

Official Journal of the European Union

L 274



English edition

Legislation

Volume 63

21 August 2020

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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.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Information concerning the entry into force of the Protocol amending the Common Aviation Area Agreement between the European Union and its Member States and the Republic of Moldova, to take account of the accession to the European Union of the Republic of Croatia

The Protocol amending the Common Aviation Area Agreement between the European Union and its Member States and the Republic of Moldova, to take account of the accession to the European Union of the Republic of Croatia, signed in Brussels on 22 July 2015, entered into force on 2 August 2020, in accordance with Article 3(1) of the Protocol, as the last notification was deposited on 2 July 2020.

Information concerning the entry into force of the Protocol amending the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, to take account of the accession to the European Union of the Republic of Croatia

The Protocol amending the Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, to take account of the accession to the European Union of the Republic of Croatia, signed in Brussels on 3 May 2016, entered into force on 2 August 2020, in accordance with Article 3(1) of the Protocol, as the last notification was deposited on 2 July 2020.

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1209

of 13 August 2020

amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 establishing the forms provided for in Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(1) and Article 12(7) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 ⁽²⁾ establishes the forms to be used to submit an application requesting that customs authorities take action with respect to goods suspected of infringing an intellectual property right, referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013, and to submit a request for extension of the period during which the customs authorities are to take action, referred to in Article 12 of that Regulation ('the forms').
- (2) The forms need to be adapted to take into account the introduction of the EU Customs Trader Portal for the electronic submission of the forms. In order to provide a secure access to that portal, it is important that the applicants and their representatives are identified in a unique manner. For that, the Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) number will become a mandatory field in the box for the applicant and the representative in the forms.
- (3) The EORI system already provides unique identification numbers for economic operators. It is appropriate to apply that system also to persons other than economic operators within the meaning of Article 6(1)(a) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 ⁽³⁾.
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 386/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 2(2)(b) thereof, assigns to the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) the task to collect, analyse and disseminate relevant objective, comparable and reliable data regarding infringements of intellectual property rights.
- (5) In accordance with Article 5(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 386/2012, the Commission forwards to the EUIPO any relevant information related to the suspension of the release or the detention of goods suspected of infringing intellectual property rights that is provided by the Member States in accordance with Article 31(2) of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 of 4 December 2013 establishing the forms provided for in Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights (OJ L 341, 18.12.2013, p. 10).

⁽³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 386/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 on entrusting the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) with tasks related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights, including the assembling of public and private-sector representatives as a European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (OJ L 129, 16.5.2012, p. 1).

- (6) In order to enable a deeper analysis of the infringement data and to improve the understanding of the geographical scope and impact of the infringements, it is important that the suspension of the release and the detention of such goods can be attributed to the holder of the decision. It is also important that that person is informed, already when the forms are filed, of the fact that his or her personal data will be provided to the EUIPO and consents to that data transfer. Therefore the forms need to be adapted accordingly.
- (7) Following the entry into application of Regulations (EU) 2016/679 ⁽⁵⁾ and (EU) 2018/1725 ⁽⁶⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, the references in the forms to the data protection provisions need to be updated.
- (8) Taking into account that, in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013, all exchanges of data on decisions relating to applications and detentions between the Member States and the Commission are to be made via the central database of the Commission and that that database needs to be adjusted to the new forms, the amendments to Annexes I to III to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 should apply from 15 September 2020.
- (9) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on 24 June 2020.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 is amended as follows:

- (1) Annex I is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex II is replaced by the text in Annex II to this Regulation;
- (3) Annex III is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 15 September 2020.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 August 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

ANNEX I

'ANNEX I'

EUROPEAN UNION – APPLICATION FOR ACTION

COPY FOR THE COMPETENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT	1	1. Applicant Name*: EORI-No*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: TIN No: National registration No: Telephone: (+) ----- Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) ----- Email*: Website:	For official use Date of receipt Registration number of application <hr/> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS APPLICATION FOR ACTION BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 2*. Union application <input type="checkbox"/> National application <input type="checkbox"/> National application (cf. Article 5(3)) <input type="checkbox"/>
	3*. Status of applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> Right-holder <input type="checkbox"/> Person or entity authorised to use the IP right <input type="checkbox"/> IP collective rights management body <input type="checkbox"/> Professional defence body	<input type="checkbox"/> Group of producers of products with a Geographical Indication or representative of such group <input type="checkbox"/> Operator entitled to use a Geographical Indication <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection body or authority competent for a Geographical Indication <input type="checkbox"/> Exclusive license holder covering two or more Member States
	4. Representative submitting the application in the name of the applicant Company: Name*: EORI-No*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+)	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of the representatives power to act is enclosed Fax: (+) Email*: Website:	
	5*. Type of right to which the application refers	<input type="checkbox"/> National trademark (NTM) <input type="checkbox"/> European Union trademark (EUTM) <input type="checkbox"/> International registered trademark (ITM) <input type="checkbox"/> Registered national design (ND) <input type="checkbox"/> Registered Community design (CDR) <input type="checkbox"/> International registered design (ICD) <input type="checkbox"/> Unregistered Community design (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Copyright and related right (NCPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Trade name (NTN) <input type="checkbox"/> Topography of semiconductor product (NTSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Patent as provided for by national law (NPT) <input type="checkbox"/> Patent as provided for by Union law (UPT) <input type="checkbox"/> Utility model (NUM)	Geographical Indication/Designation of origin: <input type="checkbox"/> for agricultural products and foodstuff (CGIP) <input type="checkbox"/> for wine (CGIW) <input type="checkbox"/> for aromatised drinks based on wine products (CGIA) <input type="checkbox"/> for spirit drinks (CGIS) <input type="checkbox"/> for other products (NGI) <input type="checkbox"/> as listed in Agreements between the Union and third countries (CGIL) Plant variety right: <input type="checkbox"/> national (NPVR) <input type="checkbox"/> Community (CPVR) Supplementary protection certificate: <input type="checkbox"/> for medicinal products (SPCM) <input type="checkbox"/> for plant protection products (SPCP)
	6*. Member State or, in the case of a Union application, Member States in which customs action is requested	<input type="checkbox"/> ALL MEMBER STATES <input type="checkbox"/> BE <input type="checkbox"/> BG <input type="checkbox"/> CZ <input type="checkbox"/> DK <input type="checkbox"/> DE <input type="checkbox"/> EE <input type="checkbox"/> IE <input type="checkbox"/> EL <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> FR <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> IT <input type="checkbox"/> CY <input type="checkbox"/> LV <input type="checkbox"/> LT <input type="checkbox"/> LU <input type="checkbox"/> HU <input type="checkbox"/> MT <input type="checkbox"/> NL <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/> PL <input type="checkbox"/> PT <input type="checkbox"/> RO <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> SK <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> UK	
	7. Representative for legal matters Company: Name*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) ----- Fax: (+) ----- Mobile: (+) Email*: Website:	8. Representative for technical matters Company: Name*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) ----- Fax: (+) ----- Mobile: (+) Email*: Website:	
	9. In case of a Union application, the details of the designated representatives for legal and technical matters are included in annex no		
	10. I request the use of the procedure of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 (small consignments) in the following Member State(s) and, where requested by the customs authorities, agree to cover the costs related to the destruction of goods under this procedure.	<input type="checkbox"/> ALL MEMBER STATES <input type="checkbox"/> BE <input type="checkbox"/> BG <input type="checkbox"/> CZ <input type="checkbox"/> DK <input type="checkbox"/> DE <input type="checkbox"/> EE <input type="checkbox"/> IE <input type="checkbox"/> EL <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> FR <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> IT <input type="checkbox"/> CY <input type="checkbox"/> LV <input type="checkbox"/> LT <input type="checkbox"/> LU <input type="checkbox"/> HU <input type="checkbox"/> MT <input type="checkbox"/> NL <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/> PL <input type="checkbox"/> PT <input type="checkbox"/> RO <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> SK <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> UK	

* these are mandatory fields and shall be filled in

(+) at least one of these fields shall be filled in

Infringing goods	
20. Goods details IP right no: Goods description: CN tariff number: Minimum value:	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
21. Goods distinctive features Position on the goods: Description:	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
22. Place of production Country: Company: Address: Town: Postal Code:	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
23. Involved companies Role: Name: Address: Town: Postal Code: Country:	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
24. Traders Name: Address: Town: Postal Code: Country:	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
25. Goods distribution information	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
26. Packages Kind of packages: Number of items per package: Description (incl. distinctive features):	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no
27. Accompanying documents Type of document: Description:	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling <input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no

28. Additional information <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling												
<input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no													
29. Undertakings By signing I undertake to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notify immediately the competent customs department that granted this application of any change in the information provided by me within this application or attachments in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013. • forward to the competent customs department that granted this application any update on the information as referred to in point (g), (h) or (i) of Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 that are relevant to customs authorities' analysis and assessment of the risk of infringement of the intellectual property right(s) included in this application. • assume liability under the conditions laid down in Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 and bear the costs as referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013. <p>I agree that all the data submitted with this application may be processed by the Member States and the European Commission, acting as a processor on behalf of Member States, and the European Union Intellectual Property Office.</p>													
30*. Signature <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 45%;">Date (DD/MM/YYYY)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Applicant's signature</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Name (Block capitals)</td> </tr> </table>		Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Applicant's signature			Place	Name (Block capitals)						
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Applicant's signature												
Place	Name (Block capitals)												
For official use Decision by customs authorities (within the meaning of Section 2 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The application is completely granted. <input type="checkbox"/> The application has been partially granted (for the granted rights see attached list). <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of adoption (DD/MM/YYYY)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Signature and stamp</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Competent customs department</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 100px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Expiry date of the application: Any request for extension of the period that customs authorities are to take action should be received by the competent customs department at the latest 30 working days before the expiry date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The application has been rejected. <p>A reasoned decision stating the grounds for partial or complete rejection and information concerning the appeal procedure are attached.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Date (DD/MM/YYYY)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Signature and stamp</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Competent customs department</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Date of adoption (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature and stamp	Competent customs department				Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature and stamp	Competent customs department			
Date of adoption (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature and stamp	Competent customs department											
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature and stamp	Competent customs department											

Personal data protection and the central database for the processing of applications for action.

This privacy statement explains the reasons for processing your personal data, the way they are collected, handled and the way protection of all your personal data is ensured.

The competent customs authority of a Member State are the controller(s) of the processing operation. To this respect the controller(s) processes personal data contained in this application in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

The European Commission acts as a processor on behalf of Member States and processes personal data contained in this application in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data.

The purpose of the processing of personal data of the application for action is the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) by customs authorities in the Union, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights.

The legal basis for processing the personal data for the enforcement of IPR are Articles 31 and 33 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013.

The processing activity of the Commission, acting on behalf of Member States and within their mandate, consists of storing and maintaining of the personal data related to applications for action and its attachments in the central database COPIS. This includes maintaining adequate technical and organizational arrangements for the reliable and secure operation of the database COPIS. Technical measures include appropriate actions to address online security, risk of data loss, alteration of data or unauthorised access, taking into consideration the risk presented by the processing and the nature of the personal data being processed. The access to personal data is granted on a need-to-know basis and via personal accounts to authorised personnel of Member States custom authorities and the European Commission. The contact point within the European Commission for questions on the processing activity in COPIS is Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union: TAXUD-DP-COPIS@ec.europa.eu.

For a deeper analysis of the infringements data and to improve the understanding of the geographical scope and impact of infringements of IPR, the Commission within the mandate provided by the Member States will send, together with the infringement data, the name of the respective holder of the decision based on which the customs acted to the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The record reference of EUIPO's processing operation is DPR-2019-051

(https://euipo.europa.eu/tunnel-web/secure/webdav/guest/document_library/contentPdfs/data_protection/rpt_register_en.pdf).

Replies to data fields marked with an * and to at least one of the fields marked "+" are obligatory to be filled in. In case of failure to fill in these obligatory data, the application shall be rejected.

Customs authorities will delete the data no later than six months from the date the decision granting the application has been revoked or the relevant period during which customs authorities are to take action has expired. The period during which customs authorities are to take action shall be specified by the competent customs department when granting the application and shall not exceed one year from the day following the date of adoption of the decision granting the application. However, where customs authorities have been notified of proceedings initiated to determine a possible infringement of goods under the application, they will delete the data no later than six months after the proceedings have been concluded in a final way. In case of a data breach, the customs authorities in the Member States will fulfil their obligations in compliance with their duties stipulated in the GDPR. Where that personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to your rights and freedoms the customs authorities in the Member States are committed to inform you immediately in order to allow you to take the necessary precautions.

You are at any given moment entitled to access and rectify your personal data in case the data is inaccurate or incomplete.

You have the rights to (if applicable) request restriction of processing or erasure ('right to be forgotten'), to object to the processing, to withdraw your consent, and not to be subject to automated individual decision making, including profiling. All requests shall be submitted to and processed by the competent customs department where the application was submitted. For the list of competent customs departments in the Member States see

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/customs/customs_controls/counterfeit_piracy/right_holders/defend-your-rights_en.pdf.

If you feel that your rights are violated in any way, you are entitled to file a complaint with the National Supervisory Authority responsible for data protection (contact info here: https://edpb.europa.eu/about-edpb/board/members_en) following the applicable national procedure. If you have comments, questions or any concerns regarding the collection and use of your personal data, please feel free to contact Data Protection Officer (DPO) in the Member State's Customs Organisation. If your complaint concerns an action of the European Commission, you should lodge it with the European Data Protection Supervisor.

EUROPEAN UNION – APPLICATION FOR ACTION

2	1. Applicant Name*: EORI-No*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: TIN No: National registration No: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) Email*: Website:	For official use Date of receipt Registration number of application <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPLICATION FOR ACTION BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013</p> 2*. Union application <input type="checkbox"/> National application <input type="checkbox"/> National application (cf. Article 5(3)) <input type="checkbox"/>
	COPY FOR THE APPLICANT	
	3*. Status of applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Right-holder <input type="checkbox"/> Group of producers of products with a Geographical Indication or representative of such group <input type="checkbox"/> Person or entity authorised to use the IP right <input type="checkbox"/> Operator entitled to use a Geographical Indication <input type="checkbox"/> IP collective rights management body <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection body or authority competent for a Geographical Indication <input type="checkbox"/> Professional defence body <input type="checkbox"/> Exclusive license holder covering two or more Member States	
	4. Representative submitting the application in the name of the applicant Company: Name*: EORI-No*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) Email*: Website: <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of the representatives power to act is enclosed	
2	5*. Type of right to which the application refers <input type="checkbox"/> National trademark (NTM) <input type="checkbox"/> European Union trademark (EUTM) <input type="checkbox"/> International registered trademark (ITM) <input type="checkbox"/> Registered national design (ND) <input type="checkbox"/> Registered Community design (CDR) <input type="checkbox"/> International registered design (ICD) <input type="checkbox"/> Unregistered Community design (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Copyright and related right (NCPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Trade name (NTN) <input type="checkbox"/> Topography of semiconductor product (NTSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Patent as provided for by national law (NPT) <input type="checkbox"/> Patent as provided for by Union law (UPT) <input type="checkbox"/> Utility model (NUM) <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Geographical Indication/Designation of origin: <input type="checkbox"/> for agricultural products and foodstuff (CGIP) <input type="checkbox"/> for wine (CGIW) <input type="checkbox"/> for aromatised drinks based on wine products (CGIA) <input type="checkbox"/> for spirit drinks (CGIS) <input type="checkbox"/> for other products (NGI) <input type="checkbox"/> as listed in Agreements between the Union and third countries (CGIL) </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Plant variety right: <input type="checkbox"/> national (NPVR) <input type="checkbox"/> Community (CPVR) </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Supplementary protection certificate: <input type="checkbox"/> for medicinal products (SPCM) <input type="checkbox"/> for plant protection products (SPCP) </div>	
	6*. Member State or, in the case of a Union application, Member States in which customs action is requested <input type="checkbox"/> ALL MEMBER STATES <input type="checkbox"/> BE <input type="checkbox"/> BG <input type="checkbox"/> CZ <input type="checkbox"/> DK <input type="checkbox"/> DE <input type="checkbox"/> EE <input type="checkbox"/> IE <input type="checkbox"/> EL <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> FR <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> IT <input type="checkbox"/> CY <input type="checkbox"/> LV <input type="checkbox"/> LT <input type="checkbox"/> LU <input type="checkbox"/> HU <input type="checkbox"/> MT <input type="checkbox"/> NL <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/> PL <input type="checkbox"/> PT <input type="checkbox"/> RO <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> SK <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> UK	
	7. Representative for legal matters Company: Name*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) Email*: Website:	8. Representative for technical matters Company: Name*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) Email*: Website:
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* these are mandatory fields and shall be filled in

(+) at least one of these fields shall be filled in

28. Additional information <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted handling												
<input type="checkbox"/> See enclosed annex no													
29. Undertakings By signing I undertake to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notify immediately the competent customs department that granted this application of any change in the information provided by me within this application or attachments in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013. • forward to the competent customs department that granted this application any update on the information as referred to in point (g), (h) or (i) of Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 that are relevant to customs authorities' analysis and assessment of the risk of infringement of the intellectual property right(s) included in this application. • assume liability under the conditions laid down in Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 and bear the costs as referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013. <p>I agree that all the data submitted with this application may be processed by the Member States and the European Commission, acting as a processor on behalf of Member States, and the European Union Intellectual Property Office.</p>													
30*. Signature <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 45%;">Date (DD/MM/YYYY)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Applicant's signature</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Name (Block capitals)</td> </tr> </table>		Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Applicant's signature			Place	Name (Block capitals)						
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Applicant's signature												
Place	Name (Block capitals)												
For official use Decision by customs authorities (within the meaning of Section 2 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The application is completely granted. <input type="checkbox"/> The application has been partially granted (for the granted rights see attached list). <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of adoption (DD/MM/YYYY)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Signature and stamp</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Competent customs department</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 100px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Expiry date of the application: Any request for extension of the period that customs authorities are to take action should be received by the competent customs department at the latest 30 working days before the expiry date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The application has been rejected. <p>A reasoned decision stating the grounds for partial or complete rejection and information concerning the appeal procedure are attached.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Date (DD/MM/YYYY)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Signature and stamp</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Competent customs department</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Date of adoption (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature and stamp	Competent customs department				Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Signature and stamp	Competent customs department			
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Personal data protection and the central database for the processing of applications for action.

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The legal basis for processing the personal data for the enforcement of IPR are Articles 31 and 33 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013.

The processing activity of the Commission, acting on behalf of Member States and within their mandate, consists of storing and maintaining of the personal data related to applications for action and its attachments in the central database COPIS. This includes maintaining adequate technical and organizational arrangements for the reliable and secure operation of the database COPIS. Technical measures include appropriate actions to address online security, risk of data loss, alteration of data or unauthorised access, taking into consideration the risk presented by the processing and the nature of the personal data being processed. The access to personal data is granted on a need-to-know basis and via personal accounts to authorised personnel of Member States custom authorities and the European Commission. The contact point within the European Commission for questions on the processing activity in COPIS is Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union: TAXUD-DP-COPIS@ec.europa.eu.

For a deeper analysis of the infringements data and to improve the understanding of the geographical scope and impact of infringements of IPR, the Commission within the mandate provided by the Member States will send, together with the infringement data, the name of the respective holder of the decision based on which the customs acted to the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The record reference of EUIPO's processing operation is DPR-2019-051

(https://euipo.europa.eu/tunnel-web/secure/webdav/guest/document_library/contentPdfs/data_protection/rpt_register_en.pdf).

Replies to data fields marked with an * and to at least one of the fields marked "+" are obligatory to be filled in. In case of failure to fill in these obligatory data, the application shall be rejected.

Customs authorities will delete the data no later than six months from the date the decision granting the application has been revoked or the relevant period during which customs authorities are to take action has expired. The period during which customs authorities are to take action shall be specified by the competent customs department when granting the application and shall not exceed one year from the day following the date of adoption of the decision granting the application. However, where customs authorities have been notified of proceedings initiated to determine a possible infringement of goods under the application, they will delete the data no later than six months after the proceedings have been concluded in a final way. In case of a data breach, the customs authorities in the Member States will fulfil their obligations in compliance with their duties stipulated in the GDPR. Where that personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to your rights and freedoms the customs authorities in the Member States are committed to inform you immediately in order to allow you to take the necessary precautions.

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https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/customs/customs_controls/counterfeit_piracy/right_holders/defend-your-rights_en.pdf.

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ANNEX II

'ANNEX II'

EUROPEAN UNION – REQUEST FOR EXTENSION

1	1*. Holder of the decision Name*: EORI-No*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) Email*: 2. Representative of the holder of the decision Company: Name*: EORI-No*: Address*: Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) 3*. I request the extension of the period during which the customs authorities are to take action in respect of the following application Registration number of application: / <input type="checkbox"/> I confirm, that there are no changes in the information concerning the application for action and its annexes. <input type="checkbox"/> I provide the following information concerning the application for action. See enclosed annex no I agree that all the data submitted with this extension request may be processed by the Member States and the European Commission, acting as a processor on behalf of Member States, and the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Any request for extension of the period that customs authorities are to take action should be received by the competent customs department at the latest 30 working days before the expiry date.	For official use Date of receipt INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD FOR ACTION under Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 608/2013
	Town*: Postal Code: Country*: Telephone: (+) Mobile: (+) Fax: (+) Email*: Website: <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of the representatives power to act is enclosed Fax: (+) Email*: Website:	
1	4*. Signature Date (DD/MM/YYYY) Signature of the holder of the decision Place Name (Block capitals)	
	For official use Decision by customs authorities (within the meaning of Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 608/2013) <input type="checkbox"/> The request for extension is completely granted. <input type="checkbox"/> The request for extension has been partially granted (for the granted rights see attached list). Date (DD/MM/YYYY) Signature and stamp Competent customs department Expiry date of the application: <input type="checkbox"/> The request for extension has been rejected. A reasoned decision stating the grounds for partial or complete rejection and information concerning the appeal procedure are attached. Date (DD/MM/YYYY) Signature and stamp Competent customs department	

* these are mandatory fields and shall be filled in

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ANNEX III

‘ANNEX III

Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) Part I is amended as follows:

(a) in the note on the completion of box 1 (‘Applicant’), the text is replaced by the following:

‘Details concerning the applicant shall be entered in this box. It shall contain information on the name and complete address of the applicant, his or her Economic Operator Registration and Identification Number (EORI-No), which is a number, unique throughout the Union, assigned by a customs authority in a Member State to the applicant, his or her telephone, mobile telephone or fax number and his or her email address. The applicant may also enter, where appropriate, his Taxpayer Identification Number, any other national registration number and the address of his or her website.’;

(b) in the note on the completion of box 4 (‘Representative submitting the application in the name of the applicant’), the text is replaced by the following:

‘Where the application is submitted by the applicant by means of a representative, details concerning that representative shall be entered in this box. Those details shall contain information on the name and complete address of the representative, his or her Economic Operator Registration and Identification Number (EORI-No), which is a number, unique throughout the Union, assigned by a customs authority in a Member State to the representative, his or her telephone, mobile telephone or fax number and his or her email address. The representative may also enter, where appropriate, the name of the company where he or she works and the address of the company’s website. The application shall include evidence of his or her power to act as a representative in accordance with the legislation of the Member State where the application is submitted and the corresponding box shall be ticked.’;

(2) Part II is replaced by the following:

II. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE BOXES OF THE REQUEST FOR EXTENSION FORM SET OUT IN
ANNEX II TO BE FILLED IN BY THE HOLDER OF THE DECISION

Fields in the form marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory fields and shall be filled in.

In boxes where fields are marked with a plus (+) at least one of these fields shall be filled in.

Do not enter data in the boxes marked ‘for official use’.

Box 1: Details concerning the holder of the decision

Details concerning the holder of the decision shall be entered in this box.

Box 2: Representative of the holder of the decision

Where the request is submitted by the holder of the decision by means of a representative, details concerning that representative shall be entered in this box. Those details shall contain information on the name and complete address of the representative, his or her Economic Operator Registration and Identification Number (EORI-No), which is a number, unique throughout the Union, assigned by a customs authority in a Member State to the representative, his or her telephone, mobile telephone or fax number and his or her email address. The representative may also enter, where appropriate, the name of the company where he or she works and the address of the company’s website. If not submitted with the initial application, the request shall include evidence of his or her power to act as a representative in accordance with the legislation of the Member State where the initial decision was adopted and the corresponding box shall be ticked.

Box 3: Extension request

The application registration number including the first two digits with the iso/alpha-2 code of the Member State of granting shall be entered in this box. The holder of the decision shall likewise indicate whether he or she is requesting modifications to the information contained in the application by ticking the appropriate box.

Box 4: Signature

In box 4, the holder of the decision or the representative of the holder of the decision shall enter the place and date of completion of the request and shall sign. The signatory’s name shall be given in block capitals.”

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1210**of 19 August 2020****re-imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the People's Republic of China, manufactured by Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd following the judgment of the General Court in case T-650/17**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 9(4) and 14(1) thereof,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) On 13 May 2013 the Council adopted Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2013 ⁽²⁾ imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron, originating in the People's Republic of China ('PRC') and Thailand and terminating the proceeding with regard to Indonesia ('the original investigation').
- (2) On 12 June 2013, one cooperating Chinese exporting producer, Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd ('Jinan Meide' or 'the applicant'), lodged an application at the General Court of the European Union ('the General Court') seeking the annulment of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2013 in so far as it applies to the applicant.
- (3) On 30 June 2016, the General Court in its judgment ⁽³⁾ ('the first judgment') found that the rights of defence of Jinan Meide were breached by the rejection of its request for disclosure of normal value calculations using confidential data of an analogue country producer. Therefore, the General Court annulled the Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2013 in so far as it imposed an anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron, manufactured by Jinan Meide.
- (4) Following this first judgment, the Commission published a notice ⁽⁴⁾ concerning the partial reopening of the anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron, originating in the PRC. The reopening was limited in scope to the implementation of the judgment of the General Court with regard to Jinan Meide.
- (5) On 26 June 2017, the Commission adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1146 ⁽⁵⁾ re-imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron, originating in the PRC, manufactured by Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd ('the contested Regulation').

1.1. The Judgment of the General Court of the European Union

- (6) Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd ('Jinan Meide') challenged the contested Regulation before the General Court. On 20 September 2019 the General Court issued its judgment in case T-650/17 ⁽⁶⁾ regarding the contested Regulation ('the second judgment').

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 129, 14.5.2013, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Case T-424/13 Jinan Meide Castings Co Ltd. v Council.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 398, 28.10.2016, p. 57.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 166, 29.6.2017, p. 23.

⁽⁶⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644.

- (7) The General Court found that the Commission did not comply with the provisions of Article 2(10)(a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 ⁽⁷⁾ on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ('the basic Regulation') by determining the market value of the physical differences between the like product types on the basis of the export price of the non-matching product types, which was the price paid in the European Union for that good by the first independent customer.
- (8) According to the General Court, the fact that the export price of the non-matching product types constituted the price paid by the first independent customer in the European Union could not be considered as a reasonable estimate of the market value. In view of the objective of Article 2(7)(a) and (10) of the basic Regulation, that notion does not only imply that the price in question is paid by an independent customer in the context of an arm's length transaction, but that it must also be possible to ensure that that price is the normal result of market forces. However, according to the General Court, this cannot be the case where that price is likely to be affected by dumping.
- (9) In the General Court's view, the Commission had used an unreasonable methodology to reflect the differences in physical characteristics between product types produced in the analogue country (India) and those exported from the PRC. In the absence of data relating to domestic production in the analogue country, the Commission used the difference in prices observed for the export sales of the various product types from the PRC. The General Court considered that prices likely to be affected by dumping and originating in a non-market economy country cannot form the basis for a reasonable estimate of the market value of differences in physical characteristics as such prices may not be the result of normal market forces.
- (10) Even though the General Court did not specify what methodology should have been used to reflect the differences in physical characteristics between the like product types, it indicated that the price actually paid or payable in the European Union for the like product, duly adjusted if necessary to include a reasonable profit margin, may serve, under certain conditions, as a reasonable basis for determining normal value ⁽⁸⁾.
- (11) In light of the above considerations, the General Court annulled the contested Regulation.

1.2. Implementation of the General Court's second judgment

- (12) According to Article 266 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('TFEU'), the Union institutions are obliged to take the necessary steps to comply with the Court's judgments. In case of an annulment of an act adopted by the Union institutions in the context of an administrative procedure, such like the anti-dumping investigation in this case, compliance with the General Court's judgment consists in the replacement of the annulled act by a new act, in which the illegality identified by the General Court is eliminated ⁽⁹⁾.
- (13) According to the case-law of the Court of Justice, the procedure for replacing an annulled act may be resumed at the very point at which the illegality occurred ⁽¹⁰⁾. That implies, in particular, that in a situation where an act concluding an administrative procedure is annulled, that annulment does not necessarily affect the preparatory acts, such as the initiation of the anti-dumping procedure. For instance, where a Regulation imposing definitive anti-dumping measures is annulled, the proceeding remains open because it is only the act concluding the proceeding that has disappeared from the Union legal order ⁽¹¹⁾, except in cases where the illegality occurred at the stage of initiation. The resumption of the administrative procedure with the re-imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports that were made during the period of application of the annulled Regulation cannot be considered as contrary to the rule of non-retroactivity ⁽¹²⁾.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51, now Regulation (EU) 2016/1036.

⁽⁸⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 113.

⁽⁹⁾ Joined cases 97, 193, 99 and 215/86 *Asteris AE and others and Hellenic Republic v Commission* [1988] ECR 2181, paragraphs 27 and 28.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Case C-415-96 *Spain v Commission* [1998] ECR I-6993, paragraph 31; Case C-458/98 P *Industrie des Poudres Spheriques v Council* [2000] ECR I-8147, paragraphs 80 to 85; Case T-301/01 *Alitalia v Commission* [2008] ECR II-1753, paragraphs 99 and 142; Joined cases T-267/08 and T-279/08 *Region Nord-Pas de Calais v Commission* [2011] ECLI:EU:T:2011:209, paragraph 83.

⁽¹¹⁾ Case C-415/96 *Spain v Commission*, ECR I-6993, paragraph 31; Case C-458/98 P *Industries des Poudres Spheriques v Council* [2000] ECR I-8147, paragraphs 80 to 85.

⁽¹²⁾ Case C-256/16 *Deichmann SE v Hauptzollamt Duisburg* [2018], ECLI:EU:C:2018:187, paragraph 79; and C-612/16 C & J Clark International Ltd v Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs, judgment of 19 June 2019, paragraph 58.

- (14) In the present case, the General Court annulled the contested Regulation on the grounds that the Commission used an unreasonable methodology to reflect the differences in physical characteristics between product types produced in the analogue country and those exported from the PRC. According to the General Court, it could not be excluded that the error had a significant impact on the rate of the dumping margin of Jinan Meide.
- (15) Findings in the contested Regulation, which were contested but rejected by the General Court and therefore did not lead to the annulment of the contested Regulation, remain fully valid and are hereby incorporated and confirmed ⁽¹³⁾.
- (16) Following the General Court's second judgment, the Commission decided by means of a notice ⁽¹⁴⁾ ('the re-opening notice') to re-open the anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the PRC, manufactured by Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd that lead to the adoption of the contested Regulation and to resume the investigation at the point at which the irregularity occurred. The re-opening was limited in scope to the implementation of the second judgment of the General Court.
- (17) Subsequently, on 29 November 2019, the Commission decided to make imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the PRC, manufactured by Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd, subject to registration ⁽¹⁵⁾ and requested national customs authorities to await the publication of the relevant Commission Implementing Regulation re-imposing the duties before deciding on any claims for repayment and remission of anti-dumping duties insofar as imports concerning Jinan Meide were concerned ('the registration Regulation').
- (18) The Commission informed interested parties of the re-opening and invited them to comment.

1.3. Comments from interested parties

- (19) The Commission received comments from the complainants in the original investigation, four unrelated importers and Jinan Meide.
- (20) One of the two original complainants expressed its support for the re-opening and the registration of Jinan Meide's imports.
- (21) Four unrelated importers came forward. All importers expressed their disappointment that the Commission would re-open the original investigation following a second judgment annulling the anti-dumping duties. They also commented on the alleged unlawfulness of the registration of imports and the Commission's possible intention to re-impose duties retroactively. They also expressed their disappointment about the request to the customs authorities to put on hold the repayment of the previously collected duties. In their view, there should be no anti-dumping duty levied on products from Jinan Meide. One of the four importers asked for a joint hearing with Jinan Meide, where the two parties jointly presented their comments.
- (22) One importer expressed disagreement with the Commission's decision to order the registration for imports on the basis of a number of elements. First, it argued that there were insufficient reasons for registration and a lack of proportionality. Specifically, the importer claimed that the reasons put forward for the Commission to register imports did not match with the circumstances of the case at hand: in recital 17 of the registration Regulation, the Commission stated that the registration of imports could be applied, for instance: 'in order to secure the payment in case of application of duties or in anti-circumvention cases', whereas in the proceeding at hand the registration aimed at facilitating the collection of anti-dumping duties after reopening of the investigation.
- (23) In this respect, the Commission recalls that the registration Regulation refers in recital 17 to the list of reasons for registration in Article 14(5) of the basic Regulation, which is non-exhaustive, giving the Commission discretion to decide whether registration of imports is warranted in a given case. Furthermore, recital 18 of the registration Regulation clearly explains the reason to register imports, which is to ensure the effectiveness of the measures:

⁽¹³⁾ Case T-650/17 Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, paras. 333 – 342.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ C 403, 29.11.2019, p. 63.

⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ L 308, 29.11.2019, p. 77.

'imports should be subject to the correct anti-dumping liability without undue interruption from the date of entry into force of the anti-dumping Regulation until the re-imposition of the corrected duties, if any.' Recital 18 of the registration Regulation explains that the conditions of Article 10(4) of the basic Regulation are not applicable to the case at hand, as the purpose of the registration is not retroactive collection of duties, but rather to ensure the effectiveness of the measures.

- (24) Second, according to the importer, the mere reason of facilitating the collection of duties would be disproportionate as it is too burdensome for importers.
- (25) The Commission recalls that the registration Regulation specifically provides that the rate of the duty owed as a result of the re-opening cannot exceed the amount initially imposed by the partially annulled Regulation with respect to the period between the re-opening of the investigation and the date of entry into force of the results of the reopening. Furthermore, the registration Regulation is limited in time, in order to ensure that importers are not subject to registration during unreasonable periods of time, precisely in order to avoid an unnecessary burden. Moreover, the registration technically does not impose any burden on importers but only on the national authorities that need to put in place the registration system, and hence cannot be disproportionate for them.
- (26) Third, the importer further claimed that that the interruptions in this case would be undue, as they were a consequence of illegalities in the Implementing Regulation established by the General Court.
- (27) The Commission recalls that the reopening of the case in order to correct the mistakes found by the General Court is in line with the case law of the Court of Justice as further explained at recitals 13 to 17.
- (28) Four, with regard to the obligation to comply with the judgment according to Article 266 TFEU, the importer expressed doubts as to the possibility to retroactively impose duties on products which were not covered by any relevant legal act at the point when they entered free circulation. The importer further argued that continuous imposition of duties would be against the rule of retroactivity of Article 10(4) of the basic Regulation.
- (29) The Commission recalls that it is settled case-law that, when the EU judiciary declares that a Regulation imposing duties is invalid, such duties are to be considered as never having been lawfully owed within the meaning of Article 236 of the previously applicable Customs Code established by Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92⁽¹⁶⁾ and, in principle, are required to be repaid by the national customs authorities under the conditions set out to that effect⁽¹⁷⁾. However, the Court of Justice also held that the exact scope of a declaration of invalidity by the court in a judgment and, consequently, of the obligations that flow from it must be determined in each specific case by taking into account not only the operative part of that judgment, but also the grounds that constitute its essential basis⁽¹⁸⁾.
- (30) In the case at hand, the General Court found that the Commission made an error by using a methodology that did not make a reasonable estimate of the market value of the differences in physical characteristics between the non-matching product types and the directly comparable product types⁽¹⁹⁾. The application of that methodology did not result in a fair comparison between the normal value and export prices. Furthermore, that methodology did not demonstrate that the adjustment to the normal value of the non-matching product types made in this way preserved the reasonable determination of that normal value, that is, a determination based on values and parameters which can be considered to be the normal result of market forces. The application of the erroneous methodology was therefore found not in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) or Article 2(10) ab initio and (a) of the basic Regulation.
- (31) Furthermore, the Court of Justice has consistently held that Article 10(1) of the basic Regulation does not preclude acts from re-imposing anti-dumping duties on imports that were made during the period of application of the regulations declared to be invalid. Consequently, as explained in recitals 14 to 17 of the registration Regulation, the resumption of the administrative procedure and the eventual re-imposition of duties cannot be considered as contrary to the rule of non-retroactivity.

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1.

⁽¹⁷⁾ See, to that effect, Case C-256/16 *Deichmann SE v Hauptzollamt Duisburg*, and the judgments quoted in paragraph 62 thereof, namely, C-351/04 *Ikea Wholesale*, of 27 September 2007, EU:C:2007:547, paragraphs 66 to 69, and, C-365/15, *Wortmann*, of 18 January 2017 EU:C:2017:19, paragraph 34.

⁽¹⁸⁾ C-256/16 *Deichmann SE v Hauptzollamt Duisburg*, para 63 and the case-law cited therein.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 96.

- (32) Fifth, the importer claimed that the Commission's actions in this case undermined the legal certainty for the importers, as they could not predict whether their imports would or would not be subject to anti-dumping duties.
- (33) The Commission complied with the principle of legal certainty in respect of the importers by the means of publishing a detailed registration Regulation. The Commission complied by re-opening the investigation with the purpose of correcting the mistakes established in the Court judgments.
- (34) Sixth, the importer further submitted comments on the Commission's request to the customs authorities to hold the refunds of past duties, mentioning the following elements. First, the obligation to comply with the judgment would allegedly require that duties are repaid in full and there applications in that respect should not be put on hold.
- (35) As explained in the re-opening notice as well as the registration Regulation, since the amount of liability resulting from the re-opening is uncertain, the Commission requested national customs authorities to await the outcome of the re-opening before deciding on any repayment claim concerning the anti-dumping duties annulled by the General Court with respect to Jinan Meide. It is established case law that the scope and grounds of the declaration of invalidity by the Court in a judgment should be determined in each specific case and may be such that would not necessitate the full and immediate repayment of the relevant duties ⁽²⁰⁾.
- (36) In addition, concerning the lack of retroactivity for unregistered imports, the importer claimed that if the Commission decides to apply the retroactivity rule according to Article 10 of the basic Regulation to the case at hand, this rule could not apply to imports made before 30 November 2019. According to the importer, such duties have never been lawfully owed and as such should be repaid in full.
- (37) According to the case law of the Court of Justice, resumption of the administrative procedure with the re-imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports that were made during the period of application of the annulled Regulation cannot be considered as contrary to the rule of non-retroactivity (see recitals 13 and 25).
- (38) Moreover, as concerns the alleged breach of the principle of legal certainty, the importer claimed that the request by the Commission to the national customs authorities to put on hold any refund applications in the case at hand undermines the principle of legal certainty.
- (39) Legal certainty is ensured for the importers by the registration Regulation which caps the amount of duties at the amount initially imposed by the partially annulled Regulation with respect to the period between the re-opening of the investigation and the date of entry into force of the results of the re-opening. In addition, the registration Regulation explains that, should the Commission establish, after the re-opening of the investigation, that the re-imposition of the duties is not warranted and the measures should be terminated, the repayment and/or the remittance of the duties will take place from the same date of entry into force of the partially annulled Regulation. Finally, to avoid additional burden and uncertainty for the affected actors, the registration is limited to a period of nine months, after which period the duties will be either repaid in full or adjusted according to the results of the re-opened investigation.
- (40) Lastly, the importer submitted that the judgments in cases C-256/16 and C-612/16 would not justify the imposition of registration or the request to the national authorities on refund applications, as those judgments were issued under the context of the previously applicable Customs Code established by Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 and previously applicable basic Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009, which were replaced in the meantime. In particular, the importer points out that in case C-256/16 the Court of Justice of the European Union considered the measures in form of request made by the Commission to the national customs authorities to put on hold the refund applications as proportionate, especially due to the fact that *'any delay is being compensated for by the payment of interest.'* The importer claims that the relevant provision in Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 is now replaced by Article 116(6) of the Union Customs Code ⁽²¹⁾ which explicitly indicates in that repayment of duties does not give rise to the payment of interest. Therefore, the importer claimed that the Commission cannot use the relevant considerations of the judgments in cases C-256/16 and C-612/16 to justify the imposition of registration or the instructions to the national authorities on refund applications.

⁽²⁰⁾ See case C-256/16 *Deichmann SE v Hauptzollamt Duisburg*, Judgment of the Court of 15 March 2018, paragraph 70.

⁽²¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

- (41) The Commission recalls that while Article 116(6) of the Union Customs Code indeed indicates that the repayment of duties does not give rise to the payment of interest, Article 109 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²²⁾ provides for the compensatory interest in case of reimbursements following a judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union. In the case at hand, since any repayments would be subject to a decision following the judgment of the Court of Justice, they would be subject to interest rate equal to the 'rate applied by the European Central Bank to its principal refinancing operations, as published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union* on the first calendar day of each month'. The argument on the lack of interest rate in case of repayments is therefore rejected.
- (42) Jinan Meide claimed that the Commission could not request the national customs authorities not to repay and/or remit duties that had been collected pursuant to contested Regulation. Allegedly the situation in the present case would be different from the one in the Deichmann judgment ⁽²³⁾. According to Jinan Meide, the contested Regulation was annulled in its entirety, which means that it had been removed from the legal order of the Union with retroactive effect, whereas in the Deichmann judgment the measures were declared to be invalid in the context of a reference for preliminary ruling. Additionally, in the Deichmann judgment the Court of Justice found that there were no factors 'capable of affecting the validity of the definitive regulation', whereas no such findings were made in the case at hand.
- (43) As explained in recital 13, the Commission, in accordance with the established case law ⁽²⁴⁾, can resume the proceedings at the very point at which the illegality occurred. In the case at hand, the Commission reopened the investigation with the purpose of rectifying the errors found by the General Court. The Deichmann judgment reiterated in paragraph 78 the general interpretation of Article 10(1): 'However, the wording of Article 10(1) of Regulation No 384/96 does not preclude such a resumption of the proceeding in a case in which the anti-dumping duties concerned have expired since that date, provided that such duties are re-imposed during their initial application period, [...]'. This interpretation of the General Court is general in nature and therefore applies also to the case at hand.
- (44) Jinan Meide also claimed that the Commission cannot re-impose the duties retroactively and thus claimed that the Commission's request to national customs authorities to await the publication of the new Implementing Regulation re-imposing the duties before deciding on the claims for repayment for previously levied duties was unfounded. This is because the contested Regulation was not a partial annulment, but a full annulment and hence the contested Regulation never existed in the legal order. Jinan Meide submits that the circumstances of the Deichmann case were different and the Commission cannot base its decisions in the case at hand on the findings in the Deichmann judgment. Jinan Meide also claimed the Commission was eroding the judicial protection afforded to parties affected by Union's administrative proceedings, by eroding the authority of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The practical effect of the Commission's approach would allegedly be that there was no point for a party affected by trade defence measures to bring an action against illegal measures.
- (45) Jinan Meide further claimed that the registration imposed by the Commission falls outside the scope of the reopening, as the judgment does not contain any findings that could form the basis for registration.
- (46) The reasons for registration in the case at hand were explained in recital 23. It is not necessary that the Court determine in detail every step of the anti-dumping procedure as the Commission has discretion to decide on the proceedings following a re-opening due to the Court's judgment, in line with relevant case law and the rules of the basic Regulation, including the rules concerning registration.
- (47) Furthermore, Jinan Meide claimed that there would be no legal basis for registration of imports in the case at hand, as neither Article 10(2), nor 10(4), 10(5), 11(4), 12(5) and 13(3) of the basic Regulation are applicable in this case. Jinan Meide also claimed that no derogation from the general principle of non-retroactivity applies as none of the exceptions to the general principle of non-retroactivity can be deemed to apply to the case at hand.

⁽²²⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

⁽²³⁾ Case C-256/16 Deichmann SE v Hauptzollamt Duisburg [2018], ECLI:EU:C:2018:187.

⁽²⁴⁾ Case C-415-96 Spain v Commission [1998] ECR I-6993, paragraph 31; Case C-458/98 P Industrie des Poudres Spheriques v Council [2000] ECR I-8147, paragraphs 80 to 85; Case T-301/01 Alitalia v Commission [2008] ECR II-1753, paragraphs 99 and 142; Joined cases T-267/08 and T-279/08 Region Nord-Pas de Calais v Commission [2011] ECLI:EU:T:2011:209, paragraph 83.

- (48) As explained in detail in recital 23, the basis to register is Article 14(5) of the basic Regulation. Recital 23 further explains that the conditions of Article 10(4) of the basic anti-dumping Regulation are not applicable to the case at hand, as the purpose of the registration is not retroactive collection of duties, but rather to ensure the effectiveness of the measures.
- (49) Jinan Meide also considered that none of the data from the investigation period, which covered the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011, could still be treated as confidential given the passing of time. Jinan Meide submitted that the General Court has considered, and the Court of Justice has confirmed, that a period of five years in itself to be sufficient for information to lose its qualification as business secrets or other confidential information.
- (50) Article 19 of the basic Regulation does not set up any time limit to the protection of confidential information. This is in line with Article 6.5 of the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement which does not contain any time limit either and specifically provides that information for which confidential treatment was requested 'shall not be disclosed without specific permission of the party submitting it' without any time limitation. Therefore, the argument is rejected.

1.4. Re-calculation of the dumping margin as regards Jinan Meide

- (51) It is recalled that as stated in recital 15 the parts of the contested Regulation that were contested but rejected by the General Court remain fully valid.
- (52) As was established during the original investigation, the non-matching product types represent 28 % of Jinan Meide's exports during the investigation period. 55 % of the applicant's total export volume were considered to be directly comparable product types and in respect of which the dumping margin was determined by calculating the normal value, on the basis of the domestic sales of the analogue country producer made in the ordinary course of trade or on the basis of constructed value. The remaining 17 % of that total volume were considered to be 'quasi-matching' product types, for which the dumping margin was determined by adjusting the normal value⁽²⁵⁾. Only the methodology concerning the non-matching products constituting 28 % of Jinan Meide's export volume was contested by the applicant.
- (53) According to the General Court, Article 2(10)(a) of the basic Regulation provides that an adjustment is to be made for differences in the physical characteristics of the product concerned and that the amount of the adjustment is to correspond to a reasonable estimate of the market value of the difference⁽²⁶⁾. However, that provision does not specify how such a reasonable estimate should be arrived at. Furthermore, the General Court noted that in order to re-establish the symmetry between the normal value of the like product and the export price of the product concerned, that provision does not require the amount of the adjustment thus assessed to accurately reflect such a market value, but only to constitute a reasonable estimate thereof.
- (54) Furthermore, the General Court stated that the Commission had a wide discretion both in assessing the normal value of a product and in assessing facts justifying the fairness of the comparison of normal value and export price made, with the vague concepts of reasonableness and fairness to be applied by the Commission in the context of those provisions having to be made concrete by it on a case-by-case basis, depending on the relevant economic context⁽²⁷⁾.
- (55) According to the applicant, the contested methodology was based on the erroneous assumption that the market value of the physical differences was reflected in the export prices whereas, according to the Commission's own findings, the same export prices reflected the dumping at least partially. Furthermore, the applicant claimed that that methodology was based on the erroneous assumption that the export prices of the non-matching product types reflected a level of dumping equivalent to that found for those product types for which there was a directly comparable product type ('the directly comparable product types'). According to the applicant, that assumption is unreasonable and unverifiable⁽²⁸⁾.

⁽²⁵⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 65.

⁽²⁶⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 49.

⁽²⁷⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 50.

⁽²⁸⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 54.

- (56) According to the General Court, the use of that methodology was likely to have had a significant impact on the calculation of the dumping margin determined for exports of non-matching product types ⁽²⁹⁾.
- (57) The General Court stated that in order to be able to determine the dumping margin in a reasonable and objective manner, the calculation of the normal value of a given product type must be based, in principle, on data independent of the export prices for which the Commission specifically seeks to assess, by establishing that normal value, the undervaluation to which they are subject ⁽³⁰⁾.
- (58) The General Court further stated that it was not demonstrated that the use of a constituent element of the export prices of the non-matching product types, in order to correct the normal value to which those prices are compared, was such as to re-establish the symmetry between those prices and that normal value in accordance with the objective of Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. In particular, there was no indication that the ratio between the export price of each non-matching product type and the average unit export price of the directly comparable product types correctly reflected the value of the physical differences between the latter category of product type and the non-matching product type in question ⁽³¹⁾.
- (59) The General Court stated that the contested methodology is implicitly based on the presumption that that price difference corresponds to the market value of the physical differences for all non-matching product types ⁽³²⁾. Consequently, this presumption implies that the dumping margin likely to affect the prices of certain specific non-matching product types and the export prices of directly comparable product types is at the same level. Otherwise, the price differences between the two categories of product types at issue may result, at least in part, from the differences in the dumping margin and therefore cannot be considered with sufficient reliability to reflect only the differences in physical characteristics ⁽³³⁾.
- (60) The General Court stated that the price actually paid or payable in the European Union for the like product, duly adjusted if necessary to include a reasonable profit margin' may serve, under certain conditions, as a reasonable basis for determining normal value. So for the purpose of a fair comparison, a reasonable estimate of the market value of the physical differences can be based, in the absence of other data available, on the difference between the price of the non-matching product types and the average price of the directly comparable product type at one or more Union producers ⁽³⁴⁾.
- (61) Using the approach outlined by the General Court, the Commission re-calculated the dumping margin of Jinan Meide in respect of the contested 28 % of its exports. The Commission used as normal value for these non-matching product types exported to the EU by Jinan Meide the actual sales price of the European industry for the same product type.
- (62) The Commission observed that there were a small quantity of Chinese exports (4,5 %) the Commission could not match with either the product types sold by the Indian producer or by the Union industry. This quantity corresponded to niche products for which the Commission did not receive specific information about their physical characteristics. Therefore, the Commission used the weighted average Indian normal value in the absence of a more appropriate method. The impact on the overall dumping margin was very minor. The Commission invited the exporting producer to comment on this method. The Commission also invited this exporting producer to provide full information about the physical characteristics of those niche products and an indication of the closest corresponding product type exported to the EU.
- (63) Under these circumstances, the re-calculated dumping margin for Jinan Meide is 75,1 %.

⁽²⁹⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 66.

⁽³⁰⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 74.

⁽³¹⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 77.

⁽³²⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 79.

⁽³³⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 82.

⁽³⁴⁾ Judgment of the General Court (Fifth Chamber) of 20 September 2019, *Jinan Meide Casting Co. Ltd v European Commission*, T-650/17, ECLI:EU:T:2019:644, para 113.

2. DISCLOSURE

- (64) On 23 June 2020, the Commission informed all interested parties of the above findings on the basis of which it was intended to propose to re-impose the anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, manufactured by Jinan Meide on the basis of the facts collected and submitted relating to the original investigation ('the final disclosure').
- (65) Following the final disclosure, Jinan Meide claimed that none of the European industry's data from the investigation period, which covered the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011, could still be treated as confidential given the passing of time. They have also requested that the Commission checked with the European industry whether their data was still to be treated confidential. Jinan Meide claimed that they did not have adequate access to the essential facts and considerations underlying the calculation. According to Jinan Meide, all data used in the calculation should be disclosed to them.
- (66) The Commission already replied to these comments in recital 50. In addition, in this case the Commission concluded that the Union producers provided good reasons showing that the information originally submitted should remain confidential. Jinan Meide requested the intervention of the Hearing Officer in this respect, who also confirmed that the data provided by the sampled Union producers was still confidential despite of the passage of time.
- (67) One importer also similarly claimed that the Commission provided only limited information in its final disclosure, from which the importers were not able to reconstruct the calculation method, which limits their rights of defence in this case and does not comply with the requirement of a good administration.
- (68) It is recalled that only Jinan Meide has received a full disclosure of its dumping calculation as it includes sensitive data. All other parties received the general disclosure and the additional disclosure, which explain the methodology used in the dumping calculation.
- (69) In reply to the information disclosed to the company (recital 62), Jinan Meide provided a list of the most comparable product types sold domestically by the Indian analogue country producer for all non-matching product types exported to the Union by Jinan Meide.
- (70) The Commission assessed Jinan Meide comments and concluded that the information provided allowed it to establish a normal value for all product types exported by Jinan Meide to the Union based on the information provided by the Indian analogue country producer. It was therefore no longer necessary to use information provided by the sampled Union producers to establish normal value, as referred to in recital 60. On this basis, the Commission established a revised duty rate on this basis at the level of 36,0 %.
- (71) Interested parties made a number of comments concerning the methodology and duty rate referred to in recitals 61 to 63. However, following the submission of additional information by Jinan Meide, the methodology was revised. Therefore, these comments became moot.
- (72) Jinan Meide also repeated their comments concerning the reopening of this case – that the retroactive imposition of the duties and the direction to the customs authorities not to repay/remit the illegally imposed duties and the registration of Jinan Meide's exports to the EU were all illegal. The same comments concerning retroactivity were submitted also by several importers.
- (73) The Commission already addressed this issue in recitals 21 to 48. The Commission considered that there is no retroactive imposition of duties, but only the establishment of the lawful amount of duties to be collected as regards Jinan Meide since the original measures were introduced. Moreover, the requests to the customs authorities seeks to ensure the proper collection of the anti-dumping liability.
- (74) Several importers also claimed that this reopening puts in question the effectiveness of the judicial review in the European Union.
- (75) The Commission replied to this comment in recital 33. The effectiveness of judicial review does not prevent the Commission from re-imposing anti-dumping duties at the proper amount in cases where the anti-dumping liability remains in place when implementing the judgments of EU courts.

- (76) On 14 July 2020, after reviewing the comments received from all interested parties concerning the disclosure of 23 June 2020, the Commission sent an Additional Disclosure informing interested parties of its decision to change the methodology to be used in the calculation of Jinan Meide's anti-dumping duty and informed them of the revised duty rate.
- (77) Several European producers commented on the list provided by Jinan Meide of the most comparable product types sold domestically by the Indian analogue country producer for all non-matching product types exported to the Union by Jinan Meide referred to in recital 69. The producers claimed that the name of the list was misleading, as the product types were not the most comparable, but rather had much lower prices than Jinan Meide's products to which they were supposed to be a match. Therefore, they considered the resulting calculation to be not valid and inadequate and that it distorts the dumping calculation. To support this argument, reference was made to the price list of Jinan Meide.
- (78) The Commission did not agree with this argument. It considered the list provided by Jinan Meide to reasonably reflect the most comparable types. In addition, no interested parties provided an alternative list of more comparable product types in support of their allegations. Furthermore, the reference to the price list of Jinan Meide cannot be relevant in this respect, since prices of Jinan Meide were affected by dumping and cannot be used as a reference. Therefore, this argument was dismissed.
- (79) Jinan Meide welcomed the use of the data of the analogue country to calculate the normal value for the non-matching types, as suggested by Jinan Meide. Yet, Jinan Meide proposed, for non-matching product types, to adjust the average Indian normal value by applying the ratio between the average price of the sampled Union producers and the non-matching product type. Jinan Meide further claimed that this methodology was feasible, since all matching product types were allegedly also sold by the sampled Union producers.
- (80) However, the allegation of Jinan Meide is incorrect. According to the list of product types sold by the sampled Union producers, which was also available to Jinan Meide, there were numerous matching products types that were not sold by the sampled Union producers. Furthermore, since Jinan Meide made available additional information about the originally non-matching product types, it was no longer necessary to use information provided by the sampled Union producers to establish normal value, as mentioned in recital 70. Therefore, the Commission found that it was not appropriate or necessary to use the methodology proposed by Jinan Meide. Jinan Meide also failed to substantiate any request for further adjustments on the basis of the final calculation.
- (81) One importer repeated its comment about their inability to comment on the concrete calculation, as the details of the underlying calculation methodology were not made available to them and requested more information on how the finally proposed duty rate was calculated in order to provide more meaningful comments. They also repeated their comment concerning the refunds for duties paid on the basis of an annulled Regulation for imports prior to registration.
- (82) The arguments above was addressed in recital 68 and recitals 34 to 46 respectively.

3. LEVEL OF MEASURES

- (83) Given that the re-established dumping margin is lower than the injury margin, in accordance with the applicable rules, the anti-dumping duty rate should be set at the level of the dumping rate. Accordingly, the re-imposed antidumping duty rate for Jinan Meide is as follows.

Company	Dumping margin (%)	Injury margin (%)	Duty Rate (%)
Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd	36,0 %	84,4 %	36,0 %

- (84) The revised level of anti-dumping duties applies from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. As stated in recital 21 of the registration Regulation, no duties higher than 39,2 % shall be collected prior to the entry into force of this Regulation. Since the anti-dumping duty resulting from this proceeding is lower, customs authorities are instructed to collect the appropriate amount on imports concerning Jinan Meide (namely 36,0 %) and refund any excess amount collected so far in accordance with the applicable customs legislation.

- (85) In view of Article 109 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, when an amount is to be reimbursed following a judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union, the interest to be paid should be the rate applied by the European Central Bank to its principal refinancing operations, as published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union* on the first calendar day of each month.

4. CONCLUSION

- (86) On the basis of the above, the Commission considered it was appropriate to re-impose the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, excluding bodies of compression fittings using ISO DIN 13 metric thread and malleable iron threaded circular junction boxes without having a lid, currently falling under CN code ex 7307 19 10 (TARIC codes 7307 19 10 10 and 7307 19 10 20), originating in the PRC and manufactured by Jinan Meide at the rate of 36,0 %.

4.1. Duration of measures

- (87) As a result of an expiry review ⁽³⁵⁾ of this product which imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the PRC and Thailand, the anti-dumping duties established in the original investigation are maintained until 24 July 2024.
- (88) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 15(1) of the basic Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on the imports into the Union of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, excluding bodies of compression fittings using ISO DIN 13 metric thread and malleable iron threaded circular junction boxes without having a lid, currently falling under CN code ex 7307 19 10 (TARIC codes 7307 19 10 10 and 7307 19 10 20), originating in the People's Republic of China, manufactured by Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd (TARIC additional code B336) as of 15 May 2013.
2. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at Union-frontier price before duty, of the product described in paragraph 1 and manufactured by Jinan Meide, shall be 36,0 % (TARIC additional code B336).
3. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

Any definitive anti-dumping duty paid by Jinan Meide pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1146 in excess of the definitive anti-dumping duty established in Article 1 shall be repaid or remitted.

The repayment or remission shall be requested from national customs authorities in accordance with the applicable customs legislation. Any reimbursement that took place following the General Court's ruling in case T-650/17 Jinan Meide shall be recovered by the authorities which made the reimbursement up to the amount set out in Article 1(2).

⁽³⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1259 of 24 July 2019 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the People's Republic of China and Thailand (OJ L 197, 25.7.2019, p. 2).

Article 3

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty shall also be collected on imports registered in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1982 ⁽³⁶⁾ making certain imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron originating in the People's Republic of China subject to registration following the re-opening of the investigation in order to implement the judgment of 20 September 2019, in case T-650/17, with regard to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1146 re-imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the People's Republic of China, manufactured by Jinan Meide Castings Co., Ltd.
2. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports registered, applicable to the net, free-at Union-frontier price before duty, of the product described in Article 1(1) and manufactured by Jinan Meide, shall be 36,0 %.
3. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 4

Customs authorities are directed to discontinue the registration of imports, established in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1982, which is hereby repealed.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following 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, 19 August 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽³⁶⁾ OJ L 308, 29.11.2019, p. 77.

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/1211

of 20 August 2020

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(2020) 5802)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU ⁽⁴⁾ lays down animal health control measures in relation to African swine fever in certain Member States, where there have been confirmed cases of that disease in domestic or feral pigs (the Member States concerned). The Annex to that Implementing Decision demarcates and lists certain areas of the Member States concerned in Parts I to IV thereof, differentiated by the level of risk based on the epidemiological situation as regards that disease. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU has been amended several times to take account of changes in the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards African swine fever that need to be reflected in that Annex. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU was last amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1185 ⁽⁵⁾, following changes in the epidemiological situation as regards that disease in Latvia, Poland and Slovakia.
- (2) Council Directive 2002/60/EC ⁽⁶⁾ lays down the minimum Union measures to be taken for the control of African swine fever. In particular, Article 9 of Directive 2002/60/EC provides for the establishment of a protection zone and a surveillance zone when African swine fever has been officially confirmed in pigs on a holding, and Articles 10 and 11 of that Directive lay down the measures to be taken in the protection and surveillance zones in order to prevent the spread of that disease. In addition, Article 15 of Directive 2002/60/EC lays down the measures to be taken where African swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs. Recent experience has shown that the measures laid down in Directive 2002/60/EC are effective in controlling the spread of that disease, and in particular, the measures providing for the cleaning and disinfecting of infected holdings and the other measures related to the eradication of that disease in domestic and feral pig populations.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

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

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1185 of 10 August 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (OJ L 261, 11.8.2020, p. 55).

⁽⁶⁾ Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever (OJ L 192, 20.7.2002, p. 27).

- (3) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1185, there have been new occurrences of African swine fever in feral pigs in Poland, and in domestic pigs in Poland, Lithuania and Slovakia.
- (4) In August 2020, two cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the counties of Głogów and Ostróda in Poland in areas currently listed in Parts II and III of Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, located in close proximity to areas currently listed in Part I thereof. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland listed in Part I of that Annex, that are in close proximity to the areas listed in Parts II and III affected by these recent cases of African swine fever, should now be listed in Part II of that Annex instead of in Part I thereof.
- (5) In addition, in August 2020, two outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs were observed in the county of Przeworsk in Poland in an area currently listed in Part III of that Annex, located in close proximity to areas currently listed in Parts I and II thereof. These outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland listed in Parts I and II of that Annex, that are in close proximity to the area listed in Part III affected by these recent outbreaks of African swine fever, should now be listed in Part III of that Annex instead of in Parts I and II thereof.
- (6) In August 2020, one outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs was observed in the district municipality of Kaunas in Lithuania in an area currently listed in Part III of that Annex, located in close proximity to areas currently listed in Part II thereof. This outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs constitutes an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Lithuania listed in Part II of that Annex, that are in close proximity to the area listed in Part III affected by this recent outbreak of African swine fever, should now be listed in Part III of that Annex instead of in Part II thereof.
- (7) In August 2020, two outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs were observed in the district of Trebisov in Slovakia in an area currently listed in Part II of that Annex. These outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Slovakia listed in Part II of that Annex should now be listed in Part III of that Annex instead of in Part II thereof.
- (8) Following the recent cases of African swine fever in feral pigs in Poland and the recent outbreaks of that disease in domestic pigs in Poland, Lithuania and Slovakia, and taking into account the current epidemiological situation in the Union, regionalisation in these Member States has been reassessed and updated. In addition, the risk management measures in place have also been reassessed and updated. These changes need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (9) In order to take account of recent developments in the epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new high-risk areas of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Poland, Lithuania and Slovakia and duly listed in Parts II and III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. Given that Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU lists the areas where the epidemiological situation is still evolving and very dynamic, when any amendments are made to areas listed in that Part, particular consideration must always be given to the effect on the surrounding areas, as has been done in this instance. Parts I, II and III of that Annex should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of African swine fever, it is important that the amendments made to the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU by this Decision take effect as soon as possible.
- (11) 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, 20 August 2020.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

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

ANNEX

PART I

1. Belgium

Les zones suivantes en Belgique:

dans la province de Luxembourg:

- la zone est délimitée, dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, par:
 - Frontière avec la France,
 - Rue Mersinhat à Florenville,
 - La N818 jusque son intersection avec la N83,
 - La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N884,
 - La N884 jusque son intersection avec la N824,
 - La N824 jusque son intersection avec Le Routeux,
 - Le Routeux,
 - Rue d'Orgéo,
 - Rue de la Vierre,
 - Rue du Bout-d'en-Bas,
 - Rue Sous l'Eglise,
 - Rue Notre-Dame,
 - Rue du Centre,
 - La N845 jusque son intersection avec la N85,
 - La N85 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
 - La N40 jusque son intersection avec la N802,
 - La N802 jusque son intersection avec la N825,
 - La N825 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
 - La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
 - N40: 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, jusque son intersection avec la Rue Mersinhat à Florenville.

2. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Hiiu maakond.

3. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Békés megye 950950, 950960, 950970, 951950, 952050, 952750, 952850, 952950, 953050, 953150, 953650, 953660, 953750, 953850, 953960, 954250, 954260, 954350, 954450, 954550, 954650, 954750, 954850, 954860, 954950, 955050, 955150, 955250, 955260, 955270, 955350, 955450, 955510, 955650, 955750, 955760, 955850, 955950, 956050, 956060, 956150 és 956160 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Bács-Kiskun megye 600150, 600850, 601550, 601650, 601660, 601750, 601850, 601950, 602050, 603250, 603750 és 603850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Budapest 1 kódszámú, vadgazdálkodási tevékenységre nem alkalmas területe,
- Csongrád-Csanád megye 800150, 800160, 800250, 802220, 802260, 802310 és 802450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Fejér megye 400150, 400250, 400351, 400352, 400450, 400550, 401150, 401250, 401350, 402050, 402350, 402360, 402850, 402950, 403050, 403250, 403350, 403450, 403550, 403650, 403750, 403950, 403960, 403970, 404570, 404650, 404750, 404850, 404950, 404960, 405050, 405750, 405850, 405950, 406050, 406150, 406550, 406650 és 406750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 754450, 754550, 754560, 754570, 754650, 754750, 754950, 755050, 755150, 755250, 755350 és 755450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Komárom-Esztergom megye 250150, 250250, 250350, 250450, 250460, 250550, 250650, 250750, 250850, 250950, 251050, 251150, 251250, 251350, 251360, 251450, 251550, 251650, 251750, 251850, 252150 és 252250, kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 571550, 572150, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572650, 572750, 572850, 572950, 573150, 573250, 573260, 573350, 573360, 573450, 573850, 573950, 573960, 574050, 574150, 574350, 574360, 574550, 574650, 574750, 574850, 574860, 574950, 575050, 575150, 575250, 575350, 575550, 575650, 575750, 575850, 575950, 576050, 576150, 576250, 576350, 576450, 576650, 576750, 576850, 576950, 577050, 577150, 577350, 577450, 577650, 577850, 577950, 578050, 578150, 578250, 578350, 578360, 578450, 578550, 578560, 578650, 578850, 578950, 579050, 579150, 579250, 579350, 579450, 579460, 579550, 579650, 579750, 580250 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

4. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Pāvilstas novads Vērgales pagasts,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,
- Grobiņas novads,
- Rucavas novada Dunikas pagasts.

5. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybės: Agluonėnų, Priekulės, Veiviržėnų, Judrėnų, Endriejavo ir Vėžaičių seniūnijos,
- Kretingos rajono savivaldybės: Darbėnų, Kretingos ir Žalgirio seniūnijos,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybės: Nausodžio sen. dalis nuo kelio 166 į pietryčius ir Kulių seniūnija,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybės: Lenkimų, Mosėdžio, Skuodo, Skuodo miesto seniūnijos.

6. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Wielbark i Rozogi w powiecie szczycieńskim,
- gminy Janowiec Kościelny, Janowo i część gminy Kozłowo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Rączki – Kownatki – Gardyny w powiecie nidzickim,
- powiat działdowski,
- gmina Dąbrówno w powiecie ostródzkim,
- gminy Kisielice, Susz, Iława z miastem Iława, Lubawa z miastem Lubawa, w powiecie iławskim,
- gmina Grodziczno w powiecie nowomiejskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Wysokie Mazowieckie z miastem Wysokie Mazowieckie, Czyżew i część gminy Kulesze Kościelne położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejną w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- gminy Miastkowo, Nowogród, Śniadowo i Zbójna w powiecie łomżyńskim,
- gminy Szumowo, Zambrów z miastem Zambrów i część gminy Kołaki Kościelne położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie zambrowskim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- powiat ostrołęcki,
- powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
- gminy Bielsk, Brudzeń Duży, Drobin, Gąbin, Łąck, Nowy Duninów, Radzanowo, Słupno i Stara Biała w powiecie plockim,
- powiat miejski Płock,
- powiat sierpecki,
- powiat żuromiński,
- gminy Andrzejewo, Brok, Małkinia Górna, Stary Lubotyń, Szulborze Wielkie, Wąsewo, Zaręby Kościelne i Ostrów Mazowiecka z miastem Ostrów Mazowiecka w powiecie ostrowskim,
- gminy Dzierzgowo, Lipowiec Kościelny, miasto Mława, Radzanów, Szreńsk, Szydłowo i Wieczfnia Kościelna, w powiecie mławskim,
- powiat przasnyski,
- powiat makowski,
- 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 Kowala, Wierzbica, część gminy Wolanów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie radomskim,
- powiat miejski Radom,
- powiat szydłowiecki,
- powiat gostyniński,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Chłopice, Rokietnica, część gminy wiejskiej Jarosław położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 1580R biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 77, a następnie na południe od drogi 1702R biegnącej do skrzyżowania z drogą 1701R i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1701R biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą 1702R do południowej granicy gminy, część miasta Jarosław położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 94, część gminy Radymno położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4, w powiecie jarosławskim,
- gminy Medyka, Orły, Stubno, Żurawica, Przemyśl w powiecie przemyskim,
- powiat miejski Przemyśl,
- gminy Przeworsk z miastem Przeworsk, Gać Jawornik Polski, Kańczuga i Zarzecze w powiecie przeworskim,
- powiat łańcucki,
- gminy Trzebownisko, Głogów Małopolski i część gminy Sokołów Małopolski położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 875 w powiecie rzeszowskim,
- gminy Dzikowiec, Kolbuszowa, Niwiska i Ranizów w powiecie kolbuszowskim,
- gminy Borowa, Czermin, Gawłuszowice, Mielec z miastem Mielec, Padew Narodowa, Przeclaw, Tuszów Narodowy w powiecie mieleckim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- powiat opatowski,
- powiat sandomierski,
- gminy Bogoria, Łubnice, Oleśnica, Osiek, Połaniec, Rytwiany i Staszów w powiecie staszowskim,
- gmina Skarżysko Kościelne w powiecie skarżyskim,
- gmina Wąchock, część gminy Brody położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 9 oraz na południowy - zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 0618T biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania w miejscowości Lipie, drogę biegnącą od miejscowości Lipie do wschodniej granicy gminy oraz na północ od drogi nr 42 i część gminy Mirzec położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 744 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do miejscowości Tychów Stary a następnie przez drogę nr 0566T biegnącą od miejscowości Tychów Stary w kierunku północno - wschodnim do granicy gminy w powiecie starachowickim,
- powiat ostrowiecki,
- gminy Gowarczów, Końskie i Stąporków w powiecie koneckim,

w województwie łódzkim:

- gminy Łyszkowice, Kocierzew Południowy, Kiernoza, Chąšno, Nieborów, część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącej od granicy miasta Łowicz do zachodniej granicy gminy oraz część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na wschód od granicy miasta Łowicz i na północ od granicy gminy Nieborów w powiecie łowickim,
- gminy Biała Rawska, Cielądz, Rawa Mazowiecka z miastem Rawa Mazowiecka i Regnów w powiecie rawskim,
- powiat skierniewicki,
- powiat miejski Skierniewice,
- gminy Białaczów, Mniszków, Paradyż, Sławno i Żarnów w powiecie opoczyńskim,
- gminy Czerniewice, Inowódz, Lubochnia, Rzeczyca, Tomaszów Mazowiecki z miastem Tomaszów Mazowiecki i Żelechlinek w powiecie tomaszowskim,

w województwie pomorskim:

- gminy Ostaszewo, miasto Krynica Morska oraz część gminy Nowy Dwór Gdański położona na południowy - zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 7, następnie przez drogę nr 7 i S7 biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie nowodworskim,
- gminy Lichnowy, Miłoradz, Nowy Staw, Malbork z miastem Malbork w powiecie malborskim,
- gminy Mikołajki Pomorskie, Stary Targ i Sztum w powiecie sztumskim,
- powiat gdański,
- Miasto Gdańsk,
- powiat tczewski,
- powiat kwidzyński,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gmina Gubin z miastem Gubin w powiecie krośnieńskim,
- gminy Międzyrzecz, Pszczew, Trzciel w powiecie międzyrzeckim,
- część gminy Lubrza położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2, część gminy Łagów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2, część gminy Zbąszynek położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Zbąszynia do Świebodzina oraz część położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od miasta Zbąszynek w kierunku zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 1210F, a następnie przez drogę 1210F biegnącą od skrzyżowania z linią kolejową do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Szczaniec położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Świebodzin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2 w powiecie świebodzińskim,
- gminy Cybinka, Ośno Lubuskie i Rzepin w powiecie ślubickim,
- gmina Sulęcín i część gminy Torzym położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2 w powiecie sulęcińskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- gminy Bolesławiec z miastem Bolesławiec, Gromadka i Osiecznica w powiecie bolesławieckim,
- gmina Węgliniec w powiecie zgorzeleckim,
- gmina Chocianów i część gminy Przemków położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie polkowickim,
- gmina Jemielno, Niechlów i Góra w powiecie górowskim,
- gmina Rudna i Lubin z miastem Lubin w powiecie lubińskim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- gminy Krzemieniewo, Rydzyna, część gminy Świąciechowa położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie leszczyńskim,
- powiat nowotomyski,
- gminy Granowo, Grodzisk Wielkopolski i część gminy Kamieniec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie grodziskim,
- gminy Czempień, miasto Kościan, część gminy wiejskiej Kościan położona na północny – zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 5 oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez kanał Obry, część gminy Krzywiń położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez kanał Obry w powiecie kościańskim,
- powiat miejski Poznań,
- gminy Rokietnica, Suchy Las, Mosina, miasto Luboń, miasto Puszczykowo, część gminy Komorniki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 5, część gminy Stęszew położona na południowy – wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 5 i 32 i część gminy Kórnik położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonych przez drogi: nr S11 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 434 i drogę nr 434 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie poznańskim,
- gminy Pniewy, Szamotuły, część gminy Duszniki położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 306 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 92 oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 306, część gminy Kaźmierz położona na północ i na zachód od linii wyznaczonych przez drogi: nr 92 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Witkowice – Gorszewice – Kaźmierz (wzdłuż ulic Czereśniowa, Dworcowa, Marii Konopnickiej) – Chlewiska, biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie szamotulskim.

7. Slovakia

The following areas in Slovakia:

- the whole district of Vranov nad Topľou,
- the whole district of Humenné,
- the whole district of Snina,
- the whole district of Sobrance, except municipalities included in part III,
- in the district of Michalovce, the whole municipalities of Tušice, Moravany, Pozdišovce, Michalovce, Zalužice, Lúčky, Závadka, Hnojné, Poruba pod Vihorlatom, Jovsa, Kusín, Klokočov, Kaluža, Vinné, Trnava pri Laborci, Oreské, Staré, Zbudza, Petrovce nad Laborcom, Lesné, Suché, Rakovec nad Ondavou, Nacina Ves, Voľa, Pusté Černé and Strážske,

- in the district of Gelnica, the whole municipalities of Uhorná, Smolnícka Huta, Mníšek nad Hnilcom, Prakovce, Helcmanovce, Gelnica, Kojšov, Veľký Folkmár, Jaklovce, Žakarovce, Margecany, Henclová and Stará Voda,
- in the district of Prešov, the whole municipalities of Klenov, Miklušovce, Sedlice, Suchá dolina, Janov, Radatice, Ľubovec, Ličartovce, Drienovská Nová Ves, Kendice, Petrovany, Drienov, Lemešany, Janovík, Bretejovce, Seniakovce, Šarišské Bohdanovce, Varhaňovce, Brestov Mirkovce, Žehňa, Tuhrina, Lúčina and Červenica,
- in the district of Rožňava, the whole municipalities of Brzotín, Gočaltovo, Honce, Jovice, Kružná, Kunová Teplica, Pača, Pašková, Pašková, Rakovnica, Rozložná, Rožňavské Bystré, Rožňava, Rudná, Šúttnik, Vidová, Čučma and Betliar,
- in the district of Revúca, the whole municipalities of Držkovce, Chvalová, Gemerské Teplice, Gemerský Sad, Hucín, Jelšava, Leváre, Licince, Nadraž, Prihradzany, Sekerešovo, Šivetice, Kameňany, Višňové, Rybník and Sása,
- in the district of Rimavská Sobota, municipalities located south of the road No.526 not included in Part II,
- in the district of Lučenec, the whole municipalities of Trenč, Veľká nad Ipľom, Jelšovec, Panické Dravce, Lučenec, Kalonda, Rapovce, Trebeľovce, Mučín, Lipovany, Pleš, Fiľakovské Kováče, Ratka, Fiľakovo, Biskupice, Belina, Radzovce, Čakanovce, Šiatorská Bukovinka, Čamovce, Šurice, Halič, Mašková, Ľuboreč, Šíd and Prša,
- in the district of Veľký Krtíš, the whole municipalities of Ipeľské Predmostie, Veľká Ves nad Ipľom, Sečianky, Kleňany, Hrušov, Vinica, Balog nad Ipľom, Dolinka, Kosihy nad Ipľom, Ďurkovce, Širákov, Kamenné Kosihy, Seľany, Veľká Čalomija, Malá Čalomija, Koláre, Trebušovce, Chrastince, Lesenice, Slovenské Ďarmoty, Opatovská Nová Ves, Bátorová, Nenince, Záhorce, Želovce, Sklabiná, Nová Ves, Obeckov, Vrbovka, Kiarov, Kováčovce, Zombor, Olováry, Čeláre, Glabušovce, Veľké Straciny, Malé Straciny, Malý Krtíš, Veľký Krtíš, Pótor, Veľké Zlievce, Malé Zlievce, Bušince, Muľa, Ľuboriečka, Dolná Strehová, Vieska, Slovenské Kľačany, Horná Strehová, Chrtány and Závada.

8. Greece

The following areas in Greece:

- in the regional unit of Drama:
 - the community departments of Sidironero and Skaloti and the municipal departments of Livadero and Ksiropotamo (in Drama municipality),
 - the municipal department of Paranesti (in Paranesti municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Kokkinogeia, Mikropoli, Panorama, Pyrgoi (in Prosotsani municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Kato Nevrokopi, Chrysokefalo, Achladea, Vathytopos, Volakas, Granitis, Dasotos, Eksohi, Katafyto, Lefkogeia, Mikrokleisoura, Mikromilea, Ochyro, Pagoneri, Perithorio, Kato Vrontou and Potamoi (in Kato Nevrokopi municipality),
- in the regional unit of Xanthi:
 - the municipal departments of Kimmerion, Stavroupoli, Gerakas, Dafnonas, Komnina, Kariofyto and Neochori (in Xanthi municipality),
 - the community departments of Satres, Thermes, Kotyli, and the municipal departments of Myki, Echinis and Oraio and (in Myki municipality),
 - the community department of Selero and the municipal department of Sounio (in Avdira municipality),
- in the regional unit of Rodopi:
 - the municipal departments of Komotini, Anthochorio, Gratini, Thrylorio, Kalhas, Karydia, Kikidio, Kosmio, Pandrosos, Aigeiros, Kallisti, Meleti, Neo Sidirochori and Mega Doukato (in Komotini municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Ipio, Arriana, Darmeni, Archontika, Fillyra, Ano Drosini, Aratos and the Community Departments Kehros and Organi (in Arriana municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Iasmos, Sostis, Asomatoi, Polyanthos and Amvrosia and the community department of Amaxades (in Iasmos municipality),
 - the municipal department of Amaranta (in Maroneia Sapon municipality),
- in the regional unit of Evros:
 - the municipal departments of Kyriaki, Mandra, Mavroklisi, Mikro Dereio, Protokklisi, Roussa, Goniko, Geriko, Sidirochori, Megalo Derio, Sidiro, Giannouli, Agriani and Petrolofos (in Soufli municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Dikaia, Arzos, Elaia, Therapio, Komara, Marasia, Ormenio, Pentalofos, Petrotta, Plati, Ptelea, Kyprinos, Zoni, Fulakio, Spilaio, Nea Vyssa, Kavili, Kastanies, Rizia, Sterna, Ampelakia, Valtos, Megali Doxipara, Neochori and Chandras (in Orestiada municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Asvestades, Ellinochori, Karoti, Koufovouno, Kiani, Mani, Sitochori, Alepochori, Asproneri, Metaxades, Vrysika, Doksa, Elafoxori, Ladi, Paliouri and Poimeniko (in Didymoteixo municipality),

- in the regional unit of Serres:
 - the municipal departments of Kerkini, Livadia, Makrynitsa, Neochori, Platanakia, Petritsi, Akritochori, Vyroneia, Gonimo, Mandraki, Megalochori, Rodopoli, Ano Poroia, Katw Poroia, Sidirokastro, Vamvakophyto, Promahonas, Kamaroto, Strymonochori, Charopo, Kastanousi and Chortero and the community departments of Achladochori, Agkistro and Kapnophyto (in Sintiki municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Serres, Elaionas and Oinoussa and the community departments of Orini and Ano Vrontou (in Serres municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Dasochoriou, Irakleia, Valtero, Karperi, Koimisi, Lithotopos, Limnochori, Podismeno and Chrysochorafa (in Irakleia municipality).

PART II

1. Belgium

Les zones suivantes en Belgique:

dans la province de Luxembourg:

- la zone est délimitée, dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, par:
 - La Rue de la Station (N85) à Florenville jusque son intersection avec la N894,
 - La N894 jusque son intersection avec la rue Grande,
 - La rue Grande jusque son intersection avec la rue de Neufchâteau,
 - La rue de Neufchâteau jusque son intersection avec Hosseuse,
 - Hosseuse,
 - La Roquignole,
 - Les Chanvières,
 - La Fosse du Loup,
 - Le Sart,
 - La N801 jusque son intersection avec la rue de l'Accord,
 - La rue de l'Accord,
 - La rue du Fet,
 - La N40 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 N811,
 - La N811 jusque son intersection avec la rue Baillet Latour,
 - La rue Baillet Latour jusque son intersection avec la N88,
 - La N88 (rue Baillet Latour, rue Fontaine des Dames, rue Yvan Gils, rue de Virton, rue de Gérardville, Route de Meix) jusque son intersection avec la N981,
 - La N981 (rue de Virton) jusque son intersection avec la N83,
 - La N83 (rue du Faing, rue de Bouillon, rue Albert 1er, rue d'Arlon) jusque son intersection avec la N85 (Rue de la Station) à Florenville.

2. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

- the whole region of Haskovo,
- the whole region of Yambol,
- the whole region of Stara Zagora,
- the whole region of Pernik,

- the whole region of Kyustendil,
- the whole region of Plovdiv,
- the whole region of Pazardzhik,
- the whole region of Smolyan,
- the whole region of Burgas excluding the areas in Part III.

3. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

4. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Békés megye 950150, 950250, 950350, 950450, 950550, 950650, 950660, 950750, 950850, 950860, 951050, 951150, 951250, 951260, 951350, 951450, 951460, 951550, 951650, 951750, 952150, 952250, 952350, 952450, 952550, 952650, 953250, 953260, 953270, 953350, 953450, 953550, 953560, 953950, 954050, 954060, 954150, 956250, 956350, 956450, 956550, 956650 és 956750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,
- Fejér megye 403150, 403160, 403260, 404250, 404550, 404560, 405450, 405550, 405650, 406450 és 407050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,
- Heves megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750250, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750970, 750980, 751050, 751150, 751160, 751250, 751260, 751350, 751360, 751450, 751460, 751470, 751550, 751650, 751750, 751850, 751950, 752150, 752250, 752350, 752450, 752460, 752550, 752560, 752650, 752750, 752850, 752950, 753060, 753070, 753150, 753250, 753310, 753450, 753550, 753650, 753660, 753750, 753850, 753950, 753960, 754050, 754150, 754250, 754360, 754370, 754850, 755550, 755650 és 755750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Komárom-Esztergom megye: 251950, 252050, 252350, 252450, 252460, 252550, 252650, 252750, 252850, 252860, 252950, 252960, 253050, 253150, 253250, 253350, 253450 és 253550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 570150, 570250, 570350, 570450, 570550, 570650, 570750, 570850, 570950, 571050, 571150, 571250, 571350, 571650, 571750, 571760, 571850, 571950, 572050, 573550, 573650, 574250, 577250, 580050 és 580150 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe.

5. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Ādažu novads,
- Aizputes novada, Aizputes un Āravas pagasts, Kalvenes pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no ceļa pie Vārtājas upes līdz autoceļam A9, uz dienvidiem no autoceļa A9, uz rietumiem no autoceļa V1200, Kazdangas pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no ceļa V1200, P115, P117, V1296 un Lažas pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa caur Miķeļišu mežu līdz autoceļam I265, uz rietumiem no autoceļa, kas savieno autoceļu I265 pie Mežmaļiem līdz robežai ar Rīvas upi, Aizputes pilsēta,
- Aglonas novads,
- Aizkraukles novads,
- Aknīstes novads,
- Alojās novads,
- Alūksnes novads,
- Amatas novads,

- Apes novads,
- Auces novads,
- Babītes novads,
- Baldones novads,
- Baltinavas novads,
- Balvu novads,
- Bauskas novads,
- Beverīnas novads,
- Brocēnu novads,
- Burtnieku novads,
- Carnikavas novads,
- Cēsu novads,
- Cesvaines novads,
- Ciblas novads,
- Dagdas novads,
- Daugavpils novads,
- Dobeles novads,
- Dundagas novads,
- Durbes novads,
- Engures novads,
- Ērgļu novads,
- Garkalnes novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Iecavas novads,
- Īkšķiles 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 pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa 1269, 1271, uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1288, uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa P119, Īvandes pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa P119, uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1292, 1279, uz austrumiem no autoceļa, kas savieno autoceļu 1279 no Upītēm līdz autoceļam 1290, Kurmāles pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa 1290, uz austrumiem no autoceļa, kas savieno autoceļu 1290 no Alejām līdz autoceļam 1283, uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1283 un P112, Turlavas pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa P112, Laidu pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1296, Padures, Rumbas, Rendas, Kabiles, Vārmes, Pelču un Snēpeles 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,
- Pāvilostas novada Sakas pagasts, Pāvilostas pilsēta,
- 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 novads,
- Saulkrastu novads,
- Sējas novads,
- Siguldas novads,
- Skrīveru novads,
- Skrundas novada Raņķu pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1272 līdz robežai ar Ventas upi, Skrundas pagasta daļa no Skrundas uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa A9 un austrumiem no Ventas upes,
- 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 novada Vaiņodes pagasts un Embūtes pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem autoceļa P116, P106,
- Valkas novads,
- Varakļānu novads,
- Vārkavas novads,
- Vecpiebalgas novads,
- Vecumnieku novads,
- Ventspils novads,
- Viesītes novads,
- Viļakas novads,
- Viļānu novads,
- Zilupes novads.

6. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alytaus, Alovės, Butrimonių, Daugų, Nemunaičio, Pivašiūnų, Punios, Raitininkų seniūnijos,
- Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,
- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,
- Biržų miesto savivaldybė,
- Biržų rajono savivaldybė,
- Druskininkų savivaldybė,
- Elektrėnų savivaldybė,
- Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,
- Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Eržvilko, Girdžių, Jurbarko miesto, Jurbarkų, Raudonės, Šimkaičių, Skirsnemunės, Smalininkų, Veliuonos, Viešvilės seniūnijos,
- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,

- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė: Domeikavos, Garliavos, Garliavos apylinkių, Karmėlavos, Lapių, Linksmakalnio, Neveronių, Rokų, Samylų, Taurakiemio, Vandžiogalos ir Vilkijos seniūnijos, Babtų seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio A1, Užliedžių seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio A1 ir Vilkijos apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 1907,
- Kazlų rūdos savivaldybė: Kazlų rūdos seniūnija į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 230, į rytus nuo kelio Kokė-Užbaliai-Čečetai iki kelio Nr. 2610 ir į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 2610,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė: Dotnuvos, Gudžiūnų, Kėdainių miesto, Krakių, Pelėdnagių, Surviliškio, Šėtos, Truskavos, Vilainių ir Josvainių seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę ir rytus nuo kelio Nr. 229 ir Nr. 2032,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Kretingos rajono savivaldybė: Imbarės, Kūlpėnų ir Kartenos seniūnijos,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Degučių, Marijampolės, Mokolų, Liudvinavo ir Narto seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė: Alantos seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio 119 ir į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 2828, Balninkų, Dubingių, Giedraičių, Joniškio ir Videniškių seniūnijos,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio miesto savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Stakliškių ir Veiverių seniūnijos,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė: Žlibinų, Stalgėnų, Nausodžio sen. dalis nuo kelio Nr. 166 į šiaurės vakarus, Plungės miesto ir Šateikių seniūnijos,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Betygalos, Girkalnio, Kalnujų, Nemakščių, Pagojukų, Paliepių, Raseinių miesto, Raseinių, Šiluvos, Viduklės seniūnijos,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybės: Aleksandrijos ir Ylakių seniūnijos,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,
- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,

- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė: Bartninkų, Gražiškių, Keturvalakių, Kybartų, Klausučių, Pajevonio, Šeimenos, Vilkaviškio miesto, Virbalio, Vištyčio seniūnijos,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

7. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Kalinowo, Stare Juchy, część gminy Prostki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Żelazki – Dąbrowskie – Długosze do południowej granicy gminy i część gminy wiejskiej Ełk położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 667 biegnącą od miejscowości Bajtkowo do miejscowości Nowa Wieś Ełcka, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Ełk biegnącą od miejscowości Nowa Wieś Ełcka do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie ełckim,
- gminy Elbląg, Gronowo Elbląskie, Milejewo, Młynary, Markusy, Rychliki i Tolkmicko w powiecie elbląskim,
- powiat miejski Elbląg,
- powiat gołdapski,
- gminy Orzysz, Pisz, Ruciane - Nida oraz część gminy Biała Piska położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 667 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Biała Piska, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 biegnącą od miejscowości Biała Piska do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie piskim,
- gmina Górowo Iławeckie z miastem Górowo Iławeckie w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gminy Biskupiec, Kolno, Purda, Stawiguda, Olsztynek, część gminy Świątki położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Pasłęka, część gminy Barczewo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Gietrzwałd położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie olsztyńskim,
- gminy Grunwald, Łukta, Małdyty, Miłomłyn, Miłakowo i Ostróda z miastem Ostróda w powiecie ostródzkim,
- część gminy Ryn położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową łączącą miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn w powiecie giżyckim,
- gminy Braniewo i miasto Braniewo, Frombork, Lelkowo, Pieniężno, Płoskinia oraz część gminy Wilczęta położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 509 w powiecie braniewskim,
- gmina Reszel, część gminy Kętrzyn położona na południe od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn biegnącej do granicy miasta Kętrzyn, na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 591 biegnącą od miasta Kętrzyn do północnej granicy gminy oraz na zachód i na południe od zachodniej i południowej granicy miasta Kętrzyn, miasto Kętrzyn 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,
- gminy Lubomino i Orneta w powiecie lidzbarskim,
- gmina Nidzica i część gminy Kozłowo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Rączki – Kownatki – Gardyny w powiecie nidzickim,
- gminy Dźwierzuty, Jedwabno, Pasym, Szczytno i miasto Szczytno i Świątajno w powiecie szczycieńskim,
- powiat mrągowski,
- gmina Zalewo w powiecie iławskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Orla, Rudka, Brańsk z miastem Brańsk, Boćki w powiecie bielskim,
- gminy Radziłów, Rajgród Wąsosz, część gminy wiejskiej Grajewo położona na południe o linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości: Mareckie – Łękowo – Kacprowo – Ruda, a następnie od miejscowości Ruda na południe od rzeki Binduga uchodzącej do rzeki Elk i następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Elk od ujścia rzeki Binduga do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie grajewskim,
- powiat moniecki,
- powiat sejneński,
- gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wiznaw powiecie łomżyńskim,
- powiat miejski Łomża,
- gminy Dziadkowice, Grodzisk, Mielnik, Milejczyce, Nurzec-Stacja i Siemiatycze z miastem Siemiatycze w powiecie siemiatyckim,
- powiat hajnowski,
- gminy Klukowo, Szepietowo, Kobylin-Borzymy, Nowe Piekuty, Sokoły i część gminy Kulesze Kościelne położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- gmina Rutki i część gminy Kołaki Kościelne położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie zambrowskim,
- powiat kolneński z miastem Kolno,
- gminy Czarna Białostocka, Dobrzyniewo Duże, Gródek, Michałowo, Supraśl, Tykocin, Wasilków, Zabłudów, Zawady, Choroszcz i część gminy Poświętne położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 681 w powiecie białostockim,
- gminy Filipów, Jeleniewo, Przerośl, Raczki, Rutka -Tartak, Suwałki, Szypliszki Wizajny oraz część gminy Bakalarzewo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 653 biegnącej od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą 1122B oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1122B biegnącą od drogi 653 w kierunku południowym do skrzyżowania z drogą 1124B i następnie na północny - wschód od drogi nr 1124B biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą 1122B do granicy z gminą Raczki w powiecie suwalskim
- powiat miejski Suwałki,
- powiat augustowski,
- powiat sokólski,
- powiat miejski Białystok,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- powiat siedlecki,
- powiat miejski Siedlce,
- gminy Bielany, Ceranów, Kosów Lacki, Repki i gmina wiejska Sokołów Podlaski w powiecie sokołowskim,
- powiat węgrowski,
- powiat łosicki,
- powiat ciechanowski,
- powiat sochaczewski,
- powiat zwoleński,
- gminy Garbatka – Letnisko, Gniewoszków i Sieciechów w powiecie kozienickim,
- powiat lipski,
- gminy Gózd, Iłża, Jastrzębia, Jedlnia Letnisko, Pionki z miastem Pionki, Skaryszew, Jedlińsk, Przytyk, Zakrzew, część gminy Wolanów położona na północ od drogi nr 12 i w powiecie radomskim,
- gminy Bodzanów, Bulkowo, Staroźreby, Słubice, Wyszogród i Mała Wieś w powiecie płońskim,
- powiat nowodworski,
- powiat płoński,
- gminy Pokrzywnica, Świercze i część gminy Winnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,

- powiat wołomiński,
 - część gminy Somianka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
 - gminy Borowie, Garwolin z miastem Garwolin, Miastków Kościelny, Parysów, Pilawa, część gminy Wilga położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wilga biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do ujścia do rzeki Wisły, część gminy Górzno położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Łąki i Górzno biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy, następnie od miejscowości Górzno na północ od drogi nr 1328W biegnącej do drogi nr 17, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od drogi nr 17 do zachodniej granicy gminy przez miejscowości Józefów i Kobyła Wola w powiecie garwolińskim,
 - gmina Boguty – Pianki w powiecie ostrowskim,
 - gminy Stupsk, Wiśniewo i Strzegowo w powiecie mławskim,
 - powiat miński,
 - powiat otwocki,
 - powiat warszawski zachodni,
 - powiat legionowski,
 - powiat piaseczyński,
 - powiat pruszkowski,
 - powiat grójecki,
 - powiat grodziski,
 - powiat żyrardowski,
 - gminy Białobrzegi, Promna, Radzanów, Stara Błotnica, Wyśmierzyce w powiecie białobrzesckim,
 - powiat przysuski,
 - powiat miejski Warszawa,
- w województwie lubelskim:
- powiat bialski,
 - powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
 - gminy Batorz, Godziszów, Janów Lubelski, Modliborzyce i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim,
 - powiat puławski,
 - gminy Nowodwór, Ułęż, miasto Dęblin i część gminy Ryki położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową powiecie ryckim,
 - gminy Adamów, Krzywdą, Stoczek Łukowski z miastem Stoczek Łukowski, Wola Mysłowska, Trzebieszów, Stanin, gmina wiejska Łuków i miasto Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,
 - gminy Bychawa, Głusk, Jabłonna, Krzczonów, Garbów Strzyżewice, Wysokie, Bełżyce, Borzechów, Niedrzwica Duża, Konopnica, Wojciechów i Zakrzew w powiecie lubelskim,
 - gmina Uścimów w powiecie lubartowskim,
 - gminy Mełgiew, Rybczewice, Piaski i miasto Świdnik w powiecie świdnickim,
 - gmina Fajslawice, część gminy Żółkiewka położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 842 i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - gminy Chełm, Ruda – Huta, Sawin, część gminy Dorohusk położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Wojsławice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 1839L, część gminy Leśniowice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 1839L w powiecie chełmskim,
 - powiat miejski Chełm,
 - powiat kraśnicki,
 - powiat opolski,
 - gminy Dębowa Kłoda, Jabłoń, Podedwórze, Sosnowica w powiecie parczewskim,
 - gminy Stary Brus, Wola Uhruska, część gminy wiejskiej Włodawa położona na południe od południowej granicy miasta Włodawa i część gminy Hańsk położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej od drogi nr 819 w powiecie włodawskim,

- gmina Kąkolewnica, Komarówka Podlaska i Ulan Majorat w powiecie radzyńskim,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- powiat stalowowolski,
 - gminy Horyniec-Zdrój, Oleszyce, Lubaczów z miastem Lubaczów, Wielkie Oczy i część gminy Cieszanów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą 863, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 863 biegnącej do miejscowości Lubliniec i dalej na zachód od drogi biegnącej przez Nowy Lubliniec do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie lubaczowskim,
 - gminy Laszki, część gminy Radymno położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 z miastem Radymno, część gminy Wiązownica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 w powiecie jarosławskim,
 - gmina Kamień, część gminy Sokołów Małopolski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 875 w powiecie rzeszowskim,
 - gminy Cmolas i Majdan Królewski w powiecie kolbuszowskim,
 - gminy Grodzisko Dolne, Nowa Sarzyna, miasto Leżajsk, część gminy wiejskiej Leżajsk położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę San, część gminy Kuryłówka położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy łączącej miejscowości Brzyska Wola – Dąbrowica – Ożanna do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie leżajskim,
 - powiat niżański,
 - powiat tarnobrzeski,
- w województwie pomorskim:
- gminy Dzierzgoń i Stary Dzierzgoń w powiecie sztumskim,
 - gmina Stare Pole w powiecie malborskim,
 - gminy Stegny, Sztutowo i część gminy Nowy Dwór Gdański położona na północny - wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 7, następnie przez drogę nr 7 i S7 biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie nowodworskim,
- w województwie świętokrzyskim:
- gmina Tarłów i część gminy Ożarów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 w powiecie opatowskim,
 - część gminy Brody położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 9 oraz na północny - wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 0618T biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania w miejscowości Lipie oraz przez drogę biegnącą od miejscowości Lipie do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mirzec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 744 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do miejscowości Tychów Stary a następnie przez drogę nr 0566T biegnącą od miejscowości Tychów Stary w kierunku północno - wschodnim do granicy gminy w powiecie starachowickim,
- w województwie lubuskim:
- powiat wschowski,
 - gminy Bobrowice, Maszewo, część gminy Krosno Odrzańskie położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1157F biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 29, a następnie przez drogę nr 29 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Bytnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1157F w powiecie krośnieńskim,
 - część gminy Torzym położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2 w powiecie sulęcińskim,
 - gminy, Kolsko, część gminy Koźuchów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 283 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 290 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 290 biegnącej od miasta Mirocin Dolny do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Bytom Odrzański położona na północny zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 293 i 326, część gminy Nowe Miasteczko położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonych przez drogi 293 i 328, część gminy Siedlisko położona na północny zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od rzeki Odry przy południowe granicy gminy do drogi nr 326 łączącej się z drogą nr 325 biegnącą w kierunku miejscowości Różanówka do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 321 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania w kierunku miejscowości Bielawy, a następnie przedłużoną przez drogę przeciwpożarową biegnącą od drogi nr 321 w miejscowości Bielawy do granicy gminy w powiecie nowosolskim,

- gminy Babimost, Kargowa, Nowogród Bobrzański, Trzebiechów część gminy Bojadła położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 278 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 282 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 282 biegnącej od miasta Bojadła do zachodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Sulechów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S3 w powiecie zielonogórskim,
- powiat żarski,
- gminy Brzeźnica, Iłowa, Małomice, Szprotawa, Wymiarki, Żagań, miasto Żagań, miasto Gozdnicza, część gminy Niegosławice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 328 w powiecie żagańskim,
- część gminy Lubrza położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2, część gminy Łagów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2, część gminy Zbąszynek położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Zbąszynia do Świebodzina oraz część położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od miasta Zbąszynek w kierunku zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 1210F, a następnie przez drogę 1210F biegnącą od skrzyżowania z linią kolejową do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Szczaniec położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Świebodzin położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A2 w powiecie świebodzińskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- gmina Pęcław, część gminy Kotla położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Krzycki Rów, część gminy wiejskiej Głogów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 12, 319 oraz 329, część miasta Głogów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie głogowskim,
- gminy Grębocice i Polkowice w powiecie polkowickim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- powiat wolsztyński,
- gminy Rakoniewice, Wielichowo i część gminy Kamieniec położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie grodziskim,
- gminy Wijewo, część gminy Włoszakowice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi 3903P biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Boguszyn, a następnie przez drogę łączącą miejscowość Boguszyn z miejscowością Krzycko aż do południowej granicy gminy i część gminy Święciechowa położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie leszczyńskim,
- część gminy Śmigiel położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 3903P biegnącej od południowej granicy gminy przez miejscowości Bronikowo i Morowice aż do miejscowości Śmigiel do skrzyżowania z drogą 3820P i dalej drogą 3820P, która przechodzi w ul. Jagiellońską, następnie w Lipową i Glinkową, aż do skrzyżowania z drogą S5, następnie przez drogą nr S5 do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie kościańskim,

w województwie łódzkim:

- gminy Drzewica, Opoczno i Poświętne w powiecie opoczyńskim,
- gmina Sadkowice w powiecie rawskim.

8. Slovakia

The following areas in Slovakia:

- in the district of Gelnica, the whole municipality of Smolník,
- the whole district of Košice – okolie, except municipalities included in part III,
- the whole city of Košice,
- in the district of Revúca, the whole municipalities of Gemer, Tornaľa, Žiar, Gemerská Ves, Levkuška, Otročok, Polina, Rašice,
- in the district of Rimavská Sobota, the whole municipalities of Abovce, Barca, Bátka, Čakov, Chanava, Dulovo, Figa, Gemerské Michalovce, Hubovo, Ivanice, Kaloša, Kesovce, Král', Lenartovce, Lenka, Neporadza, Orávka, Radnovce, Rakytník, Riečka, Rimavská Seč, Rumince, Stránska, Uzovská Panica, Valice, Vieska nad Blhom, Vlkyňa, Vyšné Valice, Včelince, Zádor, Číž, Štrkovec Tomášovce and Žíp,
- in the district of Rožňava, the whole municipalities of Ardovo, Bohúňovo, Bretka, Čoltovo, Dlhá Ves, Gemerská Hôrka, Gemerská Panica, Kečovo, Meliata, Plešivec, Silica, Silická Brezová, Slavec, Hrušov, Krásnohorská Dlhá Lúka, Krásnohorské podhradie, Lipovník, Silická Jablonica.

9. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Județul Bistrița-Năsăud,
- Județul Suceava.

PART III

1. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

- the whole region of Blagoevgrad,
- the whole region of Dobrich,
- the whole region of Gabrovo,
- the whole region of Kardzhali,
- the whole region of Lovech,
- the whole region of Montana,
- the whole region of Pleven,
- the whole region of Razgrad,
- the whole region of Ruse,
- the whole region of Shumen,
- the whole region of Silistra,
- the whole region of Sliven,
- the whole region of Sofia city,
- the whole region of Sofia Province,
- the whole region of Targovishte,
- the whole region of Vidin,
- the whole region of Varna,
- the whole region of Veliko Tarnovo,
- the whole region of Vratza,
- in Burgas region:
 - the whole municipality of Burgas,
 - the whole municipality of Kameno,
 - the whole municipality of Malko Tarnovo,
 - the whole municipality of Primorsko,
 - the whole municipality of Sozopol,
 - the whole municipality of Sredets,
 - the whole municipality of Tsarevo,
 - the whole municipality of Sungurlare,
 - the whole municipality of Ruen,
 - the whole municipality of Aytos.

2. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Aizputes novada Lažas pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa caur Miķelišu mežu līdz autoceļam 1265, uz austrumiem no autoceļa, kas savieno autoceļu 1265 pie Mežmaļiem līdz robežai ar Rīvas upi, Kalvenes pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no ceļa pie Vārtājas upes līdz autoceļam A9, uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa A9, uz austrumiem no autoceļa V1200, Kazdangas pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no ceļa V1200, P115, P117, V1296,
- Alsungas novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Gudenieku pagasts, Ēdoles pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa 1269, 1271, uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1288, uz dienvidiem no autoceļa P119, Īvandes pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa P119, uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1292, 1279, uz rietumiem no autoceļa, kas savieno autoceļu 1279 no Upītēm līdz autoceļam 1290, Kurmāles pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa 1290, uz rietumiem no autoceļa, kas savieno autoceļu 1290 no Alejām līdz autoceļam 1283, uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1283 un P112, Turlavas pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa P112, Laidu pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1296,

- Skrundas novada Rudbāržu, Nīkrāces pagasts, Raņķu pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1272 līdz robežai ar Ventas upi, Skrundas pagasts (izņemot pagasta daļa no Skrundas uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa A9 un austrumiem no Ventas upes), Skrundas pilsēta,
- Vaiņodes novada Embūtes pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem autoceļa P116, P106.

3. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Simno, Krokialaukio ir Miroslovo seniūnijos,
- Birštono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Seredžiaus ir Juodaičių seniūnijos,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė: Akademijos, Alšėnų, Batniavos, Čekiškės, Ežerėlio, Kačerginės, Kulautuvos, Raudondvario, Ringaudų ir Zapyškio seniūnijos, Babtų seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio A1, Užliedžių seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio A1 ir Vilkijos apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 1907,
- Kazlų Rūdos savivaldybė: Antanavo, Jankų, Kazlų rūdos seniūnijos dalis Kazlų Rūdos seniūnija į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 230, į vakarus nuo kelio Kokė-Užbaliai-Čečetai iki kelio Nr. 2610 ir į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 2610, Plutiškių seniūnijos,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė: Pernaravos ir Josvainių seniūnijos pietvakarinė dalis tarp kelio Nr. 229 ir Nr. 2032,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Gudelių, Igliaukos, Sasnavos ir Šunskų seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė: Alantos seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 119 ir į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 2828, Čiulėnų, Inturkės, Luokesos, Mindaunų ir Suginčių seniūnijos,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė: Alsėdžių, Babrungo, Paukštakių, Platelių ir Žemaičių Kalvarijos seniūnijos,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Ariogalos ir Ariogalos miesto seniūnijos,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Ašmintos, Balbieriškio, Išlaužo, Jiezno, Naujosios Ūtos, Pakuonio, Prienų ir Šilavotos seniūnijos,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybės: Barstyčių, Notėnų ir Šačių seniūnijos,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybės: Gižų ir Pilviškių seniūnijos.

4. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Bisztynek, Sępole i Bartoszyce z miastem Bartoszyce w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gminy Kiwity i Lidzbark Warmiński z miastem Lidzbark Warmiński w powiecie lidzbarskim,
- gminy Srokowo, Barciany, część gminy Kętrzyn położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn biegnącej do granicy miasta Kętrzyn oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 591 biegnącą od miasta Kętrzyn do północnej granicy gminy 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,
- część gminy Wilczęta położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 509 w powiecie braniewskim,
- część gminy Morąg położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Olsztyna do Elbląga w powiecie ostródzkim,
- gminy Godkowo i Pasłęk w powiecie elbląskim,
- powiat olecki,
- powiat węgorzewski,
- gminy Kruklanki, Wydmyny, Miłki, Giżycko z miastem Giżycko i część gminy Ryn położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn w powiecie giżyckim,
- gminy Jeziorany, Jonkowo, Dywity, Dobrze Miasto, część gminy Świątki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Pasłęka, część gminy Gietrzwałd położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową i część gminy Barczewo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie olsztyńskim,

- powiat miejski Olsztyn,
- część gminy Prostki położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Żelazki – Dąbrowskie - Długosze do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy wiejskiej Ełk położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 667 biegnącą od miejscowości Bajtkowo do miejscowości Nowa Wieś Ełcka, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Ełk biegnącą od miejscowości Nowa Wieś Ełcka do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie ełckim,
- część gminy Biała Piska położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 667 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Biała Piska, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 biegnącą od miejscowości Biała Piska do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie piskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Wysзки, Bielsk Podlaski z miastem Bielsk Podlaski w powiecie bielskim,
- gminy Łapy, Juchnowiec Kościelny, Suraż, Turośń Kościelna, część gminy Poświętne położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 681 w powiecie białostockim,
- gminy Perlejewo i Drohiczyn w powiecie siemiatyckim,
- gmina Ciechanowiec w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- część gminy Bakalarzewo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 653 biegnącej od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą 1122B oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1122B biegnącą od drogi 653 w kierunku południowym do skrzyżowania z drogą 1124B i następnie na południowo-zachód od drogi nr 1124B biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą 1122B do granicy z gminą Raczki w powiecie suwalskim,
- gmina Szczuczyn, część gminy wiejskiej Grajewo położona na północ o linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy łączącej miejscowości: Mareckie – Łękowo – Kacprowo – Ruda, a następnie od miejscowości Ruda na północ od rzeki Binduga uchodzącej do rzeki Ełk i następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Ełk od ujścia rzeki Binduga do wschodniej granicy gminy i miasto Grajewo w powiecie grajewskim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Łaskarzew z miastem Łaskarzew, Maciejowice, Sobolew, Trojanów, Żelechów, część gminy Wilga położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wilga biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do ujścia dorzeki Wisły, część gminy Górzno położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Łąki i Górzno biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy, następnie od miejscowości Górzno na południe od drogi nr 1328W biegnącej do drogi nr 17, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od drogi nr 17 do zachodniej granicy gminy przez miejscowości Józefów i Kobyła Wola w powiecie garwolińskim,
- gminy Jabłonna Lacka, Sabnie i Sterdyń w powiecie sokołowskim,
- gmina Nur w powiecie ostrowskim,
- gminy Grabów nad Pilicą, Magnuszew, Głowaczów, Kozienice w powiecie kozienickim,
- gmina Stromiec w powiecie białobrzeskim,

w województwie lubelskim:

- powiat tomaszowski,
- gminy Białopole, Dubienka, Kamień, Wierzbica, Rejowiec, Rejowiec Fabryczny z miastem Rejowiec Fabryczny, Siedliszcze, Żmudź, część gminy Dorohusk położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Wojsławice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 1839L, część gminy Leśniowice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 1839L w powiecie chełmskim,
- gminy Izbica, Gorzków, Rudnik, Kraśniczyn, Krasnystaw z miastem Krasnystaw, Siennica Różana i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17, część gminy Żółkiewka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 842 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
- powiat zamojski,
- powiat miejski Zamość,
- powiat biłgorajski,
- powiat hrubieszowski,
- gminy Dzwola i Chrzanów w powiecie janowskim,
- gminy Hanna, Wyrki, Urszulin, część gminy Hańsk położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 819 i część gminy wiejskiej Włodawa położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez północną granicę miasta Włodawa i miasto Włodawa w powiecie włodawskim,

- powiat łęczyński,
- gmina Trawniki w powiecie świdnickim,
- gminy Serokomla i Wojcieszków w powiecie łukowskim,
- gminy Milanów, Parczew, Siemień w powiecie parczewskim,
- gminy Borki, Czemierniki, Radzyń Podlaski z miastem Radzyń Podlaski, Wołyń w powiecie radzyńskim,
- gminy Abramów, Kamionka, Michów, Lubartów z miastem Lubartów, Firlej, Jeziorzany, Kock, Niedźwiada, Ostrów Lubelski, Ostrówek, Serniki w powiecie lubartowskim,
- gminy Jastków, Niemce i Wólka w powiecie lubelskim,
- powiat miejski Lublin,
- gminy Kłoczew, Stężyca i część gminy Ryki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie ryckim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Narol, Stary Dzików i część gminy Cieszanów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą 863, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 863 biegnącej do miejscowości Lubliniec i dalej na zachód od drogi biegnącej przez Nowy Lubliniec do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie lubaczowskim,
- część gminy wiejskiej Leżajsk położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę San, część gminy Kuryłówka położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy łączącej miejscowości Brzyska Wola – Dąbrowica – Ożanna do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie leżańskim,
- część gminy wiejskiej Jarosław położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 1580R biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 77, a następnie na północ od drogi 1702R biegnącej do skrzyżowania z drogą 1701R i dalej na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1701R biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą 1702R do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Wiązownica położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 w powiecie jarosławskim,
- gminy Adamówka, Sieniawa i Tryńcza w powiecie przeworskim,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gminy Nowa Sól i miasto Nowa Sól, Otyń oraz część gminy Kozuchów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 283 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 290 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 290 biegnącej od miasta Mirocin Dolny do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Bytom Odrzański położona na południowy wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 293 i 326, część gminy Nowe Miasteczko położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonych przez drogi 293 i 328, część gminy Siedlisko położona na południowy wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od rzeki Odry przy południowej granicy gminy do drogi nr 326 łączącej się z drogą nr 325 biegnącą w kierunku miejscowości Różanówka do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 321 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania w kierunku miejscowości Bielawy, a następnie przedłużoną przez drogę przeciwpożarową biegnącą od drogi nr 321 w miejscowości Bielawy do granicy gminy w powiecie nowosolskim,
- gminy Czerwieńsk, Świdnica, Zabór, część gminy Bojadła położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 278 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 282 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 282 biegnącej od miasta Bojadła do zachodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Sulechów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S3 w powiecie zielonogórskim,
- część gminy Niegosławice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 328 w powiecie zagańskim,
- powiat miejski Zielona Góra,
- gmina Skąpe w powiecie świebodzińskim,
- gmina Dąbie, część gminy Krosno Odrzańskie położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1157F biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 29, a następnie przez drogę nr 29 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Bytnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1157F w powiecie krośnieńskim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- gminy Buk, Dopiewo, Tarnowo Podgórne, część gminy Komorniki położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 5, część gminy Sęszew położona na północny – zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 5 i 32 w powiecie poznańskim,
- część gminy Duszniki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 306 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 92 oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 306, część gminy Kaźmierz położona na południe i na wschód od linii wyznaczonych przez drogi: nr 92 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Witkowice – Gorszewice – Kaźmierz (wzdłuż ulic Czereśniowa, Dworcowa, Marii Konopnickiej) – Chlewiska, biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie szamotulskim,
- gminy Lipno, Osieczna, część gminy Włoszakowice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi 3903P biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Boguszyn, a następnie przez drogę łączącą miejscowość Boguszyn z miejscowością Krzycko aż do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie leszczyńskim,
- powiat miejski Leszno,
- część gminy Śmigiel położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 3903P biegnącej od południowej granicy gminy przez miejscowości Bronikowo i Morowice aż do miejscowości Śmigiel do skrzyżowania z drogą 3820P i dalej drogą 3820P, która przechodzi w ul. Jagiellońską, następnie w Lipową i Glinkową, aż do skrzyżowania z drogą S5, następnie przez drogę nr S5 do północnej granicy gminy, część gminy wiejskiej Kościan położona na południowy – wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 5 oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez kanał Obry, część gminy Krzywiń położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez kanał Obry w powiecie kościańskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- gminy Jerzmanowa, Żukowice, część gminy Kotla położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Krzycki Rów, część gminy wiejskiej Głogów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 12, 319 oraz 329, część miasta Głogów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie głogowskim,
- gminy Gaworzyce, Radwanice i część gminy Przemków położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie polkowickim.

5. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Zona oraşului Bucureşti,
- Judeţul Constanţa,
- Judeţul Satu Mare,
- Judeţul Tulcea,
- Judeţul Bacău,
- Judeţul Bihor,
- Judeţul Brăila,
- Judeţul Buzău,
- Judeţul Călăraşi,
- Judeţul Dâmboviţa,
- Judeţul Galaţi,
- Judeţul Giurgiu,
- Judeţul Ialomiţa,
- Judeţul Ilfov,
- Judeţul Prahova,
- Judeţul Sălaj,
- Judeţul Vaslui,
- Judeţul Vrancea,
- Judeţul Teleorman,

- Județul Mehedinți,
- Județul Gorj,
- Județul Argeș,
- Județul Olt,
- Județul Dolj,
- Județul Arad,
- Județul Timiș,
- Județul Covasna,
- Județul Brașov,
- Județul Botoșani,
- Județul Vâlcea,
- Județul Iași,
- Județul Hunedoara,
- Județul Alba,
- Județul Sibiu,
- Județul Caraș-Severin,
- Județul Neamț,
- Județul Harghita,
- Județul Mureș,
- Județul Cluj,
- Județul Maramureș.

6. Slovakia

- the whole district of Trebišov,
- in the district of Michalovce, the whole municipalities of the district not included in Part I,
- Region Sobrance – municipalities Lekárovce, Pinkovce, Záhó, Bežovce,
- In the district Košice okolie, the municipalities of Janík, Hostovce, Chorváty, Turnianska Nová Ves, Turňa nad Bodvou, Žarnov, Peder, Drienovec, Moldava nad Bodvou, Mokrance, Rešica, Buzica, Čečejojce, Budulov, Dvorníky, Zádiel, Háj, Debraď, Jasov, Rudník, Veľká Ida, Paňovce, Cestice, Komárovce, Nižný Lánec, Hačava, Medzev,
- In the district Rožnava, the municipalities of Bôrka, Lúčka, Jablonov nad Turňou, Drnava, Kováčová, Hrhov.

PART IV

Italy

The following areas in Italy:

- tutto il territorio della Sardegna.'
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ISSN 1977-0677 (electronic edition)
ISSN 1725-2555 (paper edition)



Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

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