650, 701750, 701850, 701950, 702050, 702150, 702250, 702260, 702950, 703050, 703150, 703250, 703370, 705150 és 705450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 850950, 851050, 851150, 851250, 851350, 851450, 851550, 851560, 851650, 851660, 851751, 851752, 852850, 852860, 852950, 852960, 853050, 853150, 853160, 853250, 853260, 853350, 853360, 853450, 853550, 854450, 854550, 854560, 854650, 854660, 854750, 854850, 854860, 854870, 854950, 855050, 855150, 856250, 856350, 856360, 856450, 856550, 856650, 856750, 856760, 856850, 856950, 857650, valamint 850150, 850250, 850260, 850350, 850450, 850550, 852050, 852150, 852250 és 857550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 550110, 550310, 550320, 550450, 550460, 550510, 550610, 550950, 551010, 551150, 551160, 551250, 551350, 551360, 551810 és 551821 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 656701, 656702, 656800, 656900, 657010, 657100, 658401, 658402, 658404, 658500, 658600, 658700, 658801, 658802, 658901, 658902 és 659000 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

5. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Ādažu novads,
- Aglonas novads,
- Aizkraukles novads,
- Aknīstes novads,
- Alojās novads,
- Alūksnes novads,
- Amatas novads,
- Apes novads,
- Auces novads,
- Babītes novads,

- Baldones novads,
- Baltinavas novads,
- Balvu novads,
- Bauskas novads,
- Beverīnas novads,
- Brocēnu novada Blīdenes pagasts, Remtes pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1154 un P109,
- Burtnieku novads,
- Carnikavas novads,
- Cēsu novads,
- Cesvaines novads,
- Ciblas novads,
- Dagdas novads,
- Daugavpils novads,
- Dobeles novads,
- Dundagas novads,
- Engures novads,
- Ērgļu novads,
- Garkalnes novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Iecavas novads,
- Ikšķiles novads,
- Ilūkstes novads,
- Inčukalna novads,
- Jaunjelgavas novads,
- Jaunpiebalgas novads,
- Jaunpils novads,
- Jēkabpils novads,
- Jelgavas novads,
- Kandavas novads,
- Kārsavas novads,
- Ķeguma novads,
- Ķekavas novads,
- Kocēnu novads,
- Kokneses novads,
- Krāslavas novads,
- Krimuldas novads,
- Krustpils novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Ēdoles, Īvandes, Padures, Rendas un Kabiles, pagasts, Rumbas pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa P120, Kurmāles pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1283 un 1290, un uz ziemeļaustrumiem no autoceļa P118, Kuldīgas pilsēta,
- Lielvārdes novads,
- Līgatnes novads,
- Limbažu novads,
- Līvānu novads,
- Lubānas novads,
- Ludzas novads,

- Madonas novads,
- Mālpils novads,
- Mārupes novads,
- Mazsalacas novads,
- Mērsraga novads,
- Naukšēnu novads,
- Neretas novads,
- Ogres novads,
- Olaines novads,
- Ozolnieku novads,
- Pārgaujas novads,
- Pļaviņu novads,
- Preiļu novads,
- Priekuļu novads,
- Raunas novads,
- republikas pilsēta Daugavpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jelgava,
- republikas pilsēta Jēkabpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jūrmala,
- republikas pilsēta Rēzekne,
- republikas pilsēta Valmiera,
- Rēzeknes novads,
- Riebiņu novads,
- Rojas novads,
- Ropažu novads,
- Rugāju novads,
- Rundāles novads,
- Rūjienas novads,
- Salacgrīvas novads,
- Salas novads,
- Salaspils novads,
- Saldus novada Novadnieku, Kursīšu, Zvārdes, Šķēdes, Nīgrandes, Jaunauces, Rubas, Vadakstes, un Pampāļu pagasts,
- Saulkrastu novads,
- Sējas novads,
- Siguldas novads,
- Skrīveru novads,
- Skrundas novada Nīkrāces, Skrundas un Raņķu pagasts, Skrundas pilsēta,
- Smiltenes novads,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz austrumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,
- Strenču novads,
- Talsu novads,
- Tērvetes novads,
- Tukuma novads,
- Vaiņodes novads,

- Valkas novads,
- Varakļānu novads,
- Vārkavas novads,
- Vecpiebalgas novads,
- Vecumnieku novads,
- Ventspils novada Ances, Tārgales, Popes, Vārves, Užavas, Piltenes, Puzes, Ziru, Ugāles, Usmas un Zlēku pagasts, Piltenes pilsēta,
- Viesītes novads,
- Viļakas novads,
- Viļānu novads,
- Zilupes novads.

6. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Krokialaukio, Miroslavo ir Simno seniūnijos,
- Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,
- Biržų miesto savivaldybė,
- Biržų rajono savivaldybė,
- Druskininkų savivaldybė,
- Elektrėnų savivaldybė,
- Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,
- Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Eržvilko, Jurbarko miesto ir Jurbarkų seniūnijos,
- Kaišiadorių miesto savivaldybė,
- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė: Kaišiadorių apylinkės, Kruonio, Nemaitonių, Palomenės, Pravieniškių, Rumšiškių, Žiežmarių ir Žiežmarių apylinkės seniūnijos,
- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė,
- Kazlų Rūdos savivaldybė,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Užvenčio ir Šaukėnų seniūnijos,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Igliaukos, Gudelių, Liudvinavo, Sasnavos, Šunskų seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė: Alantos, Balninkų, Čiulėnų, Inturkės, Joniško, Luokesos, Mindūnų, Suginčių, Videniškių seniūnijos,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė: Aukštelkų seniūnija, Baisogalos seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 144, Radviliškio, Radviliškio miesto seniūnija, Šeduvos miesto seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A9 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 3417 ir Tyrulių seniūnija,
- Prienų miesto savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Ašmintos, Balbieriškio, Išlaužo, Naujosios Ūtos, Pakuonio, Šilavoto ir Veiverių seniūnijos,

- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Ariogalos, Betygalos, Pajojukų, Šiluvos, Kalnujų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Rusnės seniūnija,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybės: Čiobiškio, Gelvonų, Jauniūnų, Karnavės, Musninkų, Širvintų, Zibalų seniūnijos,
- Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė: Batakių ir Gaurės seniūnijos,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė: Degaičių, Gadūnavo, Luokės, Nevarėnų, Ryškėnų, Telšių miesto, Upynos, Varnių, Viešvėnų ir Žarėnų seniūnijos,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,
- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,
- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė: Avižienių, Bezdonių, Buivydžių, Dūkštų, Juodšilių, Kalvelių, Lavoriškių, Maišiagalos, Marijampolio, Medininkų, Mickūnų, Nemenčinės, Nemenčinės miesto, Nemėžio, Pagirių, Riešės, Rudaminos, Rukainių, Sudervės, Sužionių, Šatrininkų, Žujūnų seniūnijos,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

7. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- Gminy Kalinowo, Prostki i gmina wiejska Ełk w powiecie ełckim,
- gmina Milejewo i część obszaru lądowego gminy Tolkmicko położona na południe od linii brzegowej Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej do granicy z gminą wiejską Elbląg w powiecie elbląskim,
- powiat olecki,
- gminy Orzysz, Biała Piska i część gminy Pisz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 w powiecie piskim,
- gmina Frombork, część gminy wiejskiej Braniewo położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr E28 i S22 i miasto Braniewo w powiecie braniewskim,
- gminy Kętrzyn z miastem Kętrzyn, Reszel i część gminy Korsze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Kreliekijmy i Sątoczno i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na wschód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- część gminy wiejskiej Lidzbark Warmiński położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 511 oraz na północny zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 i miasto Lidzbark Warmiński w powiecie lidzbarskim,
- część gminy Sorkwity położona na północ od drogi nr 16 i część gminy wiejskiej Mrągowo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 16 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo;

w województwie podlaskim:

- powiat grajewski,
- powiat moniecki,
- powiat sejneński,
- gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Śniadowo, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wizna w powiecie łomżyńskim,

