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I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2022/1190 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 6 July 2022

amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 as regards the entry of information alerts into the Schengen Information System (SIS) on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 88(2), point (a), thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Schengen Information System (SIS) constitutes an essential tool for maintaining a high level of security within the area of freedom, security and justice of the Union by supporting operational cooperation between national competent authorities, in particular border guards, the police, customs authorities, immigration authorities, and authorities responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences or execution of criminal penalties. Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ constitutes the legal basis for SIS in respect of matters falling within the scope of Chapters 4 and 5 of Title V of Part Three of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
- (2) SIS alerts contain information about a particular person or object as well as instructions for the authorities on what to do when that person or object has been located. Alerts on persons and objects entered into SIS are made available, in real time, directly to all end-users of the competent national authorities of Member States authorised to search SIS pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1862. The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾, national members of the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, and the teams of the European Border and Coast Guard

⁽¹⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 8 June 2022 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 27 June 2022.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 56).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 138).

established by Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ are also authorised to access and search data in SIS pursuant to their respective mandates and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1862.

- (3) Europol plays an important role in the fight against serious crime and terrorism by providing analyses and threat assessments to support the investigations by competent national authorities. Europol fulfils that role also by means of using SIS and in the exchange of supplementary information with Member States on SIS alerts. The fight against serious crime and terrorism should be subject to continuous coordination among the Member States on the processing of data and on the entering of alerts into SIS.
- (4) Given the global nature of serious crime and terrorism, the information that third countries and international organisations obtain about perpetrators of serious crime and terrorism and persons suspected of serious crime and terrorism is increasingly relevant for the Union's internal security. Some of that information, in particular where the person concerned is a third-country national, is shared only with Europol, which processes the information and shares the result of its analyses with Member States.
- (5) The operational need to make verified information provided by a third country available to frontline officers, in particular to border guards and police officers, is widely acknowledged. However, the relevant end-users in the Member States do not always have access to that valuable information because, among other reasons, Member States are not always able to enter alerts into SIS on the basis of such information due to national law.
- (6) In order to bridge the gap in sharing information on serious crime and terrorism, in particular on foreign terrorist fighters, where the monitoring of their movement is crucial, it is necessary to ensure that, upon a proposal by Europol, Member States are able to enter information alerts into SIS on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union, in order to make that information provided by third countries and international organisations available, directly and in real time, to front-line officers in Member States.
- (7) To that end, a specific category of information alerts on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union ('information alerts') should be created in SIS. Such information alerts should be entered into SIS by the Member States at their discretion and subject to their verification and analysis of the proposal by Europol in the interest of the Union on third-country nationals, in order to inform end-users carrying out a search in SIS that the person concerned is suspected of being involved in a criminal offence in respect of which Europol is competent, and in order for Member States and Europol to obtain confirmation that the person who is the subject of the information alert has been located and to obtain further information in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1862, as amended by this Regulation.
- (8) In order for the Member State to which Europol proposed the entry of an information alert to assess whether a particular case is adequate, relevant and important enough to warrant the entry of that information alert into SIS, and in order to confirm the reliability of the source of information and the accuracy of the information on the person concerned, Europol should share all of the information that it holds on the case, except for information which has clearly been obtained in obvious violation of human rights. Europol should share, in particular, the outcome of cross-checking the data against its databases, information relating to the accuracy and reliability of the data and its analysis of whether there are sufficient grounds for considering that the person concerned has committed, taken part in, or intends to commit a criminal offence in respect of which Europol is competent.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) No 2016/1624 (OJ L 295, 14.11.2019, p. 1).

- (9) Europol should inform the Member States without delay where it has relevant additional or modified data in relation to its proposal to enter an information alert into SIS or evidence suggesting that data included in its proposal are factually incorrect or have been unlawfully stored, in order to ensure the lawfulness, completeness and accuracy of SIS data. Europol should also transmit to the issuing Member State without delay additional or modified data in relation to an information alert that was entered into SIS upon its proposal, in order to allow the issuing Member State to complete or modify the information alert. Europol should act, in particular, if it becomes aware that the information received from the authorities of a third country or international organisation was incorrect or was communicated to Europol for unlawful purposes, for example if sharing the information on the person was motivated by political reasons.
- (10) Regulations (EU) 2016/794 and (EU) No 2018/1725 ⁽⁶⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council should apply to the processing of personal data by Europol when carrying out its responsibilities under this Regulation.
- (11) The preparations for the implementation of information alerts should not have an impact on the use of SIS.
- (12) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the establishment and regulation of a specific category of alerts entered into SIS by Member States upon a proposal by Europol in the interest of the Union in order to exchange information on persons involved in serious crime or in terrorism, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of their nature, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (13) This Regulation fully respects fundamental rights and observes the principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the 'Charter') and in the TEU. In particular, this Regulation fully respects the protection of personal data in accordance with Article 16 TFEU, Article 8 of the Charter and the applicable data protection rules. This Regulation also seeks to ensure a safe environment for all persons residing on the territory of the Union.
- (14) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the Position of Denmark annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen *acquis*, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.
- (15) Ireland is taking part in this Regulation in accordance with Article 5(1) of Protocol No 19 on the Schengen *acquis* integrated into the framework of the European Union, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and Article 6(2) of Council Decision 2002/192/EC ⁽⁷⁾ and Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1745 ⁽⁸⁾.

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

⁽⁷⁾ Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).

⁽⁸⁾ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1745 of 18 November 2020 on the putting into effect of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* on data protection and on the provisional putting into effect of certain provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in Ireland (OJ L 393, 23.11.2020, p. 3).

- (16) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽⁹⁾, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (G), of Council Decision 1999/437/EC ⁽¹⁰⁾.
- (17) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽¹¹⁾, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (G), of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/149/JHA ⁽¹²⁾.
- (18) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽¹³⁾, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (G), of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/349/EU ⁽¹⁴⁾.
- (19) As regards Bulgaria and Romania, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of Article 4(2) of the 2005 Act of Accession and should be read in conjunction with Council Decisions 2010/365/EU ⁽¹⁵⁾ and (EU) 2018/934 ⁽¹⁶⁾.
- (20) As regards Croatia, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of Article 4(2) of the 2011 Act of Accession and should be read in conjunction with Council Decision (EU) 2017/733 ⁽¹⁷⁾.
- (21) Concerning Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of Article 3(2) of the 2003 Act of Accession.
- (22) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted, in accordance with Article 41(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.
- (23) Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 should therefore be amended accordingly,

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

⁽¹²⁾ Council Decision 2008/149/JHA of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 50).

⁽¹³⁾ OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Council Decision 2011/349/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*, relating in particular to judicial cooperation in criminal matters and police cooperation (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 1).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Council Decision 2010/365/EU of 29 June 2010 on the application of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* relating to the Schengen Information System in the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania (OJ L 166, 1.7.2010, p. 17).

⁽¹⁶⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2018/934 of 25 June 2018 on the putting into effect of the remaining provisions of the Schengen *acquis* relating to the Schengen Information System in the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania (OJ L 165, 2.7.2018, p. 37).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2017/733 of 25 April 2017 on the application of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* relating to the Schengen Information System in the Republic of Croatia (OJ L 108, 26.4.2017, p. 31).

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) point 8 is replaced by the following:

‘(8) “flag” means a suspension of the validity of an alert at the national level that may be added to alerts for arrest, alerts on missing and vulnerable persons, alerts for discreet, inquiry and specific checks and to information alerts;’;

(b) the following point is added:

‘(22) “third-country national” means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) TFEU with the exception of persons who are beneficiaries of the right of free movement within the Union in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC or in accordance with an agreement between the Union or the Union and its Member States on the one hand, and a third country on the other hand;’;

(2) Article 20 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Without prejudice to Article 8(1) or to the provisions of this Regulation providing for the storage of additional data, SIS shall contain only those categories of data which are supplied by each Member State, as required for the purposes laid down in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, 38 and 40.’;

(b) in paragraph 2, point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) information on objects referred to in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, and 38.’;

(3) in Article 24, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Where a Member State considers that to give effect to an alert entered in accordance with Article 26, 32, 36 or 37a is incompatible with its national law, its international obligations or essential national interests, it may require that a flag be added to the alert to the effect that the action to be taken on the basis of the alert will not be taken in its territory. The flag shall be added by the SIRENE Bureau of the issuing Member State.’;

(4) the following Chapter is inserted:

‘CHAPTER IXa

Information alerts on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union

Article 37a

Objectives and conditions for entering alerts

1. Member States may enter information alerts on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union (‘information alerts’) into SIS, as referred to in Article 4(1), point (t), of Regulation (EU) 2016/794, upon a proposal by Europol to enter an information alert on the basis of information received from the authorities of third countries or international organisations. Europol shall notify its Data Protection Officer where it makes such a proposal.

2. Information alerts shall be entered into SIS for the purpose of informing end-users carrying out a search in SIS of the suspected involvement of third-country nationals in terrorist offences or in other serious crime listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2016/794, with a view to obtaining the information set out in Article 37b of this Regulation.

3. Europol shall propose that information alerts be entered into SIS only in the following cases and provided that it has verified that the conditions set out in paragraph 4 are fulfilled:

- (a) where there is a factual indication that a person intends to commit or is committing any of the offences referred to in paragraph 2;
- (b) where an overall assessment of a person, in particular on the basis of past criminal offences, gives reason to believe that that person may commit an offence referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Europol shall propose that information alerts be entered into SIS only after it has established that the information alert is necessary and justified, by ensuring that both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) an analysis of the information provided in accordance with Article 17(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 confirmed the reliability of the source of information as well as the accuracy of the information on the person concerned, permitting Europol to determine, where necessary, after having carried out further exchanges of information with the data provider in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794, that at least one of the cases set out in paragraph 3 applies;
- (b) a search in SIS, carried out in accordance with Article 48 of this Regulation, did not disclose the existence of an alert on the person concerned.

5. Europol shall make available the information it holds on the particular case and the results of the assessment referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 to the Member States and propose that one or more Member States enter an information alert into SIS.

Where Europol has relevant additional or modified data in relation to its proposal to enter an information alert, or where Europol has evidence suggesting that the data included in its proposal to enter an information alert are factually incorrect or have been unlawfully stored, it shall inform the Member States without delay.

6. The proposal by Europol to enter information alerts shall be subject to the verification and analysis by the Member State to which Europol proposed the entry of such alerts. Such information alerts shall be entered into SIS at the discretion of that Member State.

7. Where information alerts are entered into SIS in accordance with this Article, the issuing Member State shall inform the other Member States and Europol about that entry through the exchange of supplementary information.

8. Where Member States decide not to enter the information alert upon the proposal by Europol and where the respective conditions are met, they may decide to enter another type of alert on the same person.

9. Member States shall inform the other Member States and Europol on the outcome of the verification and analysis of the data in Europol's proposal, as referred to in paragraph 6, and on whether data has been entered into SIS, within a period of 12 months after Europol has proposed the entry of an information alert.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, Member States shall put in place a periodic reporting mechanism.

10. Where Europol has relevant additional or modified data in relation to an information alert, it shall transmit those data without delay, through the exchange of supplementary information, to the issuing Member State to enable the latter to complete, modify or delete the information alert.

11. Where Europol has evidence suggesting that data entered into SIS in accordance with paragraph 1 are factually incorrect or have been unlawfully stored, it shall, through the exchange of supplementary information, inform the issuing Member State as soon as possible and not later than two working days after that evidence has come to its attention. The issuing Member State shall check the information and, if necessary, correct or delete the data in question without delay.

12. Where there is a clear indication that the objects referred to in Article 38(2), points (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), (j) and (k), or non-cash means of payment are connected with a person who is the subject of an information alert pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, alerts on those objects may be entered in order to locate the person. In such cases, the information alert and the alert on the object shall be linked in accordance with Article 63.

13. Member States shall put in place the necessary procedures for entering, updating and deleting information alerts in SIS in accordance with this Regulation.

14. Europol shall keep records relating to its proposals for entering information alerts into SIS under this Article and provide reports to Member States every six months on the information alerts entered into SIS and on the cases where Member States did not enter the information alerts.

15. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to lay down and develop rules necessary for entering, updating, deleting and searching the data referred to in paragraph 11 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 76(2).

Article 37b

Execution of the action based on an information alert

1. In the event of a hit on an information alert, the executing Member State shall collect and communicate to the issuing Member State all or some of the following information:

- (a) the fact that the person who is the subject of an information alert has been located;
- (b) the place, time and reason for the check;
- (c) the route of the journey and destination;
- (d) the persons accompanying the subject of the information alert who can reasonably be expected to be associated with the subject of the information alert;
- (e) objects carried, including travel documents;
- (f) the circumstances in which the person was located.

2. The executing Member State shall communicate the information referred to in paragraph 1 to the issuing Member State through the exchange of supplementary information.

3. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply also where the person who is the subject of an information alert is located in the territory of the Member State that entered into SIS the information alert for the purpose of informing Europol in accordance with Article 48(8), point (b).

4. The executing Member State shall ensure the discreet collection of as much information described in paragraph 1 as possible during routine activities carried out by its national competent authorities. The collection of such information shall not jeopardise the discreet nature of the checks and the subject of the information alert shall in no way be made aware of the existence of such alert.;

- (5) in Article 43, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. Dactyloscopic data in SIS in relation to alerts entered in accordance with Articles 26, 32, 36, 37a, and 40 may also be searched using complete or incomplete sets of fingerprints or palm prints discovered at the scenes of serious crimes or terrorist offences under investigation, where it can be established to a high degree of probability that those sets of prints belong to a perpetrator of the offence and provided that the search is carried out simultaneously in the Member State’s relevant national fingerprints databases.;

- (6) Article 48 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:

‘8. Member States shall inform Europol through the exchange of supplementary information of:

- (a) any hit on information alerts entered into SIS under Article 37a;

(b) when the person who is the subject of the information alert has been located in the territory of the issuing Member State in accordance with Article 37b(3); and

(c) any hit on alerts related to terrorist offences which are not entered into SIS under Article 37a.

Member States may exceptionally not inform Europol of hits on alerts under point (c) of this paragraph if doing so would jeopardise current investigations, the safety of an individual or be contrary to essential interests of the security of the issuing Member State.;

(b) paragraph 9 is deleted;

(7) Article 53 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. A Member State may enter an alert on a person for the purposes of Article 32(1), points (c), (d) and (e), of Article 36, and of Article 37a, for a period of one year. The issuing Member State shall review the need to retain the alert within that one-year period.’;

(b) paragraphs 6 and 7 are replaced by the following:

‘6. Within the review period referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, the issuing Member State may, following a comprehensive individual assessment, which shall be recorded, decide to retain the alert on a person for longer than the review period, where this proves necessary and proportionate for the purposes for which the alert was entered. In such cases, paragraph 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall also apply to the extension. Any such extension shall be communicated to CS-SIS.

7. Alerts on persons shall be deleted automatically after the review period referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Article has expired, except where the issuing Member State has informed CS-SIS of an extension pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Article. CS-SIS shall automatically inform the issuing Member State and, for information alerts entered into SIS in accordance with Article 37a, also Europol, of the scheduled deletion of data four months in advance. For information alerts entered into SIS in accordance with Article 37a, Europol shall assist the issuing Member State without delay with its comprehensive individual assessment referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article.’;

(8) in Article 54, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. Alerts on objects entered in accordance with Articles 26, 32, 34, 36 and 37a shall be reviewed pursuant to Article 53 where they are linked to an alert on a person. Such alerts shall only be kept for as long as the alert on the person is kept.’;

(9) Article 55 is amended as follows:

(a) the following paragraph is inserted:

‘4a. Information alerts pursuant to Article 37a shall be deleted upon:

(a) the expiry of the alert in accordance with Article 53; or

(b) a decision to delete them by the competent authority of the issuing Member State, including where appropriate upon a proposal by Europol.’;

(b) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:

‘7. Where it is linked to an alert on a person, an alert on an object entered in accordance with Articles 26, 32, 34, 36 and 37a shall be deleted when the alert on the person is deleted in accordance with this Article.’;

(10) Article 56 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. The Member States shall only process the data referred to in Article 20 for the purposes laid down for each category of alert referred to in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, 38 and 40.’;

(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:

‘5. With regard to the alerts laid down in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, 38 and 40, any processing of information in SIS for purposes other than those for which it was entered into SIS has to be linked with a specific case and justified by the need to prevent an imminent and serious threat to public policy and to public security, on serious grounds of national security or for the purposes of preventing a serious crime. Prior authorisation from the issuing Member State shall be obtained for this purpose.’;

(11) in Article 74, the following paragraph is inserted:

‘5a. Member States, Europol, and eu-LISA shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to contribute to the evaluation and the reports referred to in Article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794.’;

(12) in Article 79, the following paragraph is added:

‘7. The Commission shall adopt a decision setting the date from which Member States may start entering, updating and deleting information alerts in SIS in accordance with Article 37a of this Regulation, after verification that the following conditions have been met:

- (a) the implementing acts adopted pursuant to this Regulation have been amended to the extent necessary for the application of this Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2022/1190 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*) ;
- (b) Member States and Europol have notified the Commission that they have made the necessary technical and procedural arrangements to process SIS data and exchange supplementary information pursuant to this Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2022/1190;
- (c) eu-LISA has notified the Commission of the successful completion of all testing activities with regard to CS-SIS and to the interaction between CS-SIS and N.SIS.

That Commission decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(*) Regulation (EU) 2022/1190 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 as regards the entry of information alerts into the Schengen Information System (SIS) on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union (OJ L 185, 12.7.2022, p. 1) .’.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from the date determined in accordance with Article 79(7) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 with the exception of Article 1, point 12, of this Regulation which shall apply from 1 August 2022.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Strasbourg, 6 July 2022.

For the European Parliament
The President
R. METSOLA

For the Council
The President
M. BEK

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1191

of 5 July 2022

approving non-minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [‘Pimiento de Gernika/Gernikako Piperra’ (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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has examined Spain’s application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected geographical indication ‘Pimiento de Gernika/Gernikako Piperra’, registered under Commission Regulation (EU) No 1107/2010 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Since the amendments in question are not minor within the meaning of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission published the amendment application in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾ as required by Article 50(2)(a) of that Regulation.
- (3) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the amendments to the specification should be approved,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amendments to the specification published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* regarding the name ‘Pimiento de Gernika/Gernikako Piperra’ (PGI) are hereby approved.

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*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1107/2010 of 30 November 2010 entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Pimiento de Gernika or Gernikako Piperra (PGI)) (OJ L 315, 1.12.2010, p. 18).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 122, 17.3.2022, p. 38.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 July 2022.

