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Contents

EN

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

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

[1] Text with EEA relevance.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/301

of 12 February 2019

on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union and of the Member States, of the Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kyrgyz Republic, of the other part, to take account of the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 91, Article 100(2) and Articles 207 and 209 in conjunction with Article 218(6)(a) thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Croatia, and in particular Article 6(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament ([1]).

Whereas

(1) In accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2018/385 ([2]), the Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kyrgyz Republic, of the other part, to take account of the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union ('the Protocol') was signed on 6 February 2018, subject to its conclusion at a later date.

(2) As regards matters falling within the competence of the European Atomic Energy Community, the conclusion of the Protocol is subject to a separate procedure.

(3) The Protocol should be approved on behalf of the Union and of the Member States,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kyrgyz Republic, of the other part, to take account of the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union ([3]) is hereby approved on behalf of the European Union and of the Member States.

Article 2

The President of the Council shall, on behalf of the Union and of the Member States, give the notification provided for in Article 4(1) of the Protocol ([4]).

([1]) Consent of 15 January 2019 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
([2]) Council Decision (EU) 2018/385 of 16 October 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the Union and of the Member States, and provisional application of the Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kyrgyz Republic, of the other part, to take account of the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union (OJ L 69, 13.3.2018, p. 1).
([3]) The text of the Protocol has been published in OJ L 69 of 13.3.2018 together with the decision on signature.
([4]) The date of entry into force of the Protocol will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* by the General Secretariat of the Council.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 12 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
E.O. TEODOROVICI

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/302

of 20 February 2019

amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ([1]), and in particular Article 183(b) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 510/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 1216/2009 and (EC) No 614/2009 ([2]), and in particular Article 5(6)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 ([3]) lays down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixes representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin.

(2) Regular monitoring of the data used to determine representative prices for poultrymeat and egg products and for egg albumin shows that the representative import prices for certain products should be amended to take account of variations in price according to origin.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(4) Given the need to ensure that this measure applies as soon as possible after the updated data have been made available, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

([1]) OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.
([2]) OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 1.
([3]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 of 28 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin, and repealing Regulation No 163/67/EEC (OJ L 145, 29.6.1995, p. 47).

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

Done at Brussels, 20 February 2019.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

ANNEX

'ANNEX I

CN code	Description	Representative price (EUR/100 kg)	Security under Article 3 (EUR/100 kg)	Origin (1)
0207 12 90	Fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, not cut in pieces, presented as '65 % chickens', frozen	121,0	0	AR
0207 14 10	Fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, boneless cuts, frozen	242,1	17	AR
		215,0	26	BR
		311,4	0	CL
		239,2	18	TH
0207 27 10	Turkeys, boneless cuts, frozen	342,1	0	BR
		354,5	0	CL
1602 32 11	Preparations of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, uncooked	264,4	7	BR

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/303

of 21 February 2019

on the minimum selling price for skimmed milk powder for the 33rd 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 33rd 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 33rd 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 19 February 2019, the minimum selling price shall be 163,10 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, 21 February 2019.

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

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/304

of 18 February 2019

concerning the notification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of its wish no longer to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* which are contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 on the creation of an immigration liaison officers network

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to Protocol No 19 on the Schengen *acquis* integrated into the framework of the European Union, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular to Article 5(3) thereof,

Having regard to the notification, under Article 5(2) of Protocol No 19 on the Schengen *acquis* integrated into the framework of the European Union, by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by its letter to the President of the Council of 1 October 2018, of its wish not to take part in the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the creation of a European network of immigration liaison officers,

Whereas:

(1) The United Kingdom has taken part in Council Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 ([1]), as amended by Regulation (EU) No 493/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 ([2]).

(2) On 1 October 2018, within the required 3-month deadline, the United Kingdom notified the President of the Council of its wish not to take part in the adoption of the recast of Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 proposed by the Commission on 16 May 2018 and received by the Council in all the required languages on 2 July 2018.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 aims to enhance cooperation between immigration liaison officers posted in third countries, notably by setting out an obligation to establish local or regional networks among immigration liaison officers, as well as by promoting the use of a dedicated e-tool for regular exchanges of information within the local networks and establishing a reporting system on the activities of immigration liaison officers' networks through bi-annual Presidency reports, without requiring the use of any operational systems or directly interacting with any legal provisions contained in other legal instruments that are part of the Schengen *acquis*.

(4) The 16 May 2018 proposal for the recast of Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, while aiming to increase coordination and optimise utilisation of immigration liaison officers, including the new European liaison officers deployed to third countries, in order to respond more effectively to EU priorities in the field of migration, does not depart from the nature of the current Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, inasmuch as its specific interaction with the other parts of the Schengen *acquis* is concerned.

(5) The proposal for the recast of Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, just as the current Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, can therefore be considered as a self-standing measure within the Schengen *acquis*, which does not interact operationally with other legal instruments that are part of the Schengen *acquis*.

([1]) Council Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 of 19 February 2004 on the creation of an immigration liaison officers network (OJ L 64, 2.3.2004, p. 1).

([2]) Regulation (EU) No 493/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 on the creation of an immigration liaison officers network (OJ L 141, 27.5.2011, p. 13).

(6) In this exceptional case, and in the light of the self-standing nature within the Schengen *acquis* of the current Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, it may be considered that, if the United Kingdom no longer participates in the current Regulation, or in any further amendments thereto, but continues to participate in the remaining Schengen *acquis* in which it currently participates pursuant to Council Decision 2000/365/EC ([3]), this would ensure the widest possible participation of the United Kingdom, without seriously affecting the practical operability of the other parts of the Schengen *acquis* and while respecting their coherence.

(7) Article 8(2) of Decision 2000/365/EC should therefore, in accordance with Article 5(3) of the Protocol No 19, cease to apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as regards the current Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 and any further amendments thereto, including the proposal for the recast of Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, as from the entry into force of the proposed recast of Regulation (EC) No 377/2004.

(8) As a consequence, point 6 of Annex I to Council Decision 2004/926/EC ([4]) as regards Regulation (EC) No 377/2004, in accordance with Article 5(3) of Protocol 19, should equally cease to apply as from the entry into force of the proposed recast,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2000/365/EC and point 6 of Annex I to Decision 2004/926/EC shall cease to apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as regards Council Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 and any further amendments thereto as from the day of entry into force of the proposed recast of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the creation of a European network of immigration liaison officers.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

([3]) Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43).
([4]) Council Decision 2004/926/EC of 22 December 2004 on the putting into effect of parts of the Schengen *acquis* by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (OJ L 395, 31.12.2004, p. 70).

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/305

of 18 February 2019

authorising Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) in conjunction with point (b) of Article 218(6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ([1]),

Whereas:

(1) The European Union has set as one of its aims the promotion of the protection of the rights of the child, as stated in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. Measures for the protection of children against wrongful removal or retention are an essential part of that policy.

(2) The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 ([2]) ('Brussels IIa Regulation'), which aims to protect children from the harmful effects of wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the state of their habitual residence, as well as to secure the protection of rights of access and rights of custody.

(3) The Brussels IIa Regulation complements and reinforces the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ('the 1980 Hague Convention') which establishes, at international level, a system of obligations and cooperation among contracting states and between central authorities and aims at ensuring the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children.

(4) All Member States of the Union are party to the 1980 Hague Convention.

(5) The Union encourages third states to accede to the 1980 Hague Convention and supports the correct implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention by participating, along with the Member States, inter alia, in the special commissions organised on a regular basis by the Hague Conference on private international law.

(6) A common legal framework applicable between Member States of the Union and third states could be the best solution for sensitive cases of international child abduction.

(7) The 1980 Hague Convention stipulates that it applies between the acceding state and contracting states that have declared their acceptance of the accession.

(8) The 1980 Hague Convention does not allow regional economic integration organisations, such as the Union, to become party to it. Therefore, the Union cannot accede to that Convention, nor can it deposit a declaration of acceptance of an acceding state.

(9) Pursuant to Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union ([3]), declarations of acceptance under the 1980 Hague Convention fall within the exclusive external competence of the Union.

(10) The Dominican Republic deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 11 August 2004. The 1980 Hague Convention entered into force for the Dominican Republic on 1 November 2004.

([1]) Opinion of 31 January 2019 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
([2]) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).
([3]) ECLI:EU:C:2014:2303.

(11) All Member States, with the exception of Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom, have already accepted the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in the Dominican Republic has led to the conclusion that Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom are in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of the Dominican Republic under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.

(12) Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom should therefore be authorised to deposit their declarations of acceptance of the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union in accordance with the terms set out in this Decision. The other Member States of the Union which have already accepted the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention should not deposit new declarations of acceptance as the existing declarations remain valid under public international law.

(13) The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by the Brussels IIa Regulation and are taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

(14) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom are hereby authorised to accept the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union.

2. Member States referred to in paragraph 1 shall, no later than 19 February 2020, deposit a declaration of acceptance of the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union, to be worded as follows:

'[Full name of MEMBER STATE] declares that it accepts the accession of the Dominican Republic to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2019/305'.

3. Member States referred to in paragraph 1 shall inform the Council and the Commission of the deposit of their declarations of acceptance of the accession of the Dominican Republic to the 1980 Hague Convention and shall communicate the text of those declarations within two months of their deposit to the Commission.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
N. BĂDĂLĂU

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/306

of 18 February 2019

authorising Austria to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) in conjunction with point (b) of Article 218(6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ([1]),

Whereas:

(1) The European Union has set as one of its aims the promotion of the protection of the rights of the child, as stated in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. Measures for the protection of children against wrongful removal or retention are an essential part of that policy.

(2) The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 ([2]) ('Brussels IIa Regulation'), which aims to protect children from the harmful effects of wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the state of their habitual residence, as well as to secure the protection of rights of access and rights of custody.

(3) The Brussels IIa Regulation complements and reinforces the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ('the 1980 Hague Convention') which establishes, at international level, a system of obligations and cooperation among contracting states and between central authorities and aims at ensuring the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children.

(4) All Member States of the Union are party to the 1980 Hague Convention.

(5) The Union encourages third states to accede to the 1980 Hague Convention and supports the correct implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention by participating, along with the Member States, inter alia, in the special commissions organised on a regular basis by the Hague Conference on private international law.

(6) A common legal framework applicable between Member States of the Union and third states could be the best solution for sensitive cases of international child abduction.

(7) The 1980 Hague Convention stipulates that it applies between the acceding state and contracting states that have declared their acceptance of the accession.

(8) The 1980 Hague Convention does not allow regional economic integration organisations, such as the Union, to become party to it. Therefore, the Union cannot accede to that Convention, nor can it deposit a declaration of acceptance of an acceding state.

(9) Pursuant to Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union ([3]), declarations of acceptance under the 1980 Hague Convention fall within the exclusive external competence of the Union.

(10) Ecuador deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 22 January 1992. The 1980 Hague Convention entered into force for Ecuador on 1 April 1992.

(11) All Member States concerned, with the exception of Austria and Denmark, have already accepted the accession of Ecuador to the 1980 Hague Convention. Ecuador has accepted the accession of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Romania to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in Ecuador has led to the conclusion that Austria is in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Ecuador under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.

([1]) Opinion of 31 January 2019 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

([2]) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).

([3]) ECLI:EU:C:2014:2303.

(12) Ukraine deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 2 June 2006. The 1980 Hague Convention entered into force for Ukraine on 1 September 2006.

(13) All Member States, with the exception of Austria and Denmark, have already accepted the accession of Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in Ukraine has led to the conclusion that Austria is in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Ukraine under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.

(14) Austria should therefore be authorised to deposit its declarations of acceptance of the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union in accordance with the terms set out in this Decision. The other Member States of the Union which have already accepted the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention should not deposit new declarations of acceptance as the existing declarations remain valid under public international law.

(15) The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by the Brussels IIa Regulation and are taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

(16) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Austria is hereby authorised to accept the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union.

2. Austria shall, no later than 19 February 2020, deposit a declaration of acceptance of the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union, to be worded as follows:

'[Full name of MEMBER STATE] declares that it accepts the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2019/306'.

3. Austria shall inform the Council and the Commission of the deposit of its declaration of acceptance of the accession of Ecuador and Ukraine to the 1980 Hague Convention and shall communicate the text of that declaration within two months of its deposit to the Commission.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Austria.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
N. BĂDĂLĂU

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/307

of 18 February 2019

authorising Austria and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) in conjunction with point (b) of Article 218(6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ([1]),

Whereas:

(1) The European Union has set as one of its aims the promotion of the protection of the rights of the child, as stated in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. Measures for the protection of children against wrongful removal or retention are an essential part of that policy.

(2) The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 ([2]) ('Brussels IIa Regulation'), which aims to protect children from the harmful effects of wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the state of their habitual residence, as well as to secure the protection of rights of access and rights of custody.

(3) The Brussels IIa Regulation complements and reinforces the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ('the 1980 Hague Convention') which establishes, at international level, a system of obligations and cooperation among contracting states and between central authorities and aims at ensuring the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children.

(4) All Member States of the Union are party to the 1980 Hague Convention.

(5) The Union encourages third states to accede to the 1980 Hague Convention and supports the correct implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention by participating, along with the Member States, inter alia, in the special commissions organised on a regular basis by the Hague Conference on private international law.

(6) A common legal framework applicable between Member States of the Union and third states could be the best solution for sensitive cases of international child abduction.

(7) The 1980 Hague Convention stipulates that it applies between the acceding state and contracting states that have declared their acceptance of the accession.

(8) The 1980 Hague Convention does not allow regional economic integration organisations, such as the Union, to become party to it. Therefore, the Union cannot accede to that Convention, nor can it deposit a declaration of acceptance of an acceding state.

(9) Pursuant to Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union ([3]), declarations of acceptance under the 1980 Hague Convention fall within the exclusive external competence of the Union.

(10) Honduras deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 20 December 1993. The 1980 Hague Convention entered into force for Honduras on 1 March 1994.

([1]) Opinion of 31 January 2019 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
([2]) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).
([3]) ECLI:EU:C:2014:2303.

(11) All Member States concerned, with the exception of Austria, Denmark and Romania, have already accepted the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention. Honduras has accepted the accession of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in Honduras has led to the conclusion that Austria and Romania are in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Honduras under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.

(12) Austria and Romania should therefore be authorised to deposit their declarations of acceptance of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union in accordance with the terms set out in this Decision. The other Member States of the Union which have already accepted the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention should not deposit new declarations of acceptance as the existing declarations remain valid under public international law.

(13) The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by the Brussels IIa Regulation and are taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

(14) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Austria and Romania are hereby authorised to accept the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union.

2. Austria and Romania shall, no later than 19 February 2020, deposit a declaration of acceptance of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union, to be worded as follows:

'[Full name of MEMBER STATE] declares that it accepts the accession of Honduras to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2019/307'.

3. Austria and Romania shall inform the Council and the Commission of the deposit of their declarations of acceptance of the accession of Honduras to the 1980 Hague Convention and shall communicate the text of those declarations within two months of their deposit to the Commission.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Austria and Romania.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
N. BĂDĂLĂU

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/308

of 18 February 2019

authorising Austria, Luxembourg and Romania to accept, in the interest of the European Union, the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(3) in conjunction with point (b) of Article 218(6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ([1]),

Whereas:

(1) The European Union has set as one of its aims the promotion of the protection of the rights of the child, as stated in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. Measures for the protection of children against wrongful removal or retention are an essential part of that policy.

(2) The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 ([2]) ('Brussels IIa Regulation'), which aims to protect children from the harmful effects of wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the state of their habitual residence, as well as to secure the protection of rights of access and rights of custody.

(3) The Brussels IIa Regulation complements and reinforces the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ('the 1980 Hague Convention') which establishes, at international level, a system of obligations and cooperation among contracting states and between central authorities and aims at ensuring the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children.

(4) All Member States of the Union are party to the 1980 Hague Convention.

(5) The Union encourages third states to accede to the 1980 Hague Convention and supports the correct implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention by participating, along with the Member States, inter alia, in the special commissions organised on a regular basis by the Hague Conference on private international law.

(6) A common legal framework applicable between Member States of the Union and third states could be the best solution for sensitive cases of international child abduction.

(7) The 1980 Hague Convention stipulates that it applies between the acceding state and contracting states that have declared their acceptance of the accession.

(8) The 1980 Hague Convention does not allow regional economic integration organisations, such as the Union, to become party to it. Therefore, the Union cannot accede to that Convention, nor can it deposit a declaration of acceptance of an acceding state.

(9) Pursuant to Opinion 1/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union ([3]), declarations of acceptance under the 1980 Hague Convention fall within the exclusive external competence of the Union.

(10) Belarus deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 12 January 1998. The 1980 Hague Convention entered into force for Belarus on 1 April 1998.

([1]) Opinion of 31 January 2019 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
([2]) Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000 (OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1).
([3]) ECLI:EU:C:2014:2303.

(11) All Member States concerned, with the exception of Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and Romania, have already accepted the accession of Belarus to the 1980 Hague Convention. Belarus has accepted the accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in Belarus has led to the conclusion that Austria, Luxembourg and Romania are in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Belarus under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.

(12) Uzbekistan deposited its instrument of accession to the 1980 Hague Convention on 31 May 1999. The 1980 Hague Convention entered into force for Uzbekistan on 1 August 1999.

(13) All Member States, with the exception of Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and Romania, have already accepted the accession of Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention. Uzbekistan has accepted the accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta to the 1980 Hague Convention. An assessment of the situation in Uzbekistan has led to the conclusion that Austria, Luxembourg and Romania are in a position to accept, in the interest of the Union, the accession of Uzbekistan under the terms of the 1980 Hague Convention.

(14) Austria, Luxembourg and Romania should therefore be authorised to deposit their declarations of acceptance of the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union in accordance with the terms set out in this Decision. The other Member States of the Union which have already accepted the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention should not deposit new declarations of acceptance as the existing declarations remain valid under public international law.

(15) The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by the Brussels IIa Regulation and are taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

(16) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Austria, Luxembourg and Romania are hereby authorised to accept the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union.

2. Austria, Luxembourg and Romania shall, no later than 19 February 2020, deposit a declaration of acceptance of the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention in the interest of the Union, to be worded as follows:

'[Full name of MEMBER STATE] declares that it accepts the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2019/308'.

3. Austria, Luxembourg and Romania shall inform the Council and the Commission of the deposit of their declarations of acceptance of the accession of Belarus and Uzbekistan to the 1980 Hague Convention and shall communicate the text of those declarations within two months of their deposit to the Commission.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Austria, Luxembourg and Romania.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
N. BĂDĂLĂU

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/309

of 18 February 2019

authorising Lithuania to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax ([1]), and in particular Article 395(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC provides that the taxable person supplying the goods or services is, as a general rule, liable for the payment of value added tax (VAT) to the tax authorities.

(2) By letter registered with the Commission on 16 October 2018, Lithuania requested an authorisation to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC in order to apply the reverse charge mechanism to supplies of hard drives ('the special measure').

(3) In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 395(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Commission informed the other Member States of the request made by Lithuania by letters dated 19 November 2018. By letter dated 20 November 2018, the Commission notified Lithuania that it had all the information necessary to consider the request.

(4) Lithuania discovered missing trader fraud in intra-Community trade with respect to supplies of electronic goods such as laptops, mobile phones, tablets and hard drives. The scale and scope of this practice has a direct, very negative impact on the State budget.

(5) Lithuania has undertaken a number of measures to tackle and prevent this type of VAT fraud. According to Lithuania, those measures are not sufficient to prevent VAT fraud in the supply of electronic goods.

(6) Lithuania intends to introduce the reverse charge mechanism to electronic products based on Article 199a of Directive 2006/112/EC. However, hard drives fall outside the scope of that Article.

(7) In order to provide for a more comprehensive form of the reverse charge mechanism that would apply not only to the electronic products already covered by Article 199a of Directive 2006/112/EC but also to hard drives, Lithuania requests to be authorised to introduce the special measure.

(8) Given the possible positive impact of the special measure on the fight against VAT fraud identified by Lithuania, the derogation should be granted for a limited period, from 1 March 2019 until 28 February 2022.

(9) Derogations are in general authorised for a limited period, to allow an assessment of whether special measures are appropriate and effective. Derogations grant Member States time to introduce other conventional measures to tackle the specific problem until the expiry of special measures, thereby making an extension of the derogation redundant. Derogations that allow making use of the reverse charge mechanism are only granted exceptionally for specific areas where fraud occurs and constitute a means of last resort. Lithuania should therefore implement other conventional measures to fight and prevent the VAT fraud with respect to trade in hard drives until the expiry of the special measure and consequently should no longer need to derogate from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC with regard to such supplies.

(10) The special measure will have no adverse impact on the Union's own resources accruing from VAT,

([1]) OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC, Lithuania is authorised to designate the recipient as the person liable to pay VAT in the case of supplies of hard drives.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

This Decision shall apply from 1 March 2019 and shall expire on 28 February 2022.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Lithuania.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
N. BĂDĂLĂU

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/310

of 18 February 2019

authorising Poland to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 226 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax ([1]), and in particular Article 395(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) By letter registered with the Commission on 15 May 2018 Poland requested an authorisation to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 226 of Directive 2006/112/EC in order to apply a split payment mechanism ('the special measure'). The special measure should require the inclusion of a special statement that value added tax (VAT) has to be paid to the blocked VAT account of the supplier on invoices issued in relation to the supplies of goods and services susceptible to fraud and generally covered by the reverse charge mechanism and by the joint and several liability in Poland. Poland requested the special measure for period of three years, from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021.

(2) In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 395(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Commission transmitted the request of Poland to other Member States by letters dated 3 September 2018. By letter dated 4 September 2018, the Commission notified Poland that it had all the information necessary to consider the request.

(3) Poland has already taken numerous measures to fight fraud. It has introduced, the reverse charge mechanism and joint and several liability of the supplier and the customer, the Standard Audit File, tighter rules for the VAT registration and de-registration of taxable persons, increased number of audits among others. However, Poland nonetheless considers that those measures are insufficient to prevent VAT fraud.

(4) Poland is of the view that the application of the special measure will eliminate VAT fraud. Since under the split payment mechanism the amount of VAT deposited on a separate VAT account of a supplier (taxable person) can be used for restricted purposes only, namely for the payment of the VAT liability to the tax authority or for the payment of VAT on invoices received from suppliers, it is better guaranteed that the tax authorities will receive the whole VAT amount which should be transferred by the taxable person to the Polish State Treasury.

(5) Poland introduced the voluntary split payment mechanism on 1 July 2018. Poland considers that in areas particularly exposed to VAT fraud, the special measure should be introduced. Those areas are sectors of economy such as steel, scrap, electronics, gold, non-ferrous metals, fuels, and plastics. Those areas are generally covered by the reverse charge mechanism and by joint and several liability of the supplier and the customer in Poland.

(6) The special measure will apply to supplies between taxable persons, of goods and services listed in the Annex in business-to-business (B2B) supplies, and will cover only electronic bank transfers.

(7) Where a surplus of input tax in excess of the output tax that is recognised by the supplier in the VAT return as a refundable amount, the payment of such refund is normally carried out within 60 days to supplier's regular account. However, Poland has informed the Commission that, for the transactions covered by the special measure, at the request of a supplier who holds a blocked VAT account, the refund is to take place within 25 days.

(8) Suppliers are not to incur costs on opening and operating the VAT bank account, as the VAT account is to be free from any commissions and fees by the bank.

([1]) OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1.

(9) The special measure is to apply to all suppliers, including those suppliers who are not established in Poland, as they have to hold a bank account operated pursuant to Polish Banking Law. In this respect, Poland confirmed that the suppliers will not incur any additional costs relating to the obligation of opening a bank account in Poland, since those suppliers will be able to open and hold the bank account for VAT payments in Poland free of charge.

(10) The special measure as envisaged by Poland will impose significant changes on suppliers. The system has already been operating since 1 July 2018 on a voluntary basis, and taxable persons have had the opportunity to become acquainted with it.

(11) The Commission is of the view that the special measure for supplies of goods and services susceptible to fraud is likely to bring effective results in the fight against VAT fraud. The derogations are usually granted for a limited period of time. The special measure should therefore be authorised from 1 March 2019 until 28 February 2022.

(12) Given the novelty and the broad scope of the special measure, it is important to ensure necessary follow-up. In particular, such follow-up needs to focus on the impact of the special measure on the level of VAT fraud and on the taxable persons regarding the refunds of VAT, the administrative burden, costs for taxable persons among others. Poland should therefore provide a report on the impact of the special measure 18 months after the entry into force of the special measure in Poland.

(13) The special measure will not negatively affect the overall amount of tax revenue collected at the stage of final consumption and will have no adverse impact on the Union's own resources accruing from VAT,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Article 226 of Directive 2006/112/EC, Poland is authorised to introduce a special statement that VAT shall be paid to the separate and blocked VAT bank account of the supplier opened in Poland on invoices issued in relation to supplies between taxable persons of goods and services listed in the Annex to this Decision where payments for supplies are made by electronic bank transfers.

Article 2

Poland shall notify the national measure referred to in Article 1 to the Commission.

Within 18 months after the entry into force in Poland of the measure referred to in Article 1, Poland shall submit a report to the Commission on its overall impact on the level of VAT fraud and on the taxable persons concerned.

Article 3

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its notification.

This Decision shall apply from 1 March 2019 to 28 February 2022.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Poland.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
N. BĂDĂLĂU

ANNEX

List of supplies of goods and services covered by Article 1

Article 1 shall apply to the following supplies of goods and services described according to the Polish Classification of Products and Services (PKWiU):

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
1	24.10.12.0	Ferro-alloys
2	24.10.14.0	Pig iron pellets and powder, specular pig iron or steel
3	24.10.31.0	Flat rolled products of non-alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a width of >= 600 mm
4	24.10.32.0	Flat rolled products of non-alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a width of < 600 mm
5	24.10.35.0	Flat rolled products of other alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a width of >= 600 mm, excluding products of electrical silicon steel
6	24.10.36.0	Flat rolled products of other alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a width of < 600 mm, excluding products of electrical silicon steel
7	24.10.41.0	Flat rolled products of non-alloy steel, not further worked than cold-rolled, of a width of >= 600 mm
8	24.10.43.0	Flat rolled products of non-alloy steel, not further worked than cold-rolled, of a width of >= 600 mm, excluding products of electrical silicon steel
9	24.10.51.0	Flat rolled products of non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, clad, plated or coated
10	24.10.52.0	Flat rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, clad, plated or coated
11	24.10.61.0	Bars and rods, hot rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of non-alloy steel
12	24.10.62.0	Other bars and rods of steel, not further worked than forged, hot rolled, hot-drawn or extruded, but including those twisted after rolling
13	24.10.65.0	Bars and rods, hot rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of other alloy steel
14	24.10.66.0	Other bars and rods of other alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot rolled, hot-drawn or extruded, but including those twisted after rolling
15	24.10.71.0	Open sections, not further worked than hot rolled, hot-drawn or extruded, of non-alloy steel
16	24.10.73.0	Open sections, not further worked than hot rolled, hot-drawn or extruded, of other alloy steel
17	24.31.10.0	Cold drawn bars and solid profiles of non-alloy steel
18	24.31.20.0	Cold drawn bars and solid profiles of alloy steel, other than stainless steel
19	24.32.10.0	Flat cold rolled steel products, uncoated, of a width of < 600 mm
20	24.32.20.0	Flat cold-rolled steel products, clad, plated or coated, of a width of < 600 mm

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
21	24.33.11.0	Open sections cold formed or folded of non-alloy steel
22	24.33.20.0	Ribbed sheets of non-alloy steel
23	24.34.11.0	Cold drawn wire of non-alloy steel
24	24.41.10.0	Unwrought silver or in semi-manufactured form, or in powder form
25	ex 24.41.20.0	Unwrought gold or in semi-manufactured form, or in powder form, excluding investment gold within the meaning of Article 121 of the Act, subject to item 27
26	24.41.30.0	Unwrought platinum or in semi-manufactured form or in powder form
27	Irrespective of PKWiU symbol	Investment gold within the meaning of Article 121 of the Act
28	ex 24.41.40.0	Base metals or silver, plated with gold, in semi-manufactured form — exclusively silver, gold plated, in semi-manufactured form
29	ex 24.41.50.0	Base metals plated with silver and base metals, silver or gold, plated with platinum, in semi-manufactured form — exclusively gold and silver plated, in semi-manufactured form
30	24.42.11.0	Unwrought aluminium
31	24.43.11.0	Unwrought lead
32	24.43.12.0	Unwrought zinc
33	24.43.13.0	Unwrought tin
34	24.44.12.0	Copper, unrefined; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
35	24.44.13.0	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought; master alloys of copper
36	24.44.21.0	Copper powders and flakes
37	24.44.22.0	Copper bars, rods and profiles
38	24.44.23.0	Copper wire
39	24.45.11.0	Unwrought nickel
40	ex 24.45.30.0	Other non-ferrous metals and products made of the same; cermets; ashes and residues containing metals and metal compounds — exclusively non-precious metal waste and scrap
41	ex 26.11.30.0	Electronic integrated circuits — exclusively processors
42	ex 26.20.11.0	Portable data-processing machines, weighing <= 10 kg, such as laptops and notebooks; Handheld computers (such as notebooks) and similar — exclusively portable computers such as tablets, notebooks, laptops
43	ex 26.30.22.0	Cellular phones or other wireless networks — only mobile phones, including smartphones
44	ex 26.40.60.0	Video game consoles (such as those used with a television set or a stand-alone screen) and other gaming or gambling apparatus with electronic display — excluding parts and accessories

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
45	ex 32.12.13.0	Jewellery and parts thereof as well as other jewellery and parts thereof, of gold and silver or precious metal plated — exclusively parts of jewellery and parts of other gold, silver and platinum jewellery, i.e. unfinished or incomplete jewellery and distinct parts of jewellery including covered or plated with precious metal
46	38.11.49.0	Wrecks, other than vessels and floating structures, for dismantling
47	38.11.51.0	Glass waste
48	38.11.52.0	Paper and paperboard waste
49	38.11.54.0	Other rubber waste
50	38.11.55.0	Plastic waste
51	38.11.58.0	Metal-containing waste other than hazardous waste
52	38.12.26.0	Hazardous metal waste
53	38.12.27	Waste and defective electric cells and accumulators; spent galvanic cells and batteries and electric accumulators
54	38.32.2	Metal secondary raw materials
55	38.32.31.0	Secondary raw material of glass
56	38.32.32.0	Secondary raw material of paper and paperboard
57	38.32.33.0	Secondary raw material of plastic
58	38.32.34.0	Secondary raw material of rubber
59	24.20.11.0	Line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines, seamless, of steel
60	24.20.12.0	Casing, tubing and drill pipe, of a kind used in the drilling for oil or gas, seamless, of steel
61	24.20.13.0	Other tubes and pipes, of circular cross section, of steel
62	24.20.31.0	Line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines, welded, of an external diameter of <= 406,4 mm, of steel
63	24.20.33.0	Other tubes and pipes, of circular cross section, welded, of an external diameter of <= 406,4 mm, of steel
64	24.20.34.0	Tubes and pipes, of non-circular cross-section, welded, of an external diameter of <= 406,4 mm, of steel
65	24.20.40.0	Tube or pipe fittings of steel, not cast
66	ex 25.11.23.0	Other structures and parts of structures, plates, rods, angles, shapes and the like, of iron, steel or aluminium — only of steel
67	ex 25.93.13.0	Cloth, grills, netting and fencing, of iron, steel or copper wire; expanded metal, of iron, steel or copper — only of steel
68		Motor spirit, diesel oil, fuel gas — within the meaning of the provisions on excise duty
69		Heating oil and lubricating oil — within the meaning of the provisions on excise duty

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
70	ex 10.4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats — exclusively rape oil
71	ex 20.59.12.0	Emulsions for surface sensitization for use in photography; chemical preparations for use in photography, not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) — exclusively toners without a print head for automatic data-processing machines.
72	ex 20.59.30.0	Typewriter ink, draft ink and other inks — exclusively ink cartridges without a print head for automatic data processing machines
73	ex 22.21.30.0	Plates, sheets, film, foil, strip and plastic strips, not reinforced, laminated or combined with other materials
74	ex 26.20.21.0	Memory units — exclusively hard drives (HDDs)
75	ex 26.20.22.0	Solid state storage devices — exclusively SSDs
76	ex 26.70.13.0	Digital cameras and digital camcorders — exclusively digital cameras
77	ex 28.23.26.0	Parts and accessories for photocopiers — exclusively ink cartridges and print heads for printers for automatic data-processing machines, toners with print head for printers for automatic data processing machines
78	ex 58.29.11.0	Operating system software packages — exclusively SSD
79	ex 58.29.29.0	Other software packages — exclusively SSDs
80	ex 59.11.23.0	Other videos and video recordings on disks, magnetic tapes and similar media — exclusively SSDs
81	irrespective of the PKWiU symbol	GHG emission allowance transfer services referred to in the Act of 12 June 2015 on Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme (Official Journal of 2017 item 568)
82	41.00.30.0	Construction work on residential buildings (works on the construction of new buildings, reconstruction or renovation of existing buildings)
83	41.00.40.0	Construction work on non-residential buildings (works on the construction of new buildings, reconstruction or renovation of existing buildings)
84	42.11.20.0	General construction works involving the construction of motorways, roads, streets and other roads for vehicles and pedestrians and the construction of runways
85	42.12.20.0	General construction works involving the construction of railways and subways
86	42.13.20.0	General construction works involving the construction of bridges and tunnels
87	42.21.21.0	General construction works involving the construction of transmission pipelines
88	42.21.22.0	General construction works involving the construction of distribution networks, including auxiliary works
89	42.21.23.0	General construction works involving the construction of irrigation systems (sewers), bus and water lines, facilities for water treatment and sewage treatment and pump stations
90	42.21.24.0	Works involving the drilling of wells and water intakes and installation of septic tanks
91	42.22.21.0	General construction works involving the construction of telecommunications and power transmission lines

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
92	42.22.22.0	General construction works involving the construction of telecommunications and power distribution lines
93	42.22.23.0	General construction works involving the construction of power plants
94	42.91.20.0	General construction works involving the construction of wharves, ports, dams, locks and related hydro-technical facilities
95	42.99.21.0	General construction works involving the construction of production and mining facilities
96	42.99.22.0	General construction works involving the construction of stadiums and sports fields
97	42.99.29.0	General construction works involving the construction of other civil engineering structures
98	43.11.10.0	Works involving demolition of buildings
99	43.12.11.0	Works involving the preparation of the site for construction, excluding earthworks
100	43.12.12.0	Earthworks: digging, ditch digging and earth moving jobs
101	43.13.10.0	Works involving the excavation and geological-engineering drilling
102	43.21.10.1	Works involving the execution of electrical safety installations
103	43.21.10.2	Works involving the implementation of other electrical installations
104	43.22.11.0	Works involving the execution of plumbing and drainage works
105	43.22.12.0	Works involving the execution of heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems
106	43.22.20.0	Works involving the execution of gas installations
107	43.29.11.0	Insulation work
108	43.29.12.0	Installation of fencing
109	43.29.19.0	Other installation works n.e.c.
110	43.31.10.0	Plastering works
111	43.32.10.0	Installation work for carpentry
112	43.33.10.0	Works involving the laying the floor and facing the walls
113	43.33.21.0	Works involving the laying of terrazzo, marble, granite or slate on floors and walls
114	43.33.29.0	Other works involving the laying of floors and walls (including wallpapering), n.e.c.
115	43.34.10.0	Painting works
116	43.34.20.0	Glass-making works
117	43.39.11.0	Works involving the decoration
118	43.39.19.0	Works involving the execution of other finishing works, n.e.c.
119	43.91.11.0	Works involving the construction of roof structures

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
120	43.91.19.0	Works involving other roofing work
121	43.99.10.0	Works involving the installation of damp-proof and waterproof insulation
122	43.99.20.0	Works involving the assembly and dismantling of scaffolding
123	43.99.30.0	Works involving the construction of foundations, including pile driving
124	43.99.40.0	Concrete works
125	43.99.50.0	Works involving erection of steel structures
126	43.99.60.0	Works involving the erection of brick and stone structures
127	43.99.70.0	Works involving the assembly and erection of prefabricated structures
128	43.99.90.0	Works involving the performance of other specialized works, n.e.c.
129	05.10.10.0	Hard coal
130	05.20.10.0	Lignite
131	19.10.10.0	Coke and semi-coke of coal and lignite or of peat; retort carbon
132	19.20.11.0	Briquettes and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal
133	19.20.12.0	Briquettes and similar solid fuels manufactured from lignite
134	ex 26.70.13.0	Digital cameras for photography and digital cameras — exclusively digital cameras
135	26.40.20.0	Television receivers, whether or not combined with radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproduction apparatus
136	26.20.1	Computers and other automatic data processing machines
137	30.91.20.0	Parts and accessories of motorcycles and side-cars
138	27.20.2	Electric accumulators and parts thereof
139	28.11.41.0	Parts for spark-ignition internal combustion engines, excluding parts for aircraft engines
140	ex 29.31.10.0	Ignition cable harnesses and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or watercraft — exclusively ignition cable harnesses and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles
141	29.31.21.0	Sparking plugs; ignition magnetos; magneto-dynamos; magnetic flywheels; distributors; ignition coils
142	29.31.22.0	Starter motors and dual purpose starter-generators; other generators and other equipment for combustion engines
143	29.31.23.0	Electrical signalling equipment, windscreen, defrosters and demisters for motor vehicles
144	29.31.30.0	Parts of other electrical equipment for motor vehicles
145	29.32.20.0	Safety seat belts, airbags and parts and accessories of bodies
146	29.32.30.0	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles n.e.c., excluding motorcycles
147	45.31.1	Trade services of motor vehicle parts and accessories, excluding motorcycles

Item	PKWiU	Name of goods (group of goods)/Name of services (group of services)
148	45.32.1	Specialised store retail trade services of motor vehicle parts and accessories, excluding motorcycles
149	45.32.2	Other retail trade services of parts and accessories of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles
150	ex 45.40.10.0	Wholesale trade services of motorcycles and related parts and accessories — exclusively sale of parts and accessories for motorcycles
151	ex 45.40.20.0	Specialised store retail trade services of motorcycles and related parts and accessories — exclusively sale of parts and accessories for motorcycles
152	ex 45.40.30.0	Other retail trade services of motorcycles and related parts and accessories — exclusively retail sale of parts and accessories for motorcycles

COUNCIL DECISION (EU, Euratom) 2019/311

of 19 February 2019

appointing two members, proposed by the Kingdom of Denmark, of the European Economic and Social Committee

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 302 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 106a thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Danish Government,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) On 18 September 2015 and 1 October 2015, the Council adopted Decisions (EU, Euratom) 2015/1600 ([1]) and (EU, Euratom) 2015/1790 ([2]) appointing the members of the European Economic and Social Committee for the period from 21 September 2015 to 20 September 2020. On 16 February 2016, by Council Decision (EU) 2016/229 ([3]), Ms Marie-Louise KNUPPERT was replaced by Mr Arne GREVSEN as a member.

(2) A member's seat on the European Economic and Social Committee has become vacant following the end of the mandate of Mr Bernt FALLENKAMP.

(3) A member's seat on the European Economic and Social Committee has become vacant following the end of the mandate of Mr Arne GREVSEN,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following are hereby appointed as members of the European Economic and Social Committee for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 20 September 2020:

— Ms Dorthe ANDERSEN, *Head of Danish Trade Union EU Office,*

— Ms Bente SORGENFREY, *1. vice president FH - Danish Trade Union Confederation.*

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 19 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
G. CIAMBA

([1]) Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/1600 of 18 September 2015 appointing the members of the European Economic and Social Committee for the period from 21 September 2015 to 20 September 2020 (OJ L 248, 24.9.2015, p. 53).

([2]) Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/1790 of 1 October 2015 appointing the members of the European Economic and Social Committee for the period from 21 September 2015 to 20 September 2020 (OJ L 260, 7.10.2015, p. 23).

([3]) Council Decision (EU) 2016/229 of 16 February 2016 appointing a member, proposed by the Kingdom of Denmark, of the European Economic and Social Committee (OJ L 41, 18.2.2016, p. 22).

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/312

of 21 February 2019

amending and extending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 42(4) and 43(2) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 15 April 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/219/CFSP ([1]) on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali).

(2) On 11 January 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/50 ([2]), extending EUCAP Sahel Mali until 14 January 2019. On 7 December 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/2264 ([3]), providing for a financial reference amount for EUCAP Sahel Mali until 14 January 2019.

(3) On 25 June 2018, in its conclusions on Sahel/Mali, the Council underlined the importance of the regionalisation of CSDP in the Sahel with the aim of strengthening, as appropriate, the civilian and military support to cross-border cooperation, the regional cooperation structures — in particular those of the G5 Sahel — and the capacity and ownership of the G5 countries to address the security challenges in the region.

(4) On 25 October 2018, following the Strategic Review of EUCAP Sahel Mali, the Political and Security Committee recommended that EUCAP Sahel Mali be extended until 14 January 2021.

(5) On 17 December 2018, pending approval by the Council of the planning documents on the Sahel regionalisation, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/2008 ([4]), extending EUCAP Sahel Mali and providing it with a financial reference amount until 28 February 2019.

(6) Decision 2014/219/CFSP should therefore be extended until 14 January 2021.

(7) EUCAP Sahel Mali will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2014/219/CFSP is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 14(1), the following subparagraph is added:

'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to EUCAP Sahel Mali between 1 March 2019 and 14 January 2021 shall be EUR 66 930 000.';

(2) in Article 18, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'It shall apply until 14 January 2021.'

([1]) Council Decision 2014/219/CFSP of 15 April 2014 on the European Union CSDP mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 113, 16.4.2014, p. 21).
([2]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/50 of 11 January 2017 amending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 7, 12.1.2017, p. 18).
([3]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2264 of 7 December 2017 amending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 324, 8.12.2017, p. 52).
([4]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2008 of 17 December 2018 amending and extending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 322, 18.12.2018, p. 24).

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 March 2019.

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2019.

For the Council
The President
G. CIAMBA

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/313

of 21 February 2019

on the approval of the technology used in SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid powered light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology for reducing CO_2 emissions from light commercial vehicles pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 setting emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO_2 emissions from light-duty vehicles ([1]), and in particular Article 12(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 14 May 2018, the supplier SEG Automotive Germany GmbH submitted an application for the approval of the High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter for N_1 vehicles as an eco-innovation. The application has been assessed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 ([2]).

(2) The 48V motor generator is a reversible machine that may operate as either an electric motor converting electrical energy into mechanical energy, or a generator converting mechanical energy into electrical energy as a standard alternator. The application submitted focused on the generation function of the component.

(3) The applicant proposed two different methodologies to determine the total efficiency of the system, combining the efficiency of the 48V motor generator and the efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter. The first method aims to calculate the efficiency of the 48V motor generator and its 48V/12V DC/DC converter separately, while the second method aims to calculate the efficiency of the 48V motor generator plus its 48V/12V DC/DC converter (combined method). Both testing procedures are in line with the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011.

(4) The information provided in the application demonstrates that the conditions and the criteria referred to in Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 and in Articles 2 and 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 have been met in for the two proposed case studies. As a consequence, the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter applied to N_1 vehicles should be approved as an eco-innovation.

(5) It is appropriate to approve the testing methodologies for determining the CO_2 savings from the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter. Only emission savings certified on the basis of one of the two testing methodologies set out in this Decision can be taken into account for determining a manufacturer's specific emission performance pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011.

(6) In order to determine the CO_2 savings from the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter, it is necessary to establish the baseline technology against which the efficiency of the generator function should be assessed. Taking into account expert judgement it is appropriate to consider an alternator with 67 % efficiency as baseline technology to be used for the purpose of determining the CO_2 savings under this Decision.

([1]) OJ L 145, 31.5.2011, p. 1.

([2]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 of 25 April 2014 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO_2 emissions from light commercial vehicles pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 125, 26.4.2014, p. 57).

(7) In the case of hybrid N_1 vehicles, the testing methodologies are based on certain conditions that are only valid for vehicles for which it is allowed to use uncorrected measurements like the fuel consumption or the CO_2 emissions measured during type 1 test as specified in Annex 8 to UNECE Regulation No 101. This is why the scope of this decision applies to any internal combustion engine powered N_1 vehicles, but is limited to certain hybrid N_1 vehicles only.

(8) The savings from the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter may be partially demonstrated on the test referred to in Annex XII to Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 ([3]). It is therefore necessary to ensure that this partial coverage is taken into account in the testing methodology for CO_2 savings from the motor generator.

(9) If the type approval authority finds that the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter does not satisfy the conditions for certification, the application for certification of the savings should be rejected.

(10) This Decision should apply until 2020 inclusive in relation to the test procedure referred to in Annex XII to Regulation (EC) No 692/2008. With effect from 1 January 2021, innovative technologies are to be assessed in relation to the test procedure laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 ([4]).

(11) For the purposes of determining the general eco-innovation code to be used in the relevant type approval documents in accordance with Annexes I, VIII and IX to Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([5]), the individual code to be used for the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter should be specified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Approval

The technology used in the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter is approved as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 provided the innovative technology is fitted in internal combustion engine powered N_1 vehicles, or in hybrid N_1 vehicles for which the conditions specified in point 6.3.2(2) or (3) of Annex 8 to UNECE Regulation 101 are fulfilled.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Decision, 48V motor generator means a reversible machine that may operate as either an electric motor converting electrical energy into mechanical energy, or a generator converting mechanical energy into electrical energy as a standard alternator. This Decision focus on the generation function of the component.

([3]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 of 18 July 2008 implementing and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 199, 28.7.2008, p. 1).

([4]) Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 of 1 June 2017 supplementing Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information, amending Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1230/2012 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 (OJ L 175, 7.7.2017, p. 1).

([5]) Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (Framework Directive) (OJ L 263, 9.10.2007, p. 1).

Article 3

Application for certification of CO_2 savings

1. A manufacturer may apply for certification of the CO_2 savings from one or several SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generators (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converters intended for use in N_1 vehicles that comply with the conditions set out in Article 1.

2. An application for the certification of the savings from one or several SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be accompanied by an independent verification report confirming that the CO_2 savings threshold of $1gCO_2/km$ specified in Article 9 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 is met.

3. The type approval authority shall reject the application for certification if it finds that the motor generator plus converter or motor generators plus converters are fitted in vehicles that do not comply with the conditions set out in Article 1, or where the CO_2 emission savings are below the threshold specified in Article 9(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014.

Article 4

Certification of CO_2 savings

1. The reduction in CO_2 emissions from the use of a SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be determined using one of the two methodologies set out in the Annex.

2. Where a manufacturer applies for the certification of the CO_2 savings from more than one SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter in relation to one vehicle version, the type approval authority shall determine which of the motor generators plus converters tested delivers the lowest CO_2 savings, and record those savings in the relevant type approval documentation. That value shall also be indicated in the certificate of conformity in accordance with Article 11(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014.

3. The type approval authority shall record the verification report and the test results on the basis of which the savings were determined and shall make that information available to the Commission on request.

Article 5

Eco-innovation code

The eco-innovation code No 26 shall be entered into the type approval documentation where reference is made to this Decision in accordance with Article 11(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014.

Article 6

Applicability

This Decision shall apply until 31 December 2020.

Article 7

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2019.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Methodology to determine the CO_2 savings of the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter fitted in vehicles in compliance with the conditions set out in Article 1

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to determine the CO_2 emission reductions that can be attributed to the use of the generation function of the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM), hereinafter referred to as 48 V motor generator or motor generator, plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter, for use in vehicles in compliance with the conditions set out in Article 1, it is necessary to specify the following:

(1) The test conditions;

(2) The test equipment;

(3) The procedure to determine the total efficiency;

(4) The procedure to determine the CO_2 savings;

(5) The procedure to determine the uncertainty of the CO_2 savings.

Two alternative methods can be used to determine the CO_2 savings. The methods are described as follows.

2. SYMBOLS, PARAMETERS AND UNITS

Latin symbols

C_{CO_2} — CO_2 savings [g CO_2/km]

CO_2 — Carbon dioxide

CF — Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) [gCO_2/l] as defined in Table 3

h — Frequency as defined in Table 1

i — Number of operating points

I — Current intensity at which the measurement shall be carried out [A]

l — Number of measurement of the sample for the 48V/12V DC/DC converter

m — Number of measurement of the sample for the 48V motor generator

M — Torque [Nm]

n — Rotational frequency [min^{-1}] as defined in Table 1

P — Power [W]

$s_{\overline{\eta_{DCDC}}}$ — Standard deviation of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency mean [%]

$s_{\eta_{MG}}$ — Standard deviation of the 48V motor generator efficiency [%]

$s_{\overline{\eta_{MG}}}$ — Standard deviation of the 48V motor generator efficiency mean [%]

$s_{\eta_{TOT}}$ — Standard deviation of the total efficiency [%]

$s_{C_{CO_2}}$ — Standard deviation of the total CO_2 savings [g CO_2/km]

U — Test voltage at which the measurement shall be carried out [V]

v — Mean driving speed of the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) [km/h]

V_{Pe} — Consumption of effective power [l/kWh] as defined in Table 2

Greek symbols

Δ — Difference

η_B — Baseline alternator efficiency [%]

η_{DCDC} — 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency [%]

$\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}$ — Mean of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency [%]

η_{MG} — 48V motor generator efficiency [%]

$\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}$ — Mean of the 48V motor generator efficiency at operating point i [%]

η_{TOT} — Total efficiency [%]

Subscripts

Index (i) refers to operating point

Index (j) refers to measurement of the sample

MG — Motor generator

m — Mechanical

RW — Real-world conditions

TA — Type approval (NEDC) conditions

B — Baseline

3. METHOD 1 ('SEPARATE METHOD')

3.1. **Efficiency of the 48V motor generator**

The efficiency of the 48V motor generator shall be determined in accordance with ISO 8854:2012, with the exception of the elements specified in this section.

Evidence shall be provided to the type approval authority that the rotational frequency ranges of the efficient 48V motor generator are consistent with those set out in Table 1. The measurements shall be conducted at different operating points, as set out in Table 1. The efficient 48V motor generator current intensity shall be defined as half of the rated current for all operating points. For each rotational frequency, the voltage and the output current of the motor generator shall be kept constant, the voltage at 52V.

Table 1

Operating points

Operating point i	Holding time [s]	Rotational frequency n_i [min^{-1}]	Frequency h_i
1	1 200	1 800	0,25
2	1 200	3 000	0,40
3	600	6 000	0,25
4	300	10 000	0,10

The efficiency at each operating point shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 1:

Formula 1

$$\eta_{MG_i} = \frac{60 \cdot U_i \cdot I_i}{2\pi \cdot M_i \cdot n_i} \cdot 100$$

All efficiency measurements are to be performed consecutively at least five (5) times. The average of the measurements at each operating point ($\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}$) shall be calculated.

The efficiency of the generation function (η_{MG}) shall be calculated in accordance with the following Formula 2:

Formula 2

$$\eta_{MG} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} h_i \cdot \overline{\eta_{MG_i}}$$

3.2. **Efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter**

The efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be determined under the following conditions:

— Output voltage of 14,3 V

— Output current of nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter divided by 14,3 V

The nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be the continuous output power at the 12V side guaranteed by the manufacturer of the DC/DC converter at the conditions specified in the ISO 8854:2012.

The efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be measured at least five (5) times consecutively. The average of all the measurements ($\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}$) shall be calculated and used for the calculations laid down in paragraph 3.3.

3.3. **Total efficiency and saved mechanical power**

The total efficiency of the 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be calculated using Formula 3:

Formula 3

$$\eta_{TOT} = \eta_{MG} \times \overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}$$

The 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter generation function lead to saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) and type approval NEDC conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) as set out in Formula 4.

Formula 4

$$\Delta P_m = \Delta P_{mRW} - \Delta P_{mTA}$$

Where the saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 5 and the saved mechanical power under type-approval NEDC conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) in accordance with Formula 6:

Formula 5

$$\Delta P_{mRW} = \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

Formula 6

$$\Delta P_{mTA} = \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

where

P_{RW}: Power requirement under 'real-world' conditions [W], which is estimated at 750W

P_{TA}: Power requirement under NEDC type-approval conditions [W], which is estimated at 350W

η_B: Efficiency of the baseline alternator [%], which is 67 %

3.4. **Calculation of the CO_2 savings**

The CO_2 savings of the 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 7:

Formula 7

$$C_{CO_2} = \Delta P_m \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v}$$

where

v: Mean driving speed of the NEDC [km/h], which is 33,58 km/h

V_{Pe}: Consumption of effective power specified in Table 2:

Table 2

Consumption of effective power

Type of engine	Consumption of effective power (V_{Pe}) [l/kWh]
Petrol	0,264
Petrol Turbo	0,280
Diesel	0,220

CF: Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) [gCO_2/l] as defined in Table 3

Table 3

Fuel conversion factor

Type of fuel	Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) (CF) [gCO_2/l]
Petrol	2 330
Diesel	2 640

3.5. **Calculation of the statistical margin**

The statistical margin of the results of the testing methodology caused by the measurements shall be quantified. For each operating point the standard deviation shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 8:

Formula 8

$$s_{\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}} = \frac{s_{\eta_{MG_i}}}{\sqrt{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\eta_{MG_{ij}} - \overline{\eta_{MG_i}})^2}{m(m-1)}}$$

The standard deviation of the efficiency value of the efficient 48V motor generator ($s_{\eta_{MG}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 9:

Formula 9

$$s_{\eta_{MG}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{4} (h_i \cdot s_{\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}})^2}$$

The standard deviation of the efficiency value of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter ($s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 10:

Formula 10

$$s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1}\left(\eta_{DC/DC_{ij}} - \overline{\eta_{DC/DC_i}}\right)^2}{l(l-1)}}$$

The standard deviation of the motor generator efficiency ($s_{\eta_{MG}}$) and of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter ($s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}$) lead to an uncertainty in the CO_2 savings ($s_{C_{CO_2}}$). That uncertainty is calculated in accordance with Formula 11:

Formula 11

$$s_{C_{CO_2}} = \frac{(P_{RW} - P_{TA})}{\eta_{TOT}} \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_{\eta_{MG}}}{\eta_{MG}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}}{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}\right)^2}$$

4. METHOD 2 ('COMBINED METHOD')

4.1. **Efficiency of the 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter**

The efficiency of the 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be determined in accordance with ISO 8854:2012, with the exception of the elements specified in this section.

Evidence shall be provided to the type approval authority that the speed ranges of the efficient 48V motor generator are consistent with those set out in Table 1.

The measurements shall be conducted at different operating points, as set out in Table 1. The efficient 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter current intensity shall be defined as half of the rated current of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter for all operating points.

The rated current of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter is defined as the output nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter divided by 14,3 V. The nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be the continuous output power at the 12V side guaranteed by the manufacturer of the DC/DC converter at the conditions specified in the ISO 8854:2012.

For each speed the voltage and the output current of the motor generator shall be kept constant, the voltage at 52 V.

The efficiency at each operating point shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 12:

Formula 12

$$\eta_{TOT_i} = \frac{60 \cdot U_i \cdot I_i}{2\pi \cdot M_i \cdot n_i} \cdot 100$$

All efficiency measurements are to be performed consecutively at least five (5) times. The average of the measurements at each operating point ($\overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}$) shall be calculated.

The efficiency of the generation function (η_{TOT}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 13:

Formula 13

$$\eta_{TOT} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} h_i \cdot \overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}$$

The measurement set up has to allow the measurement of the 48V motor generation efficiency alone.

4.2. **Demonstration of conservativeness of the 48V motor generator plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency determination**

In order to use the procedure specified in 4.1 for the determination of η_{TOT}, it has to be demonstrated that the efficiency of the 48V motor generator alone obtained with the conditions specified in 4.1 is lower than the efficiency obtained with the conditions specified in 3.1.

4.3. **Saved mechanical power**

The 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter generation function lead to saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) and type approval conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) as set out in Formula 14.

Formula 14

$$\Delta P_m = \Delta P_{mRW} - \Delta P_{mTA}$$

Where the saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 15 and the saved mechanical power under type-approval conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) in accordance with Formula 16:

Formula 15

$$\Delta P_{mRW} = \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

Formula 16

$$\Delta P_{mTA} = \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

where

P_{RW}: Power requirement under 'real-world' conditions [W], which is estimated at 750W

P_{TA}: Power requirement under type-approval NEDC conditions [W], which is estimated at 350W

η_B: Efficiency of the baseline alternator [%], which is 67 %

4.4. **Calculation of the CO_2 savings**

The CO_2 savings of the 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 17:

Formula 17

$$C_{CO_2} = \Delta P_m \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v}$$

where

v: Mean driving speed of the NEDC [km/h], which is 33,58 km/h

V_{Pe}: Consumption of effective power specified in Table 2

CF: Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) [gCO_2/l] as defined in Table 3

4.5. **Calculation of the statistical margin**

The statistical margin of the results of the testing methodology caused by the measurements shall be quantified. For each operating point the standard deviation shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 18:

Formula 18

$$s_{\overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}} = \frac{s_{\eta_{TOT_i}}}{\sqrt{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left(\eta_{TOT_{ij}} - \overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}\right)^2}{m(m-1)}}$$

The standard deviation of the efficiency value of the efficient 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter ($s_{\eta_{TOT}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 19:

Formula 19

$$s_{\eta_{TOT}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{4}(h_i \cdot s_{\overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}})^2}$$

The standard deviation of the motor generator and of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency leads to an uncertainty in the CO_2 savings ($s_{C_{CO_2}}$). That uncertainty is calculated in accordance with Formula 20:

Formula 20

$$s_{C_{CO_2}} = \frac{(P_{RW} - P_{TA})}{\eta_{TOT}{}^2} \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v} \cdot s_{\eta_{TOT}}$$

5. ROUNDING

The calculated CO_2 savings value (C_{CO_2}) and the statistical margin of the CO_2 saving ($s_{C_{CO_2}}$) must be rounded to a maximum of two decimal places.

Each value used in the calculation of the CO_2 savings can be applied unrounded or must be rounded to the minimum number of decimal places which allows the maximum total impact (i.e. combined impact of all rounded values) on the savings to be lower than 0,25 gCO_2/km.

6. STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE (for both methods)

It shall be demonstrated for each type, variant and version of a vehicle fitted with the efficient 48V motor generator that the uncertainty of the CO_2 savings calculated in accordance with Formula 7 or Formula 17 is not greater than the difference between the total CO_2 savings and the minimum savings threshold specified in Article 9(1) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 ([1]) and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 (see Formula 21).

Formula 21

$$MT < C_{CO_2} - s_{C_{CO_2}} - \Delta CO_{2_m}$$

Where:

MT: minimum threshold [g CO_2/km]

C_{CO_2}: total CO_2 saving [g CO_2/km]

$s_{C_{CO_2}}$: standard deviation of the total CO_2 saving [gCO_2/km]

ΔCO_{2_m}: CO_2 correction coefficient due to the positive mass difference between the efficient 48V motor generator plus 48V/12V DC-DC converter and the baseline alternator. For ΔCO_{2_m} the data in Table 4 is to be used.

Table 4

CO_2 correction coefficient due to the extra mass

Type of fuel	CO_2 correction coefficient due to the positive mass difference (ΔCO_{2_m}) [g CO_2/km]
Petrol	0,0277 · Δm
Diesel	0,0383 · Δm

([1]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 of 25 July 2011 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO_2 emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 19).

Δm (in Table 4) is the extra mass due to the installation of the 48V motor generator and the 48V/12V DC-DC converter. It is the positive difference between the mass of the 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC-DC converter and the mass of baseline alternator. The mass of the baseline alternator is 7 kg. The extra mass is to be verified and confirmed in the verification report to be submitted to the type approval authority together with the application for certifications.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/314

of 21 February 2019

on the approval of the technology used in SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid powered passenger cars as an innovative technology for reducing CO_2 emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for passenger cars as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO_2 emissions from passenger cars ([1]), and in particular Article 12(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 14 May 2018, the supplier SEG Automotive Germany GmbH submitted an application for the approval of the High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter for M_1 vehicles as an eco-innovation. The application has been assessed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 ([2]).

(2) The 48V motor generator is a reversible machine that may operate as either an electric motor converting electrical energy into mechanical energy, or a generator converting mechanical energy into electrical energy as a standard alternator. The application submitted focused on the generation function of the component.

(3) The applicant proposed two different methodologies to determine the total efficiency of the system, combining the efficiency of the 48V motor generator and the efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter. The first method aims to calculate the efficiency of the 48V motor generator and its 48V/12V DC/DC converter separately, while the second method aims to calculate the efficiency of the 48V motor generator plus its 48V/12V DC/DC converter (combined method). Both testing procedures are in line with the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009. As compared to the testing methodology defined in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/785 ([3]) on the approval of efficient 12V motor-generators, the testing methodologies for 48V motor generators include different voltage and test current to take into account the specificities of the 48V motor generator.

(4) The information provided in the application demonstrates that the conditions and the criteria referred to in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 and in Articles 2 and 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 have been met for the two proposed case studies. As a consequence, the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter applied to M_1 vehicles should be approved as an eco-innovation.

(5) It is appropriate to approve the testing methodologies for determining the CO_2 savings from the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter. Only emission savings certified on the basis of one of the two testing methodologies set out in this Decision can be taken into account for determining a manufacturer's specific emission performance pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009.

([1]) OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1.

([2]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 of 25 July 2011 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO_2 emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 19).

([3]) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/785 of 5 May 2017 on the approval of efficient 12 V motor-generators for use in conventional combustion engine powered passenger cars as an innovative technology for reducing CO_2 emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 118, 6.5.2017, p. 20)

(6) In order to determine the CO_2 savings from the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter, it is necessary to establish the baseline technology against which the efficiency of the generator function should be assessed. Taking into account expert judgement it is appropriate to consider an alternator with 67 % efficiency as baseline technology to be used for the purpose of determining the CO_2 savings under this Decision..

(7) In the case of hybrid M_1 vehicles, the testing methodologies are based on certain conditions that are only valid for vehicles for which it is allowed to use uncorrected measurements like the fuel consumption or the CO_2 emissions measured during type 1 test as specified in Annex 8 to UNECE Regulation No 101. This is why the scope of this decision applies to any internal combustion engine powered M_1 vehicles, but is limited to certain hybrid M_1 vehicles only.

(8) The savings from the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter may be partially demonstrated on the test referred to in Annex XII to Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 ([4]). It is therefore necessary to ensure that this partial coverage is taken into account in the testing methodology for CO_2 savings from the motor generator.

(9) If the type approval authority finds that the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter does not satisfy the conditions for certification, the application for certification of the savings should be rejected.

(10) This Decision should apply until 2020 inclusive in relation to the test procedure referred to in Annex XII to Regulation (EC) No 692/2008. With effect from 1 January 2021, innovative technologies are to be assessed in relation to the test procedure laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 ([5]).

(11) For the purposes of determining the general eco-innovation code to be used in the relevant type approval documents in accordance with Annexes I, VIII and IX to Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([6]), the individual code to be used for the innovative technology for the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter should be specified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Approval

The technology used in the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter is approved as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 provided the innovative technology is fitted in internal combustion engine powered M_1 vehicles, or in hybrid M_1 vehicles for which the conditions specified in point 6.3.2(2) or (3) of Annex 8 to UNECE Regulation 101 are fulfilled.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Decision, 48V motor generator means a reversible machine that may operate as either an electric motor converting electrical energy into mechanical energy, or a generator converting mechanical energy into electrical energy as a standard alternator. This Decision focus on the generation function of the component.

([4]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 of 18 July 2008 implementing and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (EUR 5 and EUR 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 199, 28.7.2008, p. 1).

([5]) Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 of 1 June 2017 supplementing Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (EUR 5 and EUR 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information, amending Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1230/2012 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 (OJ L 175, 7.7.2017, p. 1).

([6]) Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (Framework Directive) (OJ L 263, 9.10.2007, p. 1).

Article 3

Application for certification of CO_2 savings

1. A manufacturer may apply for certification of the CO_2 savings from one or several SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generators (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converters intended for use in M_1 vehicles that comply with the conditions set out in Article 1.

2. An application for the certification of the savings from one or several SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be accompanied by an independent verification report confirming that the CO_2 savings threshold of 1 g CO_2/km specified in Article 9 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 is met.

3. The type approval authority shall reject the application for certification if it finds that the motor generator plus converter or motor generators plus converters are fitted in vehicles that do not comply with the conditions set out in Article 1, or where the CO_2 emission savings are below the threshold specified in Article 9(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.

Article 4

Certification of CO_2 savings

1. The reduction in CO_2 emissions from the use of a SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be determined using one of the two methodologies set out in the Annex.

2. Where a manufacturer applies for the certification of the CO_2 savings from more than one SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter in relation to one vehicle version, the type approval authority shall determine which of the motor generators plus converters tested delivers the lowest CO_2 savings, and record those savings in the relevant type approval documentation. That value shall also be indicated in the certificate of conformity in accordance with Article 11(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.

3. The type approval authority shall record the verification report and the test results on the basis of which the savings were determined and shall make that information available to the Commission on request.

Article 5

Eco-innovation code

The eco-innovation code No 27 shall be entered into the type approval documentation where reference is made to this Decision in accordance with Article 11(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.

Article 6

Applicability

This Decision shall apply until 31 December 2020.

Article 7

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2019.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Methodology to determine the CO_2 savings of the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter fitted in vehicles in compliance with the conditions set out in Article 1

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to determine the CO_2 emission reductions that can be attributed to the use of the generation function of the SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM), hereinafter referred to as 48 V motor generator or motor generator, plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter, for use in vehicles in compliance with the conditions set out in Article 1, it is necessary to specify the following:

(1) The test conditions;

(2) The test equipment;

(3) The procedure to determine the total efficiency;

(4) The procedure to determine the CO_2 savings;

(5) The procedure to determine the uncertainty of the CO_2 savings.

Two alternative methods can be used to determine the CO_2 savings. The methods are described as follows.

2. SYMBOLS, PARAMETERS AND UNITS

Latin symbols

C_{CO_2} — CO_2 savings [g CO_2/km]

CO_2 — Carbon dioxide

CF — Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) [gCO_2/l] as defined in Table 3

h — Frequency as defined in Table 1

i — Number of operating points

I — Current intensity at which the measurement shall be carried out [A]

l — Number of measurement of the sample for the 48V/12V DC/DC converter

m — Number of measurement of the sample for the 48V motor generator

M — Torque [Nm]

n — Rotational frequency [min^{-1}] as defined in Table 1

P — Power [W]

$s_{\overline{\eta_{DCDC}}}$ — Standard deviation of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency mean [%]

$s_{\eta_{MG}}$ — Standard deviation of the 48V motor generator efficiency [%]

$s_{\overline{\eta_{MG}}}$ — Standard deviation of the 48V motor generator efficiency mean [%]

$s_{\eta_{TOT}}$ — Standard deviation of the total efficiency [%]

$s_{C_{CO_2}}$ — Standard deviation of the total CO_2 savings [g CO_2/km]

U — Test voltage at which the measurement shall be carried out [V]

v — Mean driving speed of the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) [km/h]

V_{Pe} — Consumption of effective power [l/kWh] as defined in Table 2

Greek symbols

Δ — Difference

η_B — Baseline alternator efficiency [%]

η_{DCDC} — 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency [%]

$\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}$ — Mean of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency [%]

η_{MG} — 48V motor generator efficiency [%]

$\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}$ — Mean of the 48V motor generator efficiency at operating point i [%]

η_{TOT} — Total efficiency [%]

Subscripts

Index (i) refers to operating point

Index (j) refers to measurement of the sample

MG — Motor generator

m — Mechanical

RW — Real-world conditions

TA — Type approval (NEDC) conditions

B — Baseline

3. METHOD 1 ('SEPARATE METHOD')

3.1. **Efficiency of the 48V motor generator**

The efficiency of the 48V motor generator shall be determined in accordance with ISO 8854:2012, with the exception of the elements specified in this section.

Evidence shall be provided to the type approval authority that the rotational frequency ranges of the efficient 48V motor generator are consistent with those set out in Table 1. The measurements shall be conducted at different operating points, as set out in Table 1. The efficient 48V motor generator current intensity shall be defined as half of the rated current for all operating points. For each rotational frequency, the voltage and the output current of the motor generator shall be kept constant, the voltage at 52V.

Table 1

Operating points

Operating point i	Holding time [s]	Rotational frequency n_i [min^{-1}]	Frequency h_i
1	1 200	1 800	0,25
2	1 200	3 000	0,40
3	600	6 000	0,25
4	300	10 000	0,10

The efficiency at each operating point shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 1:

Formula 1

$$\eta_{MG_i} = \frac{60 \cdot U_i \cdot I_i}{2\pi \cdot M_i \cdot n_i} \cdot 100$$

All efficiency measurements are to be performed consecutively at least five (5) times. The average of the measurements at each operating point ($\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}$) shall be calculated.

The efficiency of the generation function (η_{MG}) shall be calculated in accordance with the following Formula 2:

Formula 2

$$\eta_{MG} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} h_i \cdot \overline{\eta_{MG_i}}$$

3.2. **Efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter**

The efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be determined under the following conditions:

— Output voltage of 14,3V

— Output current of nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter divided by 14,3V

The nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be the continuous output power at the 12V side guaranteed by the manufacturer of the DC/DC converter at the conditions specified in the ISO 8854:2012.

The efficiency of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be measured at least five (5) times consecutively. The average of all the measurements ($\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}$) shall be calculated and used for the calculations laid down in paragraph 3.3.

3.3. **Total efficiency and saved mechanical power**

The total efficiency of the 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be calculated using Formula 3:

Formula 3

$$\eta_{TOT} = \eta_{MG} \times \overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}$$

The 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter generation function lead to saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) and type approval NEDC conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) as set out in Formula 4.

Formula 4

$$\Delta P_m = \Delta P_{mRW} - \Delta P_{mTA}$$

Where the saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 5 and the saved mechanical power under type-approval NEDC conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) in accordance with Formula 6:

Formula 5

$$\Delta P_{mRW} = \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

Formula 6

$$\Delta P_{mTA} = \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

where

P_{RW}: Power requirement under 'real-world' conditions [W], which is estimated at 750W

P_{TA}: Power requirement under NEDC type-approval conditions [W], which is estimated at 350W

η_B: Efficiency of the baseline alternator [%], which is 67 %

3.4. **Calculation of the CO_2 savings**

The CO_2 savings of the 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 7:

Formula 7

$$C_{CO_2} = \Delta P_m \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v}$$

Where:

v: Mean driving speed of the NEDC [km/h], which is 33,58 km/h

V_{Pe}: Consumption of effective power specified in Table 2:

Table 2

Consumption of effective power

Type of engine	Consumption of effective power (V_{Pe}) [l/kWh]
Petrol	0,264
Petrol Turbo	0,280
Diesel	0,220

CF: Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) [gCO_2/l] as defined in Table 3

Table 3

Fuel conversion factor

Type of fuel	Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) (CF) [gCO_2/l]
Petrol	2 330
Diesel	2 640

3.5. **Calculation of the statistical margin**

The statistical margin of the results of the testing methodology caused by the measurements shall be quantified. For each operating point the standard deviation shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 8:

Formula 8

$$s_{\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}} = \frac{s_{\eta_{MG_i}}}{\sqrt{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\eta_{MG_{ij}} - \overline{\eta_{MG_i}})^2}{m(m-1)}}$$

The standard deviation of the efficiency value of the efficient 48V motor generator ($s_{\eta_{MG}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 9:

Formula 9

$$s_{\eta_{MG}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{4} (h_i \cdot s_{\overline{\eta_{MG_i}}})^2}$$

The standard deviation of the efficiency value of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter ($s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 10:

Formula 10

$$s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1}\left(\eta_{DC/DC_{ij}} - \overline{\eta_{DC/DC_i}}\right)^2}{l(l-1)}}$$

The standard deviation of the motor generator efficiency ($s_{\eta_{MG}}$) and of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter ($s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}$) lead to an uncertainty in the CO_2 savings ($s_{C_{CO_2}}$). That uncertainty is calculated in accordance with Formula 11:

Formula 11

$$s_{C_{CO_2}} = \frac{(P_{RW} - P_{TA})}{\eta_{TOT}} \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_{\eta_{MG}}}{\eta_{MG}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}}{\overline{\eta_{DC/DC}}}\right)^2}$$

4. METHOD 2 ('COMBINED METHOD')

4.1. **Efficiency of the 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter**

The efficiency of the 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be determined in accordance with ISO 8854:2012, with the exception of the elements specified in this section.

Evidence shall be provided to the type approval authority that the speed ranges of the efficient 48V motor generator are consistent with those set out in Table 1.

The measurements shall be conducted at different operating points, as set out in Table 1. The efficient 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter current intensity shall be defined as half of the rated current of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter for all operating points.

The rated current of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter is defined as the output nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter divided by 14,3V. The nominal power of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be the continuous output power at the 12V side guaranteed by the manufacturer of the DC/DC converter at the conditions specified in the ISO 8854:2012.

For each speed the voltage and the output current of the motor generator shall be kept constant, the voltage at 52 V.

The efficiency at each operating point shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 12:

Formula 12

$$\eta_{TOT_i} = \frac{60 \cdot U_i \cdot I_i}{2\pi \cdot M_i \cdot n_i} \cdot 100$$

All efficiency measurements are to be performed consecutively at least five (5) times. The average of the measurements at each operating point ($\overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}$) shall be calculated.

The efficiency of the generation function (η_{TOT}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 13:

Formula 13

$$\eta_{TOT} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} h_i \cdot \overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}$$

The measurement set up has to allow the measurement of the 48V motor generation efficiency alone.

4.2. **Demonstration of conservativeness of the 48V motor generator plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency determination**

In order to use the procedure specified in 4.1 for the determination of η_{TOT}, it has to be demonstrated that the efficiency of the 48V motor generator alone obtained with the conditions specified in 4.1 is lower than the efficiency obtained with the conditions specified in 3.1.

4.3. **Saved mechanical power**

The 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter generation function lead to saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) and type approval conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) as set out in Formula 14.

Formula 14

$$\Delta P_m = \Delta P_{mRW} - \Delta P_{mTA}$$

Where the saved mechanical power under real-world conditions (ΔP_{mRW}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 15 and the saved mechanical power under type-approval conditions (ΔP_{mTA}) in accordance with Formula 16:

Formula 15

$$\Delta P_{mRW} = \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{RW}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

Formula 16

$$\Delta P_{mTA} = \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_B} - \frac{P_{TA}}{\eta_{TOT}}$$

where

P_{RW}: Power requirement under 'real-world' conditions [W], which is estimated at 750W

P_{TA}: Power requirement under type-approval NEDC conditions [W], which is estimated at 350W

η_B: Efficiency of the baseline alternator [%], which is 67 %

4.4. **Calculation of the CO_2 savings**

The CO_2 savings of the 48 V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 17:

Formula 17

$$C_{CO_2} = \Delta P_m \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v}$$

Where:

v: Mean driving speed of the NEDC [km/h], which is 33,58 km/h

V_{Pe}: Consumption of effective power specified in Table 2

CF: Conversion factor (l/100 km) - (g CO_2/km) [gCO_2/l] as defined in Table 3

4.5. **Calculation of the statistical margin**

The statistical margin of the results of the testing methodology caused by the measurements shall be quantified. For each operating point the standard deviation shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 18:

Formula 18

$$s_{\overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}} = \frac{s_{\eta_{TOT_i}}}{\sqrt{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left(\eta_{TOT_{ij}} - \overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}\right)^2}{m(m-1)}}$$

The standard deviation of the efficiency value of the efficient 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC/DC converter ($s_{\eta_{TOT}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 19:

Formula 19

$$s_{\eta_{TOT}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{4}(h_i \cdot s_{\overline{\eta_{TOT_i}}})^2}$$

The standard deviation of the motor generator and of the 48V/12V DC/DC converter efficiency leads to an uncertainty in the CO_2 savings ($s_{C_{CO_2}}$). That uncertainty is calculated in accordance with Formula 20:

Formula 20

$$s_{C_{CO_2}} = \frac{(P_{RW} - P_{TA})}{{\eta_{TOT}}^2} \cdot \frac{V_{Pe} \cdot CF}{v} \cdot s_{\eta_{TOT}}$$

5. ROUNDING

The calculated CO_2 savings value (C_{CO_2}) and the statistical margin of the CO_2 saving ($s_{C_{CO_2}}$) must be rounded to a maximum of two decimal places.

Each value used in the calculation of the CO_2 savings can be applied unrounded or must be rounded to the minimum number of decimal places which allows the maximum total impact (i.e. combined impact of all rounded values) on the savings to be lower than 0,25 gCO_2/km.

6. STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE (for both methods)

It shall be demonstrated for each type, variant and version of a vehicle fitted with the efficient 48V motor generator that the uncertainty of the CO_2 savings calculated in accordance with Formula 7 or Formula 17 is not greater than the difference between the total CO_2 savings and the minimum savings threshold specified in Article 9(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 [1] (see Formula 21).

Formula 21

$$MT < C_{CO_2} - s_{C_{CO_2}} - \Delta CO_{2_m}$$

Where:

MT: minimum threshold [g CO_2/km]

C_{CO_2}: total CO_2 saving [g CO_2/km]

$s_{C_{CO_2}}$: standard deviation of the total CO_2 saving [gCO_2/km]

ΔCO_{2_m}: CO_2 correction coefficient due to the positive mass difference between the efficient 48V motor generator plus 48V/12V DC-DC converter and the baseline alternator. For ΔCO_{2_m} the data in Table 4 is to be used.

Table 4

CO_2 correction coefficient due to the extra mass

Type of fuel	CO_2 correction coefficient due to the positive mass difference (ΔCO_{2_m}) [g CO_2/km]
Petrol	0,0277 · Δm
Diesel	0,0383 · Δm

[1] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 of 25 April 2014 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO_2 emissions from light commercial vehicles pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 125, 26.4.2014, p. 57).

Δm (in Table 4) is the extra mass due to the installation of the 48V motor generator and the 48V/12V DC-DC converter. It is the positive difference between the mass of the 48V motor generator plus the 48V/12V DC-DC converter and the mass of baseline alternator. The mass of the baseline alternator is 7 kg. The extra mass is to be verified and confirmed in the verification report to be submitted to the type approval authority together with the application for certifications.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/315

of 21 February 2019

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(2019) 1576)

(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.

(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 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; in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the Baltic States and Poland, published on 8 November 2017; and in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the European Union, published on 29 November 2018 ([5]).

(3) Since the date of adoption of the last amendment of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, there have been new instances of African swine fever in feral pigs in Bulgaria and Belgium and in domestic pigs in Romania that need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.

(4) In February 2019, one case of African swine fever in a feral pig was observed in the region of Varna in Bulgaria outside areas listed in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. This case of African swine fever in a feral pig constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Bulgaria affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.

([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]) *EFSA Journal* 2015;13(7):4163; *EFSA Journal* 2017;15(3):4732; *EFSA Journal* 2017;15(11):5068; *EFSA Journal* 2018;16(11):5494.

(5) In February 2019, one case of African swine fever in a feral pig was observed in the region of Luxembourg in Belgium in an area currently listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. This case of African swine fever in a feral pig constitutes an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Belgium affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.

(6) In February 2019, an outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs was observed in the county of Botoşani in Romania in an area currently listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. This outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs constitutes an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Romania affected by African swine fever should now be listed in Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.

(7) 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 Bulgaria, Belgium 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.

(8) 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, 21 February 2019.

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. **Belgium**

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

— the area is delimited clockwise by:

— Frontière avec la France

— Rue Mersinhat

— N818

— N83: Le Buisson des Cailles

— Rue des Sources

— Rue Antoine

— Rue de la Cure

— Rue du Breux

— Rue Blondiau

— Nouvelle Chiyue

— Rue de Martué

— Rue du Chêne

— Rue des Aubépines

— N85: Rue des Iles,N894: Rue de Chiny, Rue de la Fontenelle, Rue du Millénaire, Rue de la Goulette, Pont saint Nicolas, Rue des Combattants jusque son intersection avec la Rue de la Motte, Rue de la Motte

— Rue de Neufchâteau

— Rue des Bruyères jusque son intersection avec la Rue de la Gaume (N801)

— Rue de la Gaume jusque son intersection avec la Rue de l'Accord

— Rue du Fet

— N40: Route d'Arlon, Burnaimont, Rue de Luxembourg, Rue Ranci, Rue de la Chapelle,

— Rue du Tombois

— Rue Du Pierroy

— Rue Saint-Orban

— Rue Saint-Aubain

— Rue des Cottages

— Rue de Relune

— Rue de Rulune

— Route de l'Ermitage

— N87: Route de Habay

— Chemin des Ecoliers

— Le Routy

— Rue Burgknapp

— Rue de la Halte

— Rue du Centre

— Rue de l'Eglise

— Rue du Marquisat

— Rue de la Carrière
— Rue de la Lorraine
— Rue du Beynert
— Millewée
— Rue du Tram
— Millewée
— N4: Route de Bastogne, Avenue de Longwy,Route de Luxembourg,
— Frontière avec le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
— Frontière avec la France
— La N87 jusque son intersection avec la N871 au niveau de Rouvroy
— La N871 jusque son intersection avec la N88
— La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange
— La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau d'Aubange
— La N81 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411
— La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N894
— La N894 jusque son intersection avec la N801
— La N801 jusque son intersection avec la N891
— La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N85
— La N85 jusque son intersection avec la frontière avec la France

2. **Bulgaria**

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Varna the whole region excluding the villages covered in Part II

in Silistra region:

— whole municipality of Glavinitza,
— whole municipality of Tutrakan,
— whole municipality of Dulovo,
— within municipality of Sitovo:
  — Bosna,
  — Garvan,
  — Irnik,
  — Iskra,
  — Nova Popina,
  — Polyana,
  — Popina,
  — Sitovo,
  — Yastrebna,
— within municipality of Silistra:
  — Vetren

in Dobrich region:

— whole municipality of Baltchik,
— whole municipality of General Toshevo,
— whole municipality of Dobrich,
— whole municipality of Dobrich-selska (Dobrichka),

— within municipality of Krushari:
  — Severnyak,
  — Abrit,
  — Dobrin,
  — Alexandria,
  — Polkovnik Dyakovo,
  — Poruchik Kardzhievo,
  — Zagortzi,
  — Zementsi,
  — Koriten,
  — Krushari,
  — Bistretz,
  — Efreytor Bakalovo,
  — Telerig,
  — Lozenetz,
  — Krushari,
  — Severnyak,
  — Severtsi,
— within municipality of Kavarna:
  — Krupen,
  — Belgun,
  — Bilo,
  — Septemvriytsi,
  — Travnik,
— whole municipality of Tervel, except Brestnitsa and Kolartzi,

in Ruse region:

— within municipality of Slivo pole:
  — Babovo,
  — Brashlen,
  — Golyamo vranovo,
  — Malko vranovo,
  — Ryahovo,
  — Slivo pole,
  — Borisovo,
— within municipality of Ruse:
  — Sandrovo,
  — Prosena,
  — Nikolovo,
  — Marten,
  — Dolno Ablanovo,
  — Ruse,
  — Chervena voda,
  — Basarbovo,
— within municipality of Ivanovo:
  — Krasen,
  — Bozhichen,

— Pirgovo,
— Mechka,
— Trastenik,
— within municipality of Borovo:
— Batin,
— Gorno Ablanovo,
— Ekzarh Yosif,
— Obretenik,
— Batin,
— within municipality of Tsenovo:
— Krivina,
— Belyanovo,
— Novgrad,
— Dzhulyunitza,
— Beltzov,
— Tsenovo,
— Piperkovo,
— Karamanovo,

in Veliko Tarnovo region:

— within municipality of Svishtov:
— Sovata,
— Vardim,
— Svishtov,
— Tzarevets,
— Bulgarsko Slivovo,
— Oresh,

in Pleven region:

— within municipality of Belene:
— Dekov,
— Belene,
— Kulina voda,
— Byala voda,
— within municipality of Nikopol:
— Lozitza,
— Dragash voyvoda,
— Lyubenovo,
— Nikopol,
— Debovo,
— Evlogievo,
— Muselievo,
— Zhernov,
— Cherkovitza,
— within municipality of Gulyantzi:
— Somovit,
— Dolni vit,
— Milkovitsa,

— Shiyakovo,
— Lenkovo,
— Kreta,
— Gulyantzi,
— Brest,
— Dabovan,
— Zagrazhdan,
— Gigen,
— Iskar,

— within municipality of Dolna Mitropoliya:
— Komarevo,
— Baykal,
— Slavovitsa,
— Bregare,
— Orehovitsa,
— Krushovene,
— Stavertzi,
— Gostilya,

in Vratza region:

— within municipality of Oryahovo:
— Dolni vadin,
— Gorni vadin,
— Ostrov,
— Galovo,
— Leskovets,
— Selanovtsi,
— Oryahovo,

— within municipality of Miziya:
— Saraevo,
— Miziya,
— Voyvodovo,
— Sofronievo,

— within municipality of Kozloduy:
— Harlets,
— Glozhene,
— Butan,
— Kozloduy,

in Montana region:

— within municipality of Valtchedram:
— Dolni Tzibar,
— Gorni Tzibar,
— Ignatovo,
— Zlatiya,
— Razgrad,
— Botevo,
— Valtchedram,
— Mokresh,

— within municipality Lom:
  — Kovatchitza,
  — Stanevo,
  — Lom,
  — Zemphyr,
  — Dolno Linevo,
  — Traykovo,
  — Staliyska mahala,
  — Orsoya,
  — Slivata,
  — Dobri dol,
— within municipality of Brusartsi:
  — Vasilyiovtzi,
  — Dondukovo,

in Vidin region:

— within municipality of Ruzhintsi:
  — Dinkovo,
  — Topolovets,
  — Drenovets,
— within municipality of Dimovo:
  — Artchar,
  — Septemvriytzi,
  — Yarlovitza,
  — Vodnyantzi,
  — Shipot,
  — Izvor,
  — Mali Drenovetz,
  — Lagoshevtzi,
  — Darzhanitza,
— within municipality of Vidin:
  — Vartop,
  — Botevo,
  — Gaytantsi,
  — Tzar Simeonovo,
  — Ivanovtsi,
  — Zheglitza,
  — Sinagovtsi,
  — Dunavtsi,
  — Bukovets,
  — Bela Rada,
  — Slana bara,
  — Novoseltsi,
  — Ruptzi,
  — Akatsievo,
  — Vidin,
  — Inovo,

— Kapitanovtsi,
— Pokrayna,
— Antimovo,
— Kutovo,
— Slanotran,
— Koshava,
— Gomotartsi.

3. **Czechia**

The following areas in Czechia:
— okres Uherské Hradiště,
— okres Kroměříž,
— okres Vsetín,
— katastrální území obcí v okrese Zlín:
— Bělov,
— Biskupice u Luhačovic,
— Bohuslavice nad Vláří,
— Brumov,
— Bylnice,
— Divnice,
— Dobrkovice,
— Dolní Lhota u Luhačovic,
— Drnovice u Valašských Klobouk,
— Halenkovice,
— Haluzice,
— Hrádek na Vlárské dráze,
— Hřivínův Újezd,
— Jestřabí nad Vláří,
— 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 Slavičína,
— Pohořelice u Napajedel,
— Polichno,
— Popov nad Vláří,
— Poteč,
— Pozlovice,
— Rokytnice u Slavičína,
— Rudimov,
— Řetechov,
— Sazovice,
— Sidonie,
— Slavičín,
— Smolina,
— Spytihněv,
— Svatý Štěpán,
— Šanov,
— Šarovy,
— Štítná nad Vláří,
— Tichov,
— Tlumačov na Moravě,
— Valašské Klobouky,
— Velký Ořechov,
— Vlachova Lhota,
— Vlachovice,
— Vrbětice,
— Žlutava.

4. **Estonia**

The following areas in Estonia:

— Hiiu maakond.

5. **Hungary**

The following areas in Hungary:

— Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 651100, 651300, 651400, 651500, 651610, 651700, 651801, 651802, 651803, 651900, 652000, 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, 655500, 655600, 655700, 655800, 655901, 655902, 656000, 656100, 656200, 656300, 656400, 656600, 657300, 657400, 657500, 657600, 657700, 657800, 657900, 658000, 658100, 658201, 658202, 658403, 659220, 659300, 659400, 659500, és 659602 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Hajdú-Bihar megye 900750, 900850, 900860, 900930, 900950, 901050, 901150, 901250, 901260, 901270, 901350, 901450, 901551, 901560, 901570, 901580, 901590, 901650, 901660, 901750, 901950, 902050, 902150, 902250, 902350, 902450, 902850, 902860, 902950, 902960, 903050, 903150, 903250, 903350, 903360, 903370, 903450, 903550, 904450, 904460, 904550, 904650, 904750, 904760, 905450 és 905550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Heves megye 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, és 705610 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750250, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750950, 751150, 752150 és 755550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Nógrád megye 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.

6. **Latvia**

The following areas in Latvia:

— Aizputes novada Aizputes, Cīravas, Lažas, Kazdangas pagasts un Aizputes pilsēta,

— Alsungas novads,

— Durbes novada Dunalkas un Tadaiķu pagasts,

— Kuldīgas novada Gudenieku pagasts,

— Pāvilostas novada Sakas pagasts un Pāvilostas pilsēta,

— Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,

— Ventspils novada Jūrkalnes pagasts,

— Grobiņas novada Bārtas un Gaviezes pagasts,

— Rucavas novada Dunikas pagasts.

7. **Lithuania**

The following areas in Lithuania:

— Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Smalininkų ir Viešvilės seniūnijos,

— Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Kelmės, Kelmės apylinkių, Kražių, Kukečių, Liolių, Pakražančio seniūnijos, Tytyvėnų 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 Kalnūjų seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr A1, Nemakščių, Paliepių, Raseinių, Raseinių miesto ir Viduklės seniūnijos,

— Rietavo savivaldybė,

— Skuodo rajono savivaldybė: Barstyčių ir Ylakių 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.

8. **Poland**

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

— gmina Ruciane – Nida i część gminy Pisz położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 oraz miasto Pisz w powiecie piskim,

— gmina Miłki, część gminy Ryn położona na południe od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn, część gminy wiejskiej Giżycko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżycko, na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżycko i na południe od granicy miasta Giżycko w powiecie giżyckim,

— 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 mrągowskim,

— gminy Dźwierzuty i Świętajno w powiecie szczycieńskim,

— gminy Gronowo Elbląskie, Markusy, Rychliki, część gminy Elbląg położona na wschód i na południe od granicy powiatu miejskiego Elbląg i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 biegnącą od granicy powiatu miejskigo Elbląg do wschodniej granicy gminy Elbląg i część gminy Tolkmicko niewymieniona w części II załącznika w powiecie elbląskim oraz strefa wód przybrzeżnych Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej,

— gminy Barczewo, Biskupiec, Dobre Miasto, Dywity, Jeziorany, Jonkowo i Świątki w powiecie olsztyńskim,

— gminy Łukta, Miłakowo, Małdyty, Miłomłyn i Morąg w powiecie ostródzkim,

— gmina Zalewo w powiecie iławskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

— gminy Rudka, Wyszki, część gminy Brańsk położona na północ od linii od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 66 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Brańsk i miasto Brańsk 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 S8 i miasto Zambrów w powiecie zambrowskim,

— 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,

— 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, Glinojeck, Gołymin – Ośrodek, 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, Obryte, 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 Dobre, Jakubów, 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,

— gmina Żelechów w powiecie garwolińskim,

— gminy Garbatka Letnisko, Gniewoszów 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 48 w powiecie białobrzeskim,

— gminy Jedlińsk, Jastrzębia i Pionki z miastem Pionki w powiecie radomskim,

— gminy Iłów, Nowa Sucha, Rybno, Teresin, część gminy wiejskiej Sochaczew położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Sochaczew oraz na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 50 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Sochaczew i część miasta Sochaczew położona na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 50 i 92 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, Głusk, Strzyżewice i Wojciechów w powiecie lubelskim,

— gminy Miączyn, Nielisz, Sitno, Stary Zamość, Komarów-Osada i część gminy wiejskiej Zamość położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 w powiecie zamojskim,

— powiat miejski Zamość,

— gminy Jeziorzany i Kock w powiecie lubartowskim,

— gminy Adamów i Serokomla w powiecie łukowskim,

— gminy Kłoczew, Nowodwór, Ryki, Ułęż i miasto Dęblin w powiecie ryckim,

— 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,

— gmina 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, Rudnik i Żółkiewka w powiecie krasnostawskim,

— gminy Bełżec, Jarczów, Lubycza Królewska, Rachanie, Susiec, Ulhówek i część gminy Łaszczów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 852 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 Modliborzyce i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim;

w województwie podkarpackim:

— gminy Horyniec-Zdrój, Narol, Stary Dzików, 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 biegnąca 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.

9. **Romania**

The following areas in Romania:

— Județul Alba,

— Restul județului Argeș care nu a fost inclus în partea III,

— Județul Cluj,

— Județul Harghita,

— Județul Hunedoara,

— Județul Iași,

— Județul Neamț,

— Județul Vâlcea,

— 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,
— Punghina,
— Cujmir,
— Oprișor,
— Dârvari,
— Căzănești,
— Husnicioara,
— Poroina Mare,
— Prunișor,
— Tămna,
— Livezile,
— Rogova,
— Voloiac,
— Sisești,
— Sovarna,
— Bălăcița,

— Județul Gorj,
— Județul Suceava,
— Județul Mureș,
— Județul Sibiu,
— Județul Caraș-Severin.

PART II

1. **Belgium**

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

— the area is delimited clockwise by:
— La frontière avec la France au niveau de Florenville
— La N85 jusque son intersection avec la N83 au niveau de Florenville
— La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N891
— La N891 jusque son intersection avec la N801
— La N801 jusque son intersection avec la N894
— La N894 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411
— La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau de Weyler
— La N81 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange
— La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N88 au niveau d'Aubange
— La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N871
— La N871 jusque son intersection avec la N87 au niveau de Rouvroy
— La N87 jusque son intersection avec la frontière avec la France

2. **Bulgaria**

The following areas in Bulgaria:

In Varna region

— Within municipality of Beloslav
  — Razdelna
— within municipalty of Devnya
  — Devnya
  — Povelyanovo
  — Padina,
— within municipality of Vetrino:
  — Gabarnitsa;
— within municipality of Provadiya:
  — Staroselets,
  — Petrov dol,
  — Provadiya,
  — Dobrina,
  — Manastir,
  — Zhitnitsa,
  — Tutrakantsi,
  — Bozveliysko,
  — Barzitsa,
  — Tchayka,
— within municipality of Avren:
  — Trastikovo,
  — Sindel,
  — Avren,
  — Kazashka reka,
  — Yunak,
  — Tsarevtsi,
  — Dabravino,
— within municipality of Dalgopol:
  — Tsonevo,
  — Velichkovo,
— within municipality of Dolni chiflik:
  — Nova shipka,
  — Goren chiflik,
  — Pchelnik,
  — Venelin,

in Silistra region:

— within municipality of Kaynardzha:
  — Voynovo,
  — Kaynardzha,
  — Kranovo,
  — Zarnik,
  — Dobrudzhanka,
  — Golesh,

— Svetoslav,
— Polkovnik Cholakovo,
— Kamentzi,
— Gospodinovo,
— Davidovo,
— Sredishte,
— Strelkovo,
— Poprusanovo,
— Posev,

— within municipality of Alfatar:
— Alfatar,
— Alekovo,
— Bistra,
— Kutlovitza,
— Tzar Asen,
— Chukovetz,
— Vasil Levski,

— within municipality of Silistra:
— Glavan,
— Silistra,
— Aydemir,
— Babuk,
— Popkralevo,
— Bogorovo,
— Bradvari,
— Sratzimir,
— Bulgarka,
— Tsenovich,
— Sarpovo,
— Srebarna,
— Smiletz,
— Profesor Ishirkovo,
— Polkovnik Lambrinovo,
— Kalipetrovo,
— Kazimir,
— Yordanovo,

— within municipality of Sitovo:
— Dobrotitza,
— Lyuben,
— Slatina,

in Dobrich region:

— within municipality of Krushari:
— Kapitan Dimitrovo,
— Ognyanovo,
— Zimnitza,
— Gaber,

— within municipality of Tervel:
  — Brestnitza,
  — Kolartzi,
— within municipality Shabla:
  — Shabla,
  — Tyulenovo,
  — Bozhanovo,
  — Gorun,
  — Gorichane,
  — Prolez,
  — Ezeretz,
  — Zahari Stoyanovo,
  — Vaklino,
  — Granichar,
  — Durankulak,
  — Krapetz,
  — Smin,
  — Staevtsi,
  — Tvarditsa,
  — Chernomortzi,
— within municipality of Kavarna:
  — Balgarevo,
  — Bozhurets,
  — Vranino,
  — Vidno,
  — Irechek,
  — Kavarna,
  — Kamen briag,
  — Mogilishte,
  — Neykovo,
  — Poruchik Chunchevo,
  — Rakovski,
  — Sveti Nikola,
  — Seltse,
  — Topola,
  — Travnik,
  — Hadzhi Dimitar,
  — Chelopechene.

3. **Czechia**

The following areas in Czechia:

— 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.

4. **Estonia**

The following areas in Estonia:

— Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

5. **Hungary**

The following areas in Hungary:

— Heves megye 700150, 700250, 700260, 700350, 700450, 700460, 700550, 700650, 700750, 700850, 700860, 700950, 701050, 701111, 701150, 701250, 701350, 701550, 701560, 701650, 701750, 701850, 701950, 702050, 702150, 702250, 702260, 702950, 703050, 703150, 703250, 703370, 705150, 705450 és 705510 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, 550120, 550130, 550210, 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 650100, 650200, 650300, 650400, 650500, 650600, 650700, 650800, 650900, 651000, 651200, 652100, 655400, 656701, 656702, 656800, 656900, 657010, 657100, 658310, 658401, 658402, 658404, 658500, 658600, 658700, 658801, 658802, 658901, 658902, 659000, 659100, 659210, 659601, 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 és 901850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

6. **Latvia**

The following areas in Latvia:

— Ādažu novads,

— Aizputes novada Kalvenes pagasts,

— Aglonas novads,

— Aizkraukles novads,

— Aknīstes novads,

— Alojas 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,
— Durbes novada Durbes un Vecpils pagasts,
— 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, Kabiles, Rumbas, Kurmāles, Pelču, Snēpeles, Turlavas, Laidu un Vārmes pagasts, 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,
— Priekules 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, Pampāļu, Šķēdes, Nīgrandes, Zaņas, Ezeres, Rubas, Jaunauces un Vadakstes pagasts,
— Saulkrastu novads,
— Sējas novads,
— Siguldas novads,
— Skrīveru novads,
— Skrundas novads,
— 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.

7. **Lithuania**

The following areas in Lithuania:

— Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alovės, Butrimonių, Daugų, Krokialaukio, Miroslavo, Nemunaičio, Pivašiūnų Simno ir Raitininkų seniūnijos,

— Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,

— Biržų miesto savivaldybė,

— Biržų rajono savivaldybė,

— Druskininkų savivaldybė,

— Elektrėnų savivaldybė,

— Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,

— Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,

— Joniškio rajono savivaldybė: Kepalių, Kriukų, Saugėlaukio ir Satkūnų seniūnijos,

— Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Eržvilko, Jurbarko miesto ir Jurbarkų seniūnijos,

— Kaišiadorių miesto savivaldybė,

— Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,

— Kalvarijos savivaldybė,

— Kauno miesto savivaldybė,

— Kauno rajono savivaldybė,

— Kazlų Rūdos savivaldybė,

— 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, Užvenčio ir Šaukėnų seniūnijos,

— Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,

— Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė: Būdveičių, Kapčiamiesčio, Krosnos, Kūčiūnų ir Noragėlių seniūnijos,

— Marijampolės savivaldybė: Igliaukos, Gudelių, Liudvinavo, Sasnavos, Šunskų seniūnijos,

— Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė: Šerkšnėnų, Židikų ir Sedos seniūnijos,

— Molėtų rajono savivaldybė,

— 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, Tyrulių, Pakalniškių, Sidabravo, Skėmių, Šeduvos miesto seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. A9 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 3417, ir Šiaulėnų seniūnijos,

— Prienų miesto savivaldybė,

— Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Ašmintos, Balbieriškio, Išlaužo, Naujosios Ūtos, Pakuonio, Šilavoto ir Veiverių seniūnijos,

— Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Ariogalos, Betygalos, Pagojukų, Šiluvos, Kalnųjų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,

— Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Šakių rajono savivaldybė,

— Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,

— Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Rusnės seniūnija,

— Širvintų rajono savivaldybės,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,

— Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Visagino savivaldybė,

— Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

8. **Poland**

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

— Gminy Kalinowo, Prostki, Stare Juchy i gmina wiejska Ełk w powiecie ełckim,

— gminy Godkowo, Milejewo, Młynary, Pasłęk, część gminy Elbląg położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 biegnącą od granicy powiatu miejskigo Elbląg do wschodniej granicy gminy Elbląg, 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 miejski Elbląg,

— gminy Kruklanki, Wydminy, część gminy Ryn położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn i część gminy wiejskiej Giżycko położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżycko, na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżycko i na północ od granicy miasta Giżycka i miasto Giżycko w powiecie giżyckim,

— gmina Dubeninki, część gminy Gołdap położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 65 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 1815N i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1815N biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 65 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 Przystań i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przystań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radzieje, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,

— gminy Olecko, Świętajno, Wieliczki i część gminy Kowale Oleckie położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 65 i na południowy wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Kowale Oleckie, Guzy, Wężewo, Sokółki biegnącą do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie oleckim,

— gminy Orzysz, Biała Piska i część gminy Pisz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 w powiecie piskim,

— gminy Górowo Iławeckie z miastem Górowo Iławeckie, Bisztynek, część gminy wiejskiej Bartoszyce położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 57 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 57 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 51 do południowej granicy gminy i miasto Bartoszyce w powiecie bartoszyckim,

— gmina Kolno w powiecie olsztyńskim,

— powiat braniewski,

— gminy Kętrzyn z miastem Kętrzyn, Reszel i część gminy Korsze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Krelikiejmy 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,

— powiat lidzbarski,

— 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 powiecie mrągowskim;

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, Bielsk Podlaski z miastem Bielsk Podlaski i część gminy Brańsk położona na południe od linii od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 66 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Brańsk w powiecie bielskim,

— powiat suwalski,

— powiat miejski Suwałki,

— powiat augustowski,

— powiat sokólski,

— powiat miejski Białystok;

w województwie mazowieckim:

— gminy Korczew, Kotuń, Paprotnia, Przesmyki, Wodynie, Skórzec, Mokobody, Mordy, Siedlce, Suchożebry i Zbuczyn i 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 w powiecie siedleckim,

— powiat miejski Siedlce,

— 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,

— gminy Brochów, Młodzieszyn, część gminy wiejskiej Sochaczew położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Sochaczew oraz na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 50 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Sochaczew i część miasta Sochaczew położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 50 i 92 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, Latowicz, Mrozy, Siennica, Sulejówek, 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, 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 Barczące do wschodniej granicy gminy i miasto Mińsk Mazowiecki w powiecie mińskim,

— gminy Borowie, Wilga, Garwolin z miastem Garwolin, Górzno, Łaskarzew z miastem Łaskarzew, Maciejowice, Parysów, Pilawa, Miastków Kościelny, Sobolew i Trojanów w powiecie garwolińskim,

— powiat otwocki,

— 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 Borki, Czemierniki, Kąkolewnica, Komarówka Podlaska, Wohyń i Radzyń Podlaski z miastem Radzyń Podlaski w powiecie radzyńskim,

— gminy Stoczek Łukowski z miastem Stoczek Łukowski, Wola Mysłowska, Trzebieszów, Krzywda, Stanin, część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do 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 miasto Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,

— gminy Janów Podlaski, Kodeń, Tuczna, Leśna Podlaska, Rossosz, Łomazy, Konstantynów, Piszczac, Rokitno, Biała Podlaska, Zalesie, Terespol z miastem Terespol, Drelów, Międzyrzec Podlaski z miastem Międzyrzec Podlaski w powiecie bialskim,

— 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, Garbów i Wólka w powiecie lubelskim,

— gmina Mełgiew i 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 Fajsławice, Izbica, 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, Trzeszczany, Werbkowice 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, Tyszowce i część gminy Łaszczów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 852 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 i Skierbieszów 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 Annopol, Dzierzkowice i Gościeradów w powiecie kraśnickim,

— gmina Józefów nad Wisłą w powiecie opolskim,

— gmina Stężyca w powiecie ryckim;

w województwie podkarpackim:

— gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim.

9. **Romania**

The following areas in Romania:

— Restul județului Maramureș care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:

  — Comuna Vișeu de Sus,

  — Comuna Moisei,

  — Comuna Borșa,

  — Comuna Oarța de Jos,

  — Comuna Suciu de Sus,

  — 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 Ardusat,

  — Comuna Farcasa,

  — Comuna Salsig,

  — Comuna Asuaju de Sus,

  — Comuna Băița de sub Codru,

  — Comuna Bicaz,

— Comuna Grosi,

— Comuna Recea,

— Comuna Baia Sprie,

— Comuna Sisesti,

— Comuna Cernesti,

— Copalnic Mănăstur,

— Comuna Dumbrăviţa,

— Comuna Cupseni,

— Comuna Şomcuţa Mare,

— Comuna Sacaleşeni,

— Comuna Remetea Chioarului,

— Comuna Mireşu Mare,

— Comuna Ariniş,

— Judeţul Bistriţa-Năsăud.

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,

— Saldus novada Saldus, Zirņu, Lutriņu un Jaunlutriņu pagasts, Saldus pilsēta.

2. **Lithuania**

The following areas in Lithuania:

— Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,

— Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,

— Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alytaus, Punios seniūnijos,

— Birštono savivaldybė,

— Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Girdžių, Juodaičių, Raudonės, Seredžiaus,Skirsnemunės, Šimkaičiųir Veliuonos seniūnijos,

— Joniškio rajono savivaldybė: Gaižaičių, Gataučių, Joniškio, Rudiškių, Skaistgirio, Žagarės seniūnijos,

— Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė: Lazdijų miesto, Lazdijų, Seirijų, Šeštokų, Šventežerio, Teizių ir Veisiejų seniūnijos,

— Marijampolės savivaldybė:Degučių, Mokolų, Narto, Marijampolės seniūnijos,

— Mažeikių rajono savivaldybės: Laižuvos, Mažeikių apylinkės, Mažeikių, Reivyčių, Tirkšlių ir Viekšnių seniūnijos,

— Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Jiezno ir Stakliškių seniūnijos,

— Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė: Baisogalos seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 144, Grinkiškio ir Šaukoto seniūnijos,

— Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Kalnųjų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,

— Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,

— Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,

— Telšių rajono savivaldybė: Tryškių seniūnija,

3. **Poland**

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

— gmina Sępopol i część gminy wiejskiej Bartoszyce położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 57 i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 57 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 51 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie bartoszyckim,

— gminy Srokowo, Barciany i część gminy Korsze położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Krelikiejmy 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 Przystań i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przystań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radzieje, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,

— gmina Banie Mazurskie i część gminy Gołdap położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 65 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 1815N i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1815N biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 65 w powiecie gołdapskim,

— część gminy Kowale Oleckie położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Sokółki, Wężewo, Guzy, Kowale Oleckie do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 65 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 65 biegnacą od tego skrzyżowania do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie oleckim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

— gminy Domanice i Wiśniew w powiecie siedleckim,

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, Urszulin, Stary Brus, Wyryki 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 w powiecie radzyńskim,

— gminy Ostrów Lubelski, Serniki i Uścimów w powiecie lubartowskim,

— gmina Wojcieszków i część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do 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 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 biegnąca 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 orașului București,
— Județul Constanța,
— Județul Satu Mare,
— Județul Tulcea,
— Județul Bacău,
— Județul Bihor,
— Județul Brăila,
— Județul Buzău,
— Județul Călărași,
— Județul Dâmbovița,
— Județul Galați,
— Județul Giurgiu,
— Județul Ialomița,
— Județul Ilfov,
— Județul Prahova,
— Județul Sălaj,
— Județul Vaslui,
— Județul Vrancea,
— Județul Teleorman,
— Partea din județul Maramureș 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 Cavnic,

- Comuna Lăpuș,
- Comuna Dragomirești,
- Comuna Ieud,
- Comuna Saliștea de Sus,
- Comuna Săcel,
- Comuna Călinești,
- Comuna Vadu Izei,
- Comuna Botiza,
- Comuna Bogdan Vodă,
- Localitatea Groșii Țibleșului, comuna Suciu 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 Strehaia,
- Comuna Greci,
- Comuna Brejnita Motru,
- Comuna Butoiești,
- Comuna Stângăceaua,
- Comuna Grozesti,
- Comuna Dumbrava de Jos,
- Comuna Băcles,
- Comuna Bălăcița,

— Partea din județu Arges 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 Mărășești,
- 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 Cătеasca,
— Comuna Rătești,
— Comuna Teiu,
— Județul Olt,
— Județul Dolj,
— Județul Arad,
— Județul Timiș,
— Județul Covasna,
— Județul Brașov,
— Județul Botoșani.

PART IV

Italy

The following areas in Italy:

— all areas of Sardinia.'

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