- powiat miejski Łomża,
- gminy Mielnik, Nurzec – Stacja, Grodzisk, Drohiczyn, Dziadkowice, Milejczyce i Siemiatycze z miastem Siemiatycze w powiecie siemiatyckim,
- powiat hajnowski,
- gminy Kobylin-Borzymy i Sokoły w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- część gminy Zambrów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8 w powiecie zambrowskim,
- gminy Grabowo i Stawiski w powiecie kolneńskim,
- gminy Czarna Białostocka, Dobrzyniewo Duże, Gródek, Juchnowiec Kościelny, Łapy, Michałowo, Supraśl, Suraż, Turośń Kościelna, Tykocin, Wasilków, Zabłudów, Zawady i Choroszcz w powiecie białostockim,
- gminy Boćki, Orla i Bielsk Podlaski z miastem Bielsk Podlaski w powiecie bielskim,
- gminy Bakałarzewo, Filipów, Jeleniewo, Raczki, Rutka-Tartak, Suwałki i Szypliszki w powiecie suwalskim,
- powiat miejski Suwałki,
- powiat augustowski,
- powiat sokólski,
- powiat miejski Białystok.

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Przesmyki, Wodynie, Skórzec i część gminy Mordy położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 698 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do północno – wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Zbuczyn położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północno-wschodniej do południowej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Tarcze, Choja, Zbuczyn, Grodzisk, Dziewule i Smolanka w powiecie siedleckim,
- gminy Repki, Jabłonna Lacka, część gminy Bielany położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 i część gminy wiejskiej Sokołów Podlaski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 w powiecie sokołowskim,
- powiat łosicki,
- gmina Brochów w powiecie sochaczewskim,
- powiat nowodworski,
- gminy Joniec i Nowe Miasto w powiecie płońskim,
- gminy Pokrzywnica, Świercze i część gminy Winnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
- gminy Dąbrówka, Kobyłka, Marki, Radzymin, Wołomin, Zielonka i Ząbki w powiecie wołomińskim,
- część gminy Somianka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
- gminy Dębe Wielkie, Halinów, Sulejówek, miasto Mińsk Mazowiecki i część gminy Latowicz położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Stawek do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 802 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 802 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie mińskim,
- gminy Borowie, Wilga i Garwolin z miastem Garwolin, Maciejowice i część gminy Miastków Kościelny położona na północ od rzeki Wilga w powiecie garwolińskim,
- gminy Celestynów, Józefów, Karczew, Osieck, Otwock, Sobienie Jeziory i Wiązowna w powiecie otwockim
- powiat warszawski zachodni,
- powiat legionowski,
- powiat piaseczyński,
- powiat pruszkowski,
- gminy Chynów, Grójec, Jasieniec, Pniewy i Warka w powiecie grójeckim,
- gminy Milanówek, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Podkowa Leśna i Żabia Wola w powiecie grodziskim,
- gminy Grabów nad Pilicą, Magnuszew, Głowaczów, Kozienice w powiecie kozienickim,

- część gminy Stromiec położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 48 w powiecie białobrzeskim,
- powiat miejski Warszawa.

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Czemierniki, Kąkolewnica, Komarówka Podlaska, Wohyń, część gminy Borki położona na południowy – wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19, miasto Radzyń Podlaski, część gminy wiejskiej Radzyń Podlaski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północno-zachodniej granicy gminy i łącząca miejscowości Brzostówiec i Radowiec do jej przecięcia z granicą miasta Radzyń Podlaski, następnie na wschód od linii stanowiącej granicę miasta Radzyń Podlaski biegnącej do południowej granicy gminy i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 biegnącą od południowo zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Radzyń Podlaski oraz na południe od południowej granicy miasta Radzyń Podlaski do granicy gminy w powiecie radzyńskim,
 - gminy Stoczek Łukowski z miastem Stoczek Łukowski, Wola Mysłowska, Trzebieszów, część gminy Krzywda położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy w kierunku południowym i łączącą miejscowości Kozuchówka, Krzywda i Adamów, część gminy Stanin położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 807, i część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wólka Świątkowa do północnej granicy miasta Łuków i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Łuków i część miasta Łuków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od północnej granicy miasta Łuków do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 806 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,
 - gminy Janów Podlaski, Kodeń, Tucznia, Leśna Podlaska, Rossosz, Łomazy, Konstantynów, Piszczac, Rokitno, Biała Podlaska, Zalesie, Terespol z miastem Terespol, Drelów, Międzyrzec Podlaski z miastem Międzyrzec Podlaski w powiecie białskim,
 - powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
 - gmina Łęczna i część gminy Spiczyn położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 829 w powiecie łęczyńskim,
 - część gminy Siemień położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 i część gminy Milanów położona na zachód od drogi nr 813 w powiecie parczewskim,
 - gminy Niedźwiada, Ostrówek, Abramów, Firlej, Kamionka, Michów i Lubartów z miastem Lubartów, w powiecie lubartowskim,
 - gminy Niemce i Garbów w powiecie lubelskim,
 - część gminy Piaski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy Piaski do skrzyżowania z drogą nr S12 i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania dróg nr 17 i nr S12 przez miejscowość Majdan Brzezicki do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie świdnickim;
 - gmina Fajslawice, Kraśniczyn, część gminy Krasnystaw położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od północno – wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Krasnystaw, miasto Krasnystaw i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - gminy Dołhobyczów, Mircze i część gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 844 oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 i miasto Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
 - gmina Telatyn w powiecie tomaszowskim,
 - część gminy Wojsławice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
 - gmina Grabowiec w powiecie zamojskim,
 - gminy Markuszów, Nałęczów, Kazimierz Dolny, Końskowola, Kurów, Wąwolnica, Żyrzyn, Baranów, część gminy wiejskiej Puławy położona na wschód od rzeki Wisły i miasto Puławy w powiecie puławskim,
 - gminy Annapol, Dzierzkowice i Gościeradów w powiecie kraśnickim,
 - gmina Józefów nad Wisłą w powiecie opolskim,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim;

PART III

1. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Brocēnu novada Cieceres un Gaiķu pagasts, Remtes pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1154 un P109, Brocēnu pilsēta,
- Kuldīgas novada Pelču, Snēpeles un Vārmes pagasts, Rumbas pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa P120, Kurmāles pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1283 un 1290, un uz dienvidrietumiem no autoceļa P118,
- Saldus novada Saldus, Zirņu, Lutriņu, Zaņas, Ezeres un Jaunlutriņu pagasts, Saldus pilsēta.

2. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,
- Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alytaus, Alovės, Butrimonių, Daugų, Nemunaičio, Pivašiūnų, Punios ir Raitininkų seniūnijos,
- Birštono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Girdžių, Juodaičių, Raudonės, Seredžiaus, Skirsnemunės, Šimkaičių ir Veliuonos seniūnijos,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė: Paparčių ir Žaslių seniūnijos,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Tytuvėnų seniūnijos dalis į rytus ir pietus nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2105 ir Tytuvėnų apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2105,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Degučių, Mokolų, Narto, Marijampolės seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybės: Laižuvos, Mažeikių apylinkės, Mažeikių, Reivyčių, Tirkšlių ir Viekšnių seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė: Dubingių, Giedraičių seniūnijos,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Jiezno ir Stakliškių seniūnijos,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė: Baisogalos seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 144, Grinkiškio, Pakalniškių, Sidabravo, Skėmių seniūnijos, Šeduvos miesto seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. A9 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 3417, Šaukoto ir Šiaulėnų seniūnijos,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Kalnų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė: Gelgaudiškio, Kidulių, Plokščių ir Šakių seniūnijos,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė: Alionių seniūnija,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė: Tryškių seniūnija,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė: Paberžės sen.

3. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Lelkowo, Pieniężno, Płoskinia, Wilczęta i część gminy wiejskiej Braniewo położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr E28 i S22 w powiecie braniewskim,
- gminy Bartoszyce z miastem Bartoszyce, Górowo Iławeckie z miastem Górowo Iławeckie i Sępól w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gmina Młynary w powiecie elbląskim,
- część gminy Kiwity położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 i część gminy Lidzbark Warmiński położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do wschodniej granicy miasta Lidzbark Warmiński i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 511 w powiecie lidzbarskim,

- gminy Srokowo, Barciany i część gminy Korsze położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Krelikiemy i Sątoczno i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- gmina Budry i część gminy Węgorzewo położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 650, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą do miejscowości Przysań i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przysań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radzieje, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,
- część gminy Banie Mazurskie położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 w powiecie gołdapskim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Domanice, Korczew, Paprotnia, Wiśniew, Mokobody, Siedlce, Suchożebry, część gminy Kotuń położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Nowa Dąbrówka, Pieróg, Kotuń wzdłuż ulicy Gorzkowskiego i Kolejowej do przejazdu kolejowego łączącego się z ulicą Siedlecką, Broszków, Żuków, część gminy Mordy położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 698 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do północno – wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Zbuczyn położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północno-wschodniej do południowej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Tarcze, Choja, Zbuczyn, Grodzisk, Dziewule i Smolanka w powiecie siedleckim,
- powiat miejski Siedlce,
- gmina Siennica, część gminy Mińsk Mazowiecki położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki łączącą miejscowości Targówka, Budy Barcząckie do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Cegłów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Wiciejów, Mienia, Cegłów i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Cegłów, Skwarne i Podskwarne biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy i części gminy Latowicz położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Stawek do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 802 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 802 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie mińskim,
- gmina Kołbiel w powiecie otwockim,
- gminy Parysów i Pilawa w powiecie garwolińskim,

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Białopole, Dubienka, Chełm, Leśniowice, Wierzbica, Sawin, Ruda Huta, Dorohusk, Kamień, Rejowiec, Rejowiec Fabryczny z miastem Rejowiec Fabryczny, Siedliszcze, Żmudź i część gminy Wojsławice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
- powiat miejski Chełm,
- gmina Siennica Różana część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 i część gminy Krasnystaw położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od północno – wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Krasnystaw w powiecie krasnostawskim,
- gminy Hanna, Hańsk, Wola Uhruska, Urszulín, Stary Brus, Wiryki i gmina wiejska Włodawa w powiecie włodawskim,
- gminy Cyców, Ludwin, Puchaczów, Milejów i część gminy Spiczyn położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 829 w powiecie łęczyńskim,
- gmina Trawniki w powiecie świdnickim,
- gminy Jabłoń, Podedwórze, Dębowa Kłoda, Parczew, Sosnowica, część gminy Siemień położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 i część gminy Milanów położona na wschód od drogi nr 813 w powiecie parczewskim,
- gminy Sławatycze, Sosnówka, i Wisznice w powiecie bialskim,
- gmina Ulan Majorat, część gminy wiejskiej Radzyń Podlaski położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północno-zachodniej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Brzostowiec i Radowiec do jej przecięcia z granicą miasta Radzyń Podlaski, a następnie na zachód od linii stanowiącej granicę miasta Radzyń Podlaski do jej przecięcia z drogą nr 19 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 biegnącą od południowo zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Radzyń Podlaski, część gminy Borki położona na północny – zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 w powiecie radzyńskim,

- gminy Ostrów Lubelski, Serniki i Uścimów w powiecie lubartowskim,
- gminy Wojcieszków, część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wólka Świątkowa do północnej granicy miasta Łuków, a następnie na północ, zachód, południe i wschód od linii stanowiącej północną, zachodnią, południową i wschodnią granicę miasta Łuków do jej przecięcia się z drogą nr 806 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Łuków, część miasta Łuków położona na zachód i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od północnej granicy miasta Łuków do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 806 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą do wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków, część gminy Stanin położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 807 i część gminy Krzywda położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy w kierunku południowym i łączącą miejscowości Kożuchówka, Krzywda i Adamów w powiecie łukowskim;
- gminy Horodło, Uchanie i część gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 844 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów do granicy miasta Hrubieszów oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Hrubieszów do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Cieszanów, Lubaczów z miastem Lubaczów i część gminy Oleszyce położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Borchów do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 865 w miejscowości Oleszyce, a następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 biegnącą w kierunku północno-wschodnim do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą w kierunku północno-zachodnim przez miejscowość Lubomierz — na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Uszkowce i Nowy Dzików – na wschód od tej drogi w powiecie lubaczowskim.

4. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Zona oraşului Bucureşti,
- Judeţul Constanţa,
- Judeţul Satu Mare,
- Judeţul Tulcea,
- Judeţul Bacău,
- Judeţul Bihor,
- Judeţul Brăila,
- Judeţul Buzău,
- Judeţul Călăraşi,
- Judeţul Dâmboviţa,
- Judeţul Galaţi,
- Judeţul Giurgiu,
- Judeţul Ialomiţa,
- Judeţul Ilfov,
- Judeţul Prahova,
- Judeţul Sălaj,
- Judeţul Vaslui,
- Judeţul Vrancea,
- Judeţul Teleorman,
- Judeţul Olt,
- Partea din judeţul Maramureş cu următoarele delimitări:
 - Comuna Petrova,
 - Comuna Bistra,
 - Comuna Repedea,
 - Comuna Poienile de sub Munte,

- Comuna Vișeu e Jos,
- Comuna Ruscova,
- Comuna Leordina,
- Comuna Rozavlea,
- Comuna Strâmtura,
- Comuna Bârsana,
- Comuna Rona de Sus,
- Comuna Rona de Jos,
- Comuna Bocoiu Mare,
- Comuna Sighetu Marmației,
- Comuna Sarasau,
- Comuna Câmpulung la Tisa,
- Comuna Săpânța,
- Comuna Remeti,
- Comuna Giulești,
- Comuna Ocna Șugatag,
- Comuna Desești,
- Comuna Budești,
- Comuna Băiuț,
- Comuna Cavnice,
- Comuna Lăpuș,
- Comuna Dragomirești,
- Comuna Ieud,
- Comuna Saliștea de Sus,
- Comuna Săcel,
- Comuna Călinești,
- Comuna Vadu Izei,
- Comuna Botiza,
- Comuna Bogdan Vodă,
- Localitatea Groșii Țibileșului, comuna Suciul de Sus,
- Localitatea Vișeu de Mijloc, comuna Vișeu de Sus,
- Localitatea Vișeu de Sus, comuna Vișeu de Sus.
- Partea din județul Mehedinți cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Strehăia,
 - Comuna Greci,
 - Comuna Brejnita Motru,
 - Comuna Butoiești,
 - Comuna Stângăceaua,
 - Comuna Grozești,
 - Comuna Dumbrava de Jos,
 - Comuna Băcșes,
 - Comuna Bălăcița,
- Partea din județul Argeș cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Bârla,
 - Comuna Miroși,

- Comuna Popești,
- Comuna Ștefan cel Mare,
- Comuna Slobozia,
- Comuna Mozăceni,
- Comuna Negrași,
- Comuna Izvoru,
- Comuna Recea,
- Comuna Căldăraru,
- Comuna Ungheni,
- Comuna Hârsești,
- Comuna Stolnici,
- Comuna Vulpești,
- Comuna Rociu,
- Comuna Lunca Corbului,
- Comuna Costești,
- Comuna Mărăsești,
- Comuna Poiana Lacului,
- Comuna Vedea,
- Comuna Uda,
- Comuna Cuca,
- Comuna Morărești,
- Comuna Cotmeanaâ,
- Comuna Răchițele de Jos,
- Comuna Drăganu-Olteni,
- Comuna Băbana,
- Comuna Bascov,
- Comuna Moșoaia,
- Municipiul Pitești,
- Comuna Albota,
- Comuna Oarja,
- Comuna Bradu,
- Comuna Suseni,
- Comuna Căteasca,
- Comuna Rătești,
- Comuna Teiu,
- Județul Olt,
- Județul Dolj.

PART IV

Italy

The following areas in Italy:

- tutto il territorio della Sardegna.'
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