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1192**of 11 July 2022****establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens and *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 28(1), points (a) to (h) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 provides the basis for Union legislation on protective measures against pests of plants. As that Regulation establishes a new set of rules, it repeals, with effect from 1 January 2022, several acts which were based on the previous rules in the sector.
- (2) One of those repealed acts is Council Directive 2007/33/EC ⁽²⁾, which set out measures against the potato cyst nematodes, which are the pests *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens (European populations) and *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens (European populations) ('the specified pests').
- (3) Furthermore, since the adoption of that Directive, new technical and scientific developments have taken place concerning the biology and distribution of the specified pests, while new testing methods have been developed to detect and identify them as well as methods to eradicate them and prevent their spread.
- (4) It is therefore appropriate to adopt new measures for plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than seeds ('the specified plants'), to eradicate the specified pests in infested production sites in case they are found present in the Union territory and to prevent their spread therein. Certain measures laid down in Directive 2007/33/EC, in particular those concerning detection and prevention of spread of the specified pests, are, however, still appropriate and therefore should be provided for.
- (5) The competent authorities should carry out official detection surveys for the presence of the specified pests, as a first step, on the production site in which the specified plants, intended for replanting, or potatoes intended for the production of potato tubers for planting, are to be planted or stored. The rules on such surveys aim at ensuring the identification, and, if necessary, the eradication of the specified pests, if found present.
- (6) It is appropriate that the rules on official detection surveys include provisions on sampling and testing for the presence of the specified pests, carried out in accordance with the most updated technical and scientific developments.
- (7) Member States should have a possibility to derogate from the rules on official detection surveys under specific conditions and in areas defined by the competent authority, including, where appropriate, for the whole territory of the Member State concerned.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 2007/33/EC of 11 June 2007 on the control of potato cyst nematodes and repealing Directive 69/465/EEC (OJ L 156, 16.6.2007, p. 12).

- (8) Official monitoring surveys should be carried out on production sites used for the production of potatoes, other than those intended for the production of potato tubers intended for planting, in order to determine the distribution of the specified pests. Those surveys should be carried out on at least 0,5 % of the acreage used in the relevant year for the production of potatoes, other than that intended for the production of potato tubers intended for planting. That rate of the survey is necessary for the most effective overview of the situation of the specified pests and in order to take preventive action for ensuring their eradication and preventing their spread in the Union territory.
- (9) Production sites found infested by the specified pests should be officially recorded, and infested plants should be officially designated as such, in order to enable the transparent control of those plants and the application of the relevant measures.
- (10) It is therefore appropriate to adopt measures concerning the infested production sites and infested plants to guarantee that the specified pests are eradicated and do not spread further. In order for those measures to be proportionate and effective, they need to be different depending on whether the plants concerned are intended for replanting or for industrial processing.
- (11) It is appropriate that the measures include an official control programme taking into account, among other elements, the particular production and marketing systems for host plants of the specified pests in the relevant Member State, the characteristics of the population of the present specified pests, the use of resistant potato varieties of the highest levels of resistance available, and other agronomic options for pests' suppression, as mentioned in point 1 of Annex III to Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾.
- (12) In order for the Commission to have an overview of the measures taken by Member States in the Union and for Member States to adapt their respective measures as necessary, Member States should notify to the Commission and the other Member States, by 31 January of each year, a list of all new varieties of potatoes, which they have found, by official testing, to be resistant to the specified pests during the preceding year.
- (13) Where the presence of the specified pests is not confirmed any more in a production site, on the basis of certain sampling requirements, the measures in that site should be revoked, given that the phytosanitary risk would be negligible in such a case.
- (14) The method of isolation of nematode cysts from the debris, followed by species detection and identification with real-time PCR based on Beniers *et al.* 2014 ⁽⁴⁾, is used in certain Member States but its validation process is still ongoing. In order to avoid disruptions in the detection and identification of nematodes in Member States using that method, it is appropriate to allow its continued use for a transitional period, pending its validation, because no alternatives are currently available in those Member States.
- (15) This Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, to ensure that it applies as soon as possible after the repeal of Directive 2007/33/EC.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽³⁾ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

⁽⁴⁾ Beniers JE, Been TH, Mendes O, van Gent-Pelzer MPE & van der Lee TAJ (2014) Quantification of viable eggs of the potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera* spp.) using either trehalose or RNA-specific Real-Time PCR. *Nematology*, 16, pp. 1219–1232.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation sets out measures for the purpose of eradicating *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens and *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens, and preventing their spread within the Union territory.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'specified pest' means a specimen belonging to the species *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens or the species *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens;
- (2) 'resistant potato variety' means a variety that, when grown, significantly inhibits the development of a particular population of the specified pests;
- (3) 'specified plants' means:
 - (a) plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato) other than seeds; or
 - (b) the plants listed in Annex I;
- (4) 'detection survey' means a methodical procedure for determining the presence of the specified pests in a specific area;
- (5) 'monitoring survey' means a methodical procedure carried out over a defined period of time to determine the distribution of the specified pests in a specific Member State, or a certain part of it.

CHAPTER II

OFFICIAL DETECTION SURVEYS

Article 3

Official detection surveys

1. Competent authorities shall carry out an official detection survey for the presence of the specified pest on the production sites, in which the plants listed in Annex I, intended for replanting, or potatoes intended for the production of potato tubers for planting, are to be planted or stored under conditions, where the roots or other parts of the plant are in direct contact with the soil of the production site.
2. The official detection surveys shall be carried out in the period between the harvesting of the latest crop and the planting of the plants or potato tubers for planting referred to in paragraph 1.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, the official detection survey may be carried out:

- (a) earlier than that period, on the condition that the competent authority keeps available a record about the documentary evidence of the results of that official detection survey, confirming that the specified pests have not been found, and that potatoes and other host plants listed in point 1 of Annex I were not present at the time of the detection survey and have not been grown since the conduct of that survey; or
 - (b) during a period when crops which are not harvested, such as green manure or catch crops, are grown on the production site concerned.
3. An official detection survey shall not be required for:
- (a) the planting of plants listed in Annex I, intended for replanting within the same place of production situated within an area defined by the competent authorities;
 - (b) the planting of potatoes, intended for the production of potato tubers for planting to be used within the same place of production situated within an area defined by the competent authorities;
 - (c) the planting of plants listed in points 2 and 3 of Annex I, intended for replanting where the harvested plants are to be subject to the officially approved measures referred to in point 1 of Annex II.
4. Member States shall officially record the results of the official detection surveys and make them accessible to the Commission, on request, in accordance with the template set out in Annex IV.

Article 4

Sampling and testing for official detection surveys

1. In the case of production sites in which potato tubers intended for planting, or plants listed in point 1 of Annex I intended for the production of plants for planting, are to be planted or stored, the official detection survey shall involve sampling and testing for the presence of the specified pest, carried out in accordance with Annex III.
2. In the case of production sites in which plants listed in points 2 and 3 of Annex I, intended for the production of plants for planting, are to be planted or stored, the official detection survey shall involve sampling and testing for the specified pest, carried out in accordance with Annex III.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, no sampling and testing for the specified pest shall be required if a production site has:
- (a) no history of the presence of the specified pest during the past 12 years, based on the results of appropriate officially approved testing; or
 - (b) a known cropping history in which no potatoes or other host plants listed in point 1 of Annex I have been grown in the past 12 years.

Article 5

Designation of infested production sites and infested specified plants

1. When the specified pests have been found present in a production site during an official detection survey or an official monitoring survey, as referred to in Article 6, and that presence has been officially confirmed by the tests referred to in Article 4 and Article 7(2), the competent authorities shall designate the site as infested.
2. Specified plants originating from a production site designated as infested pursuant to paragraph 1, or those, which have been in contact with soil, in which the specified pests have been found, shall be designated as infested.

CHAPTER III

OFFICIAL MONITORING SURVEYS*Article 6***Official monitoring surveys**

1. Annual risk-based official monitoring surveys shall be carried out on production sites used for the production of potatoes, other than those intended for the production of potato tubers intended for planting, in order to determine the distribution of the specified pests on those sites.
2. Member States shall report to the Commission and the other Member States, by 30 April of each year, the results of the monitoring surveys referred to in paragraph 1 which were carried out in the preceding year in accordance with the template set out in Annex IV.

*Article 7***Sampling and testing for official monitoring surveys**

1. The official monitoring surveys shall be carried out on at least 0,5 % of the acreage used in the relevant year for the production of potatoes, other than potatoes intended for the production of potato tubers for planting.
2. Those official monitoring surveys shall involve sampling and testing for the presence of specified pests, in accordance with point 2 of Annex III.
3. Where Member States use the sample size referred to in point 6 of Annex III, they shall notify the details of the areas, where that sample size has been used, to the Commission and the other Member States.

CHAPTER IV

MEASURES*Article 8***Eradication measures**

1. In a production site which has been officially designated as infested pursuant to Article 5(1), the competent authorities, or the professional operators under the official supervision of the competent authorities, shall apply, for the purpose of eradicating the specified pests, all of the following measures:
 - (a) no potatoes intended for the production of potato tubers for planting shall be planted;
 - (b) no plants listed in Annex I and intended for the production of plants for planting shall be planted or stored, with the exception of specified plants listed in points 2 or 3 of Annex I, provided that these plants, after their harvest, are to be subject to the officially approved measures referred to in point 1 of Annex II, so that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest; and
 - (c) machinery shall be cleaned from soil and plant debris before or immediately after being moved out of that production site and before entering any production site located outside, which has not been designated as infested pursuant to Article 5(1).
2. If production sites to be used for production of potatoes other than those intended for the production of potato tubers for planting are officially designated as infested pursuant to Article 5(1), those production sites shall be subject to an official control programme aiming to ensure that the specified pests are not spread out of those production sites.

The official control programme referred to in the first subparagraph shall take into account, as applicable, all of the following elements:

- (a) the particular production and marketing systems for host plants of the specified pests in the relevant Member State;
- (b) the characteristics of the population of the present specified pests;
- (c) the use of resistant potato varieties of the highest levels of resistance available (resistance score 8 or 9, as specified in point 1 of Annex V, where available);
- (d) other agronomic options for pest suppression, as mentioned in point 1 of Annex III to Directive 2009/128/EC; and
- (e) the measures described in Article 12(1), point (b).

Member States shall notify the official control programme to the Commission and the other Member States.

3. The degree of resistance of potato varieties shall be quantified in accordance with the standard scoring notation table set out in point 1 of Annex V.

Testing for resistance shall be carried out in accordance with the protocol set out in point 2 of Annex V.

Article 9

Measures on infested plants

1. The competent authorities, or the professional operators under the official supervision of the competent authorities, shall apply, for the purpose of eradicating the specified pests, all of the following measures on specified plants, which have been designated as infested pursuant to Article 5:

- (a) potatoes intended for the production of potato tubers shall not be planted;
- (b) potatoes intended for industrial processing or grading shall be subject to officially approved measures in accordance with point 2 of Annex II; and
- (c) plants listed in points 2 or 3 of Annex I shall not be planted unless they have been subject to the officially approved measures as referred to in point 1 of Annex II, so that they are no longer infested.

2. The measures taken under paragraph 1, point (b), shall take into consideration the particular production and marketing systems for host plants of the specified pest in the Member State concerned and the characteristics of the population of the specified pest.

CHAPTER V

NOTIFICATIONS OF SPECIFIED PESTS AND VARIETIES AND REVOCATION OF MEASURES

Article 10

Notification of the confirmed presence of the specified pest on a resistant potato variety

1. Professional operators, and any other person, that become aware of any symptoms of the specified pest, resulting from a breakdown or a change in the effectiveness of a resistant potato variety which relates to an exceptional change in the composition of nematode species, pathotype or virulence group, shall notify the competent authorities thereof.

2. In all cases reported pursuant to paragraph 1, as well as when they become aware of such cases, the competent authorities shall investigate the potato cyst nematode species and, where applicable, the pathotype or virulence group involved, and confirm their presence by appropriate methods.

3. By 31 January of each year, Member States shall notify to the Commission and to the other Member States the details of the confirmations made pursuant to paragraph 2 as regards the preceding year.

Article 11

Notification of resistant varieties to the specified pests

Member States shall notify to the Commission and the other Member States, by 31 January of each year, a list of all new varieties of potatoes which they have authorised for marketing during the preceding year, and which they have found, by official tests as referred to in Annex V, to be resistant to the specified pests. They shall indicate the varieties together with the species, pathotypes, virulence groups or populations of the specified pests to which they are resistant, as well as the relative susceptibility.

Article 12

Official re-sampling and testing with a view to revoke the measures in an infested production site

1. The competent authorities may carry out re-sampling of an infested production site designated pursuant to Article 5(1), and testing, in accordance with one of the following methods:
 - (a) official re-sampling of the production site, and testing, using one of the methods specified in Annex III, after a minimum period of six years counting from the positive confirmation of the specified pest, or counting from the growing of the last potato crop; or
 - (b) official re-sampling of the production site, and testing, using one of the methods specified in Annex III, after a water inundation in accordance with the following conditions:
 - (i) the inundation shall take place during an uninterrupted period of 12 weeks with a soil temperature of at least 16 °C at a depth of 15 cm and a water layer of at least 5 cm above the ground;
 - (ii) runoff from the inundation area due to terrain elevation shall be excluded;
 - (iii) inundation is not allowed on sites of production, which are under official control due to the presence of *Synchytrium endobioticum*;
 - (iv) if the inundation is carried out in the open field or if surface water is used from a source for which contamination with *Ralstonia solanacearum* cannot be excluded, no plants of *Solanum tuberosum* or *Solanum lycopersicum* shall be planted in the treated production site at least during the growing season following the inundation.

The period provided for in paragraph 1, point (a), may be reduced to a minimum of three years, if effective and officially approved control measures have been implemented.

2. If the presence of the specified pests is not confirmed, following the official re-sampling and testing referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities shall update the official record referred to in Article 3(4) and in Article 5(1) and immediately revoke any restrictions imposed on the respective production site.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 13

Transitional measures on testing methods

By way of derogation from Article 4(1) and (2) and Article 7(2) and until 15 July 2024, testing may be carried out using the method of isolation of nematode cysts from the debris, followed by species detection and identification with real-time PCR based on Beniers *et al.* 2014, instead of the methods with regard to detection and identification of the specified pests listed in point 1(b) of Annex III.

*Article 14***Entry into force**

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

List of specified plants referred to in Article 2, point (3)(b)

1. Host plants with roots:

Solanum lycopersicum L.*Solanum melongena* L.

2. Other plants with roots:

Allium porrum L.*Asparagus officinalis* L.*Beta vulgaris* L.*Brassica* spp.*Capsicum* spp.*Fragaria* L.

3. Bulbs, tubers and rhizomes, not subjected to the officially approved measures as referred to in point 1(a) of Annex II, grown in soil and intended for replanting, other than those for which there is evidence, in form of their packaging or other, that they are intended for sale to final users not involved in professional plant or cut flower production, of:

Allium ascalonicum L.*Allium cepa* L.*Dahlia* spp.*Gladiolus* Tourn. Ex L.*Hyacinthus* spp.*Iris* spp.*Lilium* spp.*Narcissus* L.*Tulipa* L.

ANNEX II

Official measures as referred to in Article 3(3), point (c), Article 9, first paragraph, points (b) and (c), and point 3 of Annex I

1. The officially approved measures referred to in Article 3(3), point (c), Article 9, first paragraph, point (c), and in point 3 of Annex I are the following:
 - (a) disinfection by appropriate methods, such that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest; or
 - (b) removal of soil by washing or brushing until practically free of soil, such that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest and disposal of waste soil according to a procedure for which it has been established that there is no risk of spreading the specified pest.
 2. The officially approved measures referred to in Article 9, first paragraph, point (b) are delivery to a processing or grading plant with appropriate and officially approved waste disposal procedures, including for waste soil, for which it has been established that there is no risk of spreading the specified pest.
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ANNEX III

Sampling and testing as referred to in Articles 4 and 7

1. Sampling and testing for the official detection surveys, as referred to in Article 4(1) and (2), is carried out as follows:

Sampling involving a soil sample with a standard rate of at least 1 500 ml soil/ha collected from at least 100 cores/ha, preferably in a rectangular grid of not less than 5 m in width and not more than 20 m in length between sampling points covering the entire production site. The whole sample is used for further examination, i.e. extraction of cysts, species identification and, if applicable, pathotype/virulence group determination.

Testing applying the following methods for the extraction of the specified pest, which are described in the relevant validated and internationally recognised diagnostic protocols:

- (a) with regard to extraction, methods based on the Fenwick can, Schuiling centrifuge, Seinhorst elutriator or Kort elutriator;
- (b) with regard to detection and identification, one of the following:
 - (i) isolation of *Globodera* cysts from the debris based on cyst morphology, followed by species identification based on morphology of individual cysts and juveniles, combined with the conventional PCR test based on Bulman & Marshall, 1997 ⁽¹⁾ (in case of doubt about the presence of *G. tabacum*, the conventional PCR test based on Skantar *et al.*, 2007 ⁽²⁾ may be performed additionally);
 - (ii) isolation of *Globodera* cysts from the debris based on cyst morphology, followed by species identification based on morphology of individual cysts and juveniles, combined with real-time PCR based on Gamel *et al.*, 2017 ⁽³⁾;
 - (iii) isolation of nematode cysts from the debris, followed by species detection with real-time PCR based on Gamel *et al.*, 2017 ⁽³⁾.

2. Sampling for the official monitoring survey, as referred to in Article 7, is carried out in accordance with one of the following:

- (a) the sampling referred to in point 1, with a minimum sampling rate of soil of at least 400 ml/ha;
- (b) targeted sampling of at least 400 ml of soil after visual examination of roots where there are visual symptoms; or
- (c) sampling of at least 400 ml of soil associated with the potatoes after harvesting provided that the production site where the potatoes were grown is traceable.

Testing for the official monitoring survey, as referred to in Article 7, is carried out in accordance with point 1.

3. By way of derogation from point 1, the standard sampling rate may be reduced to a minimum of 400 ml of soil/ha in each of the following cases:

- (a) there is documentary evidence that no potatoes or plants listed in point 1 of Annex I have been grown and were present in the production site in the six years prior to the official detection survey;
- (b) no specimen of the specified pest has been found during the last two successive official detection surveys in samples of 1 500 ml soil/ha and no potatoes or plants listed in point 1 of Annex I, other than those for which an official detection survey is required in accordance with Article 4(1), have been grown after the first official detection survey had been carried out;

⁽¹⁾ Bulman, S.R. & Marshall, J.W. (1997). Differentiation of Australasian potato cyst nematode (PCN) populations using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science* 25, pp. 123–129.

⁽²⁾ Skantar, A.M., Handoo, Z.A., Carta, L.K., Chitwood, D.J. (2007). Morphological and molecular identification of *Globodera pallida* associated with Potato in Idaho. *Journal of Nematology* 39(2), pp. 133–144.

⁽³⁾ Gamel, S., Letort A., Fouville D., Folcher L., Grenier E. (2017). Development and validation of real-time PCR assays based on novel molecular markers for the simultaneous detection and identification of *Globodera pallida*, *G. rostochiensis* and *Heterodera schachtii*. *Nematology* 19 (7):789-804.

- (c) no specimen of the specified pest or cysts of the specified pest without live content have been found in the last official detection survey, which must have consisted of a sample size of at least 1 500 ml soil/ha and no potatoes or plants listed in point 1 of Annex I, other than those for which an official detection survey is required in accordance with Article 4(1), have been grown in the production site since the last official detection survey had been carried out.
4. Sampling rate may be reduced for fields larger than 8 ha and 4 ha, respectively, in each of the following cases:
- (a) in the case of the standard rate referred to in point 1, the first 8 ha shall be sampled at the rate specified therein, but may be reduced for each additional hectare to a minimum of 400 ml of soil/ha;
 - (b) in the case of the reduced rate referred to in point 3, the first 4 ha shall be sampled at the rate specified therein, but may be further reduced for each additional hectare to a minimum of 200 ml of soil/ha.
5. The use of the reduced sample size, as referred to in points 3 and 4, may be continued in the subsequent official detection survey referred to in Article 3(1), as long as the specified pests have not been found in the production site concerned.
6. The standard size of the soil sample may be reduced to a minimum of 200 ml of soil/ha, provided that the production site is situated in an area declared free from the specified pest, and designated, maintained and surveyed in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM No 4) ⁽⁴⁾.
7. The minimum size of the soil sample in all cases is 200 ml of soil per production site.
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⁽⁴⁾ ISPM 4. 1995. Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas. Rome, IPPC, FAO. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/614/>

Survey template referred to in Articles 3 and 6

Template for presenting **potato cyst nematode** survey results from the potato harvest of the preceding year.

Please use this table only for potatoes harvested in your country

Member State or area	Type of survey (Detection/ Monitoring)	Total cropping area (ha)	Area sampled ⁽¹⁾	Sampling rate	Infested area following laboratory testing				Other information
					Only G. p. ⁽²⁾	Only G. r. ⁽³⁾	G. p. ⁽²⁾ and G. r. ⁽³⁾ together in the same production site	Totally infested area	

⁽¹⁾ Only relevant in case of monitoring surveys.

⁽²⁾ G. p. = *Globodera pallida*.

⁽³⁾ G. r. = *Globodera rostochiensis*.

ANNEX V

Quantification of the degree of resistance of potato varieties and protocol for resistant testing, as referred to in Article 8(3)

1. Degree of resistance

The relative susceptibility of a given potato variety is attributed in accordance with the scores indicated in the table and the formula set out in point 2.16. Score 9 corresponds to the highest level of resistance.

Standard scoring notation in relation to relative susceptibility of potato varieties for the specified pests

Relative susceptibility (%) (RS)	Score
≤ 1	9
$1 < RS \leq 3$	8
$3 < RS \leq 5$	7
$5 < RS \leq 10$	6
$10 < RS \leq 15$	5
$15 < RS \leq 25$	4
$25 < RS \leq 50$	3
$50 < RS \leq 100$	2
> 100	1

2. Protocol for resistance testing

- 2.1. The test shall be performed in a quarantine facility, either in open space, glasshouses or climate chambers.
- 2.2. The test shall be performed in pots each containing at least one litre of soil or other suitable substrate.
- 2.3. The soil temperature in the test containers throughout the duration of the test shall not exceed 25 °C and adequate watering shall be provided.
- 2.4. When planting the test or control variety one potato eye plug of each test or control variety shall be used.
- 2.5. The potato variety 'Désirée' shall be used as a standard susceptible control variety in every test. Additional fully susceptible control varieties of local relevance may be added as internal controls.
- 2.6. The following standard populations of the specified pest shall be used in resistance tests against *Globodera rostochiensis* pathotypes Ro1, Ro5 and *Globodera pallida* pathotypes Pa1 and Pa3:
 - Ro1: population Ecosse
 - Ro5: population Harmerz
 - Pa1: population Scottish
 - Pa3: population Chavornay

Other populations of local relevance may be added. For these populations, records of how their pathotype was determined shall be available. New virulent populations may be added, taking into account where such populations may not yet be stable and pathotypes not yet established.

- 2.7. The identity of the standard population used shall be checked using appropriate methods. It is recommended that at least two resistant varieties or two differential standard clones of known resistance capacity are used in the test experiments.
 - 2.8. The inoculum of specified pest (Pi) shall consist in total of five infective eggs and juveniles per ml of soil. The specified pest may be inoculated as cysts, or combined as eggs and juveniles in a suspension.
 - 2.9. The viability of the content of cysts of the specified pest used as the inoculum source shall be at least 70 %. It is recommended that the cysts are 6 to 24 months old and are kept for at least four months at 4 °C immediately prior to use.
 - 2.10. There shall be at least four replicates (pots) per combination of population of the specified pest and potato variety tested.
 - 2.11. The duration of the test shall be at least three months and the maturity of developing females shall be checked before completing the experiment.
 - 2.12. Cysts of the specified pest from the four replicates shall be extracted and counted separately for each pot.
 - 2.13. The final population (Pf) on the standard susceptible control variety at the end of the resistance test shall be determined by counting all cysts from all replicates and the eggs and juveniles from at least four replicates.
 - 2.14. A multiplication rate of at least $20 \times (Pf/Pi)$ on the standard susceptible control variety shall be achieved.
 - 2.15. The coefficient of variation (CV) on the standard susceptible control variety shall not exceed 35 %. Other statistical tests may be applied at a later stage if there is evidence that those tests will increase the precision of the test results.
 - 2.16. The relative susceptibility of the tested potato variety to the standard susceptible control variety shall be determined and expressed as a percentage according to the formula:
$$Pf_{\text{test variety}}/Pf_{\text{standard susceptible control variety}} \times 100 \%$$
 - 2.17. If a tested potato variety has a relative susceptibility of 3 % or more, cyst counts will suffice. In cases where the relative susceptibility is less than 3 %, eggs and juveniles shall be counted in addition to cyst counts.
 - 2.18. Where the results of tests in the first year indicate that a variety is fully susceptible to a pathotype (when the score is < 3), there is no requirement to repeat these tests in the second year.
 - 2.19. If the tested variety is not fully susceptible to a pathotype (when the score is ≥ 3), the results of the tests shall be confirmed by at least one other trial performed in another year. The arithmetic mean of the relative susceptibility in the two years shall be used to derive the score in accordance with the table set out in point 1.
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1193

of 11 July 2022

establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi *et al.* 1996 emend. Safni *et al.* 2014

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 28(1), point (a), and points (c) to (h) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 provides the basis for Union legislation on protective measures against pests of plants. As that Regulation establishes a new set of rules, it repeals, with effect from 1 January 2022, several acts which were based on the previous rules in the sector.
- (2) One of those repealed acts is Council Directive 98/57/EC ⁽²⁾ which set out measures against the pest *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi *et al.* 1996, later renamed *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi *et al.* 1996 emend. Safni *et al.* 2014 ('the specified pest'), the pathogenic agent of the potato brown rot disease.
- (3) Furthermore, since the adoption of that Directive, new scientific developments have taken place concerning the biology and distribution of the specified pest, while new testing methods have been developed to detect and identify it as well as methods to eradicate it, and to prevent its spread.
- (4) It is therefore appropriate to adopt new measures for plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), other than seeds, and plants, other than fruits and seeds, of *Solanum lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw (tomato) ('the specified plants'), to eradicate the specified pest in case it is found present in the Union territory, and to prevent its spread. Certain measures laid down in Directive 98/57/EC, in particular those concerning the eradication and prevention of the spread of the specified pest, are, however, still appropriate and should therefore be provided for.
- (5) Member States' competent authorities should conduct annual surveys for the presence of the specified pest on the specified plants in their territory, in order to ensure the most effective and early detection of that pest. The rules on annual surveys should be adapted to the intended use of the specified plants, to ensure that visual inspections, sampling and testing take place at the most appropriate time and under the most suitable conditions for each plant and its use.
- (6) In case of a suspicion of the presence of the specified pest, the competent authority of the Member State concerned should conduct testing in accordance with international standards, in order to confirm or refute that presence.
- (7) Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed, the competent authority of the Member State concerned should without delay take appropriate measures for eradicating it and preventing its further spread. The first of those measures should be the establishment of a demarcated area.
- (8) Further eradication measures should also be provided for. Specified plants designated as infected by the specified pest should not be planted in the Union territory, and the competent authority of the Member State concerned should ensure that the infected specified plants are destroyed or disposed of otherwise, under conditions which prevent the spread of the specified pest. Specific measures should be provided for as regards testing, sampling and on-site

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 98/57/EC of 20 July 1998 on the control of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi *et al.* (OJ L 235, 21.8.1998, p. 1).

actions, in order to ensure that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading. Specific measures should be provided to prevent the specified pest from spreading out of the demarcated areas by infected surface water and via cultivated or wild solanaceous host plants.

- (9) This Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* to ensure that it applies as soon as possible after the repeal of Directive 98/57/EC.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food, and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes measures for the purpose of eradicating *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi *et al.* 1996, emend. Safni *et al.* 2014, the cause of the potato brown rot, and prevent its spread within the Union territory.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'specified pest' means *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi *et al.* 1996 emend. Safni *et al.* 2014;
- (2) 'specified plants' means plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. (potato), other than seeds, and plants, other than fruits and seeds, of *Solanum lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw (tomato);
- (3) 'solanaceous host plants' means wild and cultivated plants of *Solanaceae*;
- (4) 'volunteer specified plants' means specified plants which appear in the places of production without having been planted;
- (5) 'tubers intended to be planted in their place of production' means tubers produced in a specific place of production which are intended to permanently remain in that place and are not intended to be certified.

Article 3

Annual surveys

1. The competent authorities shall carry out annual surveys for the presence of the specified pest on the specified plants in their territory, in surface water used for irrigation of the specified plants, and in liquid waste, in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) as regards tubers other than those for planting, the surveys shall comprise:
 - (i) sampling from tuber lots in store or from the growing crop, as late as possible between desiccation of haulms and harvest;
 - (ii) visual inspection of the growing crop, where it is possible to visually identify symptoms of the specified pest, and visual inspection of cut tubers in the cases where that inspection is suitable to detect symptoms of the specified pest;
- (b) as regards tubers for planting, other than those intended to be planted in their place of production, surveys shall systematically comprise visual inspection of the growing crops and of lots in store, sampling in store or sampling from the growing crops as late as possible between desiccation of haulms and harvest;

- (c) as regards tubers intended to be planted in their place of production, the surveys shall be performed on the basis of the identified risk concerning the presence of the specified pest and shall comprise:
 - (i) sampling from tuber lots in store or from the growing crop, as late as possible between desiccation of haulms and harvest;
 - (ii) visual inspection of the growing crop where it is possible to visually identify symptoms of the specified pest, and visual inspection of cut tubers in the cases where that inspection is suitable to detect symptoms of the specified pest;
 - (d) as regards plants of tomato, surveys shall comprise visual inspection, at appropriate times, of at least the growing crop at the place of production of plants intended for replanting;
 - (e) as regards solanaceous host plants, other than the specified plants, and surface water and liquid waste, surveys shall be conducted in accordance with appropriate methods and, where appropriate, samples shall be taken.
2. The number, origin and timing of the collection of samples shall be based on sound scientific and statistical principles and the biology of the specified pest, taking into account the particular potato and tomato production systems of the Member States concerned.
3. Member States shall report to the Commission and the other Member States, by 30 April of each year, the results of the annual surveys carried out during the preceding calendar year. They shall report the results of those surveys in accordance with the template set out in Annex II.

Article 4

Measures in case of suspicion of the presence of the specified pest

1. The competent authority shall ensure that samples taken for the purpose of the surveys are subject to the detection tests referred to in point 2.1 of Annex I.
2. Pending the results of the detection tests, the competent authority shall:
 - (a) prohibit the movement of the specified plants from all crops, lots or consignments from which the samples have been taken, except the specified plants under its control for which it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading;
 - (b) trace the origin of the suspected presence;
 - (c) carry out official control of the movement of any specified plants, other than those referred to in point (a), produced on the place of production from which the samples referred to in point (a) were taken;
 - (d) prohibit the use of surface water on specified plants and on other cultivated solanaceous host plants until the confirmation or refutation of the presence of the specified pest in the surface water, except where it allows the use of surface water on tomatoes and other cultivated solanaceous host plants grown in greenhouses, on condition that water is disinfected through appropriate methods authorised by the competent authority.
3. Pending the results of the detection tests, the competent authority shall ensure that all of the following elements are retained and appropriately conserved:
 - (a) all remaining tubers sampled and, wherever possible, all remaining plants sampled;
 - (b) remaining specified plant extracts, DNA extracts and additional prepared material for the test;
 - (c) the pure culture, when appropriate;
 - (d) all relevant documentation.
4. Where the suspicion of the presence of the specified pest is confirmed in accordance with point 1.1 of Annex I, the competent authority shall ensure that the tests referred to in Annex I are carried out on the samples taken for the purpose of the surveys to confirm or refute the presence of the specified pest.

*Article 5***Measures in case of confirmation of the presence of the specified pest**

1. Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed in accordance with point 1.2 of Annex I, paragraphs 2 to 6 shall apply.
2. Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed on specified plants, the competent authority shall, without delay, take all the following measures:
 - (a) establish an investigation to determine the extent and primary source(s) of infection in accordance with Annex III, with further tests in accordance with Article 4(1), on at least all clonally related stocks of tubers for planting;
 - (b) establish a demarcated area, which shall consist at least of an infested zone containing all of the following elements:
 - (i) the specified plants, consignments and/or lots, vehicles, vessels, stores, or units thereof from which an infected specified plant sample was taken, any other objects including packaging material, and the machinery used in production, transport or storage of those specified plants, and, where appropriate, the place(s) of production or the production site(s) where those specified plants were grown or harvested;
 - (ii) all types of items listed in point (i) determined to be probably infected by the specified pest, through pre- or post-harvest contact, or through simultaneous production, irrigation or spraying steps with the infected specified plants and taking into account the elements listed in point 1 of Annex IV;
 - (c) establish, where necessary to address the phytosanitary risk, a buffer zone around the infested zone taking into account the elements of a possible spread of the specified pest as referred to in point 2 of Annex IV;
 - (d) designate:
 - (i) the items listed in point (b)(i) as infected;
 - (ii) the items listed in point (b)(ii) as probably infected.
3. Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed on crops of solanaceous host plants other than the specified plants, and where production of the specified plants is identified at risk, the competent authority shall take the following measures:
 - (a) establish an investigation to determine the extent and primary source(s) of infection in accordance with Annex III, with further tests in accordance with Article 4(1), on at least all clonally related stocks of tubers for planting; and
 - (b) establish a demarcated area, which shall consist of an infested zone.

The infested zone shall contain the following:

- (a) the host plants from which the infected sample was taken;
- (b) the host plants liable to be infected by the specified pest and designated as probably infected, through pre- or post-harvest contact, or through simultaneous production, irrigation or spraying steps with the infected host plants.

The competent authority shall designate:

- (a) the host plants referred to in the second subparagraph, point (a), as infected;
- (b) the host plants referred to in the second subparagraph, point (b), as probably infected.

4. Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed in surface water, in liquid waste discharges from industrial processing or from packaging premises handling specified plants, or on associated wild solanaceous host plants, and where production of the specified plants is identified at risk through irrigation, spraying or flooding with surface water, the competent authority shall take the following measures:

- (a) establish an investigation in accordance with Annex III, including a survey at appropriate times on samples of surface water and liquid waste, and on wild solanaceous host plants if present, in order to determine the extent of the infection; and

- (b) establish a demarcated area containing an infested zone taking into account the elements of a possible spread of the specified pest as referred to in point 2 of Annex IV.

The infested zone shall contain the following:

- (a) the surface water from which the infected sample(s) was (were) taken;
- (b) the surface water liable to be infected, taking into account the elements listed in point 1 of Annex IV.

The competent authority shall designate:

- (a) the surface water referred to in the second subparagraph, point (a), as infected;
- (b) the surface water referred to in the second subparagraph, point (b), as probably infected.

5. Where a Member State has submitted an outbreak notification in EUROPHYT, the neighbouring Member States which are referred to in the notification shall determine the extent of probable infection and establish a demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. In case of outbreak in surface water, a notification shall not be required for infected surface water contained in areas that are already demarcated.

6. The competent authorities shall ensure that all of the following elements are retained and properly conserved:

- (a) the material specified in Article 4(3) until at least the completion of all tests;
- (b) the material related to the second detection test and to the identification tests when appropriate, until the completion of all tests;
- (c) if applicable, the pure culture of the specified pest, until at least one month after the notification procedure under paragraph 5.

Article 6

Measures for eradicating the specified pest

1. Specified plants designated as infected by the specified pest pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), shall not be planted. The competent authority shall ensure that the infected specified plants are destroyed or are otherwise disposed of in another way, in accordance with point 1 of Annex V provided that it is established that there is no identifiable risk for of the specified pest spreading.

Where specified plants have been planted before they are designated as infected, the planted material shall be immediately destroyed or disposed of in another way in accordance with point 1 of Annex V. The production site(s) where the infected specified plants have been planted shall be designated as infected. A demarcated area shall be established in accordance with Article 5(2), point (b).

2. Specified plants designated as probably infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(ii), and specified plants for which a risk has been identified pursuant to Article 5(4) shall not be planted and shall, under the control of their competent authorities, be put to appropriate use or disposal as specified in point 2 of Annex V, provided that it is established that there is no identifiable risk for spreading of the specified pest.

Where specified plants have been planted before they are designated as probably infected, the planted material shall be immediately destroyed or the measures as specified in point 2 of Annex VI, shall apply. The production site(s) where the probably infected specified plants have been planted shall be designated as probably infected. A demarcated area shall be established in accordance with Article 5(2), point (b).

3. Any machinery, vehicle, vessel, store, or units thereof, and any other objects including packaging material, designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i) or probably infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(ii), and Article 5(4) third subparagraph, point (b), shall either be destroyed or cleaned and disinfected using methods as specified in point 3 of Annex V.

4. In addition to the measures provided for in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 the measures specified in point 4 of Annex V shall be applied in the demarcated areas.

Article 7

Specific testing measures for tubers for planting

1. Where the presence of the specified pest has been confirmed in a production site of tubers for planting, the competent authority shall ensure that the tests referred to in Annex I are carried out on the clonally related lines of the infected lots of tubers or, where the absence of clonally related lines is established, on the tubers or lots of tubers which have been in direct or indirect contact with the infected lots of tubers.
2. Where the presence of the specified pest has been confirmed in production sites of tubers for planting in a certification scheme, the tests referred to in Annex I shall be carried out either on each plant of the initial clonal selection or on representative samples of the basic seed potatoes.

Article 8

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Scheme for the tests to be performed pursuant to Articles 3, 4, 5, and 7

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON THE PRESENCE OF THE SPECIFIED PEST

1.1. The presence of the specified pest is suspected where a positive result is obtained in the first detection test performed on the specified plant, or on water samples.

1.2. The presence of the specified pest is confirmed in the following cases:

- (a) where the first or the second detection test is a selective isolation resulting in colonies with typical morphology, and positive results are obtained in two identification tests performed on the colonies;
- (b) where the first and second test are tests other than a selective isolation, and positive results are obtained in two identification tests after the sample has been subject to selective isolation resulting in colonies with typical morphology.

One of those two identification tests shall be a test referred to in points 2.2(e), (f) and (g).

2. TESTS

2.1. Detection tests

The detection tests shall be such as to consistently detect at least 10^4 cells/ml resuspended pellet acquired from asymptomatic samples.

The second detection test shall be based on different biological principles or different nucleotide regions than the first detection test.

The detection tests are the following:

- (a) immunofluorescence tests as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (b) isolation of the specified pest on the semi-selective growth medium mSMSA, as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (c) conventional PCR test using the primers of Pstrik *et al.*, (2002) ⁽¹⁾, as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (d) TaqMan® Real-time PCR tests using primers and probes of:
 - (i) Weller *et al.* (2000) ⁽²⁾, as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (ii) Vreeburg *et al.* (2016) ⁽³⁾ (using a TaqMan® probe modified from the original probe described by Weller *et al.* (2000)), as described in international diagnostic standards;

⁽¹⁾ Pstrik, K.H., Elphinstone, J.G., Pukall, R. (2002) Sequence analysis and detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* by multiplex PCR amplification of 16S-23S ribosomal intergenic spacer region with internal positive control. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 108, 831–842.

⁽²⁾ Weller, S.A., Elphinstone, J.G., Smith, N., Boonham, N., Stead, D.E. (2000). Detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* strains with a quantitative, multiplex, real-time, fluorogenic PCR (TaqMan) assay. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*. 66, 2853–2858. <https://journals.asm.org/doi/10.1128/AEM.66.7.2853-2858.2000>

⁽³⁾ Vreeburg, R.A.M., Bergsma-Vlami, M., Bollema, R.M., de Haan, E.G., Kooman-Gersmann, M., Smits-Mastebroek, L., Tameling, W.I.L., Tjou-Tam-Sin, N.N.A., van de Vossen B.T.L.H, Janse, J.D. (2016). Performance of real-time PCR and immunofluorescence for the detection of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum* in potato tubers in routine testing. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 46, 112–121.

- (iii) Vreeburg *et al.* (2018) ⁽⁴⁾ (so-called NYtor test), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (iv) Massart *et al.* (2014) ⁽⁵⁾, as described in the international diagnostic standards;
- (e) LAMP (loop-mediated isothermal amplification) test using the primers of Lenarčič *et al.* (2014) ⁽⁶⁾ (only for symptomatic plant material), as described in international diagnostic standards.

2.2. Identification tests

The identification tests are the following:

- (a) immunofluorescence tests as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (b) conventional PCR tests using the primers of Pastrok *et al.* (2002), as described in full detail in international diagnostic standards;
- (c) TaqMan® Real-time PCR tests using primers and probes of:
 - (i) Weller *et al.* (2000), as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (ii) Vreeburg *et al.* (2016) (using a TaqMan® probe modified from the original probe described by Weller *et al.* (2000)) as described in full detail in international diagnostic standards;
 - (iii) Vreeburg *et al.* (2018) (so-called NYtor test), as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (iv) Massart *et al.* (2014), as described in the international diagnostic standards;
- (d) LAMP (loop-mediated isothermal amplification) test using the primers of Lenarčič *et al.* (2014), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (e) phylotype-specific multiplex conventional PCR test (Opina *et al.* (1997) ⁽⁷⁾; Fegan & Prior (2005) ⁽⁸⁾), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (f) DNA barcoding (Wicker *et al.* (2007) ⁽⁹⁾), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (g) MALDI-TOF MS (van de Bilt *et al.* (2018) ⁽¹⁰⁾), as described in international diagnostic standards.

⁽⁴⁾ Vreeburg, R., Zendman, A., Pol A., Verheij, E., Nas, M., Kooman-Gersmann, M. (2018). Validation of four real-time TaqMan PCRs for the detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* and/or *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* and/or *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in potato tubers using a statistical regression approach. *EPPO Bulletin* 48, 86–96.

⁽⁵⁾ Massart, S., Nagy, C., Jijakli, M.H. (2014). Development of the simultaneous detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 and *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in potato tubers by a multiplex real-time PCR assay. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 138, 29–37.

⁽⁶⁾ Lenarčič, R., Morisset, D., Pirc, M., Llop, P., Ravnikar, M., Dreo, T. (2014). Loop-mediated isothermal amplification of specific endoglucanase gene sequence for detection of the bacterial wilt pathogen *Ralstonia solanacearum*. *PLoS ONE* 9(4), e96027. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0096027>

⁽⁷⁾ Opina, N., Tavner, F., Holloway, G., Wang, J.F., Li, T.H., Maghirang, R., Fegan, M., Hayward, A.C., Viji Krishnapillai, A., Wai-Foong Hong, Holloway, B.W., Timmis, J.N. (1997). A novel method for development of species and strainspecific DNA probes and PCR primers for identifying *Burkholderia solanacearum* (formerly *Pseudomonas solanacearum*). *Asia-Pacific Journal of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology* 5, 19–30.

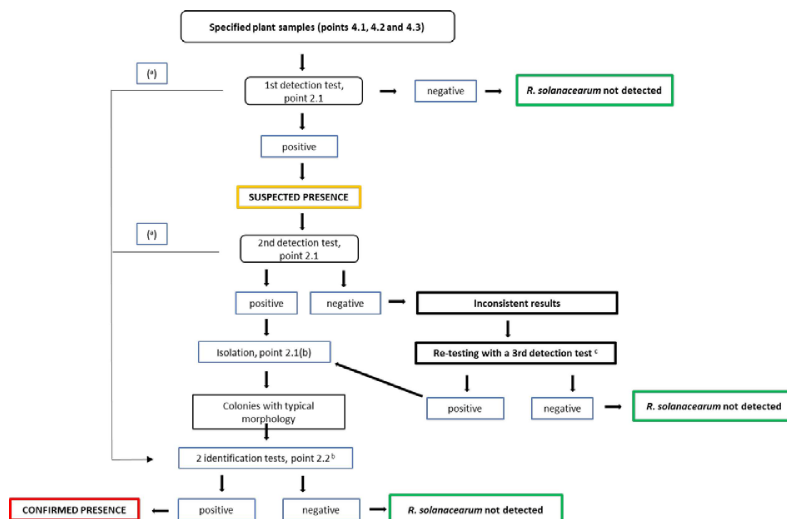
⁽⁸⁾ Fegan, M., Prior, P. (2005). How complex is the 'Ralstonia solanacearum' species complex'. In *Bacterial Wilt Disease and the Ralstonia solanacearum Species Complex* (eds Allen C, Hayward AC & Prior P), pp. 449–461. American Phytopathological Society, St Paul, MN (US).

⁽⁹⁾ Wicker, E., Grassart, L., Coranson-Beaudu, R., Mian, D., Guilbaud, C., Fegan, M., Prior, P. (2007). *Ralstonia solanacearum* strains from Martinique French West Indies) exhibiting a new pathogenic potential. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 73, 6790–6801.

⁽¹⁰⁾ van de Bilt, J.L.J., Wolsink, M.H.L., Gorkink-Smits, P.P.M.A., Landman, N.M., Bergsma-Vlami, M. (2018). Application of Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry for rapid and accurate identification of *Ralstonia solanacearum* and *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum*. *European Journal of Plant Pathology*, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10658-018-1517-5>

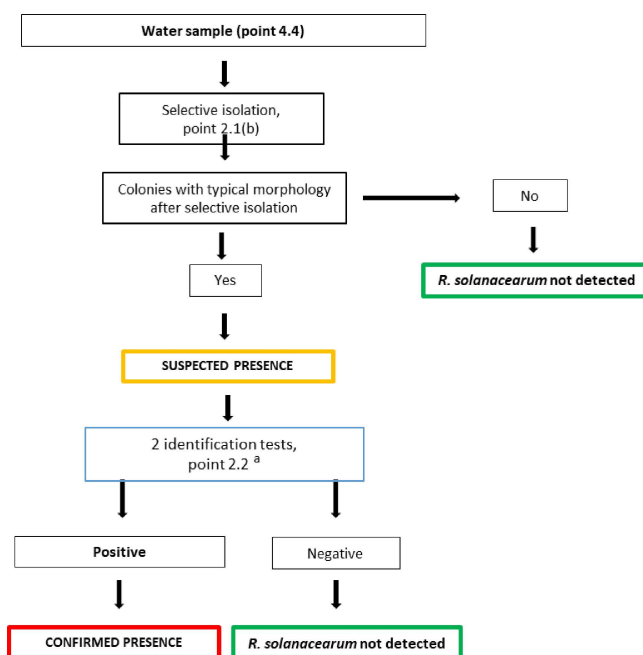
3. FLOW CHARTS OF PROCEDURES

Flow chart No 1: Diagnostic procedure for the presence of the specified pest in samples of the specified plant.



- ^a Isolation can be used as the first or the second detection test. If the presence of the specified pest is suspected on the growth medium, colonies shall be purified to obtain pure cultures on which two identification tests shall be performed.
- ^b One of these two identification tests shall be a test referred to in points 2.2(e), (f) and (g). Positive results in the two identification tests are required to confirm the presence of the pest.
- ^c The third detection test shall be based on different biological principles or different nucleotide regions.

Flow chart No 2: Diagnostic procedure for the specified pest in water samples.



- ^a One of these two identification tests shall be a test referred to in points 2.2(e), (f) and (g). Positive results in the two identification tests are required to confirm the presence of the pest.

4. SAMPLE PREPARATION

4.1. Samples from asymptomatic tubers

The standard sample shall contain 200 tubers per test. The appropriate laboratory procedure to process the heel end cores to obtain the extract for detection of the specified pest is described in international diagnostic standards.

4.2. Samples from asymptomatic specified plants

Detection of latent infections shall be carried out on composite samples of stem segments or leaf petioles. The procedure may be applied for up to 200 stem parts or 200 leaf petioles from different plants in one sample. The appropriate laboratory procedure to disinfect and process the stem or leaf petiole segments to obtain the extract for the detection of the specified pest is described in international diagnostic standards.

4.3. Samples from symptomatic material of the specified plants

Sections of tissue shall be aseptically removed from the vascular ring in a potato tuber or from the vascular strands in stems of specified plants showing wilting symptoms. The appropriate laboratory procedure to process these tissues to obtain the extract for the detection of the specified pest is described in full detail in international diagnostic standards.

4.4. Samples of surface or recirculation water (including potato processing or sewage effluents)

The principal test for the detection of the specified pest in samples of surface water, water from recirculation systems and effluent samples (potato processing industry) is selective isolation. The appropriate laboratory procedure to process water samples is described in international diagnostic standards.

Survey template referred to in Article 3(3)

Template for presenting brown rot survey results for the potato and tomato harvests of the preceding calendar year.

This table shall only be used for the survey results for the potatoes and tomatoes harvested in your country.

MS	Category	Cropping area (ha)	Laboratory testing						Visual inspection of tubers ⁽¹⁾			Visual inspections of the growing crop ⁽¹⁾			Other information
			Number of samples	Number of lots	Size of the lots (in t or ha)	Sampling period	No of positive		Number of samples inspected	Size of sample	No. of positive samples ⁽²⁾	Number of visual inspections	No. of ha (potatoes) or plants (tomatoes)	No. of positive results ⁽²⁾	
							Samples	Lots							
	Certified tubers for planting														
	Other tubers for planting (specify)														
	Ware and processing potatoes														
	Other tubers (specify)														
	Tomatoes intended for replanting														
	Other hosts (specify species, river/area)														
	Water (specify river/area/location of premises)														

⁽¹⁾ Shall be understood as macroscopic examination of tubers or crops.

⁽²⁾ Symptoms were found, a sample was taken and the laboratory testing confirmed the presence of the specified pest.

ANNEX III

Investigation referred to in Article 5(2), point (a), Article 5(3), first subparagraph, point (a) and in Article 5(4) first subparagraph, point (a)

The investigation referred to in Article 5(2), point (a), in Article 5(3), first subparagraph, point (a), and in Article 5(4), first subparagraph, point (a), shall concern the following elements, where relevant:

(1) places of production:

- (a) growing or having grown, potatoes which are clonally related to potatoes found to be infected with the specified pest;
- (b) growing or having grown tomatoes which are from the same source as tomatoes found to be infected with the specified pest;
- (c) growing or having grown potatoes or tomatoes which have been placed under official control because of the suspected presence of the specified pest;
- (d) growing or having grown potatoes which are clonally related to potatoes that have been grown on places of production found to be infected with the specified pest;
- (e) growing potatoes or tomatoes and located in the vicinity of infected places of production, including such places of production sharing production equipment and facilities directly or through a common contractor;
- (f) using surface water for irrigation or spraying from any source confirmed or suspected to be infected with the specified pest;
- (g) using surface water for irrigation or spraying from a source used in common with places of production confirmed or suspected to be infected with the specified pest;
- (h) flooded or that have been flooded with surface water confirmed or suspected to be infected with the specified pest; and

(2) surface water used for irrigation or spraying of the specified plants, or which has flooded field(s) or place(s) of production confirmed to be infected with the specified pest.

ANNEX IV

Elements for the designation of items as probably infected by the specified pest pursuant to Article 5(2), point (b)(ii) and Article 5(4) second subparagraph, point (b) and for the determination of the possible spread of the specified pest pursuant to Article 5(2), point (c) and Article 5(4), first subparagraph, point (b)

1. The elements be considered for the designation of an item as probably infected by the specified pest pursuant to Article 5(2), point (b)(ii) and Article 5(4) second subparagraph, point (b) are the following:
 - (a) specified plants grown at a place of production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i);
 - (b) place(s) of production with some production link to the specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), including those sharing production equipment and facilities directly or through a common contractor;
 - (c) specified plants produced in the place(s) of production referred to in point (b), or present in such place(s) of production during the period when the specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), were present on the place of production referred to in point (a);
 - (d) premises handling the specified plants from the places of production referred to in points (a), (b) and (c);
 - (e) any machinery, vehicle, vessel, store, or units thereof, and any other objects including packaging material, that may have come into contact with the specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i);
 - (f) any of the specified plants stored in, or in contact with, any of the structures or objects listed in the previous point, prior to the cleaning and disinfection of such structures and objects;
 - (g) as a result of the investigation and testing pursuant to Article 5(2), point (a), in the case of potato, those tubers or plants with a sister or parental clonal relationship to, and in the case of tomato, those plants with the same source as the specified plants designated to be infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), and for which, although they may have tested negative for the specified pest, it appears that infection is probable through a clonal link;
 - (h) place(s) of production of the specified plants referred to in point (g);
 - (i) place(s) of production of the specified plants using water for irrigation or spraying designated as infected pursuant Article 5(4), third subparagraph, point (a);
 - (j) specified plants produced on production sites flooded with surface water confirmed to be infected.
2. The elements to be considered in the determination of the possible spread of the specified pest pursuant to Article 5(2), point (c), and Article 5(4), first subparagraph, point (b), are the following:
 - (a) in the demarcated area established pursuant to Article 5(2), point (b):
 - (i) the proximity of other places of production growing the specified plants,
 - (ii) the common production and use of stocks of tubers for planting;
 - (iii) places of production using surface water for irrigation or spraying of specified plants in cases where there is or has been risk of surface water run-off from, or flooding of, place(s) of production designated to be infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i);
 - (b) in cases where surface water has been designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(4), third subparagraph, point (a):
 - (i) place(s) of production producing specified plants adjacent to, or at risk from flooding by, the surface water designated as infected;
 - (ii) any discrete irrigation basin associated with the surface water designated as infected;

- (iii) water bodies connected with the surface water designated as infected, taking into account:
- the direction and rate of flow of the water designated as infected,
 - the presence of wild solanaceous host plants.
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ANNEX V

Eradication measures as referred to in Article 6

1. The measures referred to in Article 6(1) shall be one or more of the following:
 - (a) use as animal feed after heat treatment, such that there is no risk of the specified pest survival;
 - (b) disposal at an officially approved dedicated waste disposal site at which there is no identifiable risk of escape of the specified pest into the environment e.g. through seepage to agricultural land;
 - (c) incineration;
 - (d) industrial processing through direct and immediate delivery to a processing plant with officially approved waste disposal facilities for which it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading, and with a system of cleaning and disinfection of at least the departing vehicles;
 - (e) other measures, provided that it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading; such measures and their justification are to be notified to the Commission and the other Member States.

Any remaining waste associated with and arising from the above shall be disposed of by officially approved methods in accordance with Annex VI.

2. The appropriate use or disposal of the specified plants designated as probably infected pursuant to Article 6(2), shall be carried out under the control of the competent authority. That competent authority shall approve the following uses, and the related waste disposal, of those specified plants:
 - (a) for potato tubers:
 - (i) use as tubers intended for consumption, packed ready for direct delivery and use without repacking, on a site with appropriate waste disposal facilities. Tubers for planting may only be handled at the same site, if this is done separately or after cleaning and disinfection; or
 - (ii) use as tubers intended for industrial processing, and intended for direct and immediate delivery to a processing plant with appropriate waste disposal facilities and a system of cleaning and disinfection of at least the departing vehicles; or
 - (iii) some other use or disposal, provided that it is established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading and subject to approval by the competent authority;
 - (b) for other plant parts of the specified plants including stem and foliage debris:
 - (i) destruction; or
 - (ii) some other use or disposal, provided that it is established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading and subject to approval by the competent authority.
3. The appropriate methods for cleaning and disinfection of the objects referred to in Article 6(3) shall be those for which it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading and shall be employed under the supervision of the competent authorities of the Member States.
4. The series of measures to be implemented by Member States within the demarcated area(s), established pursuant to Article 5 and referred to in Article 6(4), shall include the measures set out in points 4.1 and 4.2:
 - 4.1. Measures to be taken in places of production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i):

4.1.1. In a production site or unit of protected crop production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), all of the measures set out in points (1), (2) and (3), or all of the measures set out in points (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall be taken:

- (1) during the first four growing years following that of the designation of infection, elimination of volunteer specified plants, as well as of other wild solanaceous host plants of the specified pest, and prohibition of planting of specified plants, of seeds of potatoes and of tomatoes, taking into account the biology of the specified pest, of cultivated solanaceous host plants, and of plants of species of *Brassica*, for which there is an identified risk of the specified pest survival;
- (2) from the fifth year following that of the designation of infection, following the fulfilment of the conditions of point (1) and on the condition that the production site has been found free from volunteer specified plants and from wild solanaceous host plants during official controls for at least the two consecutive growing years prior to planting, only potato tubers, other than those intended for reproduction of other potatoes, shall be allowed to be planted, and the harvested potato tubers, or the tomato plants, as appropriate, shall be tested in accordance with Annex I;
- (3) after the first production of the specified plants as referred to in point (2), and following an appropriate rotation cycle of at least two years if tubers for planting are to be grown, a survey shall be conducted as provided in Article 3; or
- (4) during the first five growing years following that of the designation of infection, elimination of volunteer specified plants as well as of wild solanaceous host plants of the specified pest;
- (5) during the first three years following that of the designation of infection, maintenance of the production site, either in bare fallow, or in cereals according to the risk identified, or in permanent pasture with frequent close cutting or intensive grazing, or as grass for seed production;
- (6) during the fourth and fifth years following that of the designation of infection, planting of non-host plants of the specified pest, for which there is no identified risk of the specified pest surviving or spreading;
- (7) from the sixth year following that of the designation of infection, and on the condition that points (4), (5) and (6) have been fulfilled and that the production site has been free from volunteer specified plants as well as from wild solanaceous host plants of the specified pest during official controls for at least the two consecutive growing years prior to planting, production of tubers for planting or of other tubers shall be allowed, and the harvested tubers, or the tomato plants, as appropriate, shall be tested in accordance with Annex I.

4.1.2. In all other production sites of the infected place of production and under the condition that the competent authorities have established that the risk of volunteer specified plants and of wild solanaceous host plants of the specified pest as appropriate has been eliminated, the following conditions shall apply:

- (1) Certified potato tuber plants may be planted on production sites where, at least during two years, no potatoes or other cultivated solanaceous host plants have been grown, and all of the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) investigations conducted by the competent authority have shown that the source of infection in the place of production has only been clonal, and not by contact with other tuber lots;
 - (b) those investigations are based on test records of all other potato lots which have been grown at the place of production, as well as on investigations of other possible sources of infestation, and especially nearby water ways;
 - (c) the tubers produced on these production sites have been tested before marketing, in accordance with Annex I.
- (2) In other cases, the following conditions shall apply:
 - (a) in the growing year following that of the designation of infection:
 - (i) in the case of potato, either no potato tubers or plants or seeds, and no other cultivated solanaceous host plants of the specified pest shall be planted, or certified tubers for planting may be planted for production of tubers for consumption only;

- (ii) in the case of tomato, tomato plants grown from seeds, which meet the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 ⁽¹⁾ may be planted for fruit production only;
- (b) in the second growing year following that of the designation of infection:
 - (i) only certified tubers for planting or tubers for planting tested for the absence of the specified pest and grown under official control on places of production other than those referred to in point 4.1 shall be planted for production either of tubers for planting or of other tubers;
 - (ii) only tomato plants grown from seeds which meet the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or, if vegetatively propagated, from tomato plants produced from such seeds and grown under official control on places of production other than those referred to in point 4.1 shall be planted for either plant or fruit production;
- (c) for at least in the third growing year following that of the designation of infection:
 - (i) only certified tubers for planting or tubers for planting grown under official control shall be planted for production either of tubers for planting or of other tubers;
 - (ii) only tomato plants grown from seeds which meet the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or tomato plants grown under official control from such plants shall be planted for either plant or fruit production;
- (d) in each of the growing years referred to in points (a), (b) and (c), measures shall be taken to eliminate volunteer potato plants and wild solanaceous host plants of the specified pest if present, and official controls of the growing crop at appropriate times shall be conducted and in each potato production site, harvested tubers shall be tested in accordance with Annex I.

4.1.3. Immediately following the designation of infection pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), and after the first subsequent growing year:

- (1) All machinery and storage facilities on the place of production and involved in specified plant production shall be cleaned and, where appropriate, disinfected using appropriate methods, as specified in point 3.
- (2) Official controls on irrigation and spraying programmes, including a ban thereof, shall be introduced as appropriate in order to prevent the spread of the specified pest.

4.1.4. In a unit of protected crop production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(i), where complete replacement of the growing medium is possible:

- (1) No specified plants, no seed of potatoes and no other cultivated solanaceous host plants of the specified pest shall be planted unless the production unit has been subjected to all of the following officially supervised measures:
 - (a) elimination of the specified pest;
 - (b) removal of all host plant material;
 - (c) complete change in growing medium and cleaning and, where appropriate, disinfection of the said unit and all equipment;
 - (d) approval of potato or tomato production by the competent authority.
- (2) Potato production shall be from certified tubers for planting, or from mini-tubers or micro-plants derived from tested sources.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1).

- (3) Tomato production shall be from seeds which meet the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or, if vegetatively propagated, from tomato plants produced from such seeds and grown under official control.
- (4) Official controls on irrigation and spraying programmes, including a ban thereof, shall be introduced as appropriate, in order to prevent the spread of the specified pest.

4.2. Within the demarcated area, in addition to the measures detailed under point 4.1, Member States shall take the following measures:

- (1) Immediately following the designation of infection, they shall ensure that all machinery and storage facilities on such demarcated areas and involved with specified plant production are cleaned and disinfected, as appropriate, using appropriate methods, as specified in point 3.
- (2) Immediately, and for at least three growing years following the designation of infection:
 - (a) in cases where the demarcated area has been determined pursuant to Article 5(2), point (b):
 - (i) they shall ensure that their competent authorities supervise the premises where specified plants are grown, stored or handled, as well as of places of production which operate machinery for specified plant production under contract;
 - (ii) they shall require the planting of only certified tubers for planting or tubers intended to be planted on the same place of production grown under official control for all potato crops within that area, and testing after harvest of tubers for planting grown in places of production determined as probably infected pursuant to Article 5(2), point (d)(ii);
 - (iii) they shall require the separate handling of harvested tubers for planting stocks from the stocks of other tubers on all places of production within the demarcated area, or a system of cleaning and, where appropriate, disinfection to be carried out between the handling of stocks of tubers for planting and that of other tubers;
 - (iv) require the planting of only tomato plants grown from seeds which meet the requirements of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or, if vegetatively propagated, from tomato plants produced from such seeds and grown under official control, for all tomato crops within that demarcated area;
 - (v) they shall conduct the survey as provided for in Article 3(1);
 - (b) in cases where surface water has been designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(4), third subparagraph, point (a), or included in the elements for the possible spread of the specified pest in accordance with point 2 of Annex IV:
 - (i) they shall conduct the annual survey at appropriate times, including sampling of surface water and where appropriate, of wild solanaceous host plants in the relevant water sources and they shall ensure that samples are subject to tests referred to in Annex I;
 - (ii) they shall introduce official controls on irrigation and spraying programmes, including a ban on the use of the water designated as infected for the irrigation and spraying of specified plants, and, where appropriate, other cultivated solanaceous host plants in order to prevent the spread of the specified pest. That ban may be reviewed on the basis of the results obtained from intensive sampling and testing of the surface water, at appropriate times, to provide a high level of confidence that the specified pest is no longer present. The use of water subject to a ban may be permitted in greenhouses, under official control, for irrigation and spraying of tomato plants and other host plants intended for final consumption and processing, provided that the water is disinfected by using appropriate methods. In that case, the competent authorities may revoke the designation of water as infected by the specified pest;

- (iii) in cases where liquid waste discharges are infected, they shall introduce official controls on the disposal of solid or liquid waste discharges from industrial processing or packaging stations handling specified plants of the places of production.
 - (3) They shall establish a programme, where appropriate, for the replacement of all stocks of tubers for planting over an appropriate period of time.
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ANNEX VI

Requirements for officially approved waste disposal as referred to in point (1) of Annex V

The officially approved waste disposal methods referred to in point 1 of Annex V shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Specified plant waste including rejected potatoes, potato peelings and tomatoes and any other solid waste associated with the specified plants (including soil, stones and other debris) shall be disposed by one of the following methods:
 - (a) disposal at an officially approved dedicated waste disposal site at which there is no identifiable risk of escape of the specified pest into the environment e.g. through seepage to agricultural land or contact with water sources which could be used for irrigation of agricultural land;
 - (b) incineration;
 - (c) other measures, provided that it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading; such measures to be notified to the Commission and to the other Member States.

For the purposes of point (a), the waste shall be conveyed directly to the site under containment conditions such that there is no risk of loss of the waste.

- (2) Prior to disposal, liquid waste containing suspended solids shall be subjected to filtration or settlement processes to remove such solids, which shall be disposed in accordance with point 1.

The liquid waste shall be:

- (a) heated to a minimum of 60 °C throughout the entire volume during at least 30 minutes prior to disposal; or
 - (b) otherwise disposed of subject to official approval and under official control such that there is no identifiable risk that the waste could come into contact with agricultural land or water sources which could be used for irrigation of agricultural land.
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1194**of 11 July 2022****establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Clavibacter sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff 1914) Nouioui *et al.* 2018**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 28(1), points (a) to (h) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 provides the basis for Union legislation on protective measures against pests of plants. As that Regulation establishes a new set of rules, it repeals, with effect from 1 January 2022, several acts which were based on the previous rules in the sector.
- (2) One of those repealed acts is Council Directive 93/85/EEC ⁽²⁾ which set out measures against the pest *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis *et al.* ssp *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff 1914), later renamed *Clavibacter sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff 1914) Nouioui *et al.* 2018, ('the specified pest'), the pathogenic agent of potato ring rot.
- (3) Furthermore, since the adoption of that Directive, new scientific developments have taken place concerning the biology and distribution of the specified pest, while new testing methods have been developed to detect and identify it as well as methods to eradicate it, and to prevent its spread.
- (4) It is therefore appropriate to adopt new measures for plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than seeds ('the specified plants'), to eradicate the specified pest in case it is found present in the Union territory, and to prevent its spread. Certain measures laid down in Directive 93/85/EEC, in particular those concerning the eradication and prevention of the spread of the specified pest, are, however, still appropriate and should therefore be provided for.
- (5) Member States' competent authorities should conduct annual surveys for the presence of the specified pest on the specified plants in their territory, in order to ensure the most effective and early detection of that pest. The rules on annual surveys should be adapted to the intended use of the specified plants, to ensure that visual inspections, sampling and testing take place at the most appropriate time and under the most suitable conditions for each plant and its use.
- (6) In case of a suspicion of the presence of the specified pest, the competent authority of the Member State concerned should conduct testing in accordance with international standards, in order to confirm or refute that presence.
- (7) Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed, the competent authority of the Member State concerned should without delay take appropriate measures for eradicating it and preventing its further spread. The first of those measures should be the establishment of a demarcated area.
- (8) Further eradication measures should also be provided for. Specified plants designated as infected by the specified pest should not be planted in the Union territory, and the competent authority of the Member State concerned should ensure that the infected specified plants are destroyed or disposed of otherwise, under conditions which prevent the spread of the specified pest. Specific measures should be provided for as regards testing, sampling and on-site actions, in order to ensure that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 93/85/EEC of 4 October 1993 on the control of potato ring rot (OJ L 259, 18.10.1993, p. 1).

- (9) In order to ensure the most effective protection of the Union territory from the specified pest, it is appropriate to designate certain areas in the Union as 'highly infected areas'. Those should be defined as areas where the number of outbreak sites identified during annual surveys during a continuous period of more than 10 years have demonstrated that the specified pest is present in multiple locations, and where it cannot be excluded that that pest is also present in production sites which are not under official supervision. For this reason, movement of the specified plants out of those areas and into, and within, the rest of the Union territory should be subject to certain conditions and accompanied by a plant passport.
- (10) Every five years, Member States should submit reports to the Commission and the other Member States as regards the evolution of their respective highly infected areas, in order to ensure an overview of the implementation of those measures in the Union and, as necessary, review and adapt them.
- (11) It is appropriate to provide for a derogation from the obligation to notify the presence of the specified pest in EUROPHYT pursuant to Article 32 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 ⁽³⁾ where the specified pest is situated in a highly infected area, as it would be of little added value due to the continuous outbreaks in multiple locations.
- (12) This Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* to ensure that it applies as soon as possible after the repeal of Directive 93/85/EEC.
- (13) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes measures for the purpose of eradicating *Clavibacter sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff 1914) Nouioui *et al.* 2018, the cause of potato ring rot, and prevent its spread within the Union territory.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'specified pest' means *Clavibacter sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff 1914) Nouioui *et al.* 2018;
- (2) 'specified plants' means plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than seeds;
- (3) 'volunteer specified plants' means specified plants which appear in the places of production without having been planted;
- (4) 'tubers intended to be planted in their place of production' means tubers produced in a specific place of production which are intended to permanently remain in that place and are not intended to be certified;
- (5) 'highly infected area' means an area in the Union, where the number of outbreak sites identified during annual surveys during a continuous period of more than 10 years have demonstrated that the specified pest is present in multiple locations, and where it cannot be excluded that that pest is also present in production sites which are not under official supervision.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components ('the IMSOC Regulation') (OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37).

*Article 3***Annual surveys**

1. The competent authorities shall carry out annual surveys for the presence of the specified pest on the specified plants in their territory in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) as regards tubers other than those for planting, the surveys shall comprise:
 - (i) sampling from tuber lots in store or from the growing crop, as late as possible between desiccation of haulms and harvest;
 - (ii) visual inspection of the growing crop, where it is possible to visually identify symptoms of the specified pest, and visual inspection of cut tubers in the cases where that inspection is suitable to detect symptoms of the specified pest;
 - (b) as regards tubers for planting, other than those intended to be planted in their place of production, surveys shall systematically comprise visual inspection of the growing crops and of lots in store, sampling in store or sampling from the growing crops as late as possible between desiccation of haulms and harvest;
 - (c) as regards tubers intended to be planted in their place of production, the surveys shall be performed on the basis of the identified risk concerning the presence of the specified pest and shall comprise:
 - (i) sampling from tuber lots in store or from the growing crop, as late as possible between desiccation of haulms and harvest;
 - (ii) visual inspection of the growing crop, where it is possible to visually identify symptoms of the specified pest, and visual inspection of cut tubers in the cases where that inspection is suitable to detect symptoms of the specified pest;
 - (d) as regards specified plants other than tubers, the surveys and plant sampling shall be carried out in accordance with appropriate methods to identify the specified pest on those plants.
2. The number, origin and timing of the collection of samples shall be based on sound scientific and statistical principles and the biology of the specified pest, taking into account the particular potato production systems of the Member States concerned.
3. Member States shall report to the Commission and the other Member States, by 30 April of each year, the results of the annual surveys carried out during the preceding calendar year. They shall report the results of those surveys in accordance with the template set out in Annex II.

*Article 4***Measures in case of suspicion of the presence of the specified pest**

1. The competent authority shall ensure that samples taken for the purposes of the annual surveys are subject to the detection tests referred to in point 2.1 of Annex I.
2. Pending the results of the detection tests, the competent authority shall:
 - (a) prohibit the movement of the specified plants from all crops, lots or consignments from which the samples have been taken, except the specified plants under its control for which it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading;
 - (b) trace the origin of the suspected presence;
 - (c) carry out official control of the movement of any specified plants, other than those referred to in point (a), produced on the place of production from which the samples referred to in point (a) were taken.
3. Pending the results of the detection tests, the competent authority shall ensure that all of the following elements are retained and appropriately conserved:
 - (a) all remaining tubers sampled and, wherever possible, all remaining plants sampled;

- (b) remaining specified plant extracts, DNA extracts and additional prepared material for the test;
- (c) the pure culture when appropriate;
- (d) all relevant documentation.

4. Where the suspicion of the presence of the specified pest is confirmed in accordance with point 1.1 of Annex I, the competent authority shall ensure that tests referred to in Annex I are carried out on the samples taken for the purpose of the surveys to confirm or refute the presence of the specified pest.

Article 5

Measures in case of confirmation of the presence of the specified pest

1. Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed in accordance with points 1.2 or 1.3 of Annex I, paragraphs 2 to 9 shall apply.
2. The competent authority shall establish, without delay, a demarcated area, taking into account the elements listed in point 1 of Annex III, for determining the possible spread of the specified pest.
3. The demarcated area shall contain an infested zone and, where necessary to address the phytosanitary risk, a buffer zone around the infested zone.
4. The infested zone shall contain all of the following items:
 - (a) the specified plants, consignments and/or lots, vehicles, vessels, stores, or units thereof from which an infected specified plant sample was taken, any other objects including packaging material, and the machinery used for production, transport and storage of those specified plants, and, where appropriate, the place(s) of production or the production site(s) where those specified plants were grown or harvested;
 - (b) all types of items listed in point (a) determined to be probably infected by the specified pest, taking into account the elements listed in point 2 of Annex III, through pre- or post-harvest contacts, or through simultaneous production steps, with infected specified plants.
5. The competent authority shall designate:
 - (a) the items listed in paragraph 4, point (a), as infected;
 - (b) the items listed in paragraph 4, point (b), as probably infected.
6. Tubers originating in a demarcated area shall not be moved out of that demarcated area, unless it is proven that they are free from the specified pest on the basis of the tests referred to in Annex I.
7. By way of derogation from Article 32 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715, Member States are not required to submit an outbreak notification in EUROPHYT where the specified pest is situated in a highly infected area listed in Annex IV.
8. Where a Member State has submitted an outbreak notification in EUROPHYT, the neighbouring Member States which are referred to in the notification shall determine the extent of probable infection and establish a demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.
9. The competent authority shall ensure that all of the following elements are retained and properly conserved:
 - (a) the material specified in Article 4(3) until at least the completion of all tests;
 - (b) the material related to the second detection test and to the identification tests when appropriate, until the completion of all tests;
 - (c) if applicable, the pure culture of the specified pest, until at least one month after the notification procedure under paragraph 7.

*Article 6***Measures for eradicating the specified pest**

1. Specified plants, designated as infected by the specified pest pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a), shall not be planted. The competent authority shall ensure that the infected specified plants are destroyed or are otherwise disposed of in another way, in accordance with point 1 of Annex V, provided that it is established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading.

Where specified plants have been planted before they are designated as infected, the planted material shall be immediately destroyed or disposed of in accordance with point 1 of Annex V. The production site(s) where the infected specified plants have been planted shall be designated as infected.

2. Specified plants designated as probably infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (b), shall not be planted and, without prejudice to the outcome of the tests referred to in Article 7 for clonally related stocks, shall, under official supervision, be put to appropriate use or disposal as specified in point 2 of Annex V, in such a way that it is established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading.

Where specified plants have been planted before they are designated as probably infected, the planted material shall be immediately destroyed or be put to appropriate use or disposal as specified in point 2 of Annex V. The production site(s) where the probably infected specified plants have been planted, shall be designated as probably infected.

3. Any machinery, vehicle, vessel, store, or units thereof, and any other objects including packaging material, designated as infected or as probably infected pursuant to Article 5(5) shall either be destroyed or cleaned and disinfected using the methods specified in point 3 of Annex V.

4. In addition to the measures provided for in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the measures specified in point 4 of Annex V shall be applied in the demarcated areas.

*Article 7***Specific testing measures for tubers for planting**

1. Where the presence of the specified pest has been confirmed in a production site of tubers for planting, the competent authority shall ensure that the tests referred to in Annex I are carried out on the clonally related lines of the infected lots of tubers or, where the absence of clonally related lines is established, on the tubers or lots of tubers which have been in direct or indirect contact with the infected lots of tubers.

2. Where the presence of the specified pest has been confirmed in production sites of tubers for planting in a certification scheme, the tests referred to in Annex I shall be carried out either on each plant of the initial clonal selection or on representative samples of the basic seed potatoes.

*Article 8***Temporary measures concerning movements of tubers of specified plants originating in a highly infected area**

1. Tubers of the specified plants, other than those for planting, originating in a highly infected area listed in Annex IV, may only be moved out of that area into other areas of the Union territory, if they fulfil the two following conditions:

- (a) they are accompanied by a plant passport;
- (b) they originate from a place of production registered and supervised by the competent authorities, and officially recognized to be free from the specified pest; or they have been found free from the specified pest on the basis of sampling and testing performed in accordance with Annex I.

2. Every five years, Member States shall submit reports to the Commission and the other Member States, as regards the evolution of their respective highly infected areas.

Article 9

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Scheme for the tests to be performed pursuant Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8**1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON THE PRESENCE OF THE SPECIFIED PEST**

- 1.1. The presence of the specified pest is suspected where a positive result is obtained in the first detection test performed on the specified plant.

For symptomatic plant material, the first detection test may be a selective isolation.

- 1.2. The presence of the specified pest is confirmed on symptomatic samples of the specified plants in the following cases:

- (a) where the first detection test is a selective isolation resulting in colonies with typical morphology: positive results are obtained in two identification tests;
- (b) where the first detection test is another test than a selective isolation:
 - (i) positive results are obtained in two identification tests after the sample has been subject to selective isolation;
 - (ii) positive results are obtained in a second detection test other than a selective isolation.

- 1.3. The presence of the specified pest is confirmed on asymptomatic samples of the specified plants in the following cases:

- (a) where a positive result is obtained in the second detection test provided that the first or the second detection test is a molecular (DNA-based) test (TaqMan® Real-time PCR or conventional PCR);
- (b) for samples taken in a Member State or in an area of a Member State where the specified pest is not known to occur and for samples which originate from another Member State: where a positive result is obtained in the second detection test in accordance with point (a) and positive results are obtained in two identification tests performed after the sample has been subject to selective isolation.

2. TESTS**2.1. Detection tests**

The detection tests shall be such as to consistently detect at least 10^4 cells/ml resuspended pellet.

The second detection test shall be based on different biological principles or different nucleotide regions than the first detection test.

The detection tests are the following:

- (a) immunofluorescence tests, as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (b) FISH test (van Beuningen *et al.* (1995) ⁽¹⁾), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (c) Isolation as described in international diagnostic standards. One of the following two options shall be performed:
 - (i) direct isolation on semi-selective (or non-selective) growth media, as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (ii) after enrichment through the bioassay, isolation as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (d) conventional PCR test using the primers of Pastrok (2000) ⁽²⁾, as described in international diagnostic standards;

⁽¹⁾ van Beuningen, A.R., Derks, H., Janse, J.D. (1995). Detection and identification of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* with special attention to fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) using a 16S rRNA targeted oligonucleotide probe. *Züchtungs Forschung* 1, pp. 266–269.

⁽²⁾ Pastrok, K.H. (2000). Detection of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in potato tubers by multiplex PCR with coamplification of host DNA. *European Journal of Plant Pathology*, 106, pp. 155–165.

- (e) TaqMan® Real-time PCR tests using primers and probes of:
 - (i) Schaad *et al.* (1999) ⁽³⁾, as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (ii) Vreeburg *et al.* (2018) ⁽⁴⁾ (so-called NYtor test), as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (iii) Gudmestad *et al.* (2009) as adapted by Vreeburg *et al.* (2018) ⁴, as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (iv) Massart *et al.* (2014) ⁽⁵⁾, as described in international diagnostic standards.

2.2. Identification tests

The identification tests are the following:

- (a) an immunofluorescence test, as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (b) conventional PCR test (Patrik (2000)), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (c) TaqMan® Real-time PCR tests using primers and probes of:
 - (i) Schaad *et al.* (1999), as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (ii) Vreeburg *et al.* (2018) (so-called NYtor test), as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (iii) Gudmestad *et al.* (2009) as adapted by Vreeburg *et al.* (2018), as described in international diagnostic standards;
 - (iv) Massart *et al.* (2014), as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (d) DNA barcoding, as described in international diagnostic standards;
- (e) MALDI-TOF MS (Zaluga *et al.* (2011) ⁽⁶⁾), as described in international diagnostic standards.

⁽³⁾ Schaad, W., Berthier-Schaad, Y., Sechler, A., Knorr, D (1999). Detection of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in potato tubers by BIOPCR and an automated real-time fluorescence detection system. *Plant Disease* 83, pp. 1095–1100.

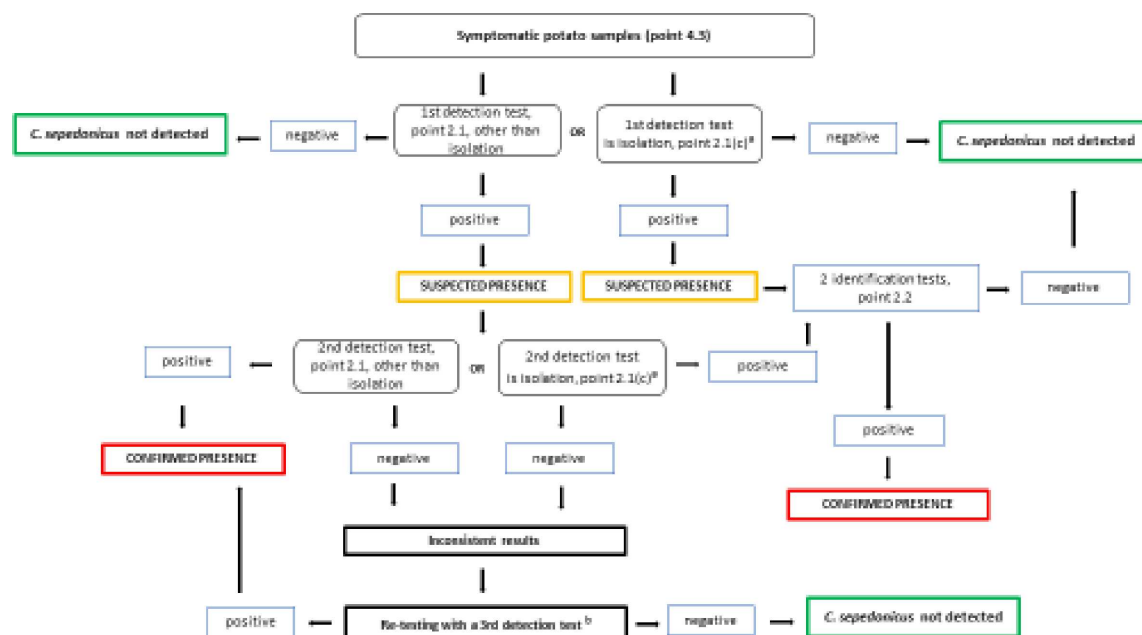
⁽⁴⁾ Vreeburg, R., Zendman, A., Pol A., Verheij, E., Nas, M., Kooman-Gersmann, M. (2018). Validation of four real-time TaqMan PCRs for the detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* and/or *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* and/or *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in potato tubers using a statistical regression approach. *EPPO Bulletin* 48, pp. 86–96.

⁽⁵⁾ Massart, S., Nagy, C., Jijakli, M.H. (2014). Development of the simultaneous detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 and *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in potato tubers by a multiplex real-time PCR assay. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 138, pp. 29–37.

⁽⁶⁾ Zaluga, J., Heylen, K., Van Hoorde, K., Hoste, B., Vaerenbergh, J., Maes, M., De Vos, P. (2011). GyrB sequence analysis and MALDI-TOF MS as identification tools for plant pathogenic *Clavibacter*. *Systematic and applied microbiology* 34, 400–7. 10.1016/j.syapm.2011.05.001.

3. FLOW CHARTS OF PROCEDURES

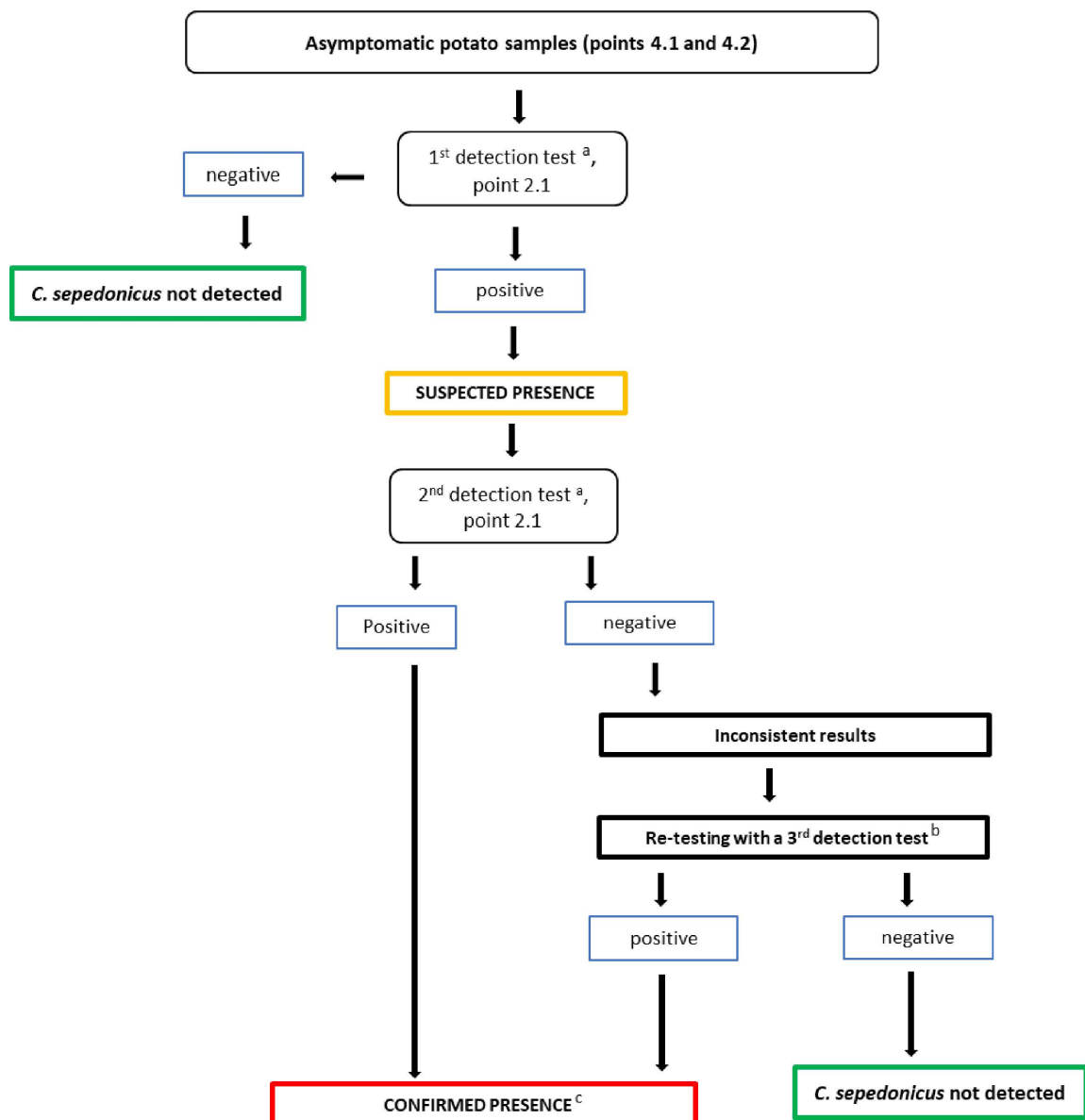
Flow chart No 1: Diagnostic procedure for the presence of the specified pest in symptomatic samples of the specified plant.



^a Isolation can be used as the first or the second detection test. If the presence of the specified pest is suspected on the growth medium, colonies shall be purified to obtain pure cultures on which two identification tests shall be performed. Positive results in the two identification tests are required to confirm the presence of the pest.

^b The third detection test shall be based on different biological principles or different nucleotide regions.

Flow chart No 2: Diagnostic procedure for the specified pest in asymptomatic samples of the specified plant.



^a Isolation shall not be used.

^b The third detection test shall be based on different biological principles or different nucleotide regions. Isolation shall not be used.

^c For the samples referred to in point (1.3)(b), confirmation of the specified pest presence after the second positive detection test requires isolation of the specified pest from the sample, followed by two positive identification tests.

4. SAMPLE PREPARATION

4.1. Samples from asymptomatic tubers

The standard sample shall contain 200 tubers per test. The appropriate laboratory procedure to process the heel end cores to obtain the extract for detection of the specified pest is described in international diagnostic standards.

4.2. Samples from asymptomatic plant material other than tubers

Detection of latent infections shall be carried out on composite samples of stem segments. The procedure may be applied for up to 200 stem parts from different plants in one sample. The appropriate laboratory procedure to disinfect and process the stem segments to obtain the extract for the detection of the specified pest is described in international diagnostic standards.

4.3. Samples from symptomatic specified plant

Sections of tissue shall be aseptically removed from the vascular ring in a tuber or from the vascular strands in stems of specified plants showing wilting symptoms. The appropriate laboratory procedure to process these tissues to obtain the extract for the detection of the specified pest is described in full detail in international diagnostic standards.

Survey template referred to in Article 3(3)

Template for presenting ring rot survey results for potato harvests of the preceding calendar year.

This table shall only be used for the survey results for the potatoes harvested in your country.

MS	Category	Cropping area (ha)	Laboratory testing						Visual inspection of tubers ⁽¹⁾			Visual inspections of the growing crop ⁽¹⁾			Other information
			Number of samples	Number of lots	Size of the lots (in t or ha)	Sampling period	No of positive		Number of samples inspected	Size of sample	No. of positive samples ⁽²⁾	Number of visual inspections	No. of ha	No. of positive results ⁽²⁾	
							Samples	Lots							
	Certified tubers for planting														
	Other tubers for planting (specify)														
	Ware and processing potatoes														
	Other tubers (specify)														

⁽¹⁾ Shall be understood as macroscopic examination of tubers or crops.

⁽²⁾ Symptoms were found, a sample was taken and the laboratory testing confirmed the presence of the specified pest.

ANNEX III

Elements for the determination of the possible spread of the specified pest and for the designation of items as probably infected by the specified pest, as referred to in Article 5(2) and in Article 5(4), point (b)

1. The elements to be considered in the determination of the possible spread of the specified pest, as referred to in Article 5(2), are the following:
 - (a) the proximity of other places of production growing specified plants or other host plants;
 - (b) the common production and use of seed potato stocks.
 2. The elements to be considered for the designation of an item as probably infected by the specified pest, pursuant to Article 5(4), point (b), are the following:
 - (a) specified plants grown at a place of production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a);
 - (b) place(s) of production with some production link to the specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a), including those sharing production equipment and facilities directly or through a common contractor;
 - (c) specified plants produced in the place(s) of production referred to in point (b), or present in such place(s) of production during the period when specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a), were present on the place of production referred to in point (a);
 - (d) premises handling specified plants from the places of production referred to in points (a), (b) and (c);
 - (e) any machinery, vehicle, vessel, store, or units thereof, and any other objects including packaging material, that may have come into contact with the specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a);
 - (f) any specified plants stored in, or in contact with, any of the structures or objects listed in point (e), prior to the cleaning and disinfection of such structures and objects;
 - (g) as a result of the testing pursuant to Article 7, those specified plants with a clonal relationship to the specified plants designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a), and for which, although they may have tested negative for the specified pest, it appears that infection is probable through a clonal link. Variety testing may be undertaken to verify the identity of the infected and clonally related tubers or plants;
 - (h) place(s) of production of the specified plants referred to in point (g).
-

ANNEX IV

List of highly infected areas as referred to in Article 8

1. The territory of Poland.
 2. The territory of Romania.
-

ANNEX V

Eradication measures as referred to in Article 6

1. The eradication measures referred to in Article 6(1) shall be one or more of the following:
 - (a) use as animal feed after heat treatment, such that there is no risk of the specified pest survival;
 - (b) disposal at an officially approved dedicated waste disposal site at which there is no identifiable risk of escape of the specified pest into the environment e.g. through seepage to agricultural land;
 - (c) incineration;
 - (d) industrial processing through direct and immediate delivery to a processing plant with officially approved waste disposal facilities for which it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading, and with a system of cleaning and disinfection of at least the departing vehicles;
 - (e) other measures, provided that it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading; such measures and their justification are to be notified to the Commission and to the other Member States.

Any remaining waste associated with and arising from the above shall be disposed of by officially approved methods in accordance with Annex VI.

2. The appropriate use or disposal of the specified plants, designated as probably infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (b), shall be carried out under the control of the competent authority of the Member State concerned. That competent authority shall approve the following uses, and the related waste disposal, of those specified plants:
 - (a) use as tubers intended for consumption, packed ready for direct delivery and without repacking, on a site with appropriate waste disposal facilities. Tubers for planting may only be handled at the same site, if this is done separately or after cleaning and disinfection; or
 - (b) use as tubers intended for industrial processing, and intended for direct and immediate delivery to a processing plant with appropriate waste disposal facilities and a system of cleaning and disinfection of at least the departing vehicles; or
 - (c) some other use or disposal, provided that it is established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading and subject to approval by the said competent authority.
3. The appropriate methods for cleaning and disinfection of the objects, referred to in Article 6(3) shall be those for which it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading and shall be employed under the supervision of the competent authorities of the Member States.
4. The series of measures to be implemented by Member States within the demarcated area, established pursuant to Article 5(2) and (3) and referred to in Article 6(4) shall include the measures set out in points 4.1 and 4.2:
 - 4.1. Measures to be taken in places of production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a):
 - 4.1.1. In a production site designated as infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (a), all of the measures set out in points (1), (2) and (3) or all of the measures set out in points (4) and (5) shall be taken:
 - (1) during the first three growing years following the year of the designation of infection, elimination of volunteer specified plants, and prohibition of planting of specified plants, including seeds, or of crops for which there is an identified risk of the specified pest spreading;

- (2) from the fourth year following the year of the designation of infection, following the fulfilment of the conditions of point (1) and on the condition that the production site has been found free from volunteer specified plants during official controls for at least the two consecutive growing years prior to planting, only production of tubers other than those intended for planting shall be allowed and the harvested tubers shall be tested in accordance with Annex I;
 - (3) after the first production of tubers as referred to in point (2), and following an appropriate rotation cycle of at least two years if tubers for planting are to be grown, specified plants may be planted for production either of tubers for planting or other tuber production, and a survey shall be conducted as provided in Article 3; or
 - (4) during the first four growing years following the year of the designation of infection, elimination of volunteer specified plants and maintenance of the production site in bare fallow or in permanent pasture with frequent close cutting or intensive grazing;
 - (5) from the fifth year following the year of the designation of infection, and on the condition that point (1) has been fulfilled and that the production site has been found free from volunteer specified plants during official controls for at least the two consecutive growing years prior to planting, production of tubers for planting and of other tubers shall be allowed, and the harvested tubers shall be tested in accordance with Annex I.
- 4.1.2. In all other production sites of the infected place of production, and under the condition that, for each growing year, the competent authority has established that the risk of volunteer specified plants has been eliminated and that testing of the harvested specified plants has been conducted in each production site of the specified plants in accordance with Annex I, the following measures shall apply:
- (1) in the growing year following that of the designation of infection either no specified plants, including seeds, shall be planted, or certified tubers for planting may be planted for production of tubers other than those for planting only;
 - (2) in the second growing year following that of the designation of infection, only certified tubers for planting or tubers for planting officially tested for the absence of the specified pest and grown under official control on places of production other than those referred to in point 4 shall be planted for production either of tubers for planting or of other tubers;
 - (3) for at least the third growing year following that of the designation of infection, only certified tubers for planting or tubers for planting grown under official control from certified tubers for planting shall be planted for production either of tubers for planting or of other tubers;
 - (4) in each of the growing years referred to in points (1), (2) and (3), measures shall be taken to eliminate volunteer specified plants if present, and in each production site of the specified plants, harvested specified plants shall be tested as referred to in Annex I.
- 4.1.3. Immediately following the designation of infection pursuant to Article 5(5), and after the first subsequent growing year, all machinery and storage facilities on the place of production and involved in the specified plant production shall be cleaned and disinfected as appropriate using appropriate methods, as specified in point 3.
- 4.1.4. In a unit of protected crop production designated as infected pursuant to Article 5, point 5(a), where complete replacement of the growing medium is possible:
- (1) no specified plants, including seeds, shall be planted unless the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) elimination of the specified pest,
 - (b) removal of all host plant material,

- (c) complete change in growing medium and cleaning and disinfection of the production unit, and of all equipment,
 - (d) approval for specified plant production by the competent authorities;
 - (2) specified plant production shall be from certified tubers for planting, or from mini-tubers or micro-plants derived from tested sources;
- 4.2. Within the demarcated area, in addition to the measures detailed under point 4.1, Member States shall take the following measures:
- (1) immediately following the designation of infection, they shall ensure that all machinery and storage facilities on such places of production and involved with the specified plant production are cleaned and disinfected, as appropriate, and using appropriate methods, as specified in point 3;
 - (2) immediately, and for at least three growing years following the designation of infection:
 - (a) they shall ensure that their competent authorities supervise the premises where tubers are growing, stored or handled as well as places of production which operate specified plant machinery under contract;
 - (b) they shall require the planting of only certified tubers for planting or tubers for planting grown under official control for all specified plant crops within that zone, and testing after harvest of tubers for planting crops grown in places of production designated as probably infected pursuant to Article 5(5), point (b);
 - (c) they shall require the separate handling of stocks of harvested tubers for planting from the stocks of other tubers on all places of production within the demarcated area, or a system of cleaning and disinfection to be carried out between the handling of tubers stocks;
 - (d) they shall conduct the annual survey as provided for in Article 3(1);
 - (3) they shall establish a programme, where appropriate, for the replacement of all stocks of tubers for planting over an appropriate period of time.
-

ANNEX VI

Requirements for officially approved waste disposal as referred to in point (1) of Annex V

The officially approved waste disposal methods referred to in point 1 of Annex V shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Specified plant waste (including rejected tubers and tuber peelings) and any other solid waste associated with the specified plants (including soil, stones and other debris) shall be disposed by one of the following methods:
 - (a) disposal at an officially approved dedicated waste disposal site at which there is no identifiable risk of escape of the specified pest into the environment including through seepage to agricultural land;
 - (b) incineration;
 - (c) other measures, provided that it has been established that there is no identifiable risk of the specified pest spreading; such measures shall be notified to the Commission and to the other Member States.

For the purposes of point (a), the waste shall be conveyed directly to the site under containment conditions such that there is no risk of loss of the waste.

2. Prior to disposal, liquid waste containing suspended solids shall be subjected to filtration or settlement processes to remove such solids, which shall be disposed in accordance with point 1.

The liquid waste shall then be:

- (a) heated to a minimum of 60 °C throughout the entire volume during at least 30 minutes prior to disposal; or
 - (b) otherwise disposed of subject to official approval and under official control such that there is no identifiable risk that the waste could come into contact with agricultural land.
-

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1195**of 11 July 2022****establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 28(1), points (a) to (h), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 provides the basis for Union legislation on protective measures against pests of plants. As that Regulation establishes a new set of rules, it repeals, with effect from 1 January 2022, several acts which were based on the previous rules in the sector.
- (2) One of those repealed acts is Council Directive 69/464/EEC ⁽²⁾, which sets out measures against *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival ('the specified pest'), the pathogenic agent of potato wart disease.
- (3) Furthermore, since the adoption of that Directive, new technical and scientific developments have taken place concerning the biology and distribution of the specified pest, while new testing methods have been developed to detect and identify it, and other methods to eradicate it and prevent its spread have been approved.
- (4) It is therefore appropriate to adopt new measures for plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than seeds ('the specified plants'), to eradicate the specified pest in infested production sites in case it is found present in the Union territory and prevent its spread. Certain measures laid down in Directive 69/464/EEC, in particular those concerning detection and prevention of spread of the specified pest, are, however, still appropriate and therefore should be provided for.
- (5) The competent authorities should carry out annual, risk-based surveys for the presence of the specified pest, at least by visual inspection, of tubers on the production sites where specified plants are grown or stored, in order to ensure the identification and the eradication of the specified pest if found present.
- (6) It is appropriate that the rules on surveys include provisions on sampling and testing for the presence of the specified pest, carried out in accordance with the most recent technical and scientific developments. The rules on annual surveys should be adapted to the intended use of the specified plants, to ensure that visual inspections, sampling and testing take place at the most appropriate time and under the most suitable conditions for each plant and its use.
- (7) Production sites found infested by the specified pest should be officially recorded, and infected plants should be officially designated as infected, in order to ensure their transparent control and the application of the appropriate measures to eradicate the specified pest and prevent its spread.
- (8) It is therefore appropriate to adopt measures concerning the infested production sites and infected plants, to ensure that the specified pest is eradicated and does not spread further. Those measures should include the establishment of demarcated areas and appropriate measures for sampling, testing and inspections.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 69/464/EEC of 8 December 1969 on control of Potato Wart Disease (OJ L 323, 24.12.1969, p. 1).

- (9) Potato varieties should be designated as resistant to a particular pathotype of the specified pest, where certain conditions are fulfilled. Testing for such resistance should be carried out in accordance with the most updated technical protocols. That designation is necessary as one of the measures taken to eradicate the specified pest from demarcated areas.
- (10) The measures taken to eradicate the specified pest should be revoked if the demarcated areas have been found free from the specified pest or following an appropriate waiting period during which no host plants were grown. This is a proportionate approach, given the negligible phytosanitary risk concerning the presence of the specified pest in such areas.
- (11) In order for the Commission to ensure an overview of the measures taken by Member States in the Union and for Member States to adapt their respective measures as necessary, Member States should notify to the Commission and the other Member States, by 31 January of each year, a list of all new varieties of potatoes, which they have found by official testing to be resistant to the specified pests during the preceding year.
- (12) This Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, to ensure that it applies as soon as possible after the repeal of Directive 69/464/EEC.
- (13) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation sets out measures for the purpose of eradicating *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival, and preventing its spread within the Union territory.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'specified pest' means *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival;
- (2) 'specified plants' means plants of *Solanum tuberosum* L. other than seeds.

Article 3

Surveys and laboratory tests of the specified pest

- 1. The competent authorities shall carry out annual, risk-based surveys for the presence of the specified pest, at least by visual inspection, of tubers in the production sites where specified plants are grown or stored.
- 2. In case of suspicion of the infection of specified plants by the specified pest, samples shall be taken and tested for the presence of the specified pest, using the methods set out in Annex I.
- 3. Member States shall report to the Commission and the other Member States, by 30 April of each year, the results of the surveys referred to in paragraph 1, which were carried out in the preceding year. They shall report those results in accordance with the template set out in Annex II.

*Article 4***Designation of infested production sites and infected specified plants**

1. The competent authorities shall designate a production site as infested by the specified pest where the presence of the specified pest in that site has been officially confirmed by the tests referred to in Article 3(2).
2. Specified plants grown in a production site designated as infested by the specified pest or which have been in contact with soil in which the specified pest has been found shall be officially designated as infected.

*Article 5***Establishment of demarcated areas**

1. Where the presence of the specified pest is officially confirmed, the competent authorities shall, without delay, demarcate an area in accordance with paragraph 2. They shall determine the pathotype using the methods laid down in point 5 of Annex I.
2. The demarcated area shall consist of:
 - (a) an infested zone, including at least the production site designated as infested; and
 - (b) a buffer zone, surrounding the infested zone.

The delimitation of the buffer zone referred to in the first subparagraph, point (b), shall be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the specified pest, the level of infestation, the distribution and frequency of cultivation of specified plants in the area concerned, the environmental and geographical conditions, as well as the specific risk of spread of resting spores.

3. The competent authorities shall carry out appropriate investigations to identify the origin of the infection. They shall trace the specified plants associated with the case of infection concerned, including those which were moved before the establishment of the demarcated area.
4. Within the demarcated area, the competent authorities shall raise awareness amongst professional operators concerning the threat of the specified pest, and the measures adopted to eradicate it and to prevent its spread outside of that area. They shall ensure that professional operators are aware of the delimitation of the demarcated area, the infested zone and the buffer zone, and of the provisions of this Regulation.

*Article 6***Eradication measures**

1. Specified plants, which originate from an infested zone, shall be destroyed or processed under safe conditions to prevent any further spread of the specified pest. If it is no longer possible to determine the production site from which infected specified plants originate, the entire lot in which the infected specified plants have been found shall be destroyed or processed under conditions which prevent any further spread of the specified pest.
2. In an infested zone, all of the following measures shall apply:
 - (a) no specified plants shall be planted, grown or stored;
 - (b) no other plants, intended for replanting outside the infested zone, shall be grown or stored, both in the ground or anywhere else;
 - (c) soil shall be removed from plants other than those referred to in points (a) and (b), by appropriate methods ensuring that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest, before these plants are moved from the infested zone into the buffer zone, or out of the demarcated area, or immediately after;

- (d) machinery shall be cleaned from soil and plant debris, before or immediately after being moved out of the infested zone and before entering any production site located in the buffer zone or outside of the demarcated area;
 - (e) any soil or debris originating from an infested zone may only be moved and used or deposited outside that zone under conditions ensuring that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest.
3. Plants other than those referred to in paragraph 2, points (a) and (b) from which soil has not been removed may only be moved out of the demarcated area if the following two conditions are fulfilled:
- (a) they are transported for the purpose of removing soil from those plants by appropriate methods ensuring that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest;
 - (b) the transport and the removal of soil take place under official supervision, and appropriate measures have been put in place to effectively prevent the spread of the specified pest.
4. The competent authorities shall ensure that:
- (a) in the buffer zone, no plants intended for replanting outside the demarcated area are grown;
 - (b) in the buffer zone, only specified plants are grown of a variety, which is resistant to the pathotypes of the specified pest found in the infested zone or to all pathotypes known to occur in their Member State, as provided for in Article 7, and other than for the production of specified plants for planting; and
 - (c) any soil or debris originating from the buffer zone is moved and used or deposited outside the demarcated area under conditions, such that there is no identifiable risk of spreading the specified pest.
5. Member States shall notify those measures to the Commission and the other Member States, immediately after they have been taken.

Article 7

Potato varieties resistant to pathotypes of the specified pest

1. A potato variety shall be designated as resistant to a particular pathotype of the specified pest, where it reacts to a contamination by the pathogenic agent of that pathotype in such a way that no resting spores are produced.
2. Testing for resistance shall be carried out in accordance with the protocol set out in Annex III. The degree of resistance of potato varieties shall be quantified in accordance with the standard scoring notation set out in the table in Annex III.
3. Member States shall notify to the Commission and the other Member States, each year by 31 January, a list of all new varieties of potatoes which they have authorised for marketing in the preceding year, and which they have found, by carrying out the testing referred to in paragraph 2, to be resistant to the specified pest. They shall state the varieties together with the pathotypes to which they are resistant, as well as the method used to determine that resistance.

Article 8

Notification of the confirmed presence of the specified pest on a resistant potato variety

1. Professional operators, and any other person that become aware of any symptoms of the specified pest, resulting from a breakdown or change in the effectiveness of a resistant potato variety, which relates to a suspected change in the pathotype of the specified pest or a new pathotype, shall notify the competent authorities thereof.
2. In all cases reported pursuant to paragraph 1, the competent authorities shall investigate the pathotype involved, and confirm, using the methods set out in Annexes I and III, whether the presence is due to a change in the pathotype of the specified pest or to a new pathotype.

3. The competent authorities shall immediately record the information obtained pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2.

Member States shall notify to the Commission and the other Member States, each year by 31 January, the details of the confirmations made pursuant to paragraph 2 as regards the preceding year.

Article 9

Revocation of the measures

1. The competent authorities may revoke the measures adopted pursuant to Article 6 concerning a demarcated area, where that demarcated area becomes free from the specified pest in accordance with the conditions set out in Annex IV.
2. Following the revocation of the measures pursuant to paragraph 1, the competent authorities shall inspect at harvest the first crop of specified plants, which are susceptible to the relevant pathotype of the specified pest. That first crop shall not be moved out of the demarcated area until that inspection is accomplished, unless the movement is carried out under the control of the competent authority.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and after a minimum of 10 years since the last detection of the specified pest in specific parts of the infested zone, the competent authorities may partially revoke the measures applicable in the respective parts of the demarcated areas concerned, in accordance with point 2 of Annex IV.
4. By way of derogation from Article 6(2), point (a), where the conditions for a partial revocation of the measures provided for in Article 6 are fulfilled, specified plants not intended for planting may be grown provided that they are of a variety which is resistant to the pathotypes of the specified pest found on the infested site of production or to all pathotypes known to occur in the Member State concerned.

Article 10

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Methods of testing for detection and identification of the specified pest referred to in Article 3(2)**1. Testing by means of spores**

For detection and identification, summer sporangia and resting spores are used, which are obtained from soil after sieving, or directly from the plant material.

2. Methods for detection

For the extraction of spores of the specified pest from soil, one of the following methods shall be used:

- (a) soil sieving method, as described by Pratt (1976) ⁽¹⁾;
- (b) soil sieving method, as described by van Leeuwen *et al.* (2005) ⁽²⁾;
- (c) zonal centrifuge technique for high throughput sample processing, as described by Wander *et al.* (2007) ⁽³⁾.

3. Methods for identification

After extraction, the spores of the specified pest shall be identified by one of the following methods:

- (a) morphological identification under a light microscope at 100x – 400x magnification;
- (b) conventional PCR using primers based on Lévesque *et al.* (2001) ⁽⁴⁾ and van den Boogert *et al.* (2005) ⁽⁵⁾;
- (c) real-time PCR using primers and probes following van Gent-Pelzer *et al.* (2010) ⁽⁶⁾;
- (d) real-time PCR using primers and probes following Smith *et al.* (2014) ⁽⁷⁾.

4. Viability of resting spores

Determination of viability of the resting spores may be achieved by microscopic examination or bioassay. Viability of sporangia may be determined by microscopic examination of sporangia mounted in lactophenol or in water (Przetakiewicz 2015) ⁽⁸⁾. Sporangia with granular contents or with slightly rounded-off protoplasm may be considered viable. Those permanently plasmolysed or with no apparent content shall be considered dead.

As an alternative, or in case of doubt, a bioassay, as described in point 3 of Annex IV, may be carried out.

5. Determination of pathotypes

The determination of pathotypes shall require fresh warts.

⁽¹⁾ Pratt MA. 1976. A wet-sieving and flotation technique for the detection of resting sporangia of *Synchytrium endobioticum* in soil. *Annals of Applied Biology* 82: 21 – 29.

⁽²⁾ van Leeuwen GCM, Wander JGN, Lamers J, Meffert JP, Baayen RP. 2005. Direct examination of soil for sporangia of *Synchytrium endobioticum* using chloroform, calcium chloride and zinc sulphate as extraction reagents. *EPPO Bulletin* 35: 25 – 31.

⁽³⁾ Wander JGN, van den Berg W, van den Boogert PHJF, Lamers JG, van Leeuwen GCM, Hendrickx G, Bonants P. 2007. A novel technique using the Hendrickx centrifuge for extracting winter sporangia of *Synchytrium endobioticum* from soil. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 119: 165 – 174.

⁽⁴⁾ Lévesque CA, de Jong SN, Ward LJ & de Boer SH (2001) Molecular phylogeny and detection of *Synchytrium endobioticum*, the causal agent of potato wart. *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology* 23: 200–201.

⁽⁵⁾ van den Boogert PHJF, van Gent-Pelzer MPE, Bonants PJM, de Boer SH, Wander JGN, Lévesque CA, van Leeuwen GCM, Baayen RP. 2005. Development of PCR-based detection methods for the quarantine phytopathogen *Synchytrium endobioticum*, causal agent of potato wart disease. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 113: 47 – 57.

⁽⁶⁾ van Gent-Pelzer MPE, Krijger M, Bonants PJM. 2010. Improved real-time PCR assay for the detection of the quarantine potato pathogen, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, in zonal centrifuge extracts from soil and in plants. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 126: 129 – 133.

⁽⁷⁾ Smith DS, Rocheleau H, Chapados JT, Abbott C, Ribero S, Redhead SA, Lévesque CA, De Boer SH. 2014. Phylogeny of the genus *Synchytrium* and the development of TaqMan PCR assay for sensitive detection of *Synchytrium endobioticum* in soil. *Phytopathology* 104: 422 – 432.

⁽⁸⁾ Przetakiewicz, J. 2015. The Viability of Winter Sporangia of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc. From Poland. *American Journal of Potato Research* 92:704-708.

The inoculum for the test shall be produced by one of the following methods:

(a) method of SASA (Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture), consisting of the two following steps:

(i) production of inoculum

Old (brown) wart tissue shall be broken into smaller pieces and air dried at room temperature until it becomes hard. The hard tissue shall be ground, either manually or mechanically.

The ground material shall be dry-sieved, collecting the fraction from 25 to 75 µm, and then extracted using the chloroform method of Pratt (1976)⁽⁹⁾;

(ii) production of fresh warts

Approximately 10 mg of extracted resting spores shall be sprinkled onto the surface of 10 ml sterile distilled water in a small plastic Petri dish and incubated in the dark at 20 °C until germination.

Potato tubers with small sprouts about 1 to 2 mm long shall be placed in transparent plastic boxes, lined with damp tissue paper with the marked sprouts facing up. The sprouts shall be ringed with melted Vaseline using a syringe. The ring shall be unbroken and high enough to hold the spore suspension without leaking.

The 10 ml of germinating resting spores shall be diluted further to 20 ml with sterile water and placed within the rings using a pipette or a squeeze bottle until the sprout is completely submerged in spore suspension. The plastic boxes shall be covered with lids and incubated for 4 days at 10 °C, after which the boxes shall be opened, the inoculum and Vaseline rings shall be removed and the boxes shall be moved to a misted glasshouse at 15 to 18 °C (16 h light);

(b) method of Spiekermann & Kothoff (1924) ⁽⁹⁾;

(c) method of Potoček *et al.* (1991) ⁽¹⁰⁾;

(d) method of Glynne-Lemmerzähl (Glynne 1925 ⁽¹¹⁾; Lemmerzähl 1930 ⁽¹²⁾; Noble and Glynne 1970 ⁽¹³⁾).

For determination of all pathotypes known to be relevant for the Union (1(D1), 2(G1), 6(O1), 18(T1) and 38(Nevşehir), a differential infection test with various varieties of the specified plant shall be used as indicated in the table. The infection test shall be carried out following the protocol mentioned under point (d) (Glynne-Lemmerzähl method).

Selective sensitivity of potato cultivars for the determination of *S. endobioticum* pathotypes

Cultivar	<i>S. endobioticum</i> pathotypes				
	1(D1)	2(G1)	6(O1)	18(T1)	38(Nevşehir)
Tomensa/Evora/Deodara	S	S	S	S	S
Irga/Producent	R	S	S	S	S
Talent	R	R*	R*	S	S
Saphir	R	S	R	R	S
Ikar/Gawin/Karolin/Belita	R	R	R	R	R

'S': Susceptible

'R': Resistant

*: indicates a weak susceptibility of the variety to *S. endobioticum* ('presence of non-necrotic sori fields without the formation of warts').

⁽⁹⁾ Spiekermann A, Kothoff P. 1924. Testing potatoes for wart resistance. *Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Presse* 51: 114 – 115.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Potoček J, Krajčková K, Klabzubová S, Krejcar Z, Hnízdil M, Novák F, Perlová V. 1991. Identification of new *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc. pathotypes in Czech Republic. *Ochrana Rostlin* 27: 191 – 205.

⁽¹¹⁾ Glynne MD. 1925. Infection experiments with wart disease of potatoes. *Synchytrium endobioticum*. *Annals of Applied Biology* 12: 34 – 60.

⁽¹²⁾ Lemmerzähl J. 1930. A new simplified method for inoculation of potato cultivars to test for wart resistance. *Züchter* 2: 288 – 297.

⁽¹³⁾ Noble M, Glynne MD. 1970. Wart disease of potatoes. *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin* 18: 125 – 135.

Survey template as referred to in Article 3

Template for presenting **potato wart disease** survey results from the potato harvest from the year, preceding the year of reporting.

Please use this table only for the survey results for potatoes harvested in your country.

Member State or area	Category of potatoes	Total cropping area (ha)	Visual inspection of tubers						Laboratory testing					Other information
			Number of samples	Number of lots	Size of sample	Sampling period	No of suspicious		Number of samples	Size of samples	Kind of test	No of positive		
							Samples	Lots				Samples	Lots	
	Potatoes for the production of tubers for planting													
	Ware and processing													
	Other ⁽¹⁾ (specify)													

⁽¹⁾ For countries with outbreaks, it could e.g. be relevant to indicate separately from the general surveys the amount of samples used to investigate or follow up outbreaks.

ANNEX III

Protocol for the assessment of the resistance of a variety referred to in Article 7(2)

The protocol for the assessment of the resistance of a variety shall include the following steps.

1. A minimum of 40 tubers or eye plugs per variety of the specified plant shall be tested. They shall be divided into two groups (replicates).
2. The test shall generally last for 2 years. Only in case that a variety shows to be extremely susceptible to a pathotype of the specified pest, the length of the test may be reduced to 1 year.
3. Before a testing season starts, the inoculum shall be tested for purity, using the methods described in Annex I.
4. A positive control, in the form of a variety of the specified plant, which is extremely susceptible to the pathotype of the specified pest to be tested, shall always be included in the test.
5. One of the following testing methods shall be used:

- (i) the Glynne-Lemmerzahl method (Glynne 1925, Lemmerzahl 1930, Noble & Glynne 1970);
- (ii) the Spieckermann method (Spieckermann & Kothoff 1924); or
- (iii) the SASA (Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture) method, consisting of all of the following steps:

— tuber preparation:

Tubers shall be removed from the cold store around 10 days before intended inoculation, washed gently, dried and stored in the dark at room temperature to induce sprouting.

A highly susceptible variety ('Morene' or a variety with comparable susceptibility) shall be included in each inoculation to serve as positive control;

— germination of resting spores:

Conditions to induce germination of resting spores shall be set up 21 days prior to inoculation.

Approximately 10 mg of extracted spores shall be sprinkled onto the surface of 10 ml of sterile distilled water in small plastic Petri dishes and incubated in the dark at 20 °C until germination.

The content of each Petri dish shall be diluted with another 10 ml of sterile distilled water for the inoculation;

— inoculation and incubation of sprouts:

When the sprouts reach 1 mm in length, they shall be ringed with melted Vaseline. The Vaseline ring shall be unbroken to hold the spore suspension without leaking and high enough for the suspension to cover the sprout.

A single sprout or a single cluster of sprouts shall be ringed on each tuber.

The tubers shall be placed in plastic boxes, lined with damp tissue paper with the ringed sprouts facing upwards.

The Vaseline rings shall be filled with spore suspension, using a pipette or a squeeze bottle until the sprout is completely submerged.

The plastic boxes shall be covered with lids and incubated for 4 days at 10 °C in the dark, after which the Vaseline rings shall be removed and the boxes shall be placed open in a glasshouse at 15–18 °C under periodic misting (3 times per day for 30 min).

In cases where the infection failed, for example because the sprout rotted or failed to develop, the tuber may be retested using another sprout;

— assessment:

Sprouts shall be examined for infection 28 days after the inoculation, using a stereo microscope with 10–15x magnification and a light microscope.

Reactions of score 4 or 5, as set out in the table, shall be observed on the positive control on at least 80 % of tubers. At least one tuber shall show a score of 5.

6. All tubers shall be assessed and given a resistance ranking score from 1 to 5, as set out in the table.
7. Each tested variety shall be placed in a resistance group ('highly resistant', 'resistant', 'slightly susceptible', or 'extremely susceptible'), according to the range of scores observed within the respective population of individual tubers or eye plugs tested:
 - (i) a variety shall be considered 'highly resistant', if all tubers in all replicates have a score of 1;
 - (ii) a variety shall be considered 'resistant', if all tubers in all replicates have a score between 1 and 3;
 - (iii) a variety shall be considered 'slightly susceptible', if one or more tubers score 4 (if only one tuber scores 4, the test may be repeated, in order to exclude impurity in the variety lot);
 - (iv) a variety shall be considered 'extremely susceptible', if at least one tuber in one replicate scores 5.

Standard scoring notations for potato testing populations

Standard score	Group of resistance	Resistance description	Description
1	R1	Extremely resistant	Early defence necrosis; no visible sorus formation.
2	R1	Resistant	Late defence necrosis; sorus formation partially visible, sori immature or necrotic before maturity.
3	R2	Weakly resistant	Very late defence necrosis; single ripe sori or sorus fields developed, but completely surrounded by necrosis; up to five non-necrotic summer sori permitted, clear necrosis in other zones of the same tuber piece. No formation of warts or resting spores. To decide between groups 3 and 4, it may be necessary to prepare thin slides of infected tissue: if there are no resting spores, the score shall be 3.
4	S1	Slightly susceptible	Scattered infections; sori or sorus fields non-necrotic, few in number; late necrosis can be present on other infection sites on the sprout; the sprout can be slightly malformed (thickened). Resting (winter) sporangia are present. To decide between group 3 and 4, it may be necessary to prepare thin slides of infected tissue: if resting spores are present, the score shall be 4.
5	S2	Extremely susceptible	Dense infection fields, numerous ripe non-necrotic sori and sorus fields, fields with dense non-necrotic infection sites, predominant wart formation.

ANNEX IV

Conditions for revocation of the measures as referred to in Article 9**1. Conditions for revocation of the measures**

- 1.1. After a minimum of 50 years since the last detection of the specified pest, if there is a gapless record of crops in the infested zone showing that the provisions of Article 6(2) and (3) have been complied with during the whole time and that the infested zone has not been used as permanent grassland.
- 1.2. After a minimum of 20 years, since the last detection of the specified pest, if there is a gapless record of crops showing that the provisions of Article 6(2) and (3) have been complied with during the whole time and that the infested zone was not used as permanent grassland; and
 - no signs of infection with the specified pest have been discovered in two bioassays (as described in point (3) with susceptible potato cultivars; or
 - no signs of infection with the specified pest have been discovered in 1 bioassay (as described in point (3) with susceptible potato cultivars and no viable resting spores have been found during a direct examination of the soil from the infested zone by microscope following an extraction of spores with one of the methods provided for in point 2 of Annex I.

The scheme to be used to obtain the soil for the testing shall include all of the following steps:

- the infested zone shall be divided into units of 0,33 ha each;
- 60 subsamples shall be taken from each unit to a depth of 20 cm and evenly distributed throughout the area or pooled according to known infested foci;
- the subsamples shall be thoroughly mixed, so as to obtain 3 samples per ha.

2. Partial revocation of the measures

After a minimum of 10 years since the last detection of the specified pest in areas of the infested zone, the partial revocation of the measures provided for in Article 6 may be considered for these areas, where there is a gapless record of crops showing that the provisions of Article 6(2) and (3), have been complied with during the whole time and that the infested zone was not used as permanent grassland, and:

- (a) no signs of infection with the specified pest shall be discovered in two bioassays, as described in point 3, with susceptible potato cultivars; or
- (b) no signs of infection with the specified pest have been discovered in one bioassay, as described in point 3, with susceptible potato cultivars and less than 5 viable resting spores per gram of soil have been found during a direct examination of the soil from the infested zone by microscope following an extraction of spores with one of the methods provided for in point 2 of Annex I.

The scheme to be used to obtain the soil for the testing shall include all of the following steps:

- the infested zone shall be divided into units of 0,33 ha each;
- 60 subsamples shall be taken from each unit to a depth of 20 cm and evenly distributed throughout the area or pooled according to known infested foci;
- the subsamples shall be thoroughly mixed, so as to obtain 3 samples per ha.

Where these conditions are not met, the partial revocation of the measures may be considered again following a waiting period of minimum 2 years. In determining the length of that waiting period, Member States shall take into account the level of infection and/or the number of viable spores detected.

3. **Bioassays for the purpose of revocation of the measures**

Several tubers of the specified plants shall be incubated in pots together with at least 5 l of soil under temperature, moisture and light conditions, which are favourable to potato growth. A cultivar which is highly susceptible to all pathotypes shall be used (such as Deodara, Evora, Morene, Tomensa, Maritiema, Arran Chief).

The growing potato plants shall be cut back when reaching a height of about 60 cm. After approximately 100 days, the newly formed tubers shall be examined for warts.

Negative controls of soil free from the specified pest and positive controls of infested soil must always be included in the test. The test is considered valid, if warts are produced in tubers of the positive control and no warts are produced in tubers of the negative control. Temperature and humidity conditions in the glasshouse shall be recorded. Warts produced in test samples shall be examined microscopically for the presence of summer sporangia and/or resting spores.

The entire test shall be carried out under conditions preventing any further spread of the specified pest.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1196**of 11 July 2022****amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever****(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') ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 71(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) African swine fever is an infectious viral disease affecting kept and wild porcine animals and can have a severe impact on the concerned animal population and the profitability of farming causing disturbance to movements of consignments of those animals and products thereof within the Union and exports to third countries.
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 ⁽²⁾ was adopted within the framework of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and it lays down special disease control measures regarding African swine fever to be applied for a limited period of time by the Member States listed in Annex I thereto (the Member States concerned), in restricted zones I, II and III listed in that Annex.
- (3) The areas listed as restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 are based on the epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Union. Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 was last amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/946 ⁽³⁾ following changes in the epidemiological situation as regards that disease in Italy.
- (4) Any amendments to restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 should be based on the epidemiological situation as regards African swine fever in the areas affected by that disease and the overall epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Member State concerned, the level of risk for the further spread of that disease, as well as scientifically based principles and criteria for geographically defining zoning due to African swine fever and the Union's guidelines agreed with the Member States at the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed and publicly available on the Commission's website ⁽⁴⁾. Such amendments should also take account of international standards, such as the Terrestrial Animal Health Code ⁽⁵⁾ of the World Organisation for Animal Health and justifications for zoning provided by the competent authorities of the Member States concerned.
- (5) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/946 there have been new outbreaks of African swine fever in wild and kept porcine animals in Germany and Poland.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever (OJ L 129, 15.4.2021, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/946 of 17 June 2022 amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever (OJ L 164, 20.6.2022, p. 23).

⁽⁴⁾ Working Document SANTE/7112/2015/Rev. 3 'Principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalisation'. https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf_en

⁽⁵⁾ OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 29th Edition, 2021. Volumes I and II ISBN 978-92-95115-40-8; <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/>

- (6) In June 2022, several outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals were observed in the Dolnośląskie region in Poland in an area currently listed as restricted zone I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. Those new outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area in Poland currently listed as restricted zone I in that Annex in Poland affected by those recent outbreaks of African swine fever, should now be listed as restricted zone II in that Annex instead of as restricted zone I thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zone I also need to be redefined to take account of those recent outbreaks.
- (7) Also, in June 2022, several outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals were observed in the Wielkopolskie region in Poland, in an area currently listed as restricted zone II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, located in close proximity to an area proximity to areas currently listed as restricted zone I thereof. Those new outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area currently listed as restricted zone I in that Annex, that is in close proximity to the area listed in restricted zone II in Poland affected by those recent outbreaks of African swine fever, should now be listed as restricted zone II in that Annex instead of as restricted zone I thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zone I also need to be redefined to take account of those recent outbreaks.
- (8) Also, in June 2022, several outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals were observed in the states of Brandenburg and Saxony in Germany in areas currently listed as restricted zones II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, located in close proximity to areas currently listed as restricted zones I thereof. Those new outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, those areas currently listed as restricted zones I in that Annex, that are in close proximity to the areas listed in restricted zones II in the states of Brandenburg and Saxony affected by those recent outbreaks of African swine fever, should now be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex instead of as restricted zones I thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zones I also need to be redefined to take account of those recent outbreaks.
- (9) Further, in July 2022, two outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals were observed in the Dolnośląskie region in Poland in areas currently listed as restricted zones II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. Those new outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, those areas of Poland currently listed as restricted zones II in that Annex, should now be listed as restricted zones III in that Annex instead of as restricted zones II thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zones II also need to be redefined to take account of those recent outbreaks.
- (10) Further, in July 2022, one outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals was observed in the Wielkopolskie region in Poland, in an area currently listed as restricted zone III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, located in close proximity to an area proximity to areas currently listed as restricted zone I thereof. This new outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals constitutes an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area currently listed as restricted zone I in that Annex, that is in close proximity to the area listed in restricted zone III in Poland affected by this recent outbreak of African swine fever, should now be listed as restricted zone III in that Annex instead of as restricted zone I thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zone I also need to be redefined to take account of this recent outbreak.
- (11) Additionally, in July 2022, one outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals was observed the state of Brandenburg in Germany in an area currently not listed as a restricted zone in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. This new outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals constitutes an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Germany currently not listed as a restricted zone in that Annex, affected by this recent outbreak of African swine fever, should now be listed as restricted zone III in that Annex and a new restricted zone I also needs to be defined to take account of this recent outbreak.
- (12) Following those recent outbreaks of African swine fever in wild and kept porcine animals in Germany and Poland and taking into account the current epidemiological situation as regards African swine fever in the Union, zoning in those Member States has been reassessed and updated. In addition, the risk management measures in place have also been reassessed and updated. These changes should be reflected in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605.

- (13) In order to take account of the recent developments in the epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new restricted zones of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Germany and Poland and duly listed as restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. As the situation as regards African swine fever is very dynamic in the Union, when demarcating those new restricted zones, account has been taken of the situation in the surrounding areas.
- (14) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of African swine fever, it is important that the amendments to be made to Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 by this Implementing Regulation take effect as soon as possible.
- (15) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX I

RESTRICