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## Contents

### II *Non-legislative acts*

#### INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- ★ **Information concerning the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of Philippines on certain aspects of air services** ..... 1

#### REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/897 of 2 June 2022 entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications ('Lenticchia di Onano' (PGI))** ..... 2

#### DECISIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/898 of 3 June 2022 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (notified under document C(2022) 3788) <sup>(1)</sup>** ..... 3
- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/899 of 8 June 2022 on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in Indonesia to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards central counterparties under the supervision of the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan) <sup>(1)</sup>** ..... 53
- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/900 of 8 June 2022 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039 as regards the evolution of the regulatory framework of South Africa for central counterparties <sup>(1)</sup>** ..... 57
- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/901 of 8 June 2022 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269 as regards central counterparties under the supervision of the International Financial Services Centres Authority <sup>(1)</sup>** ..... 60

<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance.

EN

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

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

★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/902 of 8 June 2022 on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in Malaysia to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> .....	64
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/903 of 8 June 2022 on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in Chile to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> .....	68

#### ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

★ Decision No 1/2022 of the EU-Montenegro Stabilisation and Association Council of 9 February 2022 amending the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part, by replacing Protocol 3 thereto concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation [2022/904] .....	72
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#### Corrigenda

★ Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020) .....	159
★ Corrigendum to Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/397 of 9 March 2022 amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L 80, 9.3.2022) .....	160
★ Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2325 of 16 December 2021 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the list of third countries and the list of control authorities and control bodies that have been recognised under Article 33(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 for the purpose of importing organic products into the Union (OJ L 465, 29.12.2021) .....	161
★ Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2289 of 21 December 2021 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the presentation of the content of the CAP Strategic Plans and on the electronic system for the secure exchange of information (OJ L 458, 22.12.2021) .....	163

<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance.

## II

*(Non-legislative acts)*

## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

**Information concerning the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of Philippines on certain aspects of air services**

The Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of Philippines on certain aspects of air services, signed in Brussels on 29 November 2018, entered into force on 24 May 2022, in accordance with Article 8(1) of the Agreement, as the last notification was deposited on 24 May 2022.

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# REGULATIONS

## COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/897

of 2 June 2022

**entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications ('Lenticchia di Onano' (PGI))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, Italy's application to register the name 'Lenticchia di Onano' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* <sup>(2)</sup>.
- (2) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the name 'Lenticchia di Onano' should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

### Article 1

The name 'Lenticchia di Onano' (PGI) is hereby entered in the register.

The name specified in the first paragraph denotes a product in Class 1.6. – Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed, as listed in Annex XI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 668/2014 <sup>(3)</sup>.

### Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 2 June 2022.

For the Commission,  
On behalf of the President,  
Janusz WOJCIECHOWSKI  
Member of the Commission

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 87, 23.2.2022, p. 19.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 668/2014 of 13 June 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 36).



# DECISIONS

## COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/898

of 3 June 2022

**amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States**

*(notified under document C(2022) 3788)*

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 259(1), point (c), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is an infectious viral disease in birds and may have a severe impact on the profitability of poultry farming causing disturbance to trade within the Union and exports to third countries. HPAI viruses can infect migratory birds, which can then spread these viruses over long distances during their autumn and spring migrations. Therefore, the presence of HPAI viruses in wild birds poses a continuous threat for the direct and indirect introduction of these viruses into holdings where poultry or captive birds are kept. In the event of an outbreak of HPAI, there is a risk that the disease agent may spread to other holdings where poultry or captive birds are kept.
- (2) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 establishes a new legislative framework for the prevention and control of diseases that are transmissible to animals or humans. HPAI falls within the definition of a listed disease in that Regulation, and it is subject to the disease prevention and control rules laid down therein. In addition, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 <sup>(2)</sup> supplements Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards the rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases, including disease control measures for HPAI.
- (3) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 <sup>(3)</sup> has been adopted within the framework of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and it lays down disease control measures in relation to outbreaks of HPAI.
- (4) More particularly, Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 provides that the protection, surveillance and further restricted zones established by the Member States following outbreaks of HPAI, in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, are to comprise at least the areas listed as protection, surveillance and further restricted zones in the Annex to that Implementing Decision.
- (5) The Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 was recently amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/817 <sup>(4)</sup> following outbreaks of HPAI in poultry or captive birds in Germany, France and Hungary that needed to be reflected in that Annex.
- (6) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/817, Hungary and the Netherlands have notified the Commission of further outbreaks of HPAI in establishments where poultry or captive birds were kept, located within or outside the areas listed in the Annex to that Implementing Decision.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases (OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 64).

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 of 16 April 2021 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 134, 20.4.2021, p. 166).

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/817 of 20 May 2022 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 146, 25.5.2022, p. 13).

- (7) In addition, Slovakia has notified the Commission of one outbreak of HPAI in an establishment where poultry or captive birds were kept in the Šaľa district of that Member State.
- (8) The competent authorities of Hungary, the Netherlands and Slovakia have taken the necessary disease control measures required in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, including the establishment of protection and surveillance zones around those outbreaks.
- (9) The Commission has examined the disease control measures taken by Hungary, the Netherlands and Slovakia in collaboration with those Member States and it is satisfied that the boundaries of the protection and surveillance zones in Hungary, the Netherlands and Slovakia, established by the competent authorities of those Member States, are at a sufficient distance from the establishments where the outbreaks of HPAI have been confirmed.
- (10) In the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641, there are currently no areas listed as protection and surveillance zones for Slovakia.
- (11) In order to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade being imposed by third countries, it is necessary to rapidly describe at Union level, in collaboration with Hungary, the Netherlands and Slovakia, the protection and surveillance zones established by those Member States in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.
- (12) Therefore, the areas listed for Hungary and the Netherlands in the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 should be amended.
- (13) In addition, protection and surveillance zones should be listed for Slovakia in the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641.
- (14) Accordingly, the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 should be amended to update regionalisation at Union level to take account of the protection and surveillance zones duly established by Hungary, the Netherlands and Slovakia in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and the duration of the measures applicable therein.
- (15) Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (16) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of HPAI, it is important that the amendments to be made to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 by this Decision take effect as soon as possible.
- (17) 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 (EU) 2021/641 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, 3 June 2022.

*For the Commission*  
Stella KYRIAKIDES  
Member of the Commission

## ANNEX

## ‘ANNEX

## PART A

Protection zones in the concerned Member States\* as referred to in Articles 1 and 2:

**Member State: Germany**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<b>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</b>	
<b>Kreis Nordfriesland</b> Beginn im Norden auf der Deichlinie Galmsbüllkoog, kreuzt den Westerweg in Höhe Marienkoog, folgt der Straße Mühlendeich bis zur Kreuzung Marienkoogsdeich, nach Osten in gerader Linie auf den Tefkebüller Weg und folgt diesem bis zum Süderdeich. Den Süderdeich 1 km folgend biegt der Sperrbezirk nach Süden ab bis zur Bahnlinie, folgt diesem Richtung Osten bis Höhe Der Südeste Querweg, wo er nach Süden abbiegt. Weiter im Verlauf Der Südeste Querweg und in dessen Verlängerung nach Süden bis zur Kreuzung am Schöpfungsweg/Martensenweg. Von dort aus südwestlich bis an den Kreuzungspunkt mit der B5/Gemeindegrenze. Weiter Richtung Südosten auf dem Süderdeich, darüber hinaus in gerader Linie bis zur Kreuzung Osewoldter Koog. Weiter östlich über den Deich in einem 10km-Radius durch die Nordsee bis zum Beginn.	5.6.2022

**Member State: France**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Département: Aveyron (12)</i>	
"CONQUES-EN-ROUERGUE sud RD 42, est RD901" "PRUINES ouest RD228, nord RD 502" "SAINT-FELIX-DE-LUNEL ouest RD228, RD657, RD102" "SENERGUES sud RD137, ouest RD102"	6.6.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Charente (16)</i>	
AUBETERRE-SUR-DRONNE BELLON BONNES COURLAC LES ESSARDS LAPRADE NABINAUD ORIVAL PILLAC ROUFFIAC SAINT-ROMAIN	6.6.2022

<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Corrèze (19)</i>	
CHARTRIER-FERRIERE SAINT-CERNIN-DE-LARCHE	6.6.2022
<i>Département: Dordogne (24)</i>	
ANGOISSE ANLHIAC ARCHIGNAC AURIAC-DU-PERIGORD AZERAT LA BACHELLERIE BANEUIL BARS BEAUREGARD-ET-BASSAC BELEYMAS BERGERAC BESSE BORREZE BOULAZAC ISLE MANOIRE BOURROU LE BUGUE CAMPAGNAC-LES-QUERCY CAMPAGNE CAMPSEGRET LA CASSAGNE CAUSE-DE-CLERANS CHALAGNAC LA CHAPELLE-AUBAREIL LA CHAPELLE-SAINT-JEAN CHATRES LES COTEAUX PERIGOURDINS CLERMONT-DE-BEAUREGARD CORGNAC-SUR-L'ISLE COUBJOURS COULAURES COURS-DE-PILE CREYSSENSAC-ET-PISSOT DOISSAT LA DORNAC DOUVILLE LA DOUZE DUSSAC EGLISE-NEUVE-DE-VERGT EYMET EYZERAC FALSE LA FEUILLADE FOULEIX GENIS GRUN-BORDAS ISSAC JAYAC JOURNIAC JUMILHAC-LE-GRAND LACROPTE LALINDE LAMONZIE-MONTASTRUC LANOUAILLE LANQUAIS LIORAC-SUR-LOUYRE MANAURIE MARCILLAC-SAINT-QUENTIN MAUZAC-ET-GRAND-CASTANG	7.6.2022

MAYAC MONMADALES MONSAC MONTAGNAC-LA-CREMPSE MONTAUT MONTIGNAC NADAILLAC NANTHEUIL NANTHIAT NEGRONDES SANILHAC ORLIAC PAULIN PAYZAC PAZAYAC PEYRIGNAC PRATS-DU-PERIGORD PRESSIGNAC-VICQ PREYSSAC-D'EXCIDEUIL QUEYSSAC RAMPIEUX RAZAC-D'EYMET SAINT-AGNE VAL DE LOUYRE ET CAUDEAU SAINT-AMAND-DE-COLY SAINT-AMAND-DE-VERGT SAINT-AUBIN-DE-CADELECH SAINT-AUBIN-DE-LANQUAIS SAINT-AVIT-DE-VIALARD SAINT-CASSIEN SAINT-CERNIN-DE-L'HERM SAINT-CIRQ SAINT-CREPIN-ET-CARLUCET SAINT-FELIX-DE-REILLAC-ET-MORTEMART SAINT-FELIX-DE-VILLADEIX SAINTE-FOY-DE-LONGAS SAINT-GENIES SAINT-GEORGES-DE-MONTCLARD SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES SAINT-GERMAIN-ET-MONS SAINT-HILAIRE-D'ESTISSAC SAINT-JEAN-D'ESTISSAC SAINT-JORY-LAS-BLOUX SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CREMPSE SAINT-MARCEL-DU-PERIGORD SAINT-MARTIN-DES-COMBES SAINT-MAIME-DE-PEREYROL SAINT-MEDARD-D'EXCIDEUIL SAINT-MESMIN SAINT-MICHEL-DE-VILLADEIX SAINT-NEXANS SAINT-PAUL-DE-SERRE SAINT-POMPONT SAINT-RABIER SAINT-SULPICE-D'EXCIDEUIL SAINTE-TRIE SALIGNAC-EYVIGUES SALON SARLANDE SARRAZAC SAVIGNAC-DE-MIREMONT SAVIGNAC-LEDRIER	
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SAVIGNAC-LES-EGLISES SERGEAC SERRES-ET-MONTGUYARD SORGES ET LIGUEUX EN PERIGORD TAMNIES TEILLOTS TERRASSON-LAVILLEDIEU THENON THIVIERS THONAC VALOJOULX VAUNAC VERDON VERGT VEYRINES-DE-VERGT VILLAMBLARD VILLEFRANCHE-DU-PERIGORD	
SAINT PRIVAT EN PERIGORD PETIT-BERSAC	6.6.2022
ABJAT-SUR-BANDIAT CHAMPS-ROMAIN SAINT-SAUD-LACOUSSIERE MIALET FIRBEIX	3.6.2022
<i>Département: Gironde (33)</i>	
MARGUERON	7.6.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Loire-Atlantique (44)</i>	
Legé La Limouzinière Machecoul-Saint-Même La Marne Paulx Saint-Colomban Corcoué-sur-Logne Saint-Étienne-de-Mer-Morte Saint-Lumine-de-Coutais Saint-Mars-de-Coutais Saint-Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu Touvois Aigrefeuille-sur-Maine Ancenis-Saint-Géréon La Boissière-du-Doré Boussay La Chevrolière Clisson Gétigné Gorges Le Landreau Montbert Montrelais La Planche La Regrippière La Remaudière Remouillé Saint-Aignan-Grandlieu Vair-sur-Loire Saint-Hilaire-de-Clisson	6.6.2022

Saint-Lumine-de-Clisson  
Vallet  
Loireauxence  
Vieilleville  
La Roche-Blanche  
Geneston

*Département: Lot (46)*

ALBIAC  
ALVIGNAC  
ANGLARS-NOZAC  
ASSIER  
AUTOIRE  
AYNAC  
BALADOU  
BANNES  
LE BASTIT  
BELMONT-BRETEUX  
BIO  
BRETEUX  
CALES  
COUZOU  
CRESENSAC  
CREYSSE  
CUZANCE  
DURBANS  
ESPEYROUX  
FLAUJAC-GARE  
FLOIRAC  
FRAYSSINET  
FRAYSSINHES à l'ouest de la D43  
GIGNAC  
GINOUILLAC  
GOURDON  
GRAMAT  
ISSENDOLUS  
ISSEPTS  
COEUR DE CAUSSE à l'ouest de l'A20  
LACAVE  
LACHAPELLE-AUZAC  
LAVERGNE  
LEYME  
LIVERNON  
LOUBRESSAC  
LOUPIAC  
LUNEGARDE  
MARTEL  
MAYRAC  
MAYRINHAC-LENTOUR  
MEYRONNE  
MIERS  
MOLIERES  
MONTFAUCON à l'Ouest de l'A20  
MONTVALENT  
PADIRAC  
PAYRAC  
PAYRIGNAC  
PINSAC  
PRUDHOMAT  
REILHAC  
REILHAGUET  
REYREVIGNES  
RIGNAC

6.6.2022

ROCAMADOUR  
 ROUFFILHAC  
 RUEYRES  
 SAIGNES  
 SAINT-CERE  
 SAINT-CHAMARAND  
 SAINT-CIRQ-SOULLAGUET  
 SAINT-DENIS-LES-MARTEL  
 SAINT-JEAN-LAGINESTE  
 SAINT-JEAN-LESPINASSE  
 SAINT-LAURENT-LES-TOURS  
 SAINT-MEDARD-DE-PRESQUE  
 SAINT-MICHEL-DE-LOUBEJOU  
 SAINT-PAUL-DE-VERN  
 SAINT-PROJET  
 SAINT-SIMON  
 SAINT-SOZY  
 SAINT-VINCENT-DU-PENDIT  
 SARRAZAC  
 SENIERGUES à l'Ouest de l'A20  
 SONAC  
 SOUCIRAC  
 SOULLAC  
 STRENQUELS  
 THEGRA  
 THEMINES  
 VAYRAC  
 LE VIGAN

*Département: Lot-et-Garonne (47)*

Allemans-du-Dropt  
 Beugas  
 Boudy-de-Beauregard  
 Cambes  
 Cancon  
 Casseneuil  
 Castelnaud-de-Gratecambe  
 Castillonès  
 Douzains  
 Lalandusse  
 Lauzun  
 Lédat  
 Lougratte  
 Miramont-de-Guyenne  
 Monflanquin  
 Montauriol  
 Montaut  
 Monteton  
 Moulinet  
 Moustier  
 Pailloles  
 Pinel-Hauterive  
 Puysserampion  
 Roumagne  
 Saint-Colomb-de-Lauzun  
 Saint-Eutrope-de-Born  
 Saint-Maurice-de-Lestapel  
 Saint-Pardoux-Isaac  
 Saint-Pastour  
 La Sauvetat-du-Dropt  
 La Sauvetat-sur-Lède  
 Savignac-sur-Leyze

7.6.2022



Ségalas Sérignac-Péboudou	
Loubès-Bernac Saint-Astier Saint-Sernin Villeneuve-de-Duras	17.6.2022
Rayet Tourliac Parranquet Saint-Martin-de-Villereal	10.6.2022
<i>Département: Maine-et-Loire (49)</i>	
Aubigné-sur-Layon Beaulieu-sur-Layon Bellevigne-en-Layon "Brissac Loire Aubance Luigné" Cernusson Chalonnès-sur-Loire Chanteloup-les-Bois Chaufonds-sur-Layon Chemillé-en-Anjou Cléré-sur-Layon Coron Denée "Doué-en-Anjou Brigné" La Plaine Lys-Haut-Layon "Mauges-sur-Loire Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine" Montilliers Mozé-sur-Louet Passavant-sur-Layon Rocheft-sur-Loire Saint-Paul-du-Bois Somloire Soulaines-sur-Aubance Terranjou Val-du-Layon Vezins Beaupréau-en-Mauges Bégrolles-en-Mauges Cholet La Romagne La Séguinière La Tessouale Le May-sur-Evre Le Puy-Saint-Bonnet Les Cerqueux "Mauges-sur-Loire (sauf Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine)" Maulévrier Mazières-en-Mauges Montrevault-sur-Evre Nuaille Orée d'Anjou Saint-Christophe-du-Bois Saint-Léger-sous-Cholet Sèvremoine Toutlemonde Trémentines Yzernay	6.6.2022

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*Les communes suivantes dans le département: DEUX-SEVRES (79)*


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Amailloux  
 Boussais  
 Glénay  
 Gourgé  
 Lageon  
 Louin  
 Maisontiers  
 Saint-Loup-Lamairé  
 Tessonnière  
 Allonne  
 Azay-sur-Thouet  
 Saint-Pardoux-Soutiers  
 Le Tallud  
 L'Absie  
 Chanteloup  
 La Chapelle-Saint-Laurent  
 Largeasse  
 Neuvy-Bouin  
 Scillé  
 Trayes  
 Vernoux-en-Gâtine  
 Bretignolles  
 Cerizay  
 Mauléon  
 Cirières  
 Combrand  
 Courlay  
 La Forêt-sur-Sèvre  
 Moncoutant-sur-Sèvre  
 Montravers  
 Nueil-les-Aubiers  
 La Petite-Boissière  
 Le Pin  
 Saint-Amand-sur-Sèvre  
 Saint-André-sur-Sèvre  
 SAINT-PIERRE-DES-ECHAUBROGNES  
 Saint-Paul-en-Gâtine  
 Argentonnay  
 Bressuire  
 Val en Vignes  
 Coulonges-Thouarsais  
 Geay  
 Genneton  
 Luché-Thouarsais  
 Saint-Aubin-du-Plain  
 Voulmentin  
 Saint Maurice Étusson

6.6.2022

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*Les communes suivantes dans le département: Vendée (85)*


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Aizenay  
 Beaufou  
 Bellevigny  
 La Chaize-le-Vicomte  
 La Chapelle-Palluau  
 Doix lès Fontaines  
 Dompierre-sur-Yon  
 La Ferrière  
 Fontenay-le-Comte  
 Fougeré  
 La Genétouze  
 Grand'Landes

6.6.2022

Les Lucs-sur-Boulogne La Merlatière Montreuil Mouilleron-le-Captif Palluau Les Velluire-sur-Vendée Le Poiré-sur-Vie La Roche-sur-Yon Saint-Denis-la-Chevasse Saint-Étienne-du-Bois Saint-Martin-de-Fraigneau Saint-Martin-des-Noyers Saint-Michel-le-Cloucq Saint-Paul-Mont-Penit Saint-Pierre-le-Vieux La Taillée Vix Vouillé-les-Marais L'Aiguillon-sur-Vie Aubigny-Les Clouzeaux Auchay-sur-Vendée Bazoges-en-Pareds Beaulieu-sous-la-Roche Bessay Bourneau Bournezeau La Caillère-Saint-Hilaire Chantonay La Chapelle-Hermier La Chapelle-Thémer Château-Guibert Chauché Corpe Essarts en Bocage Le Girouard Le Givre Grosbreuil L'Hermenault L'Île-d'Olonne La Jaudonnière La Jonchère Landeronde Landeveille Le Langon Longèves Luçon Les Magnils-Reigniers Mareuil-sur-Lay-Dissais Marsais-Sainte-Radégonde Martinet Mervent Les Achards Mouchamps Moutiers-les-Mauxfaits Moutiers-sur-le-Lay Mouzeuil-Saint-Martin Nalliers Nesmy L'Orbrie Péault Petosse Les Pineaux	
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<p>Pissotte Pouillé La Rabatelière La Réorthie Rochetrejoux Rosnay Saint-André-Goule-d'Oie Saint-Aubin-la-Plaine Saint-Avaugourd-des-Landes Saint-Benoist-sur-Mer Sainte-Cécile Saint-Cyr-des-Gâts Saint-Cyr-en-Talmondaie Saint-Étienne-de-Brillouet Sainte-Flaive-des-Loups Rives de l'Yon Sainte-Foy Sainte-Gemme-la-Plaine Saint-Georges-de-Pointindoux Saint-Germain-de-Prinçay Sainte-Hermine Saint-Hilaire-le-Vouhis Saint-Jean-de-Beugné Saint-Juire-Champgillon Saint-Julien-des-Landes Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salle Brem-sur-Mer Saint-Martin-des-Fontaines Saint-Martin-Lars-en-Sainte-Hermine Saint-Mathurin Sainte-Pexine Saint-Valérien Saint-Vincent-Sterlanges Saint-Vincent-sur-Graon Sérigné Sigournais Le Tablier Talmont-Saint-Hilaire Thiré Thorigny Thouarsais-Bouildroux Vairé Venansault Vendrennes Bazoges-en-Paillers Beaurepaire La Bernardière La Boissière-de-Montaigu Les Brouzils La Bruffière Chavagnes-en-Paillers La Copechagnière Cugand La Gaubretière L'Herbergement Les Herbiers Les Landes-Genusson Mesnard-la-Barotière Montaigu-Vendée Mortagne-sur-Sèvre Rocheservière Montréverd</p>	
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Saint-Aubin-des-Ormeaux Saint-Fulgent Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre Saint-Malô-du-Bois Saint-Martin-des-Tilleuls Saint-Philbert-de-Bouaine Tiffauges Treize-Septiers Chanverrie Antigny Le Boupère Breuil-Barret Cezaïs La Châtaigneraie Chavagnes-les-Redoux Cheffois Les Epesses Sèvremont Mallièvre La Meilleraie-Tillay Menomblet Monsireigne Montournais Mouilleron-Saint-Germain Pouzauges Réaumur Saint-Mars-la-Réorthe Saint-Maurice-des-Noües Saint-Maurice-le-Girard Saint-Mesmin Saint-Paul-en-Pareds Saint-Pierre-du-Chemin Saint-Prouant Saint-Sulpice-en-Pareds Tallud-Sainte-Gemme La Tardière Treize-Vents Vouvant	
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Haute Vienne (87)</i>	
CUSSAC – à l'Est de la D 73 et à l'Ouest de la D 42 DOURNAZAC – à l'Ouest de la D 66 LA CHAPELLE-MONTBRANDEIX LADIGNAC-LE-LONG – à l'Est de la D11 LE CHALARD MARVAL – à l'Est de la D 67 et au Nord de la D 15 PENSOL – à l'Est de la D 15 et à l'Est de la D 67 SAINT-YRIEIX-LA-PERCHE – à l'Ouest de la D704 et au Nord de la D901	3.6.2022

**Member State: Hungary**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
Bács-Kiskun és Csongrád-Csanád megye:	
Bócsa, Bugac, Bugacpusztaháza, Csólyospálos, Harkakötöny, Jászszenzlászló, Kaskantyú, Kiskunhalas, Kiskunmajsa, Kömpöc, Móricgát, Orgovány, Pálmonostora, Petőfiszállás, Pirtó, Soltvadkert, Szank, Tázlár, Zsana, Balástya, Bordány, Csengele, Domaszék, Forráskút, Kistelek, Mórahalom, Ruzsa, Szatymaz, Szeged, Üllés, Zákányszék és	23.6.2022

Zsombó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.4715502 és a 19.7517826, a 46.405959 és a 19.779518, a 46.400225 és a 19.738443, a 46.602519 és a 19.476076, a 46.579444 és a 19.736667, a 46.275100 és a 19.945900 a 46.595993 és a 19.715993, a 46.598411 és a 19.463081, a 46.362527 és a 19.889897, a 46.305325 és a 19.971843 a 46.594879 és a 19.475755, a 46.411066 és a 19.824131, a 46.634798 és a 19.528758, a 46.565116 és a 19.736982, a 46.390193 és a 19.859026, a 46.622269 és a 19.510662, a 46.637471 és a 19.534997, a 46.360253 és a 19.889856, a 46.412262 és a 19.882318, a 46.388589 és a 19.865548, a 46.393122 és a 19.879532, a 46.618518 és a 19.547109, a 46.341487 és a 19.959773, a 46.428945 és a 19.858540, a 46.641252 és a 19.532421, a 46.418260 és a 19.870100, a 46.474934 és a 19.867312, a 46.647600 és a 19.532000, a 46.629090 és a 19.601820, a 46.423310 és a 19.839009, a 46.442445 és a 19.847226, a 46.454135 és a 19.851760, a 46.446677 és a 19.842729, a 46.450811 és a 19.848044, a 46.465875 és a 19.855253, a 46.584834 és a 19.571869, a 46.403030 és a 19.836280, a 46.515756 és a 19.644498, a 46.556377 és a 19.521274, a 46.632294 és a 19.540128, a 46.625950 és a 19.687550, a 46.423812 és a 19.851522, a 46.304143 és a 19.772469, a 46.416320 és a 19.855250, a 46.357129 és a 19.886464, a 46.657800 és a 19.525600, a 46.558312 és a 19.901765, a 46.646110 és a 19.506637, a 46.467710 és a 19.816220, a 46.383000 és a 19.863400, a 46.631240 és a 19.603105, a 46.674721 és a 19.501666, a 46.621178 és a 19.551212, a 46.643000 és a 19.547100, a 46.622759 és a 19.546290, a 46.674300 és a 19.496878, a 46.563426 és a 19.472723, a 46.424156 és a 19.854776, a 46.682057 és a 19.499820, a 46.443106 és a 19.844167, a 46.444167 és a 19.837500, a 46.569480 és a 19.691870, a 46.484707 és a 19.693469, a 46.509101 és a 19.639519, a 46.493050 és a 19.772140, a 46.675174 és a 19.500882, a 46.539300 és a 19.848400, a 46.460471 és a 19.829871, a 46.645837 és a 19.513270, a 46.451065 és a 19.838705, a 46.532821 és a 19.867635, a 46.494360 és a 19.781250, a 46.656787 és a 19.530891, a 46.538708 és a 19.820980, a 46.532500 és a 19.643611, a 46.500240 és a 19.782750, a 46.554744 és a 19.877308, a 46.442824 és a 19.859982, a 46.532438 és a 19.812180, a 46.506380 és a 19.781720, a 46.534952 és a 19.835752, a 46.625636 és a 19.653214, a 46.538611 és a 19.742222, a 46.672206 és a 19.497207, a 46.540082 és a 19.646619, a 46.518432 és a 19.790984, a 46.535395 és a 19.743623, a 46.532906 és a 19.822510, a 46.384682 és a 19.911029, a 46.582284 és a 19.467612, a 46.518168 és a 19.678617, a 46.395004 és a 19.675672, a 46.527904 és a 19.627410, a 46.342700 és a 19.803100, a 46.539808 és a 19.748672, a 46.498220 és a 19.776852, a 46.616930 és a 19.545510, a 46.525265 és a 19.722482, a 46.514691 és a 19.631108, a 46.617304 és a 19.548761, a 46.618622 és a 19.536336, a 46.526774 és a 19.498163, a 46.620761 és a 19.449354, a 46.570148 és a 19.650975, a 46.519380 és a 19.631010, a 46.472718 és a 19.664062, a 46.504690 és a 19.639840, a 46.514722 és a 19.648611, a 46.595049 és a 19.878352, a 46.512454 és a 19.731679, a 46.575500 és a 19.956300, a 46.633972 és a 19.896433, a 46.439030 és a 19.605080, a 46.642645 és a 19.896299, valamint a 46.458535 és a 19.605083 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.

Kiskunhalas település közigazgatási területének a 46.459968 és a 19.483002, valamint a 46.410497 és a 19.517138 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.

6.6.2022

Bugac, Bugacpusztaháza és Jakabszállás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.684719 és a 19.640491, a 46.679183 és a 19.663134 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.

1.6.2022

Jánoshalma és Kunfehértó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.345334 és a 19.405583, valamint a 46.346178 és a 19.407121 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.

3.6.2022

Kerekegyháza, Fülöpháza és Szabadszállás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.926789 és a 19.469943, a 46.927460 és a 19.474320, a 46.923632 és a 19.467383, a 46.930155 és a 19.454917, a 46.924205 és a 19.464929, a 46.916900 és a 19.450500, a 46.911103 és a 19.480245, a 46.918600 és a 19.440000, a 46.919342 és a 19.472473, a 46.921349 és a 19.467408,

22.6.2022

a 46.927636 és a 19.461940, a 46.918726 és a 19.468632, a 46.918752 és a 19.474294, a 46.915623 és a 19.477867, a 46.919787 és a 19.470642, a 46.920677 és a 19.478588, a 46.918898 és a 19.474058, valamint a 46.913952 és a 19.509689 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	
Borota, Csávoly és Rém települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.257695 és a 19.129421, a 46.258680 és a 19.132083, a 46.261845 és a 19.129315, a 46.264668 és a 19.126455, a 46.257655 és a 19.135150, valamint a 46.267726 és a 19.123673 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	10.6.2022
Csongrád, Szegvár és Szentest települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.649616 és a 20.230218, a 46.601700 és a 20.292500, valamint a 46.617800 és a 20.272700 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	21.6.2022
Kiskunfélegyháza, Tiszaalpár és Csongrád települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.783440 és a 19.975508, a 46.797018 és a 19.956222, valamint a 46.786957 és a 20.000164 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	20.6.2022
Székkutas település közigazgatási területének a 46.519736 és a 20.569140, valamint a 46.526166 és a 20.582625 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	23.6.2022
Kiskunfélegyháza település közigazgatási területének a 46.695672 és a 19.938444 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	22.6.2022
Békés megye:	
Kardoskút, Kaszaper, Orosháza, Pusztaföldvár és Tótkomlós települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.489250 és a 20.791090 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	16.6.2022
Békéssámsón és Tótkomlós települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.428118 és a 20.706752 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	23.6.2022
Orosháza település közigazgatási területének a 46.526166 és a 20.582625 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	23.6.2022
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye:	
Nyírbátor, Nyírpilis, Nyírvasvári és Piricse települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.800570 és a 22.150850, a 47.802603 és a 22.155499, valamint a 47.802424 és a 22.150655 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	7.6.2022
Bököny és Újfehértó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	24.6.2022
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye:	
Tiszasas település közigazgatási területének a 46.786957 és a 20.000164 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	20.6.2022
Hajdú-Bihar megye:	
Hajdúhadház és Téglás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	24.6.2022

**Member State: The Netherlands**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Municipality Boskoop, province Zuidholland</i>	
Those parts of the municipality Boskoop contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 4.65 lat 52.09	9.6.2022

**Member State: Slovakia**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
District Šaľa – the municipalities of Vlčany and Neded	16.6.2022

## PART B

Surveillance zones in the concerned Member States\* as referred to in Articles 1 and 3:

**Member State: Bulgaria**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Region Pleven</i>	
The following village in Nikopol municipality – Asenovo, Debovo, Novachene, Batsova mahala; The following village in Levski municipality – Trunchovitsa, Obnova The following village in Pordim municipality – Odarne, Kamenets, Borislav, Kateritsa, Zgalevo The following villages in Pleven municipality – Pelishat	9.6.2022
The following villages in Pleven municipality – Slavianovo, Mechka, Koilovtsi	1.6.2022-9.6.2022
The following villages in Pordim municipality – Valchitran, Pordim, Totleben	1.6.2022-9.6.2022
<i>Lovech region</i>	
The following villages in Lovech municipality – Vladinya, Drenov	9.6.2022
<i>Gabrovo region</i>	
The following villages in Gabrovo municipality – Krushevo, Bogatovo, Yavorets, Draganovtsi, Novakovtsi, Gabene, Dragievtsi, Muzga, Smilovtsi, Kameshtitsa, Penkovtsi The following villages in Sevlievo municipality – Gorna Rositsa, Kastel, Batoshevo, Karamichevtsi, Shumata, Koriyata, Enev rat, Dushevski kolibi, Stolat, Dushevo, Sennik, Hirevo, Ryahovtsite, Kormyansko	9.6.2022
The following villages in Sevlievo municipality – Sevlievo	1.6.2022-9.6.2022



**Member State: Germany**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<b>SCHLESWIG- HOLSTEIN</b>	
<b>Kreis Nordfriesland</b> Beginn im Norden auf der Deichlinie Galmsbüllkoog, kreuzt den Westerweg in Höhe Marienkoog, folgt der Straße Mühlendeich bis zur Kreuzung Marienkoogsdeich, nach Osten in gerader Linie auf den Tefkebüller Weg und folgt diesem bis zum Süderdeich. Den Süderdeich 1 km folgend biegt der Sperrbezirk nach Süden ab bis zur Bahnlinie, folgt diesem Richtung Osten bis Höhe Der Südeste Querweg, wo er nach Süden abbiegt. Weiter im Verlauf Der Südeste Querweg und in dessen Verlängerung nach Süden bis zur Kreuzung am Schöpfungsweg/Martensenweg. Von dort aus südwestlich bis an den Kreuzungspunkt mit der B5/Gemeindegrenze. Weiter Richtung Südosten auf dem Süderdeich, darüber hinaus in gerader Linie bis zur Kreuzung Osewoldter Koog. Weiter östlich über den Deich in einem 10km-Radius durch die Nordsee bis zum Beginn.	6.6.2022-14.6.2022
<b>Kreis Nordfriesland</b> Beginn am Deich an der südlichsten Spitze des Friedrich-Wilhelm-Lübke-Koogs in gerader Linie durch Emmelsbüll-Horsbüll bis zur Horsbüller Straße, dieser folgend bis zum Marksweg, diesen Richtung Osten folgend bis zur Diedersbüller Straße, auf der Diedersbüller Straße Richtung Norden bis zur Abbiegung Diedersbüller Weg in Richtung Osten bis auf die L6, der L6 Richtung Südosten folgend bis zum Dykensweg, den Dykensweg folgend über die Klanxbüllers Straße in gerader Linie bis Wasserslebener Weg, diesen folgend bis zum Großen Rhinschlot, 500 m dem Großen Rhinschlot folgend nach Osten abbiegend auf die Gemeindegrenze zu Niebüll, auf der Gemeindegrenze bis Gotteskoogseeweg, diesem folgend in Richtung Osten bis Hallig Grönland, weiter im Verlauf Am Rollwagenzug bis zum Östlichen Peter-Jensen-Graben bis zur Gemeindegrenze nach Risum-Lindholm, an der Gemeindegrenze entlang Richtung Südosten bis zur B5, südlich bis 130 m über den Kreisverkehr hinaus, nach Osten dem Graben folgend und in gerader Linie bis zur Kreuzung Daagel/Senfmühlenweg. Dem Senfmühlenweg nach Süden folgend bis Klockries Von dort nach Westen abbiegend auf den Krouerswäi, 80 m folgend in gerader Linie bis zur Kreuzung Klockries/Smaasewäi. Diesem nach Süden folgen bis Dik, diesem bis zum Lindholmer Sielzug folgen, auf diesem nach Süden bis zum Siewert-Agsens-Wäi, nach Osten auf dem Sievert-Agsens-Wäi bis zum Grutstich, diesem nach Süden folgend bis kurz vor die Kreuzung Meelenwäi, von dort aus südöstlich über die Dorfstraße hinweg bis zum Ende des Üüle Browäi und weiter in gerader Linie bis zur Bahnlinie, dieser Richtung Südosten folgend bis zur Lecker Au, von dort aus in gerader Linie bis zu einem Punkt auf der K45, ca. 140 m östlich der Lecker Au. Auf Alter Deich Richtung Osten bis zur Abbiegung Steinighörnweg und diesem in südlicher Richtung folgend bis 100 m hinter Steinighörngraben, von da aus in gerader Linie zur Straße K45, weiter Richtung Süden bis Osterweg, diesem nach Nordwesten 500 m folgen und in gerader Linie in Richtung Süden bis zur Kreuzung Soltmeede/K45. Der K45 150 m Richtung Westen folgend und dann in gerader Linie südwestlich bis zur Kreuzung L6/Osterhallig-Weg. Dem Osterhallig-Weg Richtung Süden folgend bis Höhe Westerhalligweg, von dort aus Richtung Westen bis zum Norderkoog-Weg, weiter bis zur rechtwinkligen Kurve, von dort aus in gerader Linie bis zur Kreuzung Neuer Weg/Schulweg. Weiter in gerader Linie bis zur Dorfstraße im Bereich der Fedderswarft, weiter in gerader Linie bis zum Deich an der Bäderstraße. Vom Kreuzungspunkt der Bäderstraße am 10km-Radius entlang durch die Nordsee, den Lorendamm zwischen Oland und Langeneß kreuzend weiter bis zur nordöstlichen Spitze von Föhr. Hier startet das Beobachtungsgebiet oberhalb des Nyhamsweg in nordwestlicher Richtung bis zur Kreuzung K126/Remsweg, in einem Bogen, endend am Deich westlich des Geesingswegs. Weiter im 10km-Radius durch die Nordsee bis zum Beginn der Beschreibung.	14.6.2022

**Member State: France**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Département: Aveyron (12)</i>	
"ALMONT-LES-JUNIES entre ruisseaux Brousse et Aumont" "AUZITS est RD 840" "CAMPUAC ouest RD20" "CONQUES-EN-ROUERGUE hors zp" ESPEYRAC "FIRMI est RD840" "GOLINHAC ouest RD20 puis RD 904" MARCILLAC-VALLON MOURET NAUVIALE "PRUINES horsp zp" "SAINT-CHRISTOPHE-VALLON est RD 840" "SAINT-FELIX-DE-LUNEL hors zp" "SENERGUES hors zp" VILLECOMTAL	13.6.2022
"CONQUES-EN-ROUERGUE sud RD 42, est RD901" "PRUINES ouest RD228, nord RD 502" "SAINT-FELIX-DE-LUNEL ouest RD228, RD657, RD102" "SENERGUES sud RD137, ouest RD102"	7.6.2022-13.6.2022
SAINT-SANTIN	3.6.2022
<i>Département: Cantal (15)</i>	
"GLENAT coupé d'ouest en est entre St Saury et Roumegoux en suivant D220, D32, D33" ROUMEGOUX SAINT-SAURY	8.6.2022
BOISSET CAYROLS LEYNHAC MONTMURAT MOURJOU PARLAN QUEZAC ROUZIERES SAINT-CONSTANT-FOURNOULES SAINT-JULIEN-DE-TOURSAC SAINT-SANTIN-DE-MAURS	3.6.2022

MAURS SAINT ETIENNE DE MAURS LE TRIOULOU	25.5.2022-3.6.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Charente (16)</i>	
BARDENAC BAZAC BORS (canton de Tude-et-lavalette) BRIE-SOUS-CHALAIS CHALAIS CHATIGNAC COURGEAC CURAC JUIGNAC MEDILLAC MONTBOYER MONTIGNAC-LE-COQ MONTMOREAU PALLUAUD RIOUX-MARTIN SAINT-AVIT SAINT-LAURENT-DES-COMBES SAINT-MARTIAL SAINT-QUENTIN-DE-CHALAIS SAINT-SEVERIN YVIERS	15.6.2022
AUBETERRE-SUR-DRONNE BELLON BONNES COURLAC LES ESSARDS LAPRADE NABINAUD ORIVAL PILLAC ROUFFIAC SAINT-ROMAIN	7.6.2022-15.6.2022
<i>Département: Charente Maritime (17)</i>	
Courçon La Greve sur Mignon La Ronde Taugon Marans Saint-Jean-de-Liversay Saint-Cyr-du-Doret	13.6.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Corrèze (19)</i>	
ALTILLAC ASTAILLAC AYEN BEAULIEU-SUR-DORDOGNE BEYSSENAC BILHAC BRANCEILLES BRIGNAC-LA-PLAINE BRIVE-LA-GAILLARDE CHABRIGNAC LA CHAPELLE-AUX-SAINTS CHASTEAX CHAUFFOUR-SUR-VELL CONCEZE CUBLAC	15.6.2022

CUREMONTE  
 ESTIVALS  
 JUGEALS-NAZARETH  
 JUILLAC  
 LARCHE  
 LASCAUX  
 LIGNEYRAC  
 LIOURDRES  
 LISSAC-SUR-COUZE  
 LOUIGNAC  
 MANSAC  
 MERCOEUR  
 NESPOULS  
 NOAILLES  
 PERPEZAC-LE-BLANC  
 QUEYSSAC-LES-VIGNES  
 ROSIERS-DE-JUILLAC  
 SAILLAC  
 SAINT-AULAIRE  
 SAINT-BONNET-LA-RIVIERE  
 SAINT-CYPRIEN  
 SAINT-CYR-LA-ROCHE  
 SAINT-JULIEN-LE-PELERIN  
 SAINT-PANTALEON-DE-LARCHE  
 SAINT-ROBERT  
 SAINT-SOLVE  
 SEGONZAC  
 SIONIAC  
 VARETZ  
 VARS-SUR-ROSEIX  
 VEGENNES  
 VIGNOLS  
 YSSANDON

CHARTRIER-FERRIERE  
 SAINT-CERNIN-DE-LARCHE

7.6.2022-15.6.2022

*Département: Dordogne (24)*

AJAT  
 ALLES-SUR-DORDOGNE  
 ALLEMANS  
 AUBAS  
 AUDRIX  
 AUGIGNAC  
 BADEFOLS-D'ANS  
 BADEFOLS-SUR-DORDOGNE  
 BARDOU  
 BASSILLAC ET AUBEROCHE  
 BAYAC  
 BEAUMONTOIS EN PERIGORD  
 BEAUREGARD-DE-TERRASSON  
 PAYS DE BELVES  
 BERBIGUIERES  
 BERGERAC  
 BIRON  
 BOISSE  
 BOISSEUILH  
 BOSSET  
 BOULAZAC ISLE MANOIRE  
 BOUNIAGUES  
 BOURG-DU-BOST  
 BOURGNAC  
 BOURNIQUEL  
 BOUTEILLES-SAINT-SEBASTIEN  
 BOUZIC

16.6.2022

BROUCHAUD LE BUISSON-DE-CADOVIN CALES CAPDROT CARLUX CASTELNAUD-LA-CHAPELLE CASTELS ET BEZENAC CAZOULES CENAC-ET-SAINT-JULIEN CHALAIS CHAMPNIERS-ET-REILHAC LA CHAPELLE-FAUCHER CHASSAIGNES CHERVEIX-CUBAS CLERMONT-D'EXCIDEUIL COLOMBIER COLY COMBERANCHE-ET-EPELUCHE CONDAT-SUR-VEZERE CONNE-DE-LABARDE LA COQUILLE COULOUNIEUX-CHAMIER COURSAC COUX ET BIGAROQUE-MOUZENS COUZE-ET-SAINT-FRONT CREYSSE CUBJAC-AUVEZERE-VAL D'ANS CUNEGES DAGLAN DOMME DOUZILLAC EGLISE-NEUVE-D'ISSAC EXCIDEUIL EYMET PLAISANCE LES EYZIES-DE-TAYAC-SIREUIL FANLAC LES FARGES FAURILLES FLAUGEAC FLEURAC FLORIMONT-GAUMIER FONROQUE FOSSEMAGNE GABILLOU GAGEAC-ET-ROUILLAC GAUGEAC GINESTET GRANGES-D'ANS GRIGNOLS GRIVES GROLEJAC HAUTFORT ISSIGEAC JAURE LA JEMAYE-PONTEYRAUD LE LARDIN-SAINT-LAZARE LARZAC LAVALADE LAVOUR LAVEYSSIERE LES LECHES LEMBRAS	
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LEMPZOURS LIMEUIL LIMEYRAT LOLME LOUBEJAC LUNAS MANZAC-SUR-VERN MARQUAY MARSALES MAURENS MAUZENS-ET-MIREMONT MAZEYROLLES MESCOULES MEYRALS MILHAC-DE-NONTRON MOLIERES MONBAZILLAC MONESTIER MONMARVES MONPAZIER MONSAGUEL MONTFERRAND-DU-PERIGORD MONTREM MOULEYDIER MUSSIDAN NABIRAT NAILHAC NAUSSANNES NEUVIC NONTRON SANILHAC ORLIAGUET PARCOUL-CHENAUD PAUNAT PEYRILLAC-ET-MILLAC PEYZAC-LE-MOUSTIER PEZULS PIEGUT-PLUVIERS PLAZAC PONTOURS PRATS-DE-CARLUX PROISSANS RAZAC-DE-SAUSSIGNAC RAZAC-SUR-L'ISLE RIBAGNAC RIBERAC ROUFFIGNAC-SAINT-CERNIN-DE-REILHAC SADILLAC SAINT-ANDRE-D'ALLAS SAINT-ASTIER SAINT-AUBIN-DE-NABIRAT SAINT AULAYE-PUYMANGOU SAINT-AVIT-RIVIERE SAINT-AVIT-SENIEUR SAINT-BARTHELEMY-DE-BUSSIÈRE SAINT-CAPRAISE-DE-LALINDE SAINT-CAPRAISE-D'EYMET SAINT-CERNIN-DE-LABARDE SAINT-CHAMASSY SAINT-CREPIN-D'AUBEROCHE SAINTE-CROIX SAINT-CYBRANET SAINT-CYPRIEN	
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SAINT-CYR-LES-CHAMPAGNES SAINTE-EULALIE-D'ANS SAINTE-EULALIE-D'EYMET SAINTE-FOY-DE-BELVES SAINT-FRONT-D'ALEMPS SAINT-FRONT-DE-PRADOX SAINT-GEYRAC SAINTE-INNOCENCE SAINT-JEAN-DE-COLE SAINT-JEAN-D'EYRAUD SAINT-JORY-DE-CHALAIS SAINT-JULIEN-DE-LAMPON SAINT-JULIEN-D'EYMET SAINT-LAURENT-DES-VIGNES SAINT-LAURENT-LA-VALLEE SAINT-LEON-D'ISSIGEAC SAINT-LEON-SUR-VEZERE SAINT-LOUIS-EN-L'ISLE SAINT-MARTIAL-D'ALBAREDE SAINT-MARTIAL-DE-NABIRAT SAINT-MARTIN-DE-FRESSENGEAS SAINTE-MONDANE SAINTE-NATHALENE SAINTE-ORSE SAINT-PANTALY-D'EXCIDEUIL SAINT-PARDOUX-LA-RIVIERE SAINT-PAUL-LA-ROCHE SAINT-PAUL-LIZONNE SAINT-PERDOUX SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CHIGNAC SAINT-PIERRE-DE-COLE SAINT-PIERRE-DE-FRUGIE SAINT-PRIEST-LES-FOUGERES SAINTE-RADEGONDE SAINT-RAPHAEL SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-MONPAZIER SAINT-ROMAIN-ET-SAINT-CLEMENT SAINT-SAUVEUR SAINT-SEVERIN-D'ESTISSAC SAINT-VINCENT-JALMOUTIERS SAINT-VINCENT-LE-PALUEL SAINT-VINCENT-SUR-L'ISLE SALAGNAC SALLES-DE-BELVES SARLAT-LA-CANEDA SARLIAC-SUR-L'ISLE SAUSSIGNAC SAVIGNAC-DE-NONTRON SIGOULES SIMEYROLS SINGLEYRAC SIORAC-EN-PERIGORD SORGES ET LIGUEUX EN PERIGORD SOULAURES SOURZAC TEMPLE-LAGUYON THENAC TOURTOIRAC TREMOLAT TURSAC VALLEREUIL VANXAINS VARENNES	
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VERGT-DE-BIRON VEYRIGNAC VILLAC VILLARS	
ANGOISSE ANLHIAC ARCHIGNAC AURIAC-DU-PERIGORD AZERAT LA BACHELLERIE BANEUIL BARS BEAUREGARD-ET-BASSAC BELEYMAS BERGERAC BESSE BORREZE BOULAZAC ISLE MANOIRE BOURROU LE BUGUE CAMPAGNAC-LES-QUERCY CAMPAGNE CAMPSEGRET LA CASSAGNE CAUSE-DE-CLERANS CHALAGNAC LA CHAPELLE-AUBAREIL LA CHAPELLE-SAINT-JEAN CHATRES LES COTEAUX PERIGOURDINS CLERMONT-DE-BEAUREGARD CORGNAC-SUR-L'ISLE COUBJOURS COULAURES COURS-DE-PILE CREYSSENSAC-ET-PISSOT DOISSAT LA DORNAC DOUVILLE LA DOUZE DUSSAC EGLISE-NEUVE-DE-VERGT EYMET EYZERAC FALSE LA FEUILLADE FOULEIX GENIS GRUN-BORDAS ISSAC JAYAC JOURNIAC JUMILHAC-LE-GRAND LACROPTE LALINDE LAMONZIE-MONTASTRUC LANOUAILLE LANQUAIS LIORAC-SUR-LOUYRE MANAURIE MARCILLAC-SAINT-QUENTIN MAUZAC-ET-GRAND-CASTANG	8.6.2022-16.6.2022



MAYAC MONMADALES MONSAC MONTAGNAC-LA-CREMPSE MONTAUT MONTIGNAC NADAILLAC NANTHEUIL NANTHIAT NEGRONDES SANILHAC ORLIAC PAULIN PAYZAC PAZAYAC PEYRIGNAC PRATS-DU-PERIGORD PRESSIGNAC-VICQ PREYSSAC-D'EXCIDEUIL QUEYSSAC RAMPIEUX RAZAC-D'EYMET SAINT-AGNE VAL DE LOUYRE ET CAUDEAU SAINT-AMAND-DE-COLY SAINT-AMAND-DE-VERGT SAINT-AUBIN-DE-CADELECH SAINT-AUBIN-DE-LANQUAIS SAINT-AVIT-DE-VIALARD SAINT-CASSIEN SAINT-CERNIN-DE-L'HERM SAINT-CIRQ SAINT-CREPIN-ET-CARLUCET SAINT-FELIX-DE-REILLAC-ET-MORTEMART SAINT-FELIX-DE-VILLADEIX SAINTE-FOY-DE-LONGAS SAINT-GENIES SAINT-GEORGES-DE-MONTCLARD SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES SAINT-GERMAIN-ET-MONS SAINT-HILAIRE-D'ESTISSAC SAINT-JEAN-D'ESTISSAC SAINT-JORY-LAS-BLOUX SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CREMPSE SAINT-MARCEL-DU-PERIGORD SAINT-MARTIN-DES-COMBES SAINT-MAIME-DE-PEREYROL SAINT-MEDARD-D'EXCIDEUIL SAINT-MESMIN SAINT-MICHEL-DE-VILLADEIX SAINT-NEXANS SAINT-PAUL-DE-SERRE SAINT-POMPONT SAINT-RABIER SAINT-SULPICE-D'EXCIDEUIL SAINTE-TRIE SALIGNAC-EYVIGUES SALON SARLANDE SARRAZAC SAVIGNAC-DE-MIREMONT SAVIGNAC-LEDRIER SAVIGNAC-LES-EGLISES	
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SERGEAC SERRES-ET-MONTGUYARD SORGES ET LIGUEUX EN PERIGORD TAMNIES TEILLOTS TERRASSON-LAVILLEDIEU THENON THIVIERS THONAC VALOJOULX VAUNAC VERDON VERGT VEYRINES-DE-VERGT VILLAMBLARD VILLEFRANCHE-DU-PERIGORD	
SAINT PRIVAT EN PERIGORD PETIT-BERSAC	7.6.2022-16.6.2022
ABJAT-SUR-BANDIAT CHAMPS-ROMAIN SAINT-SAUD-LACOUSSIERE MIALET FIRBEIX	4.6.2022-16.6.2022
<i>Département: Gironde (33)</i>	
COURS-DE-MONSEGUR SAINT-ANDRE-ET-APPELLES LES LEVES-ET-THOUMEYRAGUES PINEUILH PELLEGRUE LIGUEUX LA ROQUILLE LANDERROUAT RIOCAUD TAILLECAVAT SAINT-PHILIPPE-DU-SEIGNAL CAPLONG	16.6.2022
MARGUERON	8.6.2022-16.6.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Loire-Atlantique (44)</i>	
Basse-Goulaine Besné Blain Bouée Bouvron Brains Campbon Carquefou Casson La Chapelle-Glain La Chapelle-Launay La Chapelle-sur-Erdre Châteaubriant Cheix-en-Retz Conquereuil Corsept Derval Donges Erbray Fay-de-Bretagne Le Gâvre	6.6.2022

Grand-Auverné  
 Grandchamps-des-Fontaines  
 Guémené-Penfao  
 Héric  
 Indre  
 Issé  
 Jans  
 Lavau-sur-Loire  
 Ligné  
 Louisfert  
 Lusanger  
 Malville  
 Marsac-sur-Don  
 La Meilleraye-de-Bretagne  
 Moisdon-la-Rivière  
 La Montagne  
 Montoir-de-Bretagne  
 Mouais  
 Mouzeil  
 Nantes  
 Notre-Dame-des-Landes  
 Orvault  
 Paimbœuf  
 Le Pellerin  
 Petit-Auverné  
 Petit-Mars  
 Pierric  
 Le Pin  
 Prinquiau  
 Puceul  
 Rouans  
 Rougé  
 Ruffigné  
 Saffré  
 Saint-Aubin-des-Châteaux  
 Saint-Herblain  
 Saint-Jean-de-Boiseau  
 Saint-Julien-de-Vouvantes  
 Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire  
 Saint-Mars-du-Désert  
 Saint-Nazaire  
 Saint-Sébastien-sur-Loire  
 Saint-Vincent-des-Landes  
 Sautron  
 Savenay  
 Sion-les-Mines  
 Sucé-sur-Erdre  
 Thouaré-sur-Loire  
 Les Touches  
 Trans-sur-Erdre  
 Treillières  
 Trignac  
 Vay  
 Vue  
 La Chevallerais  
 La Grignonais  
 Saint-Brevin-les-Pins  
 Saint-Père-en-Retz

Bouaye  
 Port-Saint-Père  
 Saint-Léger-les-Vignes  
 Le Bignon  
 Bouguenais

15.6.2022

Le Cellier Divatte-sur-Loire La Chapelle-Heulin Château-Thébaud Couffé La Haie-Fouassière Haute-Goulaine Le Loroux-Bottereau Maisdon-sur-Sèvre Mauves-sur-Loire Mésanger Monnières Mouzillon Oudon Le Pallet Pont-Saint-Martin Pouillé-les-Côteaux Rezé Saint-Fiacre-sur-Maine Saint-Julien-de-Concelles Les Sorinières Vertou	
Abbaretz Cordemais Couëron Frossay Joué-sur-Erdre Nort-sur-Erdre Nozay Pannecé Riaillé Saint-Étienne-de-Montluc Saint-Viaud Teillé Le Temple-de-Bretagne Treffieux Vigneux-de-Bretagne Chaumes-en-Retz La Bernerie-en-Retz Villeneuve-en-Retz Chauvé Les Moutiers-en-Retz La Plaine-sur-Mer Pornic Préfaïlles Saint-Hilaire-de-Chaléons Vallons-de-l'Erdre Saint-Michel-Chef-Chef Sainte-Pazanne	1.6.2022-8.6.2022
Legé La Limouzinière Machecoul-Saint-Même La Marne Paulx Saint-Colomban Corcoué-sur-Logne Saint-Étienne-de-Mer-Morte Saint-Lumine-de-Coutais Saint-Mars-de-Coutais Saint-Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu Touvois Aigrefeuille-sur-Maine	7.6.2022-15.6.2022

Ancenis-Saint-Géréon La Boissière-du-Doré Boussay La Chevrolière Clisson Gétigné Gorges Le Landreau Montbert Montrelais La Planche La Regrippière La Remaudière Remouillé Saint-Aignan-Grandlieu Vair-sur-Loire Saint-Hilaire-de-Clisson Saint-Lumine-de-Clisson Vallet Loireauxence Vieilleville La Roche-Blanche Geneston	
<i>Département: Lot (46)</i>	
ESPEYROUX FIGEAC MOLIERES PLANIOLES	8.6.2022
CARDAILLAC FOURMAGNAC LABATHUDE SAINT-BRESSOU SAINTE-COLOMBE	30.5.2022-8.6.2022
BIARS SUR CERE CAHUS CORNAC ESTAL GAGNAC SUR CERE GLANES LABASTIDE-DU-HAUT-MONT LATOUILLE-LENTILLAC LAVAL-DE-CERE SENAILLAC-LATRONQUIERE	8.6.2022
SOUSCEYRAC-EN-QUERCY TEYSSIEU	30.5.2022-8.6.2022
ANGLARS AYNAC BETAILE BLARS LE BOURG BOUSSAC LE BOUYSSOU BRENGUES CAMBES CAMBOULIT CAMBURAT CANIAC-DU-CAUSSE CARDAILLAC CARENAC CARLUCET	15.6.2022

CAZALS CAVAGNAC CAZILLAC COEUR DE CAUSSE à l'est de l'A20 CONCORES CONDAT CORN DEGAGNAC DURBANS ESPAGNAC-SAINT-EULALIE ESPEDAILLAC FAJOLLES FLAUJAC-GARE FONS FOURMAGNAC FRAYSSINET-LE-GELAT FRAYSSINHES à l'est de la D43 GIGNAC GINTRAC GIRAC GORSSES GREZES COEUR DE CAUSSE LABATHUDE LACAPELLE-MARIVAL LADIRAT LAMOTHE-CASSEL LAMOTHE-FENELON LANZAC LATRONQUIERE LEOBARD LISSAC-ET-MOURET LIVERNON MARMINIAC MARTEL MASCLAT MECHMONT MILHAC MONTAMEL MONTCLERA MONTET-ET-BOUXAL MONTFAUCON à l'est de l'A20 NADAILLAC-DE-ROUGE PEYRILLES PUYBRUN LES QUATRE-ROUTES-DU-LOT QUISSAC LE ROC ROUFFILHAC RUDELLE SENIERGUES à l'est de l'A20 SAINT-BRESSOU SAINT-CAPRAIS SAINT-CIRQ-MADELON SAINT-CLAIR SAINTE-COLOMBE SAINT-GERMAIN-DU-BEL-AIR SAINT-MAURICE-EN-QUERCY SAINT-MEDARD-NICOURBY SAINT-MICHEL-DE-BANNIERES SAINT-SULPICE SONAC SOULOMES	
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SOUSCEYRAC-EN-QUERCY: au sud de la D673 et de la D653

TAURIAC

TERROU

TEYSSIEU

THEMINETTES

USSEL

ALBIAC

ALVIGNAC

ANGLARS-NOZAC

ASSIER

AUTOIRE

AYNAC

BALADOU

BANNES

LE BASTIT

BELMONT-BRETENOUX

BIO

BRETENOUX

CALES

COUZOU

CRESENSAC

CREYSSE

CUZANCE

DURBANS

ESPEDAILLAC

ESPEYROUX

FLAUJAC-GARE

FLOIRAC

FRAYSSINET

FRAYSSINHES à l'ouest de la D43

GIGNAC

GINOUILAC

GOURDON

GRAMAT

ISSENDOLUS

ISSEPTS

COEUR DE CAUSSE à l'ouest de l'A20

LACAVE

LACHAPELLE-AUZAC

LAVERGNE

LEYME

LIVERNON

LOUBRESSAC

LOUPIAC

LUNEGARDE

MARTEL

MAYRAC

MAYRINHAC-LENTOUR

MEYRONNE

MIERS

MOLIERES

MONTFAUCON à l'Ouest de l'A20

MONTVALENT

PADIRAC

PAYRAC

PAYRIGNAC

PINSAC

PRUDHOMAT

REILHAC

REILHAGUET

REYREVIGNES

RIGNAC

ROCAMADOUR

7.6.2022-15.6.2022

ROUFFILHAC  
 RUEYRES  
 SAIGNES  
 SAINT-CERE  
 SAINT-CHAMARAND  
 SAINT-CIRQ-SOULLAGUET  
 SAINT-DENIS-LES-MARTEL  
 SAINT-JEAN-LAGINESTE  
 SAINT-JEAN-LESPINASSE  
 SAINT-LAURENT-LES-TOURS  
 SAINT-MEDARD-DE-PRESQUE  
 SAINT-MICHEL-DE-LOUBEJOU  
 SAINT-PAUL-DE-VERN  
 SAINT-PROJET  
 SAINT-SIMON  
 SAINT-SOZY  
 SAINT-VINCENT-DU-PENDIT  
 SARRAZAC  
 SENIERGUES à l'Ouest de l'A20  
 SONAC  
 SOUCIRAC  
 SOULLAC  
 STRENQUELS  
 THEGRA  
 THEMINES  
 VAYRAC  
 LE VIGAN

BAGNAC-SUR-CELE  
 FELZINS  
 LAURESSES  
 LINAC  
 MONTREDON  
 PRENDEIGNES  
 SABADEL-LATRONQUIERE  
 SAINT-CIRGUES  
 SAINT-FELIX  
 SAINT-HILAIRE  
 SAINT-JEAN-MIRABEL  
 SAINT-PERDOUX  
 VIAZAC

6.6.2022

*Les communes suivantes dans le département: Lot-et-Garonne (47)*

Agnac  
 Allez-et-Cazeneuve  
 Armillac  
 Auriac-sur-Dropt  
 Bias  
 Bourgougnague  
 Bournel  
 Brugnac  
 Cahuzac  
 Caubon-Saint-Sauveur  
 Cavarac  
 Coulx  
 Dévillac  
 Doudrac  
 Duras  
 Escassefort  
 Ferrensac  
 Fongrave  
 Lacaussade  
 Lachapelle

16.6.2022



Laussou  
 Lavergne  
 Lé vignac-de-Guyenne  
 Mazières-Naresse  
 Monbahus  
 Monclar  
 Montagnac-sur-Lède  
 Montastruc  
 Montignac-de-Lauzun  
 Montignac-Toupinerie  
 Monviel  
 Pardaillan  
 Paulhiac  
 Peyrière  
 Puymiclan  
 Rives  
 Saint-Aubin  
 Saint-Avit  
 Saint-Barthélemy-d'Agenais  
 Saint-Etienne-de-Fougères  
 Saint-Etienne-de-Villeréal  
 Saint-Géraud  
 Saint-Jean-de-Duras  
 Sainte-Livrade-sur-Lot  
 Saint-Pierre-sur-Dropt  
 Saint-Quentin-du-Dropt  
 Seyches  
 Soumensac  
 Tombeboeuf  
 Trentels  
 Villebramar  
 Villeneuve-sur-Lot  
 Villeréal  
 Virazeil

Aiguillon  
 Anthé  
 Auradou  
 Baleyssagues  
 Bazens  
 Beauville  
 Blaymont  
 Bourran  
 Cassignas  
 Castelmoron-sur-Lot  
 CAUZAC  
 Cazideroque  
 Clairac  
 Clermont-Dessous  
 Cours  
 Dausse  
 Dolmayrac  
 Dondas  
 Engayrac  
 Esclottes  
 Frégimont  
 Frespech  
 Galapian  
 Gavaudun  
 Granges-sur-Lot  
 Haute fage-la-Tour  
 Lacapelle-Biron  
 Lacépède  
 Lafitte-sur-Lot

10.6.2022

Lagarrigue Laparade Laroque-Timbaut Laugnac Lusignan-Petit Madaillan Massels Massoulès Monbalen Montpezat Nicole Penne-d'Agenais Port-Sainte-Marie Prayssas Saint-Antoine-de-Ficalba Sainte-Colombe-de-Duras Saint-Hilaire-de-Lusignan Saint-Robert Saint-Salvy Saint-Sardos Saint-Sylvestre-sur-Lot Savignac-de-Duras Le Temple-sur-Lot Trémons	
Allemans-du-Dropt Beaugas Boudy-de-Beauregard Cambes Cancon Casseneuve Castelnaud-de-Gratecambe Castillonès Douzains Lalandusse Lauzun Lédat Lougratte Miramont-de-Guyenne Monflanquin Montauriol Montaut Monteton Moulinet Moustier Pailloles Pinel-Hauterive Puysserampion Roumagne Saint-Colomb-de-Lauzun Saint-Eutrope-de-Born Saint-Maurice-de-Lestapel Saint-Pardoux-Isaac Saint-Pastour La Sauvetat-du-Dropt La Sauvetat-sur-Lède Savignac-sur-Leyze Ségallas Sérignac-Péboudou	8.6.2022-17.6.2022
Loubès-Bernac Saint-Astier Saint-Sernin Villeneuve-de-Duras	18.6.2022-26.6.2022

Rayet Tourliac Parranquet Saint-Martin-de-Villereal	11.6.2022-19.6.2022
<i>Département: Maine-et-Loire (49)</i>	
Avrillé Beaucouzé Bouchemaine Candé Cantenay-Épinard Challain-la-Potherie Erdre-en-Anjou Feneu Grez-Neuville La Possonnière Le Lion-d'Angers Les Ponts-de-Cé Longuenée-en-Anjou Montreuil-Juigné "Ombrée d'Anjou Combrée" "Ombrée d'Anjou Le Tremblay" Saint-Clément-de-la-Place Saint-Lambert-la-Potherie Sainte-Gemmes-sur-Loire Savennières "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu La Chapelle-sur-Oudon" "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu Le Bourg-d'Iré" "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu Louvaines" "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu Marans" "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu Noyant-la-Gravoyère" "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu Nyoiseau" "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu Segré"	6.6.2022
Béhuard "Brissac Loire Aubance Brissac-Quincé" "Brissac Loire Aubance Charcé-Saint-Ellier-sur-Aubance" "Brissac Loire Aubance Chemellier" "Brissac Loire Aubance Les Alleuds" "Brissac Loire Aubance Saulgé-l'Hôpital" "Brissac Loire Aubance Vauchrétien" Dénezé-sous-Doué "Doué-en-Anjou Concourson-sur-Layon" "Doué-en-Anjou Doué-la-Fontaine" "Doué-en-Anjou Les Verchers-sur-Layon" "Doué-en-Anjou	15.6.2022

<p>Saint-Georges-sur-Layon"  "Gennes-Val-de-Loire  Grézillé"  Le Puy-Notre-Dame  Les Garennes sur Loire  Louresse-Rochemenier  Mûrs-Erigné  Saint-Jean-de-la-Croix  Saint-Macaire-du-Bois  Saint-Mélaine-sur-Aubance  Tuffalun</p>	
<p>Angrie  Bécon-les-Granits  Champtocé-sur-Loire  Chazé-sur-Argos  Ingrandes-Le Fresne sur Loire  Loiré  Saint-Augustin-des-Bois  Saint-Georges-sur-Loire  Saint-Germain-des-Prés  Saint-Léger-de-Linières  Saint-Martin-du-Fouilloux  Saint-Sigismond  "Segré-en-Anjou Bleu  Sainte-Gemmes-d'Andigné"  Val d'Erdre-Auxence</p>	1.6.2022-29.6.2022
<p>Aubigné-sur-Layon  Beaulieu-sur-Layon  Bellevigne-en-Layon  "Brissac Loire Aubance  Luigné"  Cernusson  Chalonnnes-sur-Loire  Chanteloup-les-Bois  Chaufefonds-sur-Layon  Chemillé-en-Anjou  Cléré-sur-Layon  Coron  Denée  "Doué-en-Anjou  Brigné"  La Plaine  Lys-Haut-Layon  "Mauges-sur-Loire  Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine"  Montilliers  Mozé-sur-Louet  Passavant-sur-Layon  Rochefort-sur-Loire  Saint-Paul-du-Bois  Somloire  Soulaines-sur-Aubance  Terranjou  Val-du-Layon  Vezins  Beaupréau-en-Mauges  Bégrolles-en-Mauges  Cholet  La Romagne  La Séguinière  La Tessouale  Le May-sur-Evre</p>	7.6.2022-15.6.2022

Le Puy-Saint-Bonnet Les Cerqueux "Mauges-sur-Loire (sauf Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine)" Maulévrier Mazières-en-Mauges Montrevault-sur-Evre Nuillé Orée d'Anjou Saint-Christophe-du-Bois Saint-Léger-sous-Cholet Sèvremoine Toutlemonde Trémentines Yzernay	
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: DEUX-SEVRES (79)</i>	
Brion-près-Thouet Irais Louzy Marnes Misse Plaine-et-Vallées Pas-de-Jeu Saint-Cyr-la-Lande Saint-Léger-de-Montbrun Saint-Martin-de-Mâcon Saint-Martin-de-Sanzay Sainte-Verge Tourtenay	6.6.2022
Avoilles-Thouarsais Saint-Généroux	1.6.2022-8.6.2022
La Ferrière-en-Parthenay "Pressigny sud limitée par D1 34E" Oroux	6.6.2022
Doux Thénezay	1.6.2022-8.6.2022
Béceleuf Coulon Cours Échiré Faye-sur-Ardin Fenioux Magné Niort Pamplie Puihardy Saint-Laurs Saint-Maixent-de-Beugné Saint-Maxire Sainte-Ouennne Saint-Rémy Sciecq Surin Xaintray	6.6.2022
Ardin Coulonges-sur-l'Autize Saint-Pompain Villiers-en-Plaine	1.6.2022-8.6.2022

Adilly Airvault Assais-les-Jumeaux Aubigny Le Chillou Lhoumois La Peyratte "Pressigny nord limitée par D134E" Saint-Germain-de-Longue-Chaume Viennay	15.6.2022
Amailloux Boussais Glénay Gourgé Lageon Louin Maisontiers Saint-Loup-Lamairé Tessonière	7.6.2022-15.6.2022
Beaulieu-sous-Parthenay La Boissière-en-Gâtine La Chapelle-Bertrand Châtillon-sur-Thouet Fénery Les Groseillers Mazières-en-Gâtine Parthenay Pompaire Le Retail Saint-Aubin-le-Cloud Saint-Marc-la-Lande Soutiers Verruyes Vouhé	15.6.2022
Allonne Azay-sur-Thouet Saint-Pardoux-Soutiers Le Tallud	7.6.2022-15.6.2022
Le Busseau Beugnon-Thireuil Clessé Pougne-Hérisson Secondigny Loretz-d'Argenton Boismé Chiché Faye-l'Abbesse Luzay Pierrefitte Sainte-Gemme Saint-Jacques-de-Thouars Saint-Jean-de-Thouars Saint-Varent "Thouars hors Misse"	15.6.2022
L'Absie Chanteloup La Chapelle-Saint-Laurent Largeasse	7.6.2022-15.6.2022

Neuvy-Bouin  
 Scillé  
 Traves  
 Vernoux-en-Gâtine  
 Bretignolles  
 Cerizay  
 Mauléon  
 Cirières  
 Combrand  
 Courlay  
 La Forêt-sur-Sèvre  
 Moncoutant-sur-Sèvre  
 Montravers  
 Nueil-les-Aubiers  
 La Petite-Boissière  
 Le Pin  
 Saint-Amand-sur-Sèvre  
 Saint-André-sur-Sèvre  
 SAINT-PIERRE-DES-ECHAUBROGNES  
 Saint-Paul-en-Gâtine  
 Argentonnay  
 Bressuire  
 Val en Vignes  
 Coulonges-Thouarsais  
 Geay  
 Genneton  
 Luché-Thouarsais  
 Saint-Aubin-du-Plain  
 Voulmentin  
 Saint Maurice Étusson

*Département: Tarn-et-Garonne (82)*

ROQUECOR  
 SAINT AMANS DU PECH  
 SAINT BEAUZEIL  
 VALEILLES

6.6.2022

*Les communes suivantes dans le département: Vendée (85)*

Barbâtre  
 La Barre-de-Monts  
 L'Épine  
 Le Fenouiller  
 La Guérinière  
 Noirmoutier-en-l'Île  
 Notre-Dame-de-Monts  
 Le Perrier  
 Notre-Dame-de-Riez  
 Saint-Hilaire-de-Riez  
 Saint-Jean-de-Monts

6.6.2022

Bouillé-Courdault  
 Damvix  
 Le Gué-de-Velluire  
 L'Île-d'Elle  
 Liez  
 Maillé  
 Maillezais  
 Le Mazeau  
 Rives-d'Autise  
 Saint-Sigismond  
 Xanton-Chassenon  
 L'Aiguillon-sur-Mer  
 Angles

15.6.2022

<p>           Avrillé            Le Bernard            La Boissière-des-Landes            Bretignolles-sur-Mer            La Bretonnière-la-Claye            Chaillé-les-Marais            La Chaize-Giraud            Champagné-les-Marais            Le Champ-Saint-Père            Chasnais            La Couture            Curzon            Givrand            Grues            Jard-sur-Mer            Lairoux            Longeville-sur-Mer            Moreilles            Nieul-le-Dolent            Poiroux            Puyravault            Les Sables-d'Olonne            Saint-Denis-du-Payré            Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie            Saint-Hilaire-la-Forêt            Saint-Michel-en-l'Herm            Sainte-Radégonde-des-Noyers            Saint-Vincent-sur-Jard            La Tranche-sur-Mer            Triaize            La Faute-sur-Mer            La Chapelle-aux-Lys            Faymoreau            Loge-Fougereuse            Marillet            Puy-de-Serre            Saint-Hilaire-de-Voust         </p>	
<p>           Apremont            Beauvoir-sur-Mer            Benet            Bois-de-Céné            Bouin            Challans            Châteauneuf            Coëx            Commequiers            Falleron            Foussais-Payré            Froidfond            La Garnache            Maché            Saint-Christophe-du-Ligneron            Saint-Gervais            Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges            Saint-Maixent-sur-Vie            Saint-Révérend            Saint-Urbain            Sallertaine            Soullans         </p>	1.6.2022-29.6.2022
<p>           Aizenay            Beaufou            Bellevigny         </p>	7.6.2022-15.6.2022



La Chaize-le-Vicomte La Chapelle-Palluau Doix lès Fontaines Dompierre-sur-Yon La Ferrière Fontenay-le-Comte Fougeré La Genétouze Grand'Landes Les Lucs-sur-Boulogne La Merlatière Montreuil Mouilleron-le-Captif Palluau Les Velluire-sur-Vendée Le Poiré-sur-Vie La Roche-sur-Yon Saint-Denis-la-Chevasse Saint-Étienne-du-Bois Saint-Martin-de-Fraigneau Saint-Martin-des-Noyers Saint-Michel-le-Cloucq Saint-Paul-Mont-Penit Saint-Pierre-le-Vieux La Taillée Vix Vouillé-les-Marais L'Aiguillon-sur-Vie Aubigny-Les Clouzeaux Auchay-sur-Vendée Bazoges-en-Pareds Beaulieu-sous-la-Roche Bessay Bourneau Bournezeau La Caillère-Saint-Hilaire Chantonnay La Chapelle-Hermier La Chapelle-Thémer Château-Guibert Chauché Corpe Essarts en Bocage Le Girouard Le Givre Grosbreuil L'Hermenault L'Île-d'Olonne La Jaudonnière La Jonchère Landeronde Landeveille Le Langon Longèves Luçon Les Magnils-Reigniers Mareuil-sur-Lay-Dissais Marsais-Sainte-Radégonde Martinet Mervent Les Achards Mouchamps Moutiers-les-Mauxfaits Moutiers-sur-le-Lay	
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Mouzeuil-Saint-Martin Nalliers Nesmy L'Orbrie Péault Petosse Les Pineaux Pissotte Pouillé La Rabatelière La Réorthie Rochetrejoux Rosnay Saint-André-Goule-d'Oie Saint-Aubin-la-Plaine Saint-Avaugourd-des-Landes Saint-Benoist-sur-Mer Sainte-Cécile Saint-Cyr-des-Gâts Saint-Cyr-en-Talmondais Saint-Étienne-de-Brillouet Sainte-Flaive-des-Loups Rives de l'Yon Sainte-Foy Sainte-Gemme-la-Plaine Saint-Georges-de-Pointindoux Saint-Germain-de-Prinçay Sainte-Hermine Saint-Hilaire-le-Vouhis Saint-Jean-de-Beugné Saint-Juire-Champgillon Saint-Julien-des-Landes Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salle Brem-sur-Mer Saint-Martin-des-Fontaines Saint-Martin-Lars-en-Sainte-Hermine Saint-Mathurin Sainte-Pexine Saint-Valérien Saint-Vincent-Sterlanges Saint-Vincent-sur-Graon Sérigné Sigournais Le Tablier Talmont-Saint-Hilaire Thiré Thorigny Thouarsais-Bouildroux Vairé Venansault Vendrennes Bazoges-en-Pailers Beaurepaire La Bernardière La Boissière-de-Montaigu Les Brouzils La Bruffière Chavagnes-en-Pailers La Copechagnière Cugand La Gaubretière L'Herbergement Les Herbiers Les Landes-Genusson	
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Mesnard-la-Barotière  
 Montaigu-Vendée  
 Mortagne-sur-Sèvre  
 Rocheservière  
 Montréverd  
 Saint-Aubin-des-Ormeaux  
 Saint-Fulgent  
 Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre  
 Saint-Malô-du-Bois  
 Saint-Martin-des-Tilleuls  
 Saint-Philbert-de-Bouaine  
 Tiffauges  
 Treize-Septiers  
 Chanverrie  
 Antigny  
 Le Boupère  
 Breuil-Barret  
 Cezais  
 La Châtaigneraie  
 Chavagnes-les-Redoux  
 Cheffois  
 Les Epesses  
 Sèvremont  
 Mallièvre  
 La Meilleraie-Tillay  
 Menomblet  
 Monsireigne  
 Montournais  
 Mouilleron-Saint-Germain  
 Pouzauges  
 Réaumur  
 Saint-Mars-la-Réorthe  
 Saint-Maurice-des-Noues  
 Saint-Maurice-le-Girard  
 Saint-Mesmin  
 Saint-Paul-en-Pareds  
 Saint-Pierre-du-Chemin  
 Saint-Prouant  
 Saint-Sulpice-en-Pareds  
 Tallud-Sainte-Gemme  
 La Tardière  
 Treize-Vents  
 Vouvant

*Les communes suivantes dans le département: Vienne (86)*

ANGLIERS  
 ARCAY  
 AULNAY  
 BERRIE  
 CHALAIS  
 CRAON  
 CURCAY-SUR-DIVE  
 GLENOUZE  
 LA CHAUSSEE  
 LA GRIMAUDIERE  
 MARTAIZE  
 MASSOGNES  
 MAZEUIL  
 MONCONTOUR  
 MOUTERRE-SILLY  
 RANTON  
 SAINT-CLAIR  
 SAINT-JEAN-DE-SAUVES

8.6.2022

SAINT-LAON TERNAY CHALANDRAY CHERVES MAISONNEUVE	
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Haute Vienne (87)</i>	
BUSSIÈRE-GALANT CHALUS CHAMPAGNAC-LA-RIVIÈRE CHAMPSAC – au Sud de la D 141 CUSSAC – à l'Ouest de la D 73 et à l'Est de la D 42 DOURNAZAC – à l'Est de la D 66 GLANDON LA MEYZE LA-ROCHE-L'ABAILLE – à l'Ouest de la D17 LADIGNAC-LE-LONG – à l'Ouest de la D11 MARVAL – à l'Ouest de la D 67 et au Sud de la D 15 ORADOUR-SUR-VAYRES – au Sud de la D 34 PENSOL – à l'Ouest de la D 15 et à l'Ouest de la D 67 SAINT-BAZILE SAINT-HILAIRE-LES-PLACES SAINT-MATHIEU SAINT-YRIEIX-LA-PERCHE – à l'Est de la D704 et au Sud de la D901	12.6.2022
CUSSAC – à l'Est de la D 73 et à l'Ouest de la D 42 DOURNAZAC – à l'Ouest de la D 66 LA CHAPELLE-MONTBRANDEIX LADIGNAC-LE-LONG – à l'Est de la D11 LE CHALARD MARVAL – à l'Est de la D 67 et au Nord de la D 15 PENSOL – à l'Est de la D 15 et à l'Est de la D 67 SAINT-YRIEIX-LA-PERCHE – à l'Ouest de la D704 et au Nord de la D901	4.5.2022-12.6.2022

**Member State: Hungary**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
Bács-Kiskun és Csongrád-Csanád megye:	
Balotaszállás, Bócsa, Bugac, Bugacpusztaháza, Csölyospálos, Harkakötöny, Jászszenztásló, Kiskunhalas, Kiskunmajsa, Kömpöc, Mórícgát, Pálmonostora, Petőfiszállás, Pirtó, Soltvadkert, Szank, Tázlár, Zsana, Ambrózfalva, Balástya Baks, Bordány, Csengele, Domaszék, Forráskút, Kistelek, Mindszent, Mórahalom, Ópusztaszer, Pusztamérges, Pusztaszer, Ruzsa, Szatymaz, Szegvár, Üllés, Zákányszék és Zsombó települések védőkörczeten kívül eső teljes közigazgatási területe. Fülöpkab, Gátér, Jakabszállás, Kaskantyú, Kiskőrös, Kiskunfélegyháza, Imrehegy, Izsák, Páhi, Petőfiszállás, Ásotthalom, Csanytelek, Csengele, Csongrád, Derekegyház, Fábianszék, Felgyő, Hódmezővásárhely, Mártély, Nagytőke, Orgovány, Ópusztaszer, Öttömös, Röske, Sándorfalva, Szeged, Szentes és Tömörkény települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.602519 és a 19.476076, a 46.275100 és a 19.945900, a 46.598411 és a 19.463081, a 46.304142 és a 19.77246857, a 46.594879 és a 19.475755, a 46.634798 és a 19.528758, a 46.622269 és a 19.510662, a 46.637471 és a 19.534997, a 46.618518 és a 19.547109, a 46.641252 és a 19.532421, a 46.647600 és a 19.532000, a 46.632294 és a 19.540128, a 46.657800 és a 19.525600, a 46.646110 és a 19.506637, a 46.674721 és a 19.501666, a 46.621178 és a 19.551212, a 46.643000 és a 19.551212, a 46.622759 és a 19.546290, a 46.674300 és a 19.496878, a 46.682057 és a 19.499820, a 46.625950 és a 19.687550, a 46.304143 és a 19.772469,	2.7.2022

<p>a 46.55831146 és a 19.90176582, 46.67918396 és a 19.66313362, a 46.6588707 és a 19.84514999, a 46.64757538 és a 19.83792496, a 46.675174 és a 19.500882, a 46.645837 és a 19.513270, a 46.656787 és a 19.530891, a 46.672206 és a 19.497207, a 46.616930 és a 19.545510, a 46.617304 és a 19.548761, a 46.618622 és a 19.536336, a 46.620761 és a 19.449354, a 46.45996857 és a 19.48300171, 46.649616 és a 20.230218, a 46.601700 és a 20.292500, valamint a 46.617800 és a 20.272700 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.</p>	
<p>Borota, Felsőszentiván, Jánoshalma, Kéleshalom, Kisszállás, Kunfehértó és Rém települések védőkörzeten kívül eső teljes közigazgatási területe. Baja, Érsekcsanád, Érsekhalma, Hajós, Mélykút, Nemesnádudvar és Sükösd települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.257695 és a 19.129421, a 46.345334 és a 19.405583, a 46.346178 és a 19.407121, a 46.258680 és a 19.132083, a 46.261845 és a 19.129315, a 46.264668 és a 19.126455, 46.257655 és a 19.135150, valamint a 46.267726 és a 19.123673, GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.</p>	19.6.2022
<p>Ágasegyháza, Ballószög, Fülöpháza, Fülöpszállás, Izsák, Kecskemét, Kerekegyháza, Kunadacs, Kunbaracs, Ladánybene, Lajosmizse, Szabadszállás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.926789 és a 19.469943, a 46.927460 és a 19.474320, a 46.923632 és a 19.467383, a 46.930155 és a 19.454917, a 46.924205 és a 19.464929, a 46.916900 és a 19.450500, a 46.911103 és a 19.480245, a 46.918600 és a 19.440000, a 46.919342 és a 19.472473, a 46.921349 és a 19.467408, a 46.927636 és a 19.461940, a 46.918726 és a 19.468632, a 46.918752 és a 19.474294, a 46.915623 és a 19.477867, a 46.919787 és a 19.470642, a 46.920677 és a 19.478588, a 46.918898 és a 19.474058, valamint a 46.913952 és a 19.509689 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.</p>	1.7.2022
<p>Ambrózfalva, Csanádalbertyi, Makó, Nagyér, Pitvaros és Székkutas települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.412612 és a 20.721112, a 46.448300 és a 20.723600, a 46.423614 és a 20.753063, a 46.442739 és a 20.726279, a 46.424346 és a 20.764714, valamint a 46.428118 és a 20.706752 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	2.7.2022
<p>Ambrózfalva, Csanádalbertyi, Csanádpalota, Makó, Nagyér, Pitvaros és Székkutas települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.350338 és a 20.802407 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	2.6.2022
<p>Árpádhalom, Nagymágocs, Hódmezővásárhely és Székkutas települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.519736 és a 20.569140, valamint a 46.526166 és a 20.582625 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.</p>	2.7.2022
<p>Bócsa, Bugac, Bugacpusztaháza, Csőlyospálos, Harkakötöny, Jászszenzlászló, Kaskantyú, Kiskunhalas, Kiskunmajsa, Kömpöc, Móricgát, Orgovány, Pálmonostora, Petőfiszállás, Pirtó, Soltvadkert, Szank, Tázlár, Zsana, Balástya, Bordány, Csengele, Domaszék, Forráskút, Kistelek, Mórahalom, Ruzsa, Szatymaz, Szeged, Üllés, Zákányszék és Zsombó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.4715502 és a 19.7517826, a 46.405959 és a 19.779518, a 46.400225 és a 19.738443, a 46.602519 és a 19.476076, a 46.579444 és a 19.736667, a 46.275100 és a 19.945900 a 46.595993 és a 19.715993, a 46.598411 és a 19.463081, a 46.362527 és a 19.889897, a 46.305325 és a 19.971843 a 46.594879 és a 19.475755, a 46.411066 és a 19.824131, a 46.634798 és a 19.528758, a 46.565116 és a 19.736982, a 46.390193 és a 19.859026, a 46.622269 és a 19.510662, a 46.637471 és a 19.534997, a 46.360253 és a 19.889856, a 46.412262 és a 19.882318, a 46.388589 és a 19.865548, a 46.393122 és a 19.879532, a 46.618518 és a 19.547109, a 46.341487 és a 19.959773, a 46.428945 és a 19.858540, a 46.641252 és a 19.532421, a 46.418260 és a 19.870100, a 46.474934 és a 19.867312, a 46.647600 és a 19.532000, a 46.629090 és a 19.601820, a 46.423310 és a 19.839009, a 46.442445 és a 19.847226, a 46.454135 és a 19.851760, a 46.446677 és a 19.842729, a 46.450811 és a 19.848044, a 46.465875 és a 19.855253, a 46.584834 és a 19.571869, a 46.403030 és a 19.836280, a 46.515756 és a 19.644498, a 46.556377 és</p>	24.6.2022-2.7.2022

<p>a 19.521274, a 46.632294 és a 19.540128, a 46.625950 és a 19.687550, a 46.423812 és a 19.851522, a 46.304143 és a 19.772469, a 46.416320 és a 19.855250, a 46.357129 és a 19.886464, a 46.657800 és a 19.525600, a 46.558312 és a 19.901765, a 46.646110 és a 19.506637, a 46.467710 és a 19.816220, a 46.383000 és a 19.863400, a 46.631240 és a 19.603105, a 46.674721 és a 19.501666, a 46.621178 és a 19.551212, a 46.643000 és a 19.547100, a 46.622759 és a 19.546290, a 46.674300 és a 19.496878, a 46.563426 és a 19.472723, a 46.424156 és a 19.854776, a 46.682057 és a 19.499820, a 46.443106 és a 19.844167, a 46.444167 és a 19.837500, a 46.569480 és a 19.691870, a 46.484707 és a 19.693469, a 46.509101 és a 19.639519, a 46.493050 és a 19.772140, a 46.675174 és a 19.500882, a 46.539300 és a 19.848400, a 46.460471 és a 19.829871, a 46.645837 és a 19.513270, a 46.451065 és a 19.838705, a 46.532821 és a 19.867635, a 46.494360 és a 19.781250, a 46.656787 és a 19.530891, a 46.538708 és a 19.820980, a 46.532500 és a 19.643611, a 46.500240 és a 19.782750, a 46.554744 és a 19.877308, a 46.442824 és a 19.859982, a 46.532438 és a 19.812180, a 46.506380 és a 19.781720, a 46.534952 és a 19.835752, a 46.625636 és a 19.653214, a 46.538611 és a 19.742222, a 46.672206 és a 19.497207, a 46.540082 és a 19.646619, a 46.518432 és a 19.790984, a 46.535395 és a 19.743623, a 46.532906 és a 19.822510, a 46.384682 és a 19.911029, a 46.582284 és a 19.467612, a 46.518168 és a 19.678617, a 46.395004 és a 19.675672, a 46.527904 és a 19.627410, a 46.342700 és a 19.803100, a 46.539808 és a 19.748672, a 46.498220 és a 19.776852, a 46.616930 és a 19.545510, a 46.525265 és a 19.722482, a 46.514691 és a 19.631108, a 46.617304 és a 19.548761, a 46.618622 és a 19.536336, a 46.526774 és a 19.498163, a 46.620761 és a 19.449354, a 46.570148 és a 19.650975, a 46.519380 és a 19.631010, a 46.472718 és a 19.664062, a 46.504690 és a 19.639840, a 46.514722 és a 19.648611, a 46.595049 és a 19.878352, a 46.512454 és a 19.731679, a 46.575500 és a 19.956300, a 46.633972 és a 19.896433, a 46.439030 és a 19.605080, a 46.439030 és a 19.605080, a 46.642645 és a 19.896299, valamint a 46.458535 és a 19.605083 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	
<p>Kiskunhalas település közigazgatási területének a 46.459968 és a 19.483002, valamint a 46.410497 és a 19.517138 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	7.6.2022-2.7.2022
<p>Bugac, Bugacpusztaháza és Jakabszállás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.684719 és a 19.640491, a 46.679183 és a 19.663134 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	2.6.2022-2.7.2022
<p>Jánoshalma és Kunfehértó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.345334 és a 19.405583, valamint a 46.346178 és a 19.407121 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	4.6.2022-19.6.2022
<p>Kerekegyháza, Fülöpháza és Szabadszállás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.926789 és a 19.469943, a 46.927460 és a 19.474320, a 46.923632 és a 19.467383, a 46.930155 és a 19.454917, a 46.924205 és a 19.464929, a 46.916900 és a 19.450500, a 46.911103 és a 19.480245, a 46.918600 és a 19.440000, a 46.919342 és a 19.472473, a 46.921349 és a 19.467408, a 46.927636 és a 19.461940, a 46.918726 és a 19.468632, a 46.918752 és a 19.474294, a 46.915623 és a 19.477867, a 46.919787 és a 19.470642, a 46.920677 és a 19.478588, a 46.918898 és a 19.474058, valamint a 46.913952 és a 19.509689 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	23.6.2022-1.7.2022
<p>Borota, Csávoly és Rém települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.257695 és a 19.129421, a 46.258680 és a 19.132083, a 46.261845 és a 19.129315, a 46.264668 és a 19.126455, a 46.257655 és a 19.135150, valamint a 46.267726 és a 19.123673 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	11.6.2022-19.6.2022
<p>Csongrád, Szegvár és Szentés települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.649616 és a 20.230218, a 46.601700 és a 20.292500, valamint a 46.617800 és a 20.272700 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.</p>	22.6.2022-2.7.2022

Kiskunfélegyháza, Tiszaalpár és Csongrád települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.783440 és a 19.975508, a 46.797018 és a 19.956222, valamint a 46.786957 és a 20.000164 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	21.6.2022-2.7.2022
Székkutas település közigazgatási területének a 46.519736 és a 20.569140, valamint a 46.526166 és a 20.582625 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	24.6.2022-2.7.2022
Kiskunfélegyháza település közigazgatási területének a 46.695672 és a 19.938444 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	23.6.2022-2.7.2022
Békés megye:	
Battonya, Békéssámsón, Csanádapáca, Gerendás, Kardoskút, Kaszaper, Kisdombegyház, Kunágota, Magyarbánhegyes, Magyardombegyház, Mezőhegyes, Mezőkovácsháza, Nagybánhegyes, Orosháza, Pusztaföldvár, Tótkomlós, és Végegyháza települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.412612 és a 20.721112, a 46.453700 és a 20.892040, a 46.461337 és a 20.822849, a 46.448300 és a 20.723600, a 46.423614 és a 20.753063, a 46.464106 és a 20.824599, a 46.442739 és a 20.726279, a 46.424346 és a 20.764714, valamint a 46.428118 és a 20.706752 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	2.7.2022
Almáskamarás, Battonya, Csanádapáca, Dombiratos, Elek, Gyula Kaszaper, Kevermes, Kétegyháza, Kunágota, Lőkösháza, Medgyesegyháza, Medgyesbodzás, Mezőhegyes, Mezőkovácsháza, Nagybánhegyes, Nagykamarás, Pusztaföldvár, Pusztatottlaka, Szabadkígyós, Tótkomlós, Újkígyós, Végegyháza települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.414509 és a 20.895129, 46.467000 és a 20.977800, a 46.475210 és a 21.138900, valamint a 46.350338 és a 20.802407 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	2.6.2022
Békéssámsón, Kardoskút és Orosháza települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.519736 és a 20.569140, valamint a 46.526166 és a 20.582625 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	2.7.2022
Kardoskút, Kaszaper, Orosháza, Pusztaföldvár és Tótkomlós települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.489250 és a 20.791090 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	17.6.2022-2.7.2022
Békéssámsón és Tótkomlós települések közigazgatási területeinek a 46.428118 és a 20.706752 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	24.6.2022-2.7.2022
Orosháza település közigazgatási területének a 46.526166 és a 20.582625 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	24.6.2022-2.7.2022
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye:	
Bátorliget, Encsencs, Kisléta, Máriapócs, Nyírbátor, Nyírbéltek, Nyírbogát, Nyírcsászári, Nyírderzs, Nyírgyulaj, Nyírkáta, Nyírpilis, Nyírvasvári, Ömböly, Piricse és Terem települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.800570 és a 22.150850, a 47.802603 és a 22.155499, valamint a 47.802424 és a 22.150655 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	16.6.2022
Balkány, Bököny, Érpatak, Geszteréd, Újfehértó, települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	3.7.2022
Nyírbátor, Nyírpilis, Nyírvasvári és Piricse települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.800570 és a 22.150850, a 47.802603 és a 22.155499, valamint a 47.802424 és a 22.150655 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	8.6.2022-16.6.2022
Bököny és Újfehértó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	25.6.2022-3.7.2022

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye:	
Tiszasas és Csépa védőkörzeten kívül eső teljes közigazgatási területe.	2.7.2022
Tiszasas település közigazgatási területének a 46.786957 és a 20.000164 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	21.6.2022-2.7.2022
Hajdú-Bihar megye:	
Bocskai kert, Hajdúböszörmény, Hajdúhadház, Hajdúsámson, Nyíradony és Téglás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	3.7.2022
Hajdúhadház és Téglás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	25.6.2022-3.7.2022

#### Member State: the Netherlands

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Province Gelderland</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vanaf kruising De Dreef/Renserssteeg, Renserssteeg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Goorsteeg tot aan Moorsterweg.</li> <li>Moorsterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Dashorsterweg.</li> <li>Dashorsterweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in provinciegrens Utrecht/Gelderland tot aan Moorsterweg.</li> <li>Moorsterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Postweg.</li> <li>Postweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Asschaterweg.</li> <li>Asschaterweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Koningin Julianaweg overgaand in Pater Stormstraat tot aan Jan van Arkelweg.</li> <li>Jan van Arkelweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Stoutenburgerweg overgaand in Eendrachtstraat tot aan Wielweg.</li> <li>Wielweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Peerweg.</li> <li>Peerweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Vrouwenweg.</li> <li>Vrouwenweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Zelderseweg tot aan Appelsestraat.</li> <li>Appelsestraat volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Woudweg.</li> <li>Woudweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Schoenlapperweg.</li> <li>Schoenlapperweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Nieuwe Voorthuizerweg.</li> <li>Nieuwe Voorthuizerweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Woudweg</li> <li>Woudweg volgen in oostelijke richting aan N303.</li> <li>N303 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Veldbeek.</li> <li>Veldbeek volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Traa.</li> <li>Traa volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Hunnerweg.</li> <li>Hunnerweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Meeuwenveenseweg.</li> <li>Meeuwenveenseweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Zevenbergjesweg.</li> <li>Zevenbergjesweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hoge Boeschoterweg.</li> <li>Hoge Boeschoterweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan N344.</li> <li>N344 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Tolnegenweg.</li> <li>Tolnegenweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan A1.</li> <li>A1 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Provincialeweg N310.</li> <li>N310 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Mosselsepad.</li> <li>Mosselsepad volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Koeweg tot aan zandweg langs Heide.</li> <li>Zandweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Kreelseweg.</li> <li>Kreelseweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan N224.</li> </ol>	4.6.2022



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30. N224 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Raadhuisstraat.</li> <li>31. Raadhuisstraat volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand Klinkenbergerweg overgaand in Bennekomseweg overgaand in Edeseweg tot aan A12.</li> <li>32. A12 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Maanderdijk.</li> <li>33. Maanderdijk volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Meentdijk tot aan Dragonderweg.</li> <li>34. Dragonderweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Valleikanaal.</li> <li>35. Valleikanaal volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Dashorsterweg.</li> <li>36. Dashorsterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Oude Holleweg.</li> <li>37. Oude Holleweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hopeseweg.</li> <li>38. Hopeseweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand Verlengde Hopeseweg tot aan De Dreef.</li> <li>39. De Dreef volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Rensersteeg</li> </ol>	
Those parts of the municipality Ede and Renswoude contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5.63 lat 52.11	27.5.2022-4.6.2022
<i>Municipality Boskoop, province Zuidholland</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vanaf kruising Langevaart/Hoefweg, Hoefweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan A12.</li> <li>2. A12 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Ring Oostweg.</li> <li>3. Oostweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Australieweg.</li> <li>4. Australieweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Aziëweg.</li> <li>5. Aziëweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Slootweg overgaand in Noord Aa tot aan Weipoortseweg.</li> <li>6. Weipoortseweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Ommedijkseweg overgaand in Burgermeester Smeetsweg tot aan Hoge Rijndijk.</li> <li>7. Hoge Rijndijk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Does.</li> <li>8. Does volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Kromme Does overgaand in Wijde Aa overgaand in Zwetweg overgaand in Woudseweg Zuid tot aan Herenweg.</li> <li>9. Herenweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Kruisweg N446.</li> <li>10. N446 volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Aardamseweg overgaand in Kerkweg overgaand in Zevenhovenseweg tot aan Achttienkavelenweg.</li> <li>11. Achttienkavelenweg volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Achttienkavels tot aan Zuideinde.</li> <li>12. Zuideinde volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Fietspad langs Kockengergootje.</li> <li>13. Fietspad volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Meije.</li> <li>14. Meije volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Hazekade.</li> <li>15. Hazekade volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Provinciegrens Zuid Holland-Utrecht.</li> <li>16. Provinciegrens volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Oude Rijn.</li> <li>17. Oude Rijn volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Dubbele Wiericke.</li> <li>18. Dubbele Wiericke volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Kerkweg.</li> <li>19. Kerkweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hoogeind.</li> <li>20. Hoogeind volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Spoorlijn Woerden/Gouda.</li> <li>21. Spoorlijn volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Joubestraat.</li> <li>22. Joubestraat volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Sportlaan overgaand in Goejanverwelldijk overgaand in Nieuwe Veerstaal overgaand in Schielands Hoge Zeedijk tot aan Stroomkanaal.</li> <li>23. Stroomkanaal volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Gouwekanaal tot aan Rotterdamseweg.</li> <li>24. Rotterdamseweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Kanaaldijk.</li> <li>25. Kanaaldijk volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in N207 tot aan Middelweg.</li> <li>26. Middelweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan A20</li> <li>27. A20 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Derde Tochtweg.</li> <li>28. Derde Tochtweg volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Knibbelweg tot aan N219.</li> <li>29. N219 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Zuidplasweg.</li> <li>30. Zuidplasweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in burgermeester Klinkhamerweg tot aan De Opril.</li> <li>31. De Opril volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Tweemanspolder tot aan Rottemeren.</li> <li>32. Rottemeren volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Lange Vaart.</li> </ol>	18.6.2022

33. Lange Vaart volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hoefweg.	
Those parts of the municipality Boskoop contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 4.65 lat 52.09	10.6.2022-18.6.2022

**Member State: Slovakia**

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
District Galanta – the municipality of Dolný Chotár District Nové Zámky – the municipalities of Palárikovo, Zemné, Komoča, Tvrdošovce District Komárno – the municipalities of Dedina Mládeže, Veľký Ostrov District Šaľa – the municipalities of Selice, Selice-Šók, Žihárec	25.6.2022
District Šaľa: the municipalities of Vlčany and Neded	17.6.2022-25.6.2022

## PART C

Further restricted zones in the concerned Member States\* as referred to in Articles 1 and 3a:

\* In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, for the purposes of this Annex, references to Member State include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.'

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/899****of 8 June 2022****on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in Indonesia to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards central counterparties under the supervision of the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 25(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The procedure for recognition of central counterparties ('CCPs') established in third countries set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 aims to allow CCPs established and authorised in third countries whose regulatory standards are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation to provide clearing services to clearing members or trading venues established in the Union. That recognition procedure and the equivalence decision provided for therein thus contribute to the achievement of the overarching aim of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 to reduce systemic risk by extending the use of safe and sound CCPs to clear over-the-counter ('OTC') derivative contracts, including where those CCPs are established and authorised in a third country.
- (2) In order for a third-country legal regime to be considered equivalent to the legal regime of the Union in respect of CCPs, the substantive outcome of the applicable legal and supervisory arrangements should be equivalent to Union requirements in respect of the regulatory objectives they achieve. The purpose of such equivalence assessment is therefore to verify whether the legal and supervisory arrangements of the third country concerned ensure that CCPs established and authorised in that third country do not expose clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to a higher level of risk than those clearing members and trading venues could be exposed to by CCPs authorised in the Union and, consequently, do not pose unacceptable levels of systemic risk in the Union. The significantly lower risks inherent in clearing activities carried out in financial markets that are smaller than the Union financial market should therefore be taken into account.
- (3) The assessment of whether the legal and supervisory arrangements of Indonesia are equivalent to those of the Union should not only be based on a comparative analysis of the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs in Indonesia under the supervision of the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ('OJK')), but also on an assessment of the outcome of those requirements. The Commission should also assess the adequacy of those requirements to mitigate the risks that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to, taking into account the size of the financial market in which CCPs in Indonesia operate. In order to achieve an equivalent risk mitigation outcome, more stringent risk mitigation requirements are necessary for CCPs carrying out their activities in larger financial markets whose inherent level of risk is higher than for CCPs carrying out their activities in smaller financial markets whose inherent level of risk is lower.
- (4) This Decision relates solely to the equivalence of the legal and supervisory arrangements for CCPs under the supervision of OJK and not to the legal and supervisory arrangements for CCPs which provide clearing services in the commodities market and are regulated and supervised by the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Bappebti)) under the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia) or CCPs operated and supervised by Bank Indonesia.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

- (5) Article 25(6), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, lays down three conditions that need to be fulfilled to determine that the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country regarding CCPs authorised therein are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation.
- (6) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 CCPs authorised in a third country are to comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of that Regulation.
- (7) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in Indonesia under the supervision of OJK are laid down in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of the Year 1995 regarding Capital Market ('Capital Market Law') (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 1995 tentang Pasar Modal) <sup>(2)</sup>, OJK Regulation Number 3/POJK.04/2021 concerning the Organisation of Activities in Capital Market (Peraturan OJK Nomor 3/POJK.04/2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kegiatan di Bidang Pasar Modal) <sup>(3)</sup> and OJK Regulation Number 22/POJK.04/2019 concerning Securities Transaction (Peraturan OJK Nomor 22/POJK.04/2019 tentang Transaksi Efek) <sup>(4)</sup> (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the primary rules'). OJK Regulation Number 22/POJK.04/2019 implements the international standards set out under the Principles for financial market infrastructures ('PFMIs') issued in April 2012 by the Committee on Payment and Market Infrastructure and the International Organization of Securities Commissions <sup>(5)</sup>.
- (8) CCPs must be authorised by OJK. To be authorised to provide clearing services, CCPs have to fulfil the requirements set out in the primary rules. Such requirements are supplemented by internal rules and procedures of the CCP that ensure compliance with all relevant standards of the PFMI.
- (9) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in Indonesia and supervised by OJK therefore comprise a two-tiered structure. The first tier consists of the primary rules that set out the core obligations, which CCPs must comply with to be authorised to provide clearing services in Indonesia. The second tier consists of the internal rules and procedures of the CCP, which have to be adopted as Regulations of the CCP as a self-regulatory organisation.
- (10) The Indonesian financial market is significantly smaller than the Union financial market. Therefore, participation in CCPs authorised in Indonesia exposes clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to significantly lower risks than their participation in CCPs authorised in the Union. The primary rules applicable to CCPs authorised in Indonesia, complemented by their internal rules and procedures, which require compliance with the PFMI, adequately mitigate the lower level of risk that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to and can therefore be considered to achieve a risk-mitigation outcome equivalent to that pursued by Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (11) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements of Indonesia ensure that CCPs authorised in Indonesia and supervised by OJK comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (12) Article 25(6), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 requires that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in a third country provide for effective supervision and enforcement of CCPs on an ongoing basis.
- (13) OJK, as the supervisor of CCPs, monitors CCPs in Indonesia to ensure compliance with the primary rules and with the CCPs internal rules and procedures on an ongoing basis. Day-to-day supervision is conducted by OJK on a regular basis in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of the Year 2011 concerning Financial Services Authority ('OJK Law') (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 21 Tahun 2011 tentang

<sup>(2)</sup> State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of the Year 1995 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3608.

<sup>(3)</sup> State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of the Year 2021 Number 71, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6663.

<sup>(4)</sup> State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of the Year 2019 Number 168, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6387.

<sup>(5)</sup> Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures, Paper No 101 of 16 April 2012.

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan) <sup>(6)</sup> to identify, assess, prioritise and mitigate risks. OJK may conduct investigations into suspected infringements as referred to in Chapter XI of the OJK Law. OJK has the comprehensive powers to ensure compliance and may withdraw the business license and the approval of internal rules and procedures, issue conditions, requirements or directions, and impose sanctions on CCPs.

- (14) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in Indonesia provide for effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis.
- (15) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal framework of a third country is to provide for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of CCPs authorised under third-country legal regimes ('third-country CCPs').
- (16) Third-country CCPs which want to offer central clearing services in Indonesia have to apply to the OJK for a business license as a CCP under Article 13(1) of the Capital Market Law. Non-Indonesian and Indonesian CCPs can thus provide clearing services in the Indonesian capital market on a non-discriminatory basis. They must comply with the same requirements as Indonesian CCPs, including the compliance with the PFMI. The conclusion of cooperative arrangements between OJK and the competent third-country authorities responsible for the supervision of the non-Indonesian CCP is provided for in Articles 47 and 48 of the OJK Law.
- (17) The Commission concludes that the legal framework of Indonesia provides for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of third-country CCPs.
- (18) The Commission therefore considers that the legal and supervisory arrangements applicable to CCPs under the supervision of OJK meet the conditions laid down in Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012. Consequently, those legal and supervisory arrangements should be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in that Regulation.
- (19) This Decision is based on the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs under the supervision of OJK at the time of its adoption. The Commission, inter alia, upon information by the European Securities and Markets Authority as required by Article 25(6b) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, will continue monitoring on a regular basis the evolution of the legal and supervisory framework applicable to CCPs in Indonesia and the fulfilment of the conditions on the basis of which this Decision has been taken.
- (20) Based on the findings arising from a regular or specific review, the Commission may decide to amend or repeal this Decision at any time, in particular where developments affect the conditions on the basis of which this Decision is adopted.
- (21) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Securities Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

For the purposes of Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the following legal and supervisory arrangements of Indonesia applicable to central counterparties under the supervision of the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan) shall be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012:

- (a) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of the Year 1995 regarding Capital Market;
- (b) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of the Year 2011 concerning Financial Services Authority;

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<sup>(6)</sup> State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of the Year 2011 Number 111, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5253.

- (c) OJK Regulation Number 22/POJK.04/2019 concerning Securities Transaction;
- (d) OJK Regulation Number 3/POJK.04/2021 concerning the Organisation of Activities in Capital Market.

*Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 8 June 2022.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

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**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/900****of 8 June 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039 as regards the evolution of the regulatory framework of South Africa for central counterparties****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 25(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039 <sup>(2)</sup>, which was adopted on 13 November 2015, it was decided that for the purposes of Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements of South Africa consisting of the Financial Markets Act, (Act No 19 of 2012) ('FMA') and applicable to licensed clearing houses authorised therein, are to be considered to be equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (2) Since 13 November 2015, however, the regulatory framework of South Africa for central counterparties ('CCPs') has evolved through the entry into force of the Financial Sector Regulations Act, (Act No 9 of 2017) <sup>(3)</sup> ('FSRA'), which amended the FMA, and the promulgation of the FMA Regulations of 2018 <sup>(4)</sup>. It is therefore necessary to assess the equivalence of that amended South African regulatory framework.
- (3) The assessment of the equivalence of the amended South African regulatory framework should not only be based on a comparative analysis of the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs that are licensed in South Africa in the abstract, but also on an assessment of the effects of those requirements. That assessment should check the adequacy of those requirements to mitigate the risks that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to, taking into account the size of the financial markets in which CCPs that are licensed in South Africa operate. More stringent risk mitigation requirements are necessary for CCPs carrying out their activities in larger financial markets whose inherent level of risk is higher than for CCPs carrying out their activities in smaller financial markets.
- (4) Article 25(6), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 lists three conditions that need to be fulfilled to determine that the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country regarding CCPs authorised therein are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation.
- (5) According to Article 25(6), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, CCPs authorised in a third country must comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of that Regulation.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039 of 13 November 2015 on the equivalence of the regulatory framework of South Africa for central counterparties to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (OJ L 298, 14.11.2015, p. 29).

<sup>(3)</sup> Republic of South Africa, Act No 9 of 2017: Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017

<sup>(4)</sup> South African National Treasury, NO.R. 98 Financial Markets Act, 2012 : Regulations

- (6) In Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039, the legally binding requirements for CCPs authorised in South Africa were deemed equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012. The amended South African regulatory framework for CCPs authorised in South Africa maintains the assessment of compliance of licensed clearing houses and licensed CCPs against the Principles for financial market infrastructures ('PFMIs'), issued in April 2012 by the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures and the International Organization of Securities Commissions ('IOSCO').<sup>(3)</sup>
- (7) The legally binding requirements for CCPs and clearing houses authorised in South Africa currently consist of the FMA, as amended by the FSRA, and of the Financial Markets Act Regulations 2018. This legal framework is supplemented by the set of Conduct Standards issued by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority ('FSCA'). The amended FMA and the Financial Markets Act Regulations 2018 set out additional duties and requirements with which clearing houses and CCPs authorised in South Africa must comply. In addition, under the amended FMA, the Prudential Authority ('PA'), and the FSCA take over the role of 'The Registrar of Services' and jointly grant the authorisation to operate in South Africa as a licensed independent clearing house or as a licensed CCP, provided that the applicant complies with those requirements and contributes to the achievement of the objectives specified in the FMA, including systemic risk mitigation.
- (8) The total value of derivative transactions cleared in South Africa still represents less than 1 % of the total value of derivative transactions cleared in the Union. The participation in South African licensed clearing houses or CCPs thus exposes clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to significantly lower risks than their participation in CCPs authorised in the Union.
- (9) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements of South Africa ensure that CCPs authorised jointly by the PA and the FSCA comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (10) Article 25(6), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, also requires that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in a third country provide for effective supervision and enforcement of CCPs on an ongoing basis. The adapted legal framework for CCPs and clearing houses in South Africa equips the PA and the FSCA with a comprehensive set of powers to oversee, monitor and investigate clearing houses and CCPs authorised to operate in South Africa. The PA and the FSCA annually assess whether licensed clearing houses and licensed CCPs comply with the FMA and their internal rules and procedures. The PA and the FSCA have the power to revoke or suspend the authorisation of a licensed independent clearing house or a licensed CCP where they fail to comply with the FMA or with the FMA Regulations 2018 or subordinate legislation such as the requirements contained in Conduct Standards. The PA and the FSCA are also empowered to request information or documents from licensed clearing houses and licensed CCPs and to conduct on-site inspections. An annual supervisory programme for CCPs which includes risk reviews, analysis and assessment is also conducted by the supervisory authorities. The PA monitors and assesses the capital adequacy and capital management practices of CCPs.
- (11) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised by the PA and the FSCA provide for effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis.
- (12) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal framework of a third country must provide for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of CCPs authorised under third-country legal regimes ('third-country CCPs').
- (13) The amended FMA sets out the conditions for the equivalence recognition of foreign jurisdictions. The FSCA may, together with the South African Reserve Bank and the PA, determine that the regulatory framework of a specified foreign country is equivalent to the South African financial sector regulatory framework.

<sup>(3)</sup> Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems/Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, Principles for financial market infrastructures, April 2012, CPMI Papers No 101, Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (bis.org).



- (14) The Commission concludes that the legal framework of South Africa provides for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of third-country CCPs.
- (15) The Commission therefore considers that the legal and supervisory arrangements of South Africa applicable to CCPs meet the conditions laid down in Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012. Consequently, those legal and supervisory arrangements should be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in that Regulation.
- (16) Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039 should be amended accordingly.
- (17) To ensure that the European Securities and Markets Authority carries out the tiering and the recognition of CCPs established in South Africa without delay, this Decision should enter into force as a matter of urgency.
- (18) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Securities Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Article 1 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2039 is replaced by the following:

*'Article 1*

For the purposes of Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements of South Africa consisting of the Financial Markets Act, Act No 19 of 2012, and the Financial Markets Act Regulations and applicable to licensed clearing houses authorised therein shall be considered to be equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.'

*Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 8 June 2022.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/901****of 8 June 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269 as regards central counterparties under the supervision of the International Financial Services Centres Authority****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 25(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269 <sup>(2)</sup> determines that the legal and supervisory arrangements of India for central counterparties ('CCPs') that are supervised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') and the Reserve Bank of India, respectively, are to be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (2) On 1 October 2020, the International Financial Services Centres Authority ('IFSCA') took over from SEBI the supervision of CCPs established in the International Financial Services Centres ('IFSCs') in India. In addition, the Act and the Regulations referred to in Article 1(1) of Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269 partly ceased to apply in the IFSCs on 16 April 2021. Since that date, the Market Infrastructure Institutions Regulations, 2021 <sup>(3)</sup> ('MII Regulations'), issued by IFSCA on the basis of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019, Act 50 of 2019 <sup>(4)</sup> ('IFSCA Act'), has been applied to CCPs established in IFSCs. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act 1956, Act 42 of 1956 <sup>(5)</sup>, however, remained applicable.
- (3) The assessment of whether the legal and supervisory arrangements of India that are applicable to CCPs established in the IFSCs are equivalent to those of the Union should not only be based on a comparative analysis of the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs that are established in the IFSCs in the abstract, but also on an assessment of the effects of those requirements. That assessment should check the adequacy of those requirements to mitigate the risks that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to, taking into account the size of the financial markets in which CCPs that are established in the IFSCs operate. To ensure adequate risk mitigation, more stringent risk mitigation requirements are necessary for CCPs carrying out their activities in larger financial markets whose inherent level of risk is higher than for CCPs carrying out their activities in smaller financial markets whose inherent level of risk is lower.
- (4) Article 25(6), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 lists three conditions that need to be fulfilled to determine that the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country regarding CCPs authorised therein are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269 of 15 December 2016 on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in India in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 342, 16.12.2016, p. 38).

<sup>(3)</sup> Gazette of India, No 179], 16.4.2021, p. 1, 2310 GI/2021.

<sup>(4)</sup> Gazette of India, No 74], 20.12.2019, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1957, Part II, Section 3, p. 549.

- (5) According to Article 25(6), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, CCPs authorised in a third country must comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of that Regulation.
- (6) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in the IFSCs are laid down in the MII Regulations. Those Regulations fully implement the international standards set out under the Principles for financial market infrastructures ('PFMIs'), issued in April 2012 by the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures ('CPMI') and the International Organization of Securities Commissions ('IOSCO') <sup>(6)</sup>.
- (7) CCPs established in IFSCs must be authorised by the IFSCA. To be authorised to provide clearing services, CCPs have to comply with specific requirements set out in the MII Regulations and must have in place bye-laws and rules that ensure compliance with all relevant standards of the PFMIs. In particular, CCPs must fulfil the conditions specified in Regulations 8(1) and 8(3) of the MII Regulations, which should allow those CCPs to operate safely and effectively and to manage the risks associated with their business and operations prudently. As provided for in Regulations 14 to 39 of the MII Regulations, CCPs have to fulfil requirements as regards, inter alia, net worth, shareholding, management, governance and conduct, risk management, including the setting up of a settlement guarantee fund, business continuity, access to the CCP by clearing members and trading venues, and record keeping. In particular, Regulation 24(1) of the MII Regulations requires CCPs to adopt the governance principles set out in the PFMI. To prove compliance with the MII Regulations, MII Regulations 6 and 40 require CCPs to submit their internal rules and procedures to the IFSCA prior to their implementation.
- (8) The IFSC financial market is significantly smaller than the markets in which CCPs established in the Union are active. Since 2020, there has been minimal trading or clearing in derivatives. Therefore, participation in CCPs established in the IFSCs exposes clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to significantly lower risks than their participation in CCPs authorised in the Union. The MII Regulations applicable to CCPs authorised by the IFSCA, complemented by the byelaws and rules of those CCPs, which require compliance with the PFMIs, adequately mitigate that lower level of risk that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to and can therefore be considered to achieve a risk-mitigation outcome equivalent to that pursued by Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (9) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements of India ensure that CCPs authorised by the IFSCA comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (10) Article 25(6), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, also requires that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in a third country provide for effective supervision and enforcement of CCPs on an ongoing basis.
- (11) The IFSCA recognises CCPs in the IFSCs and monitors them to ensure compliance with the MII Regulations and with the CCPs internal rules and procedures on an ongoing basis. The IFSCA conducts day-to-day supervision on a regular basis in accordance with Sections 12, 13 and 28 of the IFSCA Act and Regulations 65 to 70 of the MII Regulations. The IFSCA has the power to request information, to conduct inspections, to issue directions, guidance notes and circulars and to impose fines and penalties. According to Regulation 8(3)(k) of the MII Regulations, the IFSCA also has the power to set additional conditions for the recognition of CCPs. According to Section 12 of the IFSCA Act, the IFSCA has the power to impose fines and penalties on CCPs. Finally, according to Regulation 13 of the MII Regulations, the IFSCA has the power to withdraw the recognition of a CCP.
- (12) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised by the IFSCA provide for effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis.

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<sup>(6)</sup> Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems/Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, Principles for financial market infrastructures, April 2012, CPMI Papers No 101, Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (bis.org).

- (13) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal framework of a third country must provide for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of CCPs authorised under third-country legal regimes ('third-country CCPs').
- (14) Non-IFSC CCPs that want to clear financial instruments in IFSCs may apply to the IFSCA for recognition. Regulation 8(1) and 8(3) of the MII Regulations set out the criteria for recognition. Regulation 71 of the MII Regulations allows the IFSCA to relax the requirement for recognition in the interest of the development and regulation of financial services in the IFSCs in the light of the supervisory standard required by the home jurisdiction. That same provision allows the IFSCA to recognise CCPs that are not established in the IFSCs.
- (15) The Commission concludes that the legal framework of the IFSCs provides for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of third-country CCPs.
- (16) The Commission therefore considers that the legal and supervisory arrangements of India applicable to CCPs meet the conditions laid down in Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012. Consequently, those legal and supervisory arrangements should be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (17) This Decision is based on the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs in the IFSCs at the time of its adoption. The Commission, in cooperation with the European Securities and Markets Authority, should continue monitoring on a regular basis the evolution of the legal and supervisory framework applicable to CCPs in the IFSCs and the fulfilment of the conditions on the basis of which this Decision has been taken, including whether the IFSCA uses its power under Regulation 71 of the MII Regulations to relax any requirements set out in these Regulations.
- (18) The legal and supervisory arrangements applicable to CCPs authorised in the IFSCs, including possible relaxations of any requirements set out in the MII Regulations by the IFSCA, should be regularly reviewed. The regular review should be without prejudice to the Commission's power to undertake a specific review at any time, where relevant developments make it necessary for the Commission to re-assess the equivalence granted by this Decision. Based on the findings arising from a regular or specific review, the Commission may decide to amend or repeal this Decision at any time, in particular where developments affect the conditions on the basis of which this Decision is adopted.
- (19) Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (20) To ensure that the European Securities and Markets Authority carries out the tiering and the recognition of CCPs established in the IFSCs without delay, this Decision should enter into force as a matter of urgency.
- (21) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Securities Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

In Article 1 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2269, the following paragraph is added:

'3. For the purposes of Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements of India consisting of The Securities Contracts Regulations Act, 1956, The International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 and the Market Infrastructure Institutions Regulations, 2021 and applicable to CCPs established in the International Financial Services Centres shall be considered to be equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.'

#### *Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 8 June 2022.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

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**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/902****of 8 June 2022****on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in Malaysia to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 25(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The procedure for recognition of central counterparties ("CCPs") established in third countries set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 aims to allow CCPs established and authorised in third countries whose regulatory standards are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation to provide clearing services to clearing members or trading venues established in the Union. That recognition procedure and the equivalence decision provided for therein thus contribute to the achievement of the overarching aim of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 to reduce systemic risk by extending the use of safe and sound CCPs to clear over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative contracts, including where those CCPs are established and authorised in a third country.
- (2) In order for a third-country legal regime to be considered equivalent to the legal regime of the Union in respect of CCPs, the substantive outcome of the applicable legal and supervisory arrangements should be equivalent to Union requirements in respect of the regulatory objectives they achieve. The purpose of such equivalence assessment is therefore to verify whether the legal and supervisory arrangements of the third country concerned ensure that CCPs established and authorised therein do not expose clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to a higher level of risk than the latter could be exposed to by CCPs authorised in the Union and, consequently, do not pose unacceptable levels of systemic risk in the Union. The significantly lower risks inherent in clearing activities carried out in financial markets that are smaller than the Union financial market should therefore be taken into account.
- (3) The assessment whether the legal and supervisory arrangements of Malaysia are equivalent to those of the Union should therefore not only be based on a comparative analysis of the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs in Malaysia, but also on an assessment of the outcome of those requirements, and their adequacy to mitigate the risks that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to, taking into account the size of financial market in which CCPs in Malaysia operate. In order to achieve an equivalent risk mitigation outcome, more stringent risk mitigation requirements are necessary for CCPs carrying out their activities in larger financial markets whose inherent level of risk is higher than for CCPs carrying out their activities in smaller financial markets whose inherent level of risk is lower.
- (4) In accordance with Article 25(6), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, three conditions need to be fulfilled to determine that the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country regarding CCPs authorised therein are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation.
- (5) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (a), CCPs authorised in a third country must comply with legally binding requirements which are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

- (6) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in Malaysia are laid down in the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 (Act 671) (Akta Pasaran Modal dan Perkhidmatan 2007) <sup>(2)</sup> ('CMSA'), in particular Section 38, which is supplemented by the Guidelines on Financial Market Infrastructures <sup>(3)</sup> ('the Guidelines') issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia ('SC'). The CMSA and the Guidelines, fully implement the international standards set out under the Principles for financial market infrastructures ('PFMIs') issued in April 2012 by the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures ('CPMI') and the International Organization of Securities Commissions ('IOSCO'). <sup>(4)</sup>
- (7) CCPs established in Malaysia must be authorised by the SC. To be authorised to provide clearing services, CCPs have to fulfil specific requirements set out in the CMSA and further specified in the Guidelines and have internal rules and procedures in place that ensure compliance with all relevant standards of the PFMIs. In particular, CCPs must operate safely and effectively and manage prudently the risks associated with their business and operations. As provided in Section 3.02 of the Guidelines, CCPs are also required to have sufficient financial, human, risk management, information technology, systems and infrastructure resources to perform their function as a CCP. To prove compliance with the CMSA and the Guidelines, Section 38(2) of the CMSA requires CCPs to submit their internal rules and procedures to the SC prior to their implementation.
- (8) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in Malaysia therefore comprise a two-tiered structure. The first tier consists of the CMSA and the Guidelines, which set out the core principles and high-level standards which CCPs must comply with to be authorised to provide clearing services in Malaysia (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the primary rules'). The second tier consists of the internal rules and procedures of the CCP.
- (9) The Malaysian financial market is significantly smaller than that in which CCPs established in the Union are active. Since 2016, there has been minimal trading or clearing in derivatives. Therefore, participation in CCPs authorised in Malaysia exposes clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to significantly lower risks than their participation in CCPs authorised in the Union. The primary rules applicable to CCPs authorised in Malaysia, complemented by their internal rules and procedures, which require compliance with the PFMIs, adequately mitigate the lower level of risk that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to and therefore can be considered to achieve a risk-mitigation outcome equivalent to that pursued by Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (10) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements of Malaysia ensure that CCPs authorised in Malaysia comply with legally binding requirements, which are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (11) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in a third country must also provide for effective supervision and enforcement of CCPs on an ongoing basis.
- (12) The SC, as the supervisor of CCPs, monitors CCPs in Malaysia to ensure compliance with the primary rules and with the CCPs internal rules and procedures on an ongoing basis. Day-to-day supervision is conducted by the SC on a regular basis in accordance with section 15(f) of the Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993 (Act 498) <sup>(5)</sup> (Akta Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia 1993), to identify, assess, prioritise and mitigate risks. The SC may conduct investigations and inspections into suspected infringements, obtain books and records, or require individuals to

<sup>(2)</sup> Securities Commission Malaysia, Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 [A1499/2015 & P.U.(A) 289/2021] c.i.f. 1 July 2021.

<sup>(3)</sup> Securities Commission Malaysia, Guidelines on Financial Market Infrastructures SC-GL/1-2017 (R1-2019).

<sup>(4)</sup> Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems/Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, Principles for financial market infrastructures, April 2012, CPMI Papers No 101, Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (bis.org).

<sup>(5)</sup> Securities Commission Malaysia, Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993 [- P.U.(B) 547/2017] c.i.f. 24 November 2017.

participate in interviews under oath or affirmation. The SC has the comprehensive powers to ensure compliance and may withdraw the authorisation and the approval of internal rules and procedures, in accordance with Section 39 of the CMSA, issue conditions, requirements or directions in accordance with Sections 26, 354, 355 of the CMSA, and impose sanctions on CCPs in accordance Section 354 of the CMSA.

- (13) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in Malaysia provide for effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis.
- (14) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country must include an effective equivalent system for the recognition of CCPs authorised under third-country legal regimes ('third-country CCPs').
- (15) Non-Malaysian CCPs which want to clear derivatives in Malaysia have to apply to the SC for approval. Section 3.03 of the Guidelines sets out the criteria and the process for recognition. To be approved, the legal and supervisory arrangements of the jurisdiction in which the CCP is established must be comparable to the legal and supervisory arrangements relating to CCPs authorised and established in Malaysia. The non-Malaysian CCP must effectively comply with the regulation of its home jurisdiction at all times, including the compliance with the PFMI. The conclusion of cooperative arrangements between the SC and the competent third-country authorities responsible for the supervision of the non-Malaysian CCP and the availability of a legal framework in that CCP's jurisdiction, which provides for the possibility of the recognition of foreign CCPs are also required before a non-Malaysian CCP is approved.
- (16) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements of Malaysia provide for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of third-country CCPs.
- (17) The conditions laid down in Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 can therefore be considered to be met by the legal and supervisory arrangements of Malaysia applicable to CCPs, and those legal and supervisory arrangements should be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (18) This Decision is based on the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs in Malaysia at the time of the adoption of this Decision. The Commission, in cooperation with ESMA, should continue monitoring on a regular basis the evolution of the legal and supervisory framework applicable to CCPs in Malaysia and the fulfilment of the conditions on the basis of which this Decision has been taken.
- (19) The legal and supervisory arrangements applicable to CCPs authorised in Malaysia should regularly reviewed. The regular review should be without prejudice to the Commission's power to undertake a specific review at any time, where relevant developments make it necessary for the Commission to re-assess the equivalence granted by this Decision. Based on the findings arising from a regular or specific review, the Commission may decide to amend or repeal this Decision at any time, in particular where developments affect the conditions on the basis of which this Decision is adopted.
- (20) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Securities Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

For the purposes of Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements of Malaysia applicable to central counterparties laid down in the Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993 and the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007, as supplemented by the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Financial Market Infrastructures, shall be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.



*Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 8 June 2022.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

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**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/903****of 8 June 2022****on the equivalence of the regulatory framework for central counterparties in Chile to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 25(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The procedure for recognition of central counterparties ('CCPs') established in third countries set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 aims to allow CCPs established and authorised in third countries whose regulatory standards are equivalent to those laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 to provide clearing services to clearing members or trading venues established in the Union. That recognition procedure and the equivalence decisions provided for therein thus contribute to the achievement of the overarching objective of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 to reduce systemic risk by extending the use of safe and sound CCPs to clear over-the-counter ('OTC') derivative contracts, including where those CCPs are established and authorised in a third country.
- (2) In order for a third-country legal regime to be considered equivalent to the legal regime of the Union in respect of CCPs, the substantive outcome of the applicable legal and supervisory arrangements should be equivalent to Union requirements in respect of the regulatory objectives they achieve. The purpose of such equivalence assessment is therefore to verify that the legal and supervisory arrangements of the third country concerned ensure that CCPs established and authorised in that third country do not expose clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to a higher level of risk than those clearing members and trading venues could be exposed to by CCPs authorised in the Union and, consequently, do not pose unacceptable levels of systemic risk in the Union. The significantly lower risks inherent in clearing activities carried out in financial markets that are smaller than the Union financial market should therefore be taken into account.
- (3) The assessment of whether the legal and supervisory arrangements of Chile are equivalent to those of the Union should not only be based on a comparative analysis of the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs in Chile, but also on an assessment of the outcome of those requirements. The Commission should also assess the adequacy of those requirements to mitigate the risks that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to, taking into account the size of the financial market in which CCPs that are authorised in Chile operate. More stringent risk mitigation requirements are necessary for CCPs carrying out their activities in larger financial markets whose inherent level of risk is higher than for CCPs carrying out their activities in smaller financial markets whose inherent level of risk is lower.
- (4) Article 25(6), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 lays down three conditions that need to be fulfilled in order to determine that the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country regarding CCPs authorised therein are equivalent to those laid down in that Regulation.
- (5) According to Article 25(6), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, CCPs authorised in a third country must comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of that Regulation.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

- (6) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in Chile are laid down in Law No 20.345 of 2009 <sup>(?)</sup> regulating clearing and settlement of financial instruments ('the primary rules') as well as in the general rules (Normas de Caracter General) and circulars issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (CMF) ('the secondary rules'). Those rules together set out the standards and requirements that CCPs authorised in Chile have to comply with on an ongoing basis.
- (7) The primary rules set out, among others, rules on governance arrangements, shareholders and members with qualifying holdings, default fund and settlement, and establish the minimum topics the operating rules of CCPs must cover. Moreover, pursuant to Circular No 2237 of 2018, authorised CCPs must apply and implement the relevant international standards concerning clearing and settlement systems, in particular the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures ('PFMIs') issued by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems and the International Organization of Securities Commissions <sup>(?)</sup>.
- (8) To be authorised, a CCP must submit to the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile its operating rules, as well as a study on the adequacy of each of the systems it manages. The operating rules of a CCP must provide prescriptive detail about the way in which the CCP is to meet the high-level standards and requirement set out in the primary rules as well as the PFMIs. The operating rules must include provisions on participation requirements, communication systems, the type of financial instruments which may be cleared, risk management procedures, procedures for timely settlement, collateral to be provided by participants, measures to be taken in case of breach by participants of their obligations, organisation and operation of the audit, disciplinary and risk committees and operational continuity. Once the operating rules are approved by the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile, the CMF checks the capacity of the CCP to start operations, in terms of facilities, professional and technological resources, procedures and controls. Once the CCP has been authorised, its operating rules become legally binding upon it. Any amendments to the operating rules have to be approved by the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile.
- (9) The legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs authorised in Chile therefore comprise a two-tiered structure. The first tier consists of Law 20.345 of 2009, as well as the general rules and circulars issued by the CMF, which together set out the high-level standards and requirements, including the PFMIs, with which authorised CCPs must comply and prescriptive detail about the way in which the CCP is to meet those high-level standards and requirements. The second tier consists of the operating rules of the CCPs.
- (10) The Chilean financial market is significantly smaller than the financial market in which CCPs established in the Union are active. Over the past 3 years, the total value of OTC derivative transactions cleared in Chile represented less than 1 % of the total value of OTC derivative transactions cleared in the Union. Therefore, participation in CCPs authorised in Chile exposes clearing members and trading venues established in the Union to significantly lower risks than their participation in CCPs authorised in the Union. The primary and secondary rules applicable to CCPs authorised in Chile, complemented by the binding operating rules, which together implement the PFMIs, adequately mitigate the lower level of risk that clearing members and trading venues established in the Union may be exposed to and can therefore be considered to achieve a risk-mitigation outcome equivalent to that pursued by Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (11) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements of Chile ensure that CCPs authorised in Chile comply with legally binding requirements that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- (12) Article 25(6), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 requires that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in a third country provide for effective supervision and enforcement of CCPs on an ongoing basis.

<sup>(?)</sup> Diario Oficial de la Republica de Chile, Núm. 39.380, 6 June 2009.

<sup>(?)</sup> Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures, Paper No 101 of 16 April 2012.

- (13) Law No 21.000 <sup>(4)</sup> of 2017 establishes the CMF and sets out its functions and powers. The CMF, as the supervisor of CCPs, monitors CCPs in Chile to ensure compliance on an ongoing basis with the primary rules and with the CCPs internal rules and procedures. The CMF has comprehensive powers to control and penalise an authorised CCP, including, inter alia, the power to request information and data, conduct on-site and off-site inspections and request an authorised CCP to make corrections, issue orders and instructions, address the Prosecutor if the CMF learns any facts which could relate to a criminal offense, impose penalties on the CCP, fine the directors and managers, suspend the operations of a CCP or withdraw the CCP's authorisation. Moreover, CCPs have to make a self-assessment of their compliance with the PFMI and deliver a report thereon to the CMF, which is published. In general, in accordance with Art. 5 of Law No 21.000, the CMF has the power to adopt the preventive and corrective measures provided for by the law which are deemed necessary for pursuing its objectives
- (14) The Commission concludes that the legal and supervisory arrangements in respect of CCPs authorised in Chile provide for effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis.
- (15) In accordance with Article 25(6), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal framework of a third country is to provide for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of CCPs authorised under third-country legal regimes ('third-country CCPs').
- (16) In Chile, in accordance with Circular No 2.311 of 2022, an 'equivalent third-country CCP' is a CCP operating in a jurisdiction in which the CMF observes material compliance with the PFMI, is subject to effective supervision and with which a cooperation arrangement between the third-country supervisor and the CMF exists. Third-country CCPs recognised as equivalent by the CMF are part of a public record that is assessed at least annually in order to check the compliance with the PFMI. Third-country CCPs that have not been recognised by the CMF as equivalent third-country CCPs may also provide clearing services to Chilean banks. However, whereas exposures of Chilean banks to equivalent third-country CCPs benefit from a preferential capital treatment in accordance with Circular No 2.311, exposures towards third-country CCPs which are not considered equivalent are applied a punitive risk-weight of 1 250 %. In practice, such a high risk-weight for non-equivalent third-country CCPs is prohibitive and very few, if any, Chilean banks can be expected to clear at non-equivalent third-country CCPs. Moreover, if Chilean banks anyhow decided to clear in a non-equivalent third-country CCP, the high risk-weight would mitigate any risks related to its exposures. In light of the capital treatment applicable to exposures to non-equivalent CCPs under Circular No 2.311, the Chilean regime can be considered to provide an effective equivalent system for the recognition of third-country CCPs.
- (17) The Commission concludes that the legal framework of Chile provides for an effective equivalent system for the recognition of third-country CCPs.
- (18) The Commission therefore considers that the legal and supervisory arrangements of Chile applicable to CCPs meet the conditions laid down in Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012. Consequently, those legal and supervisory arrangements should be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in that Regulation.
- (19) This Decision is based on the legally binding requirements applicable to CCPs in Chile at the time of its adoption. The Commission, inter alia upon information by the European Securities and Markets Authority as required by Article 25(6b) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, will continue monitoring on a regular basis the evolution of the legal and supervisory framework applicable to CCPs in Chile and the fulfilment of the conditions on the basis of which this Decision has been taken.
- (20) Based on the findings arising from a regular or specific review, the Commission may decide to amend or repeal this Decision at any time, in particular where developments affect the conditions on the basis of which this Decision is adopted.
- (21) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Securities Committee,

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<sup>(4)</sup> Diario Oficial de la Republica de Chile, I Sección, Núm. 41.692, 23 February 2017.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

For the purposes of Article 25(6) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the legal and supervisory arrangements of Chile, consisting of the Law No 20.345 of 2009 as complemented by the general rules (Normas de Caracter General) and circulars issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero and applicable to central counterparties, shall be considered equivalent to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

*Article 2*

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

Done at Brussels, 8 June 2022.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

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## ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

### DECISION No 1/2022 OF THE EU-MONTENEGRO STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

of 9 February 2022

**amending the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part, by replacing Protocol 3 thereto concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation [2022/904]**

THE EU-MONTENEGRO STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 3 of Protocol 3 thereto concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 44 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part ('the Agreement'), refers to Protocol 3 to that Agreement ('Protocol 3'), which lays down the rules of origin.
- (2) Article 3 of Protocol 3 provides that the Stabilisation and Association Council established by Article 119 of the Agreement may decide to amend the provisions of Protocol 3.
- (3) The Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin <sup>(2)</sup> ('the Convention') aims to transpose the existing bilateral systems of rules of origin established in bilateral free trade agreements concluded among the Contracting Parties to the Convention into a multilateral framework, without prejudice to the principles laid down in those bilateral agreements.
- (4) The Union and the Republic of Montenegro signed the Convention on 15 June 2011.
- (5) The Union and the Republic of Montenegro deposited their instruments of acceptance with the depositary of the Convention on 26 March 2012 and 2 July 2012, respectively. Consequently, and in accordance with Article 10(3) of the Convention, the Convention entered into force in relation to the Union and the Republic of Montenegro on 1 May 2012 and 1 September 2012, respectively.
- (6) Protocol 3 was replaced by a new protocol making reference to the Convention, by Decision No 1/2014 of the EU-Montenegro Stabilisation and Association Council <sup>(3)</sup>.
- (7) Pending the conclusion and entry into force of the amendment of the Convention, the Union and the Republic of Montenegro have agreed to apply an alternative set of rules of origin based on those of the amended Convention, which may be used bilaterally as alternative rules of origin to those laid down in the Convention.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 108, 29.4.2010, p. 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, p. 4.

<sup>(3)</sup> Decision No 1/2014 of the EU-Montenegro Stabilisation and Association Council of 12 December 2014 replacing Protocol 3 to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part, concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation (OJ L 28, 4.2.2015, p. 45).

- (8) Protocol 3 should therefore be replaced by a new protocol that provides for an alternative set of rules of origin. Furthermore, the new protocol should include a dynamic reference to the Convention, so as to refer always to the latest version of the Convention in force,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Protocol 3 to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part, concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

*Article 2*

This Decision shall enter into force on, and apply as from, the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2022.

*For the Stabilisation and Association Council*

*The President*

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

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## ANNEX

**Protocol 3****concerning the definition of the concept of “originating products” and methods of administrative cooperation***Article 1***Applicable rules of origin**

1. For the purpose of implementing the Agreement, Appendix I and the relevant provisions of Appendix II to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin <sup>(1)</sup> (“the Convention”), as last amended and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, shall apply.
2. All references to the “relevant agreement” in Appendix I and in the relevant provisions of Appendix II to the Convention shall be construed so as to mean the Agreement.
3. Notwithstanding Articles 16(5) and 21(3) of Appendix I to the Convention, where cumulation involves only EFTA States, the Faroe Islands, the European Union, the Republic of Turkey, the participants in the Stabilisation and Association Process, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine, the proof of origin may be a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration.

*Article 2***Alternative applicable rules of origin**

1. Notwithstanding Article 1 of this Protocol, for the purpose of implementing the Agreement, products which acquire preferential origin in accordance with the alternative applicable rules of origin set out in Appendix A to this Protocol (“Transitional rules”) shall also be considered as originating in the European Union or in the Republic of Montenegro.
2. The Transitional rules shall apply until the amendment of the Convention on which the Transitional rules are based enters into force.

*Article 3***Dispute settlement**

1. Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures set out in Article 32 of Appendix I to the Convention or in Article 34 of Appendix A to this Protocol that cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting the verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out that verification, they shall be submitted to the Stabilisation and Association Council.
2. In all cases, the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall take place under the legislation of that country.

*Article 4***Amendments to the Protocol**

The Stabilisation and Association Council may decide to amend the provisions of this Protocol.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, p. 4.



*Article 5***Withdrawal from the Convention**

1. Should either the European Union or the Republic of Montenegro give notice in writing to the depositary of the Convention of their intention to withdraw from the Convention according to Article 9 thereof, the European Union and the Republic of Montenegro shall immediately enter into negotiations on rules of origin for the purpose of implementing the Agreement.
  2. Until the entry into force of such newly negotiated rules of origin, the rules of origin contained in Appendix I and, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of Appendix II to the Convention, applicable at the moment of withdrawal, shall continue to apply to the Agreement. However, from the moment of withdrawal, the rules of origin contained in Appendix I and, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of Appendix II to the Convention shall be construed so as to allow bilateral cumulation only between the European Union and the Republic of Montenegro.
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*Appendix A***ALTERNATIVE APPLICABLE RULES OF ORIGIN****Rules for optional application among Contracting Parties to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, pending the conclusion and entry into force of the amendment of the Convention****("the Rules" or "the Transitional Rules")****DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS" AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OBJECTIVES

TITLE I **GENERAL PROVISIONS**Article 1 **Definitions**TITLE II **DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"**Article 2 **General requirements**Article 3 **Wholly obtained products**Article 4 **Sufficient working or processing**Article 5 **Tolerance rule**Article 6 **Insufficient working or processing**Article 7 **Cumulation of origin**Article 8 **Conditions for the application of cumulation of origin**Article 9 **Unit of qualification**Article 10 **Sets**Article 11 **Neutral elements**Article 12 **Accounting segregation**TITLE III **TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS**Article 13 **Principle of territoriality**Article 14 **Non-alteration**Article 15 **Exhibitions**TITLE IV **DRAWBACK OR EXEMPTION**Article 16 **Drawback of or exemption from customs duties**TITLE V **PROOF OF ORIGIN**Article 17 **General requirements**Article 18 **Conditions for making out an origin declaration**Article 19 **Approved exporter**Article 20 **Procedure for issue of a movement certificate EUR.1**Article 21 **Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively**Article 22 **Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1**Article 23 **Validity of proof of origin**Article 24 **Free zones**Article 25 **Importation requirements**Article 26 **Importation by instalments**

Article 27 **Exemption from proof of origin**

Article 28 **Discrepancies and formal errors**

Article 29 **Supplier's declarations**

Article 30 **Amounts expressed in euro**

**TITLE VI PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

Article 31 **Documentary evidence, preservation of proofs of origin and supporting documents**

Article 32 **Dispute settlement**

**TITLE VII ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION**

Article 33 **Notification and cooperation**

Article 34 **Verification of proofs of origin**

Article 35 **Verification of supplier's declarations**

Article 36 **Penalties**

**TITLE VIII APPLICATION OF APPENDIX A**

Article 37 **European Economic Area**

Article 38 **Liechtenstein**

Article 39 **Republic of San Marino**

Article 40 **Principality of Andorra**

Article 41 **Ceuta and Melilla**

**List of Annexes**

**ANNEX I: Introductory notes to the list in Annex II**

**ANNEX II: List of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order for the product manufactured to obtain originating status**

**ANNEX III: Text of the origin declaration**

**ANNEX IV: Specimens of movement certificate EUR.1 and application for a movement certificate EUR.1**

**ANNEX V: Special conditions concerning products originating in Ceuta and Melilla**

**ANNEX VI: Supplier's declaration**

**ANNEX VII: Long-term supplier's declaration**

**OBJECTIVES**

These Rules are optional. They are intended to apply on a provisional basis, pending the conclusion and entry into force of the amendment of the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin ("PEM Convention" or "Convention"). These Rules will apply bilaterally to trade between those Contracting Parties that agree to refer to them or include them in their bilateral preferential trade agreements. These Rules are intended to apply as an alternative to the rules of the Convention, which, as provided by the Convention, are without prejudice to the principles laid down in the relevant agreements and other related bilateral agreements among Contracting Parties. Accordingly, these Rules will not be mandatory, but optional. They may be applied by economic operators that desire to claim preferences based on these Rules instead of on the basis of the rules of the Convention.

These Rules are not intended to modify the Convention. The Convention continues to apply in full between the Contracting Parties to the Convention. These Rules will not alter the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under the Convention.

## TITLE I

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## Article 1

## Definitions

For the purposes of these Rules:

- (a) “applying Contracting Party” means a Contracting Party to the PEM Convention that incorporates these Rules in its bilateral preferential trade agreements with another Contracting Party to the PEM Convention and includes the Parties to the Agreement;
- (b) “chapters”, “headings” and “subheadings” mean the chapters, the headings and the subheadings (four- or six-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (“Harmonised System”) with the changes pursuant to the Recommendation of 26 June 2004 of the Customs Cooperation Council;
- (c) “classified” means the classification of a good under a particular heading or subheading of the Harmonised System;
- (d) “consignment” means products which are either:
  - (i) sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee; or
  - (ii) covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;
- (e) “customs authorities of the Party or applying Contracting Party” for the European Union means any of the customs authorities of the Member States of the European Union;
- (f) “customs value” means the value as determined in accordance with the Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation);
- (g) “ex-works price” means the price paid for the product ex works to the manufacturer in the Party in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided that the price includes the value of all the materials used and all other costs related to its production, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported. Where the last working or processing has been subcontracted to a manufacturer, the term “manufacturer” refers to the enterprise that has employed the subcontractor.

Where the actual price paid does not reflect all costs related to the manufacturing of the product which are actually incurred in the Party, the ex-works price means the sum of all those costs, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;

- (h) “fungible material” or “fungible product” means material or product that is of the same kind and commercial quality, with the same technical and physical characteristics, and which cannot be distinguished from one another;
- (i) “goods” means both material and product;
- (j) “manufacture” means any kind of working or processing, including assembly;
- (k) “material” means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- (l) “maximum content of non-originating materials” means the maximum content of non-originating materials which is permitted in order to consider a manufacture to be working or processing sufficient to confer originating status on the product. It may be expressed as a percentage of the ex-works price of the product or as a percentage of the net weight of these materials used falling under a specified group of chapters, chapter, heading or subheading;
- (m) “product” means the product being manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- (n) “territory” includes the land territory, internal waters and the territorial sea of a Party;

- (o) “value added” shall be taken to be the ex-works price of the product minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other applying Contracting Parties with which cumulation is applicable or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the exporting Party;
- (p) “value of materials” means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the exporting Party. Where the value of the originating materials used needs to be established, this point shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

## TITLE II

### DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF “ORIGINATING PRODUCTS”

#### Article 2

##### General requirements

For the purpose of implementing the Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in a Party when exported to the other Party:

- (a) products wholly obtained in a Party, within the meaning of Article 3;
- (b) products obtained in a Party incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in that Party within the meaning of Article 4.

#### Article 3

##### Wholly obtained products

1. The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in a Party when exported to the other Party:
  - (a) mineral products and natural water extracted from its soil or from its seabed;
  - (b) plants, including aquatic plants, and vegetable products grown or harvested there;
  - (c) live animals born and raised there;
  - (d) products from live animals raised there;
  - (e) products from slaughtered animals born and raised there;
  - (f) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;
  - (g) products of aquaculture where the fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates are born or raised there from eggs, larvae, fry or fingerlings;
  - (h) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside any territorial sea by its vessels;
  - (i) products made on board its factory ships exclusively from products referred to in point (h);
  - (j) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials;
  - (k) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
  - (l) products extracted from the seabed or below the seabed which is situated outside its territorial sea but where it has exclusive exploitation rights;
  - (m) goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in points (a) to (l).
2. The terms “its vessels” and “its factory ships” in points (h) and (i) of paragraph 1 respectively shall apply only to vessels and factory ships which meet each of the following requirements:
  - (a) they are registered in the exporting or the importing Party;
  - (b) they sail under the flag of the exporting or the importing Party;

(c) they meet one of the following conditions:

- (i) they are at least 50 % owned by nationals of the exporting or the importing Party; or
- (ii) they are owned by companies which:
  - have their head office and their main place of business in the exporting or the importing Party; and
  - are at least 50 % owned by the exporting or the importing Party or public entities or nationals of these Parties.

3. For the purpose of paragraph 2, when the exporting or the importing Party is the European Union, it means the Member States of the European Union.

4. For the purpose of paragraph 2, the EFTA States are to be considered as one applying Contracting Party.

#### *Article 4*

### **Sufficient working or processing**

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this Article and to Article 6, products which are not wholly obtained in a Party shall be considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions laid down in the list in Annex II for the goods concerned are fulfilled.

2. If a product which has obtained originating status in a Party in accordance with paragraph 1 is used as a material in the manufacture of another product, no account shall be taken of the non-originating materials which may have been used in its manufacture.

3. The determination of whether the requirements of paragraph 1 are met, shall be carried out for each product.

However, where the relevant rule is based on compliance with a maximum content of non-originating materials, the customs authorities of the Parties may authorise exporters to calculate the ex-works price of the product and the value of the non-originating materials on an average basis as set out in paragraph 4, in order to take into account the fluctuations in costs and currency rates.

4. Where the second subparagraph of paragraph 3 applies, an average ex-works price of the product and average value of non-originating materials used shall be calculated respectively on the basis of the sum of the ex-works prices charged for all sales of the same products carried out during the preceding fiscal year and the sum of the value of all the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the same products over the preceding fiscal year as defined in the exporting Party, or, where figures for a complete fiscal year are not available, a shorter period which should not be less than 3 months.

5. Exporters having opted for calculation on an average basis shall consistently apply such a method during the year following the fiscal year of reference, or, where appropriate, during the year following the shorter period used as a reference. They may cease to apply such a method where during a given fiscal year, or a shorter representative period of no less than 3 months, they record that the fluctuations in costs or currency rates which justified the use of such a method have ceased.

6. The averages referred to in paragraph 4 shall be used as the ex-works price and the value of non-originating materials, respectively, for the purpose of establishing compliance with the maximum content of non-originating materials.

#### *Article 5*

### **Tolerance rule**

1. By way of derogation from Article 4 and subject to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in the list in Annex II, are not to be used in the manufacture of a given product may nevertheless be used, provided that their total net weight or value assessed for the product does not exceed:

- (a) 15 % of the net weight of the product falling within Chapters 2 and 4 to 24, other than processed fishery products of Chapter 16;

- (b) 15 % of the ex-works price of the product for products other than those covered by point (a).

This paragraph shall not apply to products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonised System, for which the tolerances mentioned in Notes 6 and 7 of Annex I shall apply.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not allow to exceed any of the percentages for the maximum content of non-originating materials as specified in the rules laid down in the list in Annex II.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to products wholly obtained in a Party within the meaning of Article 3. However, without prejudice to Article 6 and Article 9(1), the tolerance provided for in those provisions shall nevertheless apply to products for which the rule laid down in the list in Annex II requires that the materials which are used in the manufacture of that product are wholly obtained.

#### *Article 6*

#### **Insufficient working or processing**

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, the following operations shall be considered to be insufficient working or processing to confer the status of an originating product, whether or not the requirements of Article 4 are satisfied:

- (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
- (c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
- (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
- (f) husking and partial or total milling of rice; polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (g) operations to colour or flavour sugar or form sugar lumps; partial or total milling of crystal sugar;
- (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);
- (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
- (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds;
- (n) mixing of sugar with any material;
- (o) simple addition of water or dilution or dehydration or denaturation of products;
- (p) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (q) slaughter of animals;
- (r) a combination of two or more operations specified in points (a) to (q).

2. All the operations carried out in the exporting Party on a given product shall be taken into account when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.

*Article 7***Cumulation of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 2, products shall be considered as originating in the exporting Party when exported to the other Party if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in any applying Contracting Party other than the exporting Party provided that the working or processing carried out in the exporting Party goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

2. Where the working or processing carried out in the exporting Party does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 6, the product obtained by incorporating materials originating in any other applying Contracting Party, shall be considered as originating in the exporting Party only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any of the other applying Contracting Parties. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the applying Contracting Party which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in the exporting Party.

3. Without prejudice to Article 2, and with the exclusion of products falling within Chapters 50 to 63, working or processing carried out in an applying Contracting Party other than the exporting Party shall be considered as having been carried out in the exporting Party when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in this exporting Party.

4. Without prejudice to Article 2, for products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 and only for the purpose of bilateral trade between the Parties, working or processing carried out in the importing Party shall be considered as having been carried out in the exporting Party when the products undergo subsequent working or processing in this exporting Party.

For the purpose of this paragraph, the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association process and the Republic of Moldova are to be considered as one applying Contracting Party.

5. The Parties may opt to extend the application of paragraph 3 of this Article on importation of products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 unilaterally. A Party that opts for such extension shall notify the other Party and inform the European Commission in accordance with Article 8(2).

6. For the purpose of cumulation within the meaning of paragraphs 3 to 5 of this Article, the originating products shall be considered as originating in the exporting Party only if the working or processing undergone there goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6.

7. Products originating in one of the applying Contracting Parties referred to in paragraph 1 which do not undergo any working or processing in the exporting Party shall retain their origin if exported into one of the other applying Contracting Parties.

*Article 8***Conditions for the application of cumulation of origin**

1. The cumulation provided for in Article 7 may be applied only provided that:

- (a) a preferential trade agreement in accordance with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT) is applicable between the applying Contracting Parties involved in the acquisition of the originating status and the applying Contracting Party of destination; and
- (b) goods have obtained originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those given in these Rules.

2. Notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* (C series) and in an official publication in Montenegro, in accordance with its own procedures.

The cumulation provided for in Article 7 shall apply from the date indicated in those notices.



The Parties shall provide the European Commission with details of the relevant agreements concluded with other applying Contracting Parties, including the dates of entry into force of these Rules.

3. The proof of origin should include the statement in English “CUMULATION APPLIED WITH (name of the relevant applying Contracting Party/Parties in English)” when products obtained the originating status by application of cumulation of origin in accordance with Article 7.

In cases where a movement certificate EUR.1 is used as a proof of origin, that statement shall be made in Box 7 of the movement certificate EUR.1.

4. The Parties may decide, for the products exported to them that obtained the originating status in the exporting Party by application of cumulation of origin in accordance with Article 7, to waive the obligation of including on the proof of origin the statement referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article <sup>(2)</sup>.

The Parties shall notify the waiver to the European Commission in accordance with Article 8(2).

#### *Article 9*

#### **Unit of qualification**

1. The unit of qualification for the application of these Rules shall be the particular product which is considered to be the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonised System. It follows that:

- (a) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonised System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification;
- (b) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonised System, each individual item shall be taken into account when applying these Rules.

2. Where under General Rule 5 of the Harmonised System packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

3. Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle which are part of the normal equipment and included in the ex-works price thereof shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question.

#### *Article 10*

#### **Sets**

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonised System, shall be regarded as originating when all the component products are originating.

When a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set as a whole shall however be regarded as originating, provided that the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the set.

#### *Article 11*

#### **Neutral elements**

In order to determine whether a product is an originating product, no account shall be taken of the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture:

- (a) energy and fuel;
- (b) plant and equipment;

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<sup>(2)</sup> The parties agree to waive the obligation to include in the proof of origin the statement referred to in Article 8(3).

- (c) machines and tools;
- (d) any other goods which do not enter, and which are not intended to enter, into the final composition of the product.

#### *Article 12*

### **Accounting segregation**

1. If originating and non-originating fungible materials are used in the working or processing of a product, economic operators may ensure the management of materials using the accounting segregation method, without keeping the materials on separate stocks.
2. Economic operators may ensure the management of originating and non-originating fungible products of heading 1701 using the accounting segregation method, without keeping the products on separate stocks.
3. The Parties may require that the application of accounting segregation is subject to prior authorisation by the Customs authorities. The Customs authorities may grant the authorisation subject to any conditions they deem appropriate and shall monitor the use made of the authorisation. The Customs authorities may withdraw the authorisation whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in these Rules.

Through the use of accounting segregation it must be ensured that, at any time, no more products can be considered as "originating in the exporting Party" than would have been the case if a method of physical segregation of the stocks had been used.

The method shall be applied and the application thereof shall be recorded on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the exporting Party.

4. The beneficiary of the method referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall make out or apply for proofs of origin for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating in the exporting Party. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.

## **TITLE III**

### **TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS**

#### *Article 13*

### **Principle of territoriality**

1. The conditions set out in Title II shall be fulfilled without any interruption in the Party concerned.
2. If originating products exported from a Party to another country are returned, they shall be considered to be non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
  - (a) the products returned are the same as those which were exported; and
  - (b) they have not undergone any operations beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.
3. The obtention of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside the exporting Party on materials exported from this Party and subsequently re-imported there, provided:
  - (a) those materials are wholly obtained in the exporting Party or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 prior to being exported; and

- (b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
  - (i) the re-imported products have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials; and
  - (ii) the total added value acquired outside the exporting Party by applying this Article does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.
- 4. For the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for obtaining originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside the exporting Party. However, where, in the list in Annex II, a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the exporting Party, taken together with the total added value acquired outside this Party by applying this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.
- 5. For the purposes of applying paragraphs 3 and 4, “total added value” shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside the exporting Party, including the value of the materials incorporated there.
- 6. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Annex II or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general tolerance fixed in Article 5 is applied.
- 7. Any working or processing of the kind covered by this Article and done outside the exporting Party shall be done under the outward processing arrangements, or similar arrangements.

#### Article 14

#### **Non-alteration**

- 1. The preferential treatment provided for under the Agreement shall apply only to products satisfying the requirements of these Rules and declared for importation in a Party provided that those products are the same as those exported from the exporting Party. They shall not have been altered, transformed in any way or subjected to operations other than to preserve them in good condition or than adding or affixing marks, labels, seals or any documentation to ensure compliance with specific domestic requirements of the importing Party carried out under customs supervision in the third country(ies) of transit or splitting prior to being declared for home use.
- 2. Storage of products or consignments may take place provided they remain under customs supervision in the third country(ies) of transit.
- 3. Without prejudice to Title V of this Appendix, the splitting of consignments may take place, provided they remain under customs supervision in the third country(ies) of splitting.
- 4. In the case of doubt, the importing Party may request the importer or its representative to submit at any time all appropriate documents to provide evidence of compliance with this Article, which may be given by any documentary evidence, and notably by:
  - (a) contractual transport documents such as bills of lading;
  - (b) factual or concrete evidence based on marking or numbering of packages;
  - (c) a certificate of non-manipulation provided by the customs authorities of the country(ies) of transit or splitting or any other documents demonstrating that the goods remained under customs supervision in the country(ies) of transit or splitting; or
  - (d) any evidence related to the goods themselves.

*Article 15***Exhibitions**

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition in a country other than with which cumulation is applicable in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 and sold after the exhibition for importation in a Party, shall benefit on importation from the relevant agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) an exporter has consigned the products from a Party to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
- (b) the products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in another Party;
- (c) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition; and
- (d) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.

2. A proof of origin shall be issued or made out in accordance with Title V of this Appendix and submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Party in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition shall be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the conditions under which they have been exhibited may be required.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organised for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

## TITLE IV

**DRAWBACK OR EXEMPTION***Article 16***Drawback of or exemption from customs duties**

1. Non-originating materials used in the manufacture of products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonised System originating in a Party for which a proof of origin is issued or made out in accordance with Title V of this Appendix shall not be subject in the exporting Party to drawback of or exemption from customs duties of whatever kind.

2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall apply to any arrangement for refund, remission or non-payment, partial or complete, of customs duties or charges having an equivalent effect, applicable in the exporting Party to materials used in the manufacture, where such refund, remission or non-payment applies, expressly or in effect, when products obtained from the said materials are exported and not when they are retained for home use there.

3. The exporter of products covered by a proof of origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, upon request from the customs authorities, all appropriate documents proving that no drawback has been obtained in respect of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the products concerned and that all customs duties or charges having equivalent effect applicable to such materials have actually been paid.

4. The prohibition in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to trade between the Parties for products that obtained originating status by application of cumulation of origin covered by Article 7(4) or (5).

## TITLE V

**PROOF OF ORIGIN***Article 17***General requirements**

1. Products originating in one of the Parties shall, on importation into the other Party, benefit from the provisions of the Agreement upon submission of one of the following proofs of origin:

- (a) a movement certificate EUR.1, a specimen of which appears in Annex IV to this Appendix;
- (b) in the cases specified in Article 18(1), a declaration, subsequently referred to as the “origin declaration” given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified; the text of the origin declaration appears in Annex III to this Appendix.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, originating products within the meaning of these Rules shall, in the cases specified in Article 27, benefit from the provisions of the Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the proofs of origin referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Parties may agree that, for the preferential trade between them, proofs of origin listed in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 are replaced by statements on origin made out by exporters registered in an electronic database in accordance with the internal legislation of the Parties.

The use of a statement on origin made out by the exporters registered in an electronic database agreed by two or more applying Contracting Parties shall not impede the use of diagonal cumulation with other applying Contracting Parties.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Parties may agree to establish a system that allows proofs of origin listed in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 to be issued electronically and/or submitted electronically.

5. For the purpose of Article 7, if Article 8(4) applies, the exporter established in an applying Contracting Party who issues, or applies for, a proof of origin on the basis of another proof of origin which benefits from a waiver from the obligation to include the statement as otherwise required by Article 8(3) shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the conditions for applying cumulation are fulfilled and shall be prepared to submit all relevant documents to the customs authorities.

*Article 18***Conditions for making out an origin declaration**

1. An origin declaration as referred to in point (b) of Article 17(1) may be made out:

- (a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 19; or
- (b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products the total value of which does not exceed EUR 6 000.

2. An origin declaration may be made out if the products can be considered as originating in an applying Contracting Party and fulfil the other requirements of these Rules.

3. The exporter making out an origin declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting Party, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of these Rules.

4. An origin declaration shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the text of which appears in Annex III to this Appendix, using one of the linguistic versions set out in that Annex and in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the exporting country. If the declaration is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

5. Origin declarations shall bear the original signature of the exporter in manuscript. However, an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 19 shall not be required to sign such declarations provided that he gives the customs authorities of the exporting Party a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any origin declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.

6. An origin declaration may be made out by the exporter when the products to which it relates are exported, or after exportation (the “retrospective origin declaration”) on condition that it is presented in the importing country within 2 years after the importation of the products to which it relates.

Where the splitting of a consignment takes place in accordance with Article 14(3) and provided that the same two-year deadline is respected, the retrospective origin declaration shall be made out by the approved exporter of the exporting Party of the products.

#### *Article 19*

##### **Approved exporter**

1. The customs authorities of the exporting Party may, subject to national requirements, authorise any exporter established in that Party (the “approved exporter”), to make out origin declarations irrespective of the value of the products concerned.

2. An exporter who requests such authorisation must offer, to the satisfaction of the customs authorities, all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the products as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of these Rules.

3. The customs authorities shall grant to the approved exporter a customs authorisation number which shall appear on the origin declaration.

4. The customs authorities shall verify the proper use of an authorisation. They may withdraw the authorisation if the approved exporter makes improper use of it and shall do so if the approved exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in paragraph 2.

#### *Article 20*

##### **Procedure for issuing of a movement certificate EUR.1**

1. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting Party on application having been made in writing by the exporter or, under the exporter’s responsibility, by his authorised representative.

2. For that purpose, the exporter or his authorised representative shall fill in both the movement certificate EUR.1 and the application form, specimens of which appear in Annex IV to this Appendix. Those forms shall be completed in one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the exporting country. If the completion of the forms is done in handwriting, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products shall be given in the box reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line shall be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.

3. The movement certificate EUR.1 shall include the statement in English “TRANSITIONAL RULES” in box 7.

4. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting Party where the movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of these Rules.

5. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting Party if the products concerned can be considered as products originating and fulfil the other requirements of these Rules.

6. The customs authorities issuing movement certificates EUR.1 shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of these Rules. For that purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate. They shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.
7. The date of issue of the movement certificate EUR.1 shall be indicated in Box 11 of the movement certificate EUR.1.
8. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

#### Article 21

##### **Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively**

1. Notwithstanding Article 20(8), a movement certificate EUR.1 may be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:
  - (a) it was not issued at the time of exportation because of errors or involuntary omissions or special circumstances;
  - (b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons;
  - (c) the final destination of the products concerned was not known at the time of exportation and was determined during their transportation or storage and after possible splitting of consignments in accordance with Article 14(3);
  - (d) a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR.MED was issued in accordance with the rules of the PEM Convention for products that are also originating in accordance with these Rules; the exporter shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the conditions to apply cumulation are fulfilled and be prepared to submit to the customs authorities all relevant documents proving that the product is originating in accordance with these Rules; or
  - (e) a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued on the basis of Article 8(4) and the application of Article 8(3) is required at importation in another applying Contracting Party.
2. For the implementation of paragraph 1, the exporter shall indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the movement certificate EUR.1 relates, and state the reasons for his request.
3. The customs authorities may issue a movement certificate EUR.1 retrospectively within 2 years from the date of exportation and only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application complies with that in the corresponding file.
4. In addition to the requirement under Article 20(3), movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively shall be endorsed with the following phrase in English: "ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY".
5. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 4 shall be inserted in Box 7 of the movement certificate EUR.1.

#### Article 22

##### **Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1**

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a movement certificate EUR.1, the exporter may apply to the customs authorities which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession.
2. In addition to the requirement under Article 20(3), the duplicate issued in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be endorsed with the following word in English: "DUPLICATE".

3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in Box 7 of the duplicate movement certificate EUR.1.
4. The duplicate, which shall bear the date of issue of the original movement certificate EUR.1, shall take effect as from that date.

#### *Article 23*

### **Validity of proof of origin**

1. A proof of origin shall be valid for 10 months from the date of issue or making out in the exporting Party, and shall be submitted within that period to the customs authorities of the importing Party.
2. Proofs of origin which are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Party after the period of validity referred to in paragraph 1 may be accepted for the purpose of applying the tariff preferences, where failure to submit those documents by the final date set is due to exceptional circumstances.
3. In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing Party may accept the proofs of origin where the products have been presented to customs before the said final date.

#### *Article 24*

### **Free zones**

1. The Parties shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in an applying Contracting Party are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, a new proof of origin may be issued or made out, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of these Rules.

#### *Article 25*

### **Importation requirements**

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Party in accordance with the procedures applicable in that Party.

#### *Article 26*

### **Importation by instalments**

Where, at the request of the importer and subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the importing Party, dismantled or non-assembled products within the meaning of General Rule 2(a) for the interpretation of the Harmonised System falling within Sections XVI and XVII or headings 7308 and 9406 are imported by instalments, a single proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities on importation of the first instalment.

#### *Article 27*

### **Exemptions from proof of origin**

1. Products sent as small packages from private persons to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage shall be admitted as originating products without requiring the submission of a proof of origin, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade and have been declared as meeting the requirements of these Rules and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such a declaration.



2. Imports shall not be considered as imports by way of trade if all the following conditions are met:
  - (a) the imports are occasional;
  - (b) the imports consist solely of products for the personal use of the recipients or travellers or their families;
  - (c) it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.
3. The total value of those products shall not exceed EUR 500 in the case of small packages or EUR 1 200 in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.

#### *Article 28*

### **Discrepancies and formal errors**

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not ipso facto render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that that document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a proof of origin shall not cause the documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to be rejected if those errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in those documents.

#### *Article 29*

### **Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued or an origin declaration is made out in a Party for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from another applying Contracting Party which have undergone working or processing there without having obtained preferential originating status have been used in accordance with Article 7(3) or Article 7(4) account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.
2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in an applying Contracting Party by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which those goods are used, may be considered as products originating in the exporting Party and fulfil the other requirements of these Rules.
3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex VI on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.
4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in an applying Contracting Party is expected to remain constant for a period of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (the "long-term supplier's declaration"). A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to 2 years from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the applying Contracting Party where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used. The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex VII and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment. The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.
5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages of the Agreement, in accordance with the national law of the applying Contracting Party where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the applying Contracting Party where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

#### Article 30

#### **Amounts expressed in euro**

1. For the purposes of application of the point (b) of Article 18(1) and Article 27(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than euro, amounts in the national currencies of the Parties equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.
2. A consignment shall benefit from the point (b) of Article 18(1) or Article 27(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.
3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October. The amounts shall be communicated to the European Commission by 15 October and shall apply from 1 January the following year. The European Commission shall notify all countries concerned of the relevant amounts.
4. A Party may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5 %. A Party may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15 % in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion were to result in a decrease in that equivalent value.
5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Stabilisation and Association Council at the request of a Party. When carrying out that review, the Stabilisation and Association Council shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For that purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.

#### TITLE VI

#### **PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

#### Article 31

#### **Documentary evidence, preservation of proofs of origin and supporting documents**

1. An exporter who has made out an origin declaration or has applied for a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep a hard copy or an electronic version of those proofs of origin and all documents supporting the originating status of the product, for at least 3 years from the date of issuance or making out of the origin declaration.
2. The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents to which that declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 29(6) for at least 3 years.

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 29(6) for at least 3 years. That period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, the documents supporting the originating status, *inter alia*, are the following:
  - (a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the product, contained, for example, in his accounts or internal bookkeeping;

- (b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the relevant applying Contracting Party in accordance with its national legislation;
- (c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in the relevant Party, made out or issued in that Party in accordance with its national legislation;
- (d) origin declarations or movement certificates EUR.1 proving the originating status of materials used, made out or issued in the Parties in accordance with these Rules;
- (e) appropriate evidence concerning working or processing undergone outside the Parties by application of Articles 13 and 14, proving the fulfilment of the requirements of those Articles.

4. The customs authorities of the exporting Party issuing movement certificates EUR.1 shall keep the application form referred to in Article 20(2) for at least 3 years.

5. The customs authorities of the importing Party shall keep the origin declarations and the movement certificates EUR.1 submitted to them for at least 3 years.

6. Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in an applying Contracting Party by materials used, made out in that applying Contracting Party, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 18(3), 20(4) and 29(6) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in that applying Contracting Party and fulfil the other requirements of these Rules.

#### *Article 32*

### **Dispute settlement**

Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures under Articles 34 and 35, or in relation to the interpretation of this Appendix, which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out the verification, they shall be submitted to the Stabilisation and Association Council.

In all cases the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing Party shall take place in accordance with the legislation of that country.

## **TITLE VII**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION**

#### *Article 33*

### **Notification and cooperation**

1. The customs authorities of the Parties shall provide each other with specimen impressions of stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of movement certificates EUR.1, with the models of the authorisation numbers granted to approved exporters and with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for verifying those certificates and origin declarations.

2. In order to ensure the proper application of these Rules, the Parties shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations, the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in those documents.

#### *Article 34*

### **Verification of proofs of origin**

1. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing Party have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of these Rules.

2. When they make a request for subsequent verification, the customs authorities of the importing Party shall return the movement certificate EUR.1 and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the origin declaration, or a copy of those documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting Party giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the request for verification. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.
3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting Party. For that purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.
4. If the customs authorities of the importing Party decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.
5. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. Those results shall indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned may be considered as products originating in one of the Parties and fulfil the other requirements of these Rules.
6. If in cases of reasonable doubt there is no reply within 10 months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

#### *Article 35*

### **Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of a Party where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in that document.
2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the Party referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoice(s), delivery note(s) or other commercial document(s) concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the applying Contracting Party where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the applying Contracting Party where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For that purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.
4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. Those results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.

#### *Article 36*

### **Penalties**

Each Party shall provide for the imposition of criminal, civil or administrative penalties for violations of its national legislation related to these Rules.

## TITLE VIII

## APPLICATION OF APPENDIX A

## Article 37

**European Economic Area**

Goods originating in the European Economic Area (EEA) within the meaning of Protocol 4 to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall be considered as originating in the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway (the “EEA Parties”) when exported respectively from the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway to Montenegro, provided that free trade agreements using these Rules are applicable between Montenegro and the EEA Parties.

## Article 38

**Liechtenstein**

Without prejudice to Article 2, a product originating in Liechtenstein shall, due to the customs union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, be considered as originating in Switzerland.

## Article 39

**Republic of San Marino**

Without prejudice to Article 2, a product originating in the Republic of San Marino shall, due to the customs union between the European Union and the Republic of San Marino, be considered as originating in the European Union.

## Article 40

**Principality of Andorra**

Without prejudice to Article 2, a product originating in the Principality of Andorra classified under Chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonised System shall, due to the customs union between the European Union and the Principality of Andorra, be considered as originating in the European Union.

## Article 41

**Ceuta and Melilla**

1. For the purposes of these Rules, the term “European Union” shall not cover Ceuta and Melilla.
2. Products originating in Montenegro, when imported into Ceuta or Melilla, shall enjoy in all respects the same customs regime as that which is applied to products originating in the customs territory of the European Union under Protocol 2 of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties <sup>(3)</sup>. Montenegro shall grant to imports of products covered by the relevant agreement and originating in Ceuta and Melilla the same customs regime as that which is granted to products imported from and originating in the European Union.
3. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article concerning products originating in Ceuta and Melilla, these Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* subject to the special conditions set out in Annex V.

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<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 302, 15.11.1985, p. 23.

## ANNEX I

## INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE LIST IN ANNEX II

**Note 1 – General introduction**

The list sets out the conditions required for all products to be considered as sufficiently worked or processed within the meaning of Article 4 of Title II of this Appendix. There are four different types of rules, which vary according to the product:

- (a) through working or processing a maximum content of non-originating materials is not exceeded;
- (b) through working or processing the 4-digit Harmonised System heading or 6-digit Harmonised System subheading of the manufactured products becomes different from the 4-digit Harmonised System heading or 6-digit subheading respectively of the materials used;
- (c) a specific working or processing operation is carried out;
- (d) working or processing is carried out on certain wholly obtained materials.

**Note 2 – The structure of the list**

- 2.1. The first two columns in the list describe the product obtained. The column (1) gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonised System and the column (2) gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in column (3). Where, in some cases, the entry in the column (1) is preceded by an “ex”, this signifies that the rules in column (3) apply only to the part of that heading as described in column (2).
- 2.2. Where several heading numbers are grouped together in column (1) or a chapter number is given and the description of products in column (2) is therefore given in general terms, the adjacent rules in column (3) apply to all products which, under the Harmonised System, are classified in headings of the chapter or in any of the headings grouped together in column (1).
- 2.3. Where there are different rules in the list applying to different products within a heading, each indent contains the description of that part of the heading covered by the adjacent rules in column (3).
- 2.4. Where two alternative rules are set out in column (3), separated by “or”, it is at the choice of the exporter which one to use.

**Note 3 – Examples of how to apply the rules**

- 3.1. Article 4 of Title II of this Appendix, concerning products having obtained originating status which are used in the manufacture of other products, shall apply, regardless of whether that status has been obtained inside the factory where those products are used or in another factory in a Party.
- 3.2. Pursuant to Article 6 of Title II of this Appendix, the working or processing carried out must go beyond the list of operations mentioned in that Article. If it does not, the goods shall not qualify for the granting of the benefit of preferential tariff treatment, even if the conditions set out in the list below are met.

Subject to Article 6 of Title II of this Appendix, the rules in the list represent the minimum amount of working or processing required, and the carrying-out of more working or processing also confers originating status; conversely, the carrying-out of less working or processing cannot confer originating status.

Thus, if a rule provides that non-originating material, at a certain level of manufacture, may be used, the use of such material at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed, and the use of such material at a later stage is not.

If a rule provides that non-originating material, at a certain level of manufacture, may not be used, the use of materials at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed, and the use of materials at a later stage is not.

Example: when the list-rule for Chapter 19 requires that “non-originating materials of headings 1101 to 1108 cannot exceed 20 % weight”, the use (i.e. importation) of cereals of Chapter 10 (materials at an earlier stage of manufacture) is not limited.

- 3.3. Without prejudice to Note 3.2, where a rule uses the expression “Manufacture from materials of any heading”, then materials of any heading(s) (even materials of the same description and heading as the product) may be used, subject, however, to any specific limitations which may also be contained in the rule.

However, the expression “Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading ...” or “Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of the same heading as the product” means that materials of any heading(s) may be used, except those of the same description as the product as given in column (2) of the list.

- 3.4. When a rule in the list specifies that a product may be manufactured from more than one material, this means that one or more materials may be used. It does not require that all be used.
- 3.5. Where a rule in the list specifies that a product must be manufactured from a particular material, the condition does not prevent the use of other materials which, because of their inherent nature, cannot satisfy this.
- 3.6. Where, in a rule in the list, two percentages are given for the maximum value of non-originating materials that can be used, then those percentages may not be added together. In other words, the maximum value of all the non-originating materials used may never exceed the higher of the percentages given. Furthermore, the individual percentages shall not be exceeded, in relation to the particular materials to which they apply.

#### **Note 4 – General provisions concerning certain agricultural goods**

- 4.1. Agricultural goods falling within Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and heading 2401 which are grown or harvested in the territory of a Party shall be treated as originating in the territory of that Party, even if grown from imported seeds, bulbs, rootstock, cuttings, grafts, shoots, buds, or other live parts of plants.
- 4.2. In cases where the content of non-originating sugar in a given product is subject to limitations, the weight of sugars of headings 1701 (sucrose) and 1702 (e.g., fructose, glucose, lactose, maltose, isoglucose or invert sugar) used in the manufacture of the final product and used in the manufacture of the non-originating products incorporated in the final product is taken into account for the calculation of such limitations.

#### **Note 5 – Terminology used in respect of certain textile products**

- 5.1. The term “natural fibres” is used in the list to refer to fibres other than artificial or synthetic fibres. It is restricted to the stages before spinning takes place, including waste, and, unless otherwise specified, includes fibres which have been carded, combed or otherwise processed, but not spun.
- 5.2. The term “natural fibres” includes horsehair of heading 0511, silk of headings 5002 and 5003, as well as wool-fibres and fine or coarse animal hair of headings 5101 to 5105, cotton fibres of headings 5201 to 5203, and other vegetable fibres of headings 5301 to 5305.
- 5.3. The terms “textile pulp”, “chemical materials” and “paper-making materials” are used in the list to describe the materials, not classified in Chapters 50 to 63, which can be used to manufacture artificial, synthetic or paper fibres or yarns.
- 5.4. The term “man-made staple fibres” is used in the list to refer to synthetic or artificial filament tow, staple fibres or waste, of headings 5501 to 5507.
- 5.5. Printing (when combined with Weaving, Knitting/Crocheting, Tufting or Flocking) is defined as a technique by which an objectively assessed function, like colour, design, technical performance, is given to a textile substrate with a permanent character, using screen, roller, digital or transfer techniques.

- 5.6. Printing (as standalone operation) is defined as a technique by which an objectively assessed function, like colour, design, technical performance, is given to a textile substrate with a permanent character, using screen, roller, digital or transfer techniques combined with at least two preparatory/finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendaring, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling), provided that the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product.

**Note 6 – Tolerances applicable to products made of a mixture of textile materials**

- 6.1. Where, for a given product in the list, reference is made to this Note, the conditions set out in column (3) shall not be applied to any basic textile materials used in the manufacture of that product and which, taken together, represent 15 % or less of the total weight of all the basic textile materials used (See also Notes 6.3 and 6.4).
- 6.2. However, the tolerance mentioned in Note 6.1 may be applied only to mixed products which have been made from two or more basic textile materials.

The following are the basic textile materials:

- silk;
- wool;
- coarse animal hair;
- fine animal hair;
- horsehair;
- cotton;
- paper-making materials and paper;
- flax;
- true hemp;
- jute and other textile bast fibres;
- sisal and other textile fibres of the genus *Agave*;
- coconut, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of polypropylene;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of polyester;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of polyamide;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of polyacrylonitrile;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of polyimide;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene;
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of poly(phenylene sulphide);
- synthetic man-made filament fibres of poly(vinyl chloride);
- other synthetic man-made filament fibres;
- artificial man-made filament fibres of viscose;
- other artificial man-made filament fibres;
- current-conducting filaments;
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polypropylene;
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyester;
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyamide;
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyacrylonitrile;
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyimide;



- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene;
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly(phenylene sulphide);
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly(vinyl chloride);
- other synthetic man-made staple fibres;
- artificial man-made staple fibres of viscose;
- other artificial man-made staple fibres;
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped;
- products of heading 5605 (metallised yarn) incorporating strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film;
- other products of heading 5605;
- glass fibres;
- metal fibres;
- mineral fibres.

6.3. In the case of products incorporating “yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped”, this tolerance is 20 % in respect of this yarn.

6.4. In the case of products incorporating “strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film”, this tolerance is 30 % in respect of this strip.

#### **Note 7 – Other tolerances applicable to certain textile products**

- 7.1. Where, in the list, reference is made to this Note, textile materials (with the exception of linings and interlinings) which do not satisfy the rule set out in the list in column (3) for the made-up product concerned may be used, provided that they are classified in a heading other than that of the product and that their value does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product.
- 7.2. Without prejudice to Note 7.3, materials which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63 may be used freely in the manufacture of textile products, whether or not they contain textiles.
- 7.3. Where a percentage rule applies, the value of non-originating materials which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63 must be taken into account when calculating the value of the non-originating materials incorporated.

#### **Note 8 – Definition of specific processes and simple operations carried out in respect of certain products of Chapter 27**

8.1. For the purposes of headings ex 2707 and 2713, the “specific processes” are the following:

- (a) vacuum-distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all of the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralisation with alkaline agents; decolourisation and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;

- (g) polymerisation;
- (h) alkylation;
- (i) isomerisation.

8.2. For the purposes of headings 2710, 2711 and 2712, the “specific processes” are the following:

- (a) vacuum-distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all of the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralisation with alkaline agents; decolourisation and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerisation;
- (h) alkylation;
- (i) isomerisation;
- (j) in respect of heavy oils of heading ex 2710 only, desulphurisation with hydrogen, resulting in a reduction of at least 85 % of the sulphur content of the products processed (ASTM D 1266-59 T method);
- (k) in respect of products of heading 2710 only, deparaffining by a process other than filtering;
- (l) in respect of heavy oils of heading ex 2710 only, treatment with hydrogen, at a pressure of more than 20 bar and a temperature of more than 250 °C, with the use of a catalyst, other than to effect desulphurisation, when the hydrogen constitutes an active element in a chemical reaction. The further treatment, with hydrogen, of lubricating oils of heading ex 2710 (e.g. hydrofinishing or decolourisation), in order, more especially, to improve colour or stability shall not, however, be deemed to be a specific process;
- (m) in respect of fuel oils of heading ex 2710 only, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30 % of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300 °C, by the ASTM D 86 method;
- (n) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils of heading ex 2710 only, treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush discharge;
- (o) in respect of crude products (other than petroleum jelly, ozokerite, lignite wax or peat wax, paraffin wax containing by weight less than 0,75 % of oil) of heading ex 2712 only, de-oiling by fractional crystallisation.

8.3. For the purposes of headings ex 2707 and 2713, simple operations, such as cleaning, decanting, desalting, water separation, filtering, colouring, marking, obtaining a sulphur content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur contents, or any combination of those operations or like operations, do not confer origin.

#### **Note 9 – Definition of specific processes and operations carried out in respect of certain products**

9.1. Products falling within Chapter 30 obtained in a Party by using cell cultures, shall be considered as originating in that Party. “Cell culture” is defined as the cultivation of human, animal and plant cells under controlled conditions (such as defined temperatures, growth medium, gas mixture, pH) outside a living organism.

9.2. Products falling within Chapters 29 (except for: 2905.43-2905.44), 30, 32, 33 (except for: 3302.10, 3301), 34, 35 (except for: 35.01, 3502.11-3502.19, 3502.20, 35.05), 36, 37, 38 (except for: 3809.10, 38.23, 3824.60, 38.26) and 39 (except for: 39.16-39.26) obtained in a Party by fermentation shall be considered as originating in that Party. "Fermentation" is a biotechnological process in which human, animal, plant cells, bacteria, yeasts, fungi or enzymes are used to produce products falling within Chapters 29 to 39.

9.3. The following processing operations are considered sufficient according to paragraph 1 of Article 4 for products falling within Chapters 28, 29 (except for: 2905.43-2905.44), 30, 32, 33 (except for: 3302.10, 3301), 34, 35 (except for: 35.01, 3502.11-3502.19, 3502.20, 35.05), 36, 37, 38 (except for: 3809.10, 38.23, 3824.60, 38.26) and 39 (except for: 39.16-39.26):

— Chemical reaction: A "chemical reaction" is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule. A chemical reaction may be expressed by a change of the "CAS number".

The following processes should not be considered for purposes of origin: (a) dissolving in water or other solvents; (b) the elimination of solvents, including solvent water; or (c) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization. A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered as origin conferring.

— Mixtures and Blends: The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials, other than the addition of diluents, to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be as origin conferring.

— Purification: Purification is to be considered as origin conferring provided that purification occurring in the territory of one or both of the Parties results in one of the following criteria being satisfied:

- (a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of at least 80 % of the content of existing impurities; or
- (b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medicinal, cosmetic, veterinary, or food grade substances;
  - (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;
  - (iii) elements and components for use in micro-electronics;
  - (iv) specialised optical uses;
  - (v) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
  - (vi) carriers used in a separation process; or
  - (vii) nuclear grade uses.

— Change in particle size: The deliberate and controlled modification in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing or pressing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area which is relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and having different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

— Standard materials: Standard materials (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses having precise degrees of purity or proportions which are certified by the manufacturer. The production of standard materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

— Isomer separation: The isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers is to be considered as origin conferring.

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**LIST OF WORKING OR PROCESSING REQUIRED TO BE CARRIED OUT ON NON-ORIGINATING MATERIALS IN ORDER FOR THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURED TO OBTAIN  
ORIGINATING STATUS**

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 1	Live animals	All the animals of Chapter 1 shall be wholly obtained
Chapter 2	Meat and edible meat offal	Manufacture in which all the meat and edible meat offal in the products of this Chapter is wholly obtained
Chapter 3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 4 used are wholly obtained
ex Chapter 5	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading
ex 0511 91	Inedible fish eggs and roes	All the eggs and roes are wholly obtained
Chapter 6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 6 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	Manufacture in which all the fruit, nuts and peels of citrus fruits or melons of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	Manufacture from materials of any heading
Chapter 10	Cereals	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 10 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapters 8, 10 and 11, headings 0701, 0714, 2302 and 2303, and subheading 0710 10 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex Chapter 13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex 1302	Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates	Manufacture from materials of any heading and in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
Chapter 14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture from materials of any heading
ex Chapter 15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
1504 to 1506	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals; wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin); other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	Manufacture from materials of any heading
1508	Groundnut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	Manufacture from materials of any subheading, except that of the product
1509 and 1510	Olive oil and its fractions	Manufacture in which all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	Manufacture from materials of any subheading, except that of the product
ex 1512	Sunflower seed oils and their fractions:	
	— for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
	— other	Manufacture in which all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	Manufacture from materials of any subheading, except that of the product
ex 1516	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish	Manufacture from materials of any heading
1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes	Manufacture from materials of any heading
Chapter 16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 2, 3 and 16 used are wholly obtained

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex Chapter 17	Sugars and sugar confectionery; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
1702	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel: — Chemically-pure maltose and fructose — Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 1702 Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of the materials of heading 1101 to 1108, 1701 and 1703 used does not exceed 30 % of the weight of the final product
1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: — the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product or — the value of sugar used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
ex 1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: — the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product or — the value of sugar used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
1806 10	Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or other sweetening matters	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of headings 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included:  — Malt extract — Other	Manufacture from cereals of Chapter 10  Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the individual weight of sugar and of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: — the weight of the materials of headings 1006 and 1101 to 1108 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product, and — the weight of the materials of Chapters 2, 3 and 16 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product
1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or similar forms	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except potato starch of heading 1108
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, corn flakes); cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: — the weight of the materials of headings 1006 and 1101 to 1108 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product, and — the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of the materials of headings 1006 and 1101 to 1108 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product
ex Chapter 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
2002 and 2003	Tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
ex 2008	Products, other than: — Nuts, not containing added sugar or spirits — Peanut butter; mixtures based on cereals; palm hearts; maize (corn) — Fruit and nuts cooked otherwise than by steaming or boiling in water, not containing added sugar, frozen	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
ex Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
2103	— Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings — Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, mustard flour or meal or prepared mustard may be used  Manufacture from materials of any heading
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: — the individual weight of sugar and of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product and — the total combined weight of sugar and of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 60 % of the weight of the final product



Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
ex Chapter 22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which all the materials of subheadings 0806 10, 2009 61, 2009 69 used are wholly obtained
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading 2009	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
2207 and 2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of higher or less than 80 % vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except heading 2207 or 2208, in which all the materials of subheadings 0806 10, 2009 61, 2009 69 used are wholly obtained
ex Chapter 23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	Manufacture in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— all the materials of Chapters 2 and 3 used are wholly obtained,</li> <li>— the weight of materials of Chapters 10 and 11 and headings 2302 and 2303 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product,</li> <li>— the individual weight of sugar and the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product, and</li> <li>— the total combined weight of sugar and the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 50 % of the weight of the final product</li> </ul>
ex Chapter 24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading in which the weight of materials of heading 2401 does not exceed 30 % of the total weight of materials of Chapter 24 used
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	Manufacture in which all materials of heading 2401 are wholly obtained
ex 2402	Cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and of smoking tobacco of subheading 2403 19, in which at least 10 % by weight of all materials of heading 2401 used is wholly obtained

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex 2403	Products intended for inhalation through heated delivery or other means, without combustion	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which at least 10 % by weight of all materials of heading 2401 used is wholly obtained
ex Chapter 25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 70 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2519	Crushed natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite), in hermetically-sealed containers, and magnesium oxide, whether or not pure, other than fused magnesia or dead-burned (sintered) magnesia	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite) may be used
Chapter 26	Ores, slag and ash	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex Chapter 27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2707	Oils in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the non-aromatic constituents, being oils similar to mineral oils obtained by distillation of high temperature coal tar, of which more than 65 % by volume distils at a temperature of up to 250 °C (including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzole), for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70 % or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax, microcrystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes, and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not coloured	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2713	Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 29	Organic chemicals; except for:	Specific process(es) <sup>(4)</sup> or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons for use as power or heating fuels	Specific process(es) <sup>(4)</sup> or Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2902	Cyclanes and cyclenes (other than azulenes), benzene, toluene, xylenes, for use as power or heating fuels	Specific process(es) <sup>(4)</sup> or Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>(1)</sup> or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2905	Metal alcoholates of alcohols of this heading and of ethanol	Specific process(es) <sup>(4)</sup> or Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 2905. However, metal alcoholates of this heading may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 30	Pharmaceutical products	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading
Chapter 31	Fertilizers	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products; except for:	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3811	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and other prepared additives, for mineral oils (including gasoline) or for other liquids used for the same purposes as mineral oils:  — Prepared additives for lubricating oil, containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading 3811 used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3824 99 and ex 3826 00	Biodiesel	Manufacture in which biodiesel is obtained through transesterification and/or esterification or through hydro-treatment

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 39	Plastics and articles thereof	Specific process(es) (*) or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same subheading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 40	Rubber and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 4012	Retreaded pneumatic, solid or cushion tyres, of rubber	Retreading of used tyres
ex Chapter 41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
4104 to 4106	Tanned or crust hides and skins, without wool or hair on, whether or not split, but not further prepared	Re-tanning of tanned leather or Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
Chapter 42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product



Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex 4302	Tanned or dressed furskins, assembled: — Plates, crosses and similar forms.  — Other	Bleaching or dyeing, in addition to cutting and assembly of non-assembled tanned or dressed furskins  Manufacture from non-assembled, tanned or dressed furskins
4303	Articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles of fur skin	Manufacture from non-assembled tanned or dressed furskins of heading 4302
ex Chapter 44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm, planed, sanded or end-jointed	Planing, sanding or end-jointing
ex 4408	Sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood) and for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm, spliced, and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm, planed, sanded or end-jointed	Splicing, planing, sanding or end-jointing
ex 4410 to ex 4413	Beadings and mouldings, including moulded skirting and other moulded boards	Beading or moulding
ex 4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood	Manufacture from boards not cut to size
ex 4418	— Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood  — Beadings and mouldings	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, cellular wood panels, shingles and shakes may be used  Beading or moulding
ex 4421	Match splints; wooden pegs or pins for footwear	Manufacture from wood of any heading, except drawn wood of heading 4409

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 45	Cork and articles of cork	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 50	Silk; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex 5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), carded or combed	Carding or combing of silk waste
5004 to ex 5006	Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made continuous filament combined with spinning or Extrusion of man-made continuous filament combined with twisting or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5007	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex Chapter 51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
5106 to 5110	Yarn of wool, of fine or coarse animal hair or of horsehair	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5111 to 5113	Woven fabrics of wool, of fine or coarse animal hair or of horsehair:	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
ex Chapter 52	Cotton; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
5204 to 5207	Yarn and thread of cotton	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5208 to 5212	Woven fabrics of cotton	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
ex Chapter 53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
5306 to 5308	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
5309 to 5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn:	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
5401 to 5406	Yarn, monofilament and thread of man-made filaments	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5407 and 5408	Woven fabrics of man-made filament yarn	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
5501 to 5507	Man-made staple fibres	Extrusion of man-made fibres
5508 to 5511	Yarn and sewing thread of man-made staple fibres	<sup>(2)</sup> Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5512 to 5516	Woven fabrics of man-made staple fibres:	<sup>(2)</sup> Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
ex Chapter 56	Wadding, felt and non-wovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof; except for:	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning
5601	Wadding of textile materials and articles thereof; textile fibres, not exceeding 5 mm in length (flock), textile dust and mill neps	Spinning of natural fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Flocking combined with dyeing or printing or Coating, flocking, laminating, or metalizing combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing) provided that the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
5602	Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated: — Needleloom felt	( <sup>2</sup> ) Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with fabric formation. However: — polypropylene filament of heading 5402, — polypropylene fibres of heading 5503 or 5506, or — polypropylene filament tow of heading 5501,



Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
	— Other	<p>of which the denomination in all cases of a single filament or fibre is less than 9 decitex, may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>or</p> <p>Non-woven fabric formation alone in the case of felt made from natural fibres</p> <p>(<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with fabric formation</p> <p>or</p> <p>Non-woven fabric formation alone in the case of other felt made from natural fibres</p>
5603	Nonwovens whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603 11 to 5603 14	Nonwovens whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated of man-made filaments	<p>Manufacture from</p> <p>— directionally or randomly oriented filaments</p> <p>or</p> <p>— substances or polymers of natural or man-made origin, followed in both cases by bonding into a nonwoven</p>
5603 91 to 5603 94	Nonwovens whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, other than of man-made filaments	<p>Manufacture from</p> <p>— directionally or randomly oriented staple fibres</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>— chopped yarns, of natural or man-made origin, followed in both by bonding into a nonwoven</p>
5604	<p>Rubber thread and cord, textile covered; textile yarn, and strip and the like of heading 5404 or 5405, impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics:</p> <p>— Rubber thread and cord, textile covered</p> <p>— Other</p>	<p>Manufacture from rubber thread or cord, not textile covered</p> <p>(<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>Spinning of natural fibres</p> <p>or</p>

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5605	Metallised yarn, whether or not gimped, being textile yarn, or strip or the like of heading 5404 or 5405, combined with metal in the form of thread, strip or powder or covered with metal	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation
5606	Gimped yarn, and strip and the like of heading 5404 or 5405, gimped (other than those of heading 5605 and gimped horsehair yarn); chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn); loop wale-yarn	( <sup>2</sup> ) Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning or Twisting combined with gimping or Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres or Flocking combined with dyeing
Chapter 57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings:	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or with tufting or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or with tufting or Manufacture from coir yarn or sisal yarn or jute yarn or classical ring spun viscose yarn

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Tufting combined with dyeing or with printing or Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with non-woven techniques including needle punching Jute fabric may be used as a backing
ex Chapter 58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery; except for:	(2) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or tufting or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or with tufting or Weaving combined with dyeing or with flocking or with coating or with laminating or with metalizing or Tufting combined with dyeing or with printing or Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
5805	Hand-woven tapestries of the types Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point, cross stitch), whether or not made up	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
5810	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs	Embroidering in which the value of all the materials of any heading, except that of the product, used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
5901	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books or the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar stiffened textile fabrics of a kind used for hat foundations	Weaving combined with dyeing or with flocking or with coating or with laminating or with metalizing or Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing
5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon: — Containing not more than 90 % by weight of textile materials — Other	Weaving Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with weaving
5903	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, other than those of heading 5902	Weaving combined with impregnating or with coating or with covering or with laminating or with metalizing or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
5904	Linoleum, whether or not cut to shape; floor coverings consisting of a coating or covering applied on a textile backing, whether or not cut to shape	( <sup>2</sup> ) Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or with metalizing Jute fabric may be used as a backing.
5905	Textile wall coverings: — Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with rubber, plastics or other materials	Weaving, knitting or non-woven fabric formation combined with impregnating or with coating or with covering or with laminating or with metalizing

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
	— Other	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or Weaving, knitting or non-woven fabric formation combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or Weaving combined with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
5906	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than those of heading 5902: — Knitted or crocheted fabrics  — Other fabrics made of synthetic filament yarn, containing more than 90 % by weight of textile materials  — Other	( <sup>2</sup> ) Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with knitting/crocheting or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with knitting/crocheting or Knitting or crocheting combined with rubberising or Rubberising combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing) provided that the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product  Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with weaving  Weaving, knitting or non-woven process combined with dyeing or with coating/ rubberising

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Yarn dyeing combined with weaving, knitting or non-woven process or Rubberising combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing) provided that the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
5907	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated, coated or covered; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like	Weaving or knitting or non-woven fabric formation combined with dyeing or with printing or with coating or with impregnating or with covering or Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing or Printing (as standalone operation)
5908	Textile wicks, woven, plaited or knitted, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles or the like; incandescent gas mantles and tubular knitted gas mantle fabric therefore, whether or not impregnated: — Incandescent gas mantles, impregnated — Other	Manufacture from tubular knitted/crocheted gas mantle fabric Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
5909 to 5911	Textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use:	<sup>(2)</sup> Spinning of natural and/or of man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with weaving or Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating or

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Coating, flocking, laminating or metalizing combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing) provided that the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	<p>(<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with knitting/crocheting or</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with knitting/crocheting or</p> <p>Knitting/crocheting combined with dyeing or with flocking or with coating or with laminating or with printing or</p> <p>Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing or</p> <p>Yarn dyeing combined with knitting/crocheting or</p> <p>Twisting or texturing combined with knitting/crocheting provided that the value of the non-twisted/non-textured yarns used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>
Chapter 61	<p>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted:</p> <p>— Obtained by sewing together or otherwise assembling, two or more pieces of knitted or crocheted fabric which have been either cut to form or obtained directly to form</p> <p>— Other</p>	<p>(<sup>2</sup>) (<sup>3</sup>)</p> <p>Knitting or crocheting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric</p> <p>(<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres combined with knitting or crocheting</p>

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		or Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with knitting or crocheting or Knitting and making-up in one operation
ex Chapter 62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted; except for:	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation)
ex 6202, ex 6204, ex 6206, ex 6209 and ex 6211	Women's, girls' and babies' clothing and clothing accessories for babies, embroidered	( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Manufacture from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 6210 and ex 6216	Fire-resistant equipment of fabric covered with foil of aluminised polyester	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Coating or laminating provided that the value of the uncoated or unlaminated fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product, combined with making-up including cutting of fabric
ex 6212	Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof, knitted or crocheted, obtained by sewing together or otherwise assembling, two or more pieces of knitted or crocheted fabric which have been either cut to form or obtained directly to form	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) Knitting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation)



Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
6213 and 6214	Handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like: — Embroidered        — Other	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Manufacture from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product or Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation)  ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Making-up preceded by printing (as standalone operation)
6217	Other made up clothing accessories; parts of garments or of clothing accessories, other than those of heading 6212: — Embroidered        — Fire-resistant equipment of fabric covered with foil of aluminised polyester	( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric or Manufacture from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product or Making-up preceded by printing (as standalone operation)  ( <sup>3</sup> ) Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<p>— Interlinings for collars and cuffs, cut out</p> <p>— Other</p>	<p>or</p> <p>Coating or laminating provided that the value of the uncoated or unlaminated fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product combined with making-up including cutting of fabric</p> <p>Manufacture:</p> <p>— from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and</p> <p>— in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup></p> <p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric</p>
ex Chapter 63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
6301 to 6304	<p>Blankets, travelling rugs, bed linen etc.; curtains etc.; other furnishing articles:</p> <p>— Of felt, of nonwovens</p> <p>— Other:</p> <p>– Embroidered</p> <p>– Other</p>	<p><sup>(2)</sup></p> <p>Non-woven fabric formation combined with making-up including cutting of fabric</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup></p> <p>Weaving or knitting/crocheting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric</p> <p>or</p> <p>Manufacture from unembroidered fabric (other than knitted or crocheted), provided that the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup></p> <p>Weaving or knitting/crocheting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric</p>

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	<sup>(2)</sup> Extrusion of man-made fibres or spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres, combined with weaving or with knitting and making-up including cutting of fabric
6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or landcraft; camping goods: — Of nonwovens  — Other	<sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> Non-woven fabric formation combined with making-up including cutting of fabric  <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric
6307	Other made-up articles, including dress patterns	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
6308	Sets consisting of woven fabric and yarn, whether or not with accessories, for making up into rugs, tapestries, embroidered table cloths or serviettes, or similar textile articles, put up in packings for retail sale	Each item in the set must satisfy the rule which would apply to it if it were not included in the set. However, non originating articles may be incorporated, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the set
ex Chapter 64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles or to other sole components of heading 6406
6406	Parts of footwear (including uppers whether or not attached to soles other than outer soles); removable in-soles, heel cushions and similar articles; gaiters, leggings and similar articles, and parts thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
Chapter 65	Headgear and parts thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
Chapter 66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops, and parts thereof:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 70 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 69	Ceramic products	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex Chapter 70	Glass and glassware	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods; preserving jars of glass; stoppers, lids and other closures, of glass	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Cutting of glassware, provided that the total value of the uncut glassware used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
7013	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (other than that of heading 7010 or 7018)	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex Chapter 71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 70 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 7102, ex 7103 and ex 7104	Worked precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)	Manufacture of materials of any subheading except that of the product
7106, 7108 and 7110	Precious metals: — Unwrought  — Semi-manufactured or in powder form	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of headings 7106, 7108 and 7110, or electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metals of heading 7106, 7108 or 7110, or fusion and/or alloying of precious metals of heading 7106, 7108 or 7110 with each other or with base metals or purification Manufacture from unwrought precious metals
ex 7107, ex 7109 and ex 7111	Metals clad with precious metals, semi-manufactured	Manufacture from metals clad with precious metals, unwrought
ex Chapter 72	Iron and steel; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from materials of heading 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204 or 7205
7208 to 7212	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading 7207
7213 to 7216	Bars and sections bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from ingots or other primary forms of heading 7206
7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading 7207
7218 91 and 7218 99	Semi-finished products	Manufacture from materials of heading 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204 or 7205

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
7219 to 7222	Flat-rolled products, bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections of stainless steel	Manufacture from ingots or other primary forms of heading 7218
7223	Wire of stainless steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading 7218
7224 90	Semi-finished products	Manufacture from materials of heading 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204 or 7205
7225 to 7228	Flat-rolled products, hot-rolled bars and rods, in irregularly wound coils; angles, shapes and sections, of other alloy steel; hollow drill bars and rods, of alloy or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from ingots or other primary forms of heading 7206, 7218 or 7224
7229	Wire of other alloy steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading 7224
ex Chapter 73	Articles of iron or steel; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex 7301	Sheet piling	Manufacture from materials of heading 7207
7302	Railway or tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails and rack rails, switch blades, crossing frogs, point rods and other crossing pieces, sleepers (cross-ties), fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties and other material specialised for jointing or fixing rails	Manufacture from materials of heading 7206
7304, 7305 and 7306	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of iron or steel	Manufacture from materials of heading 7206 to 7212 and 7218 or 7224
ex 7307	Tube or pipe fittings of stainless steel (ISO No X5CrNiMo 1712), consisting of several parts	Turning, drilling, reaming, threading, deburring and sandblasting of forged blanks, provided that the total value of the forged blanks used does not exceed 35 % of the ex-works price of the product
7308	Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 9406) and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, doors and windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, welded angles, shapes and sections of heading 7301 may not be used

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
ex 7315	Skid chain	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading 7315 used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 74	Copper and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	Manufacture from materials of any heading
7408	Copper wire	Manufacture: — From materials of any heading, except that of the product, and — In which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 75	Nickel and articles thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex Chapter 76	Aluminium and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture: — From materials of any heading, except that of the product, and — In which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
7601	Unwrought aluminium	Manufacture: — From materials of any heading, except that of the product, and — In which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture by thermal or electrolytic treatment from unalloyed aluminium or waste and scrap of aluminium
7602	Aluminium waste or scrap	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex 7616	Aluminium articles other than gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands) of aluminium wire, and expanded metal of aluminium	Manufacture: — From materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands) of aluminium wire, or expanded metal of aluminium may be used; and

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
		— In which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 78	Lead and articles thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
Chapter 79	Zinc and articles thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
Chapter 80	Tin and articles thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
Chapter 81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading
ex Chapter 82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8206	Tools of two or more of the headings 8202 to 8205, put up in sets for retail sale	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of headings 8202 to 8205. However, tools of headings 8202 to 8205 may be incorporated into the set, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the set
Chapter 83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product



Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8425 to 8430	<p>Pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists; winches and capstans; jacks:</p> <p>Ships' derricks; cranes, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and works trucks fitted with a crane</p> <p>Fork-lift trucks; other works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment</p> <p>Other lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery (for example, lifts, escalators, conveyors, teleferics)</p> <p>Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators, shovel loaders, tamping machines and roadrollers</p> <p>Other moving, grading, levelling, scraping, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting or boring machinery, for earth, minerals or ores; piledrivers and pile extractors; snowploughs and snowblowers</p>	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8431 or</p> <p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>
8444 to 8447	<p>Machines for extruding, drawing, texturing or cutting man-made textile materials:</p> <p>Machines for preparing textile fibres; spinning, doubling or twisting machines and other machinery for producing textile yarns; textile reeling or winding (including weft-winding) machines and machines for preparing textile yarns for use on the machines of heading 8446 or 8447</p> <p>Weaving machines (looms):</p> <p>Knitting machines, stitch-bonding machines and machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery, trimmings, braid or net and machines for tufting</p>	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8448 or</p> <p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
8456 to 8465	Machine tools for working any material by removal of material Machining centres, unit construction machines (single station) and multi-station transfer machines, for working metal Lathes for removing metal Machine tools	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8466 or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8470 to 8472	Calculating machines and pocket-size data-recording, reproducing and displaying machines with calculating functions; accounting machines, postage- franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device; cash registers Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data Other office machines	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8473 or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8501 to 8502	Electric motors and generators Electric generating sets and rotary converters	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8503 or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
8519, 8521	Sound recording or sound reproducing apparatus Video recording or reproducing apparatus, whether or not incorporating a video tuner	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8522 or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8525 to 8528	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders Radar apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus Reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting Monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus for television, or video recording or reproducing apparatus	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8529 or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8535 to 8537	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits; connectors for optical fibres, optical fibre bundles or cables; boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, for electric control or the distribution of electricity:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 8538 or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8542 31 to 8542 39	Monolithic integrated circuits	Diffusion in which integrated circuits are formed on a semi-conductor substrate by the selective introduction of an appropriate dopant assembled or not and/or tested in a non-party or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
8544 to 8548	Insulated wire, cable (and other insulated electric conductors, optical fibre cables Carbon electrodes, carbon brushes, lamp carbons, battery carbons and other articles of graphite or other carbon, of a kind used for electrical purposes	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<p>Electrical insulators of any material</p> <p>Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metal lined with insulating material</p> <p>Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators; electrical parts of machinery or apparatus, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter</p>	
Chapter 86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 45 % of the ex-works price of the product
8708	Parts and accessories for vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p> <p>or</p> <p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>
8711	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p> <p>or</p> <p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>
Chapter 88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p> <p>or</p> <p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 89	Ships, boats and floating structures	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product; however, hulls of heading 8906 may not be used or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
9001 50	Spectacle lenses of other materials than glass	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which one of the following operations is made: — surfacing of the semi-finished lens into a finished ophthalmic lens with optical corrective power meant to be mounted on a pair of spectacles — coating of the lens through appropriated treatments to improve vision and ensure protection of the wearer or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

Heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product or Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product

(<sup>1</sup>) For the special conditions relating to "specific process(es)", see Introductory Notes 8.1 to 8.3.

(<sup>2</sup>) For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 6.

(<sup>3</sup>) See Introductory Note 7.

(<sup>4</sup>) See Introductory Note 9.

## ANNEX III

## TEXT OF THE ORIGIN DECLARATION

The origin declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**Albanian version**

Eksportuesi i produkteve të mbuluara nga ky dokument (autorizim doganor Nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) deklaron që përveç rasteve kur tregohet qartësisht ndryshe, këto produkte janë me origjinë preferenciale .....<sup>(2)</sup> në përputhje me Rregullat kalimtare të origjinës.

**Arabic version**

يصرح مصدر المنتجات التي تشملها هذه الوثيقة (التصريح الجمركي رقم .....<sup>(1)</sup>) باستثناء ما ينص بوضوح على خلاف ذلك، بأن هذه المنتجات من منشأ تفضيلي من .....<sup>(2)</sup> طبقاً لقواعد المنشأ الانتقالية.

**Bosnian version**

Izvoznik proizvoda obuhvaćenih ovom ispravom (carinsko ovlaštenje br. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) izjavljuje da su, osim ako je to drugačije izričito navedeno, ovi proizvodi .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferencijalnog porijekla u skladu sa prijelaznim pravilima porijekla.

**Bulgarian version**

Износителят на продуктите, обхванати от този документ (митническо разрешение № .....<sup>(1)</sup>), декларира, че освен където ясно е отбелязано друго, тези продукти са с .....<sup>(2)</sup> преференциален произход съгласно преходните правила за произход.

**Croatian version**

Izvoznik proizvoda obuhvaćenih ovom ispravom (carinsko ovlaštenje br. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) izjavljuje da su, osim ako je drukčije izričito navedeno, ovi proizvodi .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferencijalnog podrijetla prema prijelaznim pravilima o podrijetlu.

**Czech version**

Vývozce výrobků uvedených v tomto dokumentu (číslo povolení .....<sup>(1)</sup>) prohlašuje, že podle přechodných pravidel původu mají tyto výrobky kromě zřetelně označených preferenční původ v .....<sup>(2)</sup>.

**Danish version**

Eksportøren af varer, der er omfattet af nærværende dokument (toldmyndighedernes tilladelse nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) erklærer, at varerne, medmindre andet tydeligt er angivet, har præferenceoprindelse i .....<sup>(2)</sup> i henhold til overgangsreglerne for oprindelse.

**Dutch version**

De exporteur van de goederen waarop dit document van toepassing is (douanevergunning nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>), verklaart dat, behoudens uitdrukkelijke andersluidende vermelding, deze goederen van preferentiële .....<sup>(2)</sup> oorsprong zijn in overeenstemming met de overgangsregels van oorsprong.

**English version**

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferential origin according to the transitional rules of origin.

**Estonian version**

Käesoleva dokumendiga hõlmatud toodete eksportija (tolli kinnitus nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) deklareerib, et need tooted on päritolureeglite üleminekueskirjade kohaselt .....<sup>(2)</sup> sooduspäritoluga, välja arvatud juhul, kui on selgelt näidatud teisiti.

**Faeroese version**

Útflytarin av vørunum, sum hetta skjal fevnir um (tollvaldsins loyvi nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) váttar, át um ikki nakað annað er tilskilað, eru hesar vøur upprunavøur .....<sup>(2)</sup> sambært skiftisreglunum um uppruna.

**Finnish version**

Tässä asiakirjassa mainittujen tuotteiden viejä (tullin lupa n:o .....<sup>(1)</sup>) ilmoittaa, että nämä tuotteet ovat, ellei toisin ole selvästi merkitty, etuuskohdeltuun oikeutettuja .....<sup>(2)</sup> alkuperä tuotteita siirtymäkauden alkuperäsääntöjen nojalla.

**French version**

L'exportateur des produits couverts par le présent document (autorisation douanière n° .....<sup>(1)</sup>) déclare que, sauf indication claire du contraire, ces produits ont l'origine préférentielle .....<sup>(2)</sup> selon les règles d'origine transitoires.

**German version**

Der Ausführer (Ermächtigter Ausführer; Bewilligungs-Nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) der Waren, auf die sich dieses Handelspapier bezieht, erklärt, dass diese Waren, soweit nicht anders angegeben, präferenzbegünstigte .....<sup>(2)</sup> Ursprungswaren gemäß den Übergangsregeln für den Ursprung sind.

**Georgian version**

ამ დოკუმენტით წარმოდგენილი საქონლის ექსპორტიორი (საბაჟო ორგანოს მიერ მინიჭებული ავტორიზაციის №.....<sup>1)</sup> აცხადებს, რომეს საქონელი არის .....<sup>2</sup> შეღავათიანი წარმოშობის, გარდამავალი წარმოშობის წესების შესაბამისად, თუ სხვარ ამ არ არის პირდაპირ მითითებული.

**Greek version**

Ο εξαγωγέας των προϊόντων που καλύπτονται από το παρόν έγγραφο (άδεια τελωνείου υπ' αριθ. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) δηλώνει ότι, εκτός εάν δηλώνεται σαφώς άλλως, τα προϊόντα αυτά είναι προτιμησηακής καταγωγής .....<sup>(2)</sup> σύμφωνα με τους μεταβατικούς κανόνες καταγωγής.

**Hebrew version**

היצואן של הטובין המכוסים במסמך זה (אישור מכס מס'.....<sup>1)</sup>) מצהיר כי מקורם של הטובין הללו המועדף  
ב. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2)</sup> בהתאם לכללי המעבר, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת במפורש.

**Hungarian version**

A jelen okmányban szereplő termékek exportőre (vámfelhatalmazási szám: .....<sup>(1)</sup>) kijelentem, hogy eltérő egyértelmű jelzés hiányában a termékek az átmeneti származási szabályok szerint preferenciális .....<sup>(2)</sup> származásúak.

**Icelandic version**

Útflytjandi framleiðsluvara sem skjal þetta tekur til (leyfi tollyfirvalda nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>), lýsir því yfir að vöurnar séu, ef annars er ekki greinilega getið, af .....<sup>(2)</sup> uppruna samkvæmt upprunareglum á umbreytingartímabili.

**Italian version**

L'esportatore delle merci contemplate nel presente documento (autorizzazione doganale n. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) dichiara che, salvo indicazione contraria, le merci sono di origine preferenziale .....<sup>(2)</sup> conformemente alle norme di origine transitorie.



**Latvian version**

To produktu eksportētājs, kuri ietverti šajā dokumentā (multas atļauja Nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>), deklarē, ka, izņemot tur, kur ir citādi skaidri noteikts, šiem produktiem ir .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferenciāla izcelsme saskaņā ar pārejas noteikumiem par izcelsmi.

**Lithuanian version**

Šiame dokumente nurodytų produktų eksportuotojas (muitinės leidimo Nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) deklaruoja, kad, jeigu aiškiai nenurodyta kitaip, šie produktai turi .....<sup>(2)</sup> lengvatinės kilmės statusą pagal pereinamojo laikotarpio kilmės taisyklės.

**Macedonian version**

Извозникот на производите што ги покрива овој документ (царинско одобрение бр. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) изјавува дека, освен ако тоа не е јасно поинаку назначено, овие производи се со .....<sup>(2)</sup> преференцијално потекло, во согласност со предните правила за потекло.

**Maltese version**

L-esportatur tal-prodotti koperti minn dan id-dokument (awtorizzazzjoni tad-dwana nru ....<sup>(1)</sup>) jiddikjara li, hlief fejn indikat mod ieħor b'mod ċar, dawn il-prodotti huma ta' oriġini preferenzjali .....<sup>(2)</sup> skont ir-regoli ta' oriġini tranżitorji.

**Montenegrin version**

Извозник производа обухваћених овом исправом (царинско овлашћење бр. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) изјављује да су, осим ако је другачије изричито наведено, ови производи .....<sup>(2)</sup> преференцијалног поријекла, у складу са транзиционим правилима поријекла.

Izvoznik proizvoda obuhvaćenih ovom ispravom (carinsko ovlaštenje br. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) izjavljuje da su, osim ako je drugačije izričito navedeno, ovi proizvodi .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferencijalnog porijekla u skladu sa tranzicionim pravilima porijekla.

**Norwegian version**

Eksportøren av produktene omfattet av dette dokument (tollmyndighetenes autorisasjonsnr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) erklærer at disse produktene, unntatt hvor annet er tydelig angitt, har .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferanseopprinnelse i henhold til overgangsreglene for opprinnelse<sup>(2)</sup>.

**Polish version**

Eksporter produktów objętych tym dokumentem (upoważnienie władz celnych nr ....<sup>(1)</sup>) deklaruje, że z wyjątkiem gdzie jest to wyraźnie określone, produkty te mają .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferencyjne pochodzenie zgodnie z przejściowymi regulami pochodzenia.

**Portuguese version**

O exportador dos produtos cobertos pelo presente documento (autorização aduaneira n.º ....<sup>(1)</sup>) declara que, salvo expressamente indicado em contrário, estes produtos são de origem preferencial .....<sup>(2)</sup> de acordo com as regras de origem transitórias.

**Romanian version**

Exportatorul produselor care fac obiectul prezentului document (autorizația vamală nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) declară că, exceptând cazul în care se indică altfel în mod clar, aceste produse sunt de origine preferențială .....<sup>(2)</sup> în conformitate cu regulile de origine tranzitorii.

**Serbian version**

Извозник производа обухваћених овом исправом (царинско овлашћење бр. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) изјављује да су, осим ако је другачије изричито наведено, ови производи .....<sup>(2)</sup> преференцијалног порекла, у складу са прелазним правилима о пореклу.

Izvoznik proizvoda obuhvaćenih ovom ispravom (carinsko ovlaštenje br. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) izjavljuje da su, osim ako je drugačije izričito navedeno, ovi proizvodi .....<sup>(2)</sup> preferencijalnog porekla, u skladu sa prelaznim pravilima o poreklu.

**Slovak version**

Vývozca výrobkov uvedených v tomto dokumente (číslo povolenia .....<sup>(1)</sup>) vyhlasuje, že pokiaľ nie je zreteľne uvedené inak, tieto výrobky majú v súlade s prechodnými pravidlami pôvodu preferenčný pôvod v .....<sup>(2)</sup>.

**Slovenian version**

Izvoznik blaga, zajetega s tem dokumentom (pooblastilo carinskih organov št .....<sup>(1)</sup>), izjavlja, da, razen če ni drugače jasno navedeno, ima to blago preferencialno .....<sup>(2)</sup> poreklo v skladu s prehodnimi pravili o poreklu.

**Spanish version**

El exportador de los productos incluidos en el presente documento (autorización aduanera n.º .....<sup>(1)</sup>) declara que, excepto donde se indique claramente lo contrario, estos productos son de origen preferencial .....<sup>(2)</sup> con arreglo a las normas de origen transitorias.

**Swedish version**

Exportören av de varor som omfattas av detta dokument (tullmyndighetens tillstånd nr. ....<sup>(1)</sup>) försäkrar att dessa varor, om inte annat tydligt markerats, har förmånsberättigande .....<sup>(2)</sup> ursprung i enlighet med övergångsreglerna om ursprung.

**Turkish version**

Bu belge kapsamındaki ürünlerin ihracatçısı (gümrük yetki No: .....<sup>(1)</sup>), aksi açıkça belirtilmedikçe, bu ürünlerin geçiş menşei kurallarına göre .....<sup>(2)</sup> tercihli menşeli olduğunu beyan eder.

**Ukrainian version**

Експортер продукції, на яку поширюється цей документ (митний дозвіл № .....<sup>(1)</sup>) заявляє, що, за винятком випадків, де це явно зазначено, ця продукція має .....<sup>(2)</sup> преференційне походження згідно з перехідними правилами походження.

.....

(Place and date) <sup>(3)</sup>

.....

(Signature of the exporter, in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script) <sup>(4)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> When the origin declaration is made out by an approved exporter, the authorisation number of the approved exporter must be entered in this space. When the origin declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.

<sup>(2)</sup> Origin of products to be indicated. When the origin declaration relates in whole or in part, to products originating in Ceuta and Melilla, the exporter must clearly indicate them in the document on which the declaration is made out, by means of the symbol "CM".

<sup>(3)</sup> These indications may be omitted if the information is contained on the document itself.

<sup>(4)</sup> In cases where the exporter is not required to sign, the exemption of signature also implies the exemption of the name of the signatory.

\_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEX IV

**SPECIMENS OF MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE EUR.1 AND APPLICATION FOR A MOVEMENT  
CERTIFICATE EUR.1**

## PRINTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Each form shall measure 210 x 297 mm; a tolerance of up to minus 5 mm or plus 8 mm in the length may be allowed. The paper used must be white, sized for writing, not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25 g/m<sup>2</sup>. It shall have a printed green guilloche pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye.
2. The competent authorities of the Parties may reserve the right to print the forms themselves or may have them printed by approved printers. In the latter case, each form must include a reference to such approval. Each form must bear the name and address of the printer or a mark by which the printer can be identified. It shall also bear a serial number, either printed or not, by which it can be identified.

## MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

1. <b>Exporter</b> (Name, full address, country)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>EUR.1</b></span> <span><b>No A</b></span> <span><b>000.000</b></span> </div> See notes overleaf before completing this form.		
3. <b>Consignee</b> (Name, full address, country) (Optional)	2. <b>Certificate used in preferential trade between</b> ..... <div style="text-align: center;"><b>and</b></div> ..... (Insert appropriate countries, groups of countries or territories)		
	4. <b>Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating</b>	5. <b>Country, group of countries or territory of destination</b>	
6. <b>Transport details</b> (Optional)	7. <b>Remarks</b>		
8. <b>Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages <sup>(1)</sup>; Description of goods</b>	9. <b>Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m<sup>3</sup>, etc.)</b>	10. <b>Invoices</b> (Optional)	
11. <b>CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT</b> <i>Declaration certified</i> Export document <sup>(2)</sup> Form ..... No ..... Of ..... Customs office ..... Issuing country or territory ..... ..... ..... Place and date ..... ..... ..... (Signature)	Stamp	12. <b>DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER</b> I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described above meet the conditions required for the issue of this certificate.  Place and date ..... ..... (Signature)	
<sup>(1)</sup> If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state 'in bulk', as appropriate. <sup>(2)</sup> Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.			

<b>13. REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION, to</b>	<b>14. RESULT OF VERIFICATION</b>
Verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this certificate is requested. ..... <div style="text-align: center;">(Place and date)</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Stamp</div> ..... <div style="text-align: center;">(Signature)</div>	Verification carried out shows that this certificate <sup>(1)</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate. <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see remarks appended). ..... <div style="text-align: center;">(Place and date)</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Stamp</div> ..... <div style="text-align: center;">(Signature)</div>
<sup>(1)</sup> Insert X in the appropriate box.	

## NOTES

1. Certificate must not contain erasures or words written over one another. Any alterations must be made by deleting the incorrect particulars and adding any necessary corrections. Any such alteration must be initialled by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the Customs authorities of the issuing country or territory.
2. No spaces must be left between the items entered on the certificate and each item must be preceded by an item number. A horizontal line must be drawn immediately below the last item. Any unused space must be struck through in such a manner as to make any later additions impossible.
3. Goods must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

## APPLICATION FOR A MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

1. <b>Exporter</b> (Name, full address, country)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>EUR.1</b></span> <span><b>No A</b></span> <span><b>000.000</b></span> </div>		
See notes overleaf before completing this form.			
3. <b>Consignee</b> (Name, full address, country) (Optional)	2. <b>Application for a certificate to be used in preferential trade between</b> ..... <div style="text-align: center;"><b>and</b></div> ..... (Insert appropriate countries or groups of countries or territories)		
	4. <b>Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating</b>	5. <b>Country, group of countries or territory of destination</b>	
	7. <b>Remarks</b>		
6. <b>Transport details</b> (Optional)			
8. <b>Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages <sup>(1)</sup>; Description of goods</b>	9. <b>Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m<sup>3</sup>, etc.)</b>	10. <b>Invoices</b> (Optional)	
<sup>(1)</sup> If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state 'in bulk', as appropriate.			

## DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER

I, the undersigned, exporter of the goods described overleaf,

DECLARE that the goods meet the conditions required for the issue of the attached certificate;

SPECIFY as follows the circumstances which have enable these goods to meet the above conditions:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

SUBMIT the following supporting documents <sup>(1)</sup>:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

UNDERTAKE to submit, at the request of the appropriate authorities, any supporting evidence which those authorities may require for the purpose of issuing the attached certificate, and undertake, if required, to agree to any inspection of my accounts and to any check on the processes of manufacture of the above goods, carried out by the said authorities;

REQUEST the issue of the attached certificate for those goods.

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Signature)

---

<sup>(1)</sup> For example: import documents, movement certificates, invoices, manufacturer's declarations, etc., referring to the products used in manufacture or to the goods re-exported in the same state.

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## ANNEX V

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS CONCERNING PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN CEUTA AND MELILLA***Sole Article*

1. Providing they comply with the non-alteration rule of Article 14 of this Appendix, the following shall be considered as:
    - (1) products originating in Ceuta and Melilla:
      - (a) products wholly obtained in Ceuta and Melilla;
      - (b) products obtained in Ceuta and Melilla in the manufacture of which products other than products wholly obtained in Ceuta and Melilla are used, provided that:
        - (i) the said products have undergone sufficient working or processing within the meaning of Article 4 of this Appendix; or
        - (ii) those products originate in Montenegro or in the European Union, provided that they have been submitted to working or processing which goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of this Appendix;
    - (2) products originating in Montenegro:
      - (a) products wholly obtained in Montenegro;
      - (b) products obtained in Montenegro, in the manufacture of which products other than products wholly obtained in Montenegro are used, provided that:
        - (i) those products have undergone sufficient working or processing within the meaning of Article 4 of this Appendix; or
        - (ii) those products originate in Ceuta and Melilla or in the European Union, and they have been submitted to working or processing which goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of this Appendix.
  2. Ceuta and Melilla shall be considered as a single territory.
  3. The exporter or his authorised representative shall enter the name of the exporting Party and “Ceuta and Melilla” in Box 2 of movement certificates EUR.1 or on origin declarations. In addition, in the case of products originating in Ceuta and Melilla, this shall be indicated in Box 4 of movement certificates EUR.1 or on origin declarations.
  4. The Spanish customs authorities shall be responsible for the application of these Rules in Ceuta and Melilla.
-



## ANNEX VI

**SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

The supplier's declaration, the text of which is provided below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in applying Contracting Parties without having obtained preferential origin status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by the annexed document, declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] have been used in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(1)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
Total value			

2. All the other materials used in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] to produce those goods originate in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)];
3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] in accordance with Article 13 of this Appendix and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] (*)
	(Place and date)
	(Address and signature of the supplier; in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

- (<sup>1</sup>) When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of those motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

- (<sup>2</sup>) The indications requested in those columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in an applying Contracting Party uses fabric imported from the European Union which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the European Union supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column "bars of iron". Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

- (<sup>3</sup>) "Value of materials" means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)].

The exact value for each non-originating material used must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

- (<sup>4</sup>) "Total added value" shall mean all costs accumulated outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)], including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

## ANNEX VII

**LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

The long-term supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in an applying Contracting Party without having obtained preferential origin status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by the annexed document, which are regularly supplied to <sup>(1)</sup> ....., declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] have been used in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(2)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>
Total value			

2. All the other materials used in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] to produce those goods originate in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)];
3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] in accordance with Article 13 of this Appendix and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] <sup>(5)</sup>

This declaration is valid for all subsequent consignments of those goods dispatched from.....  
to .....<sup>(6)</sup>

I undertake to inform .....<sup>(1)</sup> immediately if this declaration is no longer valid.

(Place and date)
(Address and signature of the supplier; in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

<sup>(1)</sup> Name and address of the customer.

<sup>(2)</sup> When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of those motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

<sup>(3)</sup> The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in an applying Contracting Party uses fabric imported from the European Union which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the European Union supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column "bars of iron". Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

<sup>(4)</sup> "Value of materials" means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)].

The exact value for each non-originating material used must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(5)</sup> "Total added value" shall mean all costs accumulated outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)], including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside [indicate the name of the relevant applying Contracting Party(ies)] must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(6)</sup> Insert dates. The period of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration should not normally exceed 24 months, subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the applying Contracting Party where the long-term supplier's declaration is made out.'

## CORRIGENDA

**Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088***(Official Journal of the European Union L 198 of 22 June 2020)*

On page 22, recital 43, first sentence:

- for:* ‘When establishing and updating the technical screening criteria the Commission should take into account relevant Union law, including Regulations (EC) No 1221/2009 <sup>(55)</sup> and (EC) 66/2010 <sup>(56)</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU <sup>(57)</sup> and the communication of the Commission of 16 July 2018 on “Public procurement for a better environment”.’,
- read:* ‘When establishing and updating the technical screening criteria the Commission should take into account relevant Union law, including Regulations (EC) No 1221/2009 <sup>(55)</sup> and (EC) No 66/2010 <sup>(56)</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU <sup>(57)</sup> and the communication of the Commission of 16 July 2008 on “Public procurement for a better environment”.’.
-

**Corrigendum to Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/397 of 9 March 2022 amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine**

*(Official Journal of the European Union L 80 of 9 March 2022)*

On page 51, in the Annex, in the table headed 'Persons', in entry 806 relating to Igor Nikolayevich MOROZOV, in the column headed 'Identifying information':

*for:* 'DOB: 13.10.1956',

*read:* 'DOB: 10.12.1956';

on page 59, in the Annex, in the table headed 'Persons', in entry 872 relating to Alexandra Gennadyevna ZHUKOVA, in the column headed 'Name':

*for:* 'Alexandra Gennadyevna ZHUKOVA',

*read:* 'Anastasia Gennadyevna ZHUKOVA'.

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**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2325 of 16 December 2021 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the list of third countries and the list of control authorities and control bodies that have been recognised under Article 33(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 for the purpose of importing organic products into the Union**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 465 of 29 December 2021)

On pages 30 and 31, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**A CERT European Organization for Certification S.A.**', in all rows of column 'F' under 'Category of products' of the table:

for:                       '',

read:                     '—'.

On page 38, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**Bioagricert s.r.l.**', in the row regarding Cameroon of column 'F' under 'Category of products' of the table:

for:                       '',

read:                     '—'.

On page 41, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**Bio.inspecta AG**', in the row regarding Azerbaijan of column 'B' under 'Category of products' and in the row regarding Thailand of the column 'F' under 'Category of products' of the table:

for:                       '',

read:                     '—'.

On page 59, in Annex II, point 5 of the entry for '**Ecocert SA**':

for:                       'Duration of inclusion: until 30 June 2024',

read:                     'Duration of inclusion: until 31 December 2024'.

On page 71, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**LACON GmbH**', regarding the digits in the code number in the row for Iran of the first column of the table

for:                       '161',

read:                     '134'.

On page 79, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**Organización Internacional Agropecuaria**', in the row regarding China of the columns 'B', 'C', 'E' and 'F' under 'Category of products' of the table:

for:                       '',

read:                     '—'.

On page 81, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**ORSER**', in the rows regarding Moldova, Serbia, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan of the column 'B' under 'Category of products' of the table:

*for:* ‘,’

*read:* ‘—’.

On page 85, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**SRS Certification GmbH**', regarding the digits in the code number in the row for Cameroon of the first column of the table:

*for:* ‘154’,

*read:* ‘195’.

On page 87, in Annex II, point 3 of the entry for '**TÜV Nord Integra**', in the row regarding Gambia of the columns 'B', 'C', 'E' and 'F' under 'Category of products' of the table:

*for:* ‘,’

*read:* ‘—’.

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**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2289 of 21 December 2021 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the presentation of the content of the CAP Strategic Plans and on the electronic system for the secure exchange of information**

*(Official Journal of the European Union L 458 of 22 December 2021)*

On page 467, in point 3.1(e)(vi) 2nd indent of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/2289:

- for:*                           ‘— if Member States apply footnote 2 to GAEC 6 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, explanation of the specific conditions of the regions concerned;’,
- read:*                           ‘— if Member States apply footnote 1 to GAEC 6 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, explanation of the specific conditions of the regions concerned;’;

on page 468, in point 3.1(e)(vii) 3rd indent of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/2289:

- for:*                           ‘— where Member State authorise practices related to enhanced crop rotation with leguminous crops and crop diversification in specific regions of their territory as referred to in footnote 3 to GAEC 7 in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, an explanation of the contribution of these practices to preserve the soil potential in line with the objectives of the GAEC on the basis of the diversity of farming methods and agro-climatic conditions in the regions concerned and a justification of the choice made;’,
- read:*                           ‘— where Member State authorise practices related to enhanced crop rotation with leguminous crops and crop diversification in specific regions of their territory as referred to in footnote 2 to GAEC 7 in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, an explanation of the contribution of these practices to preserve the soil potential in line with the objectives of the GAEC on the basis of the diversity of farming methods and agro-climatic conditions in the regions concerned and a justification of the choice made;’.
-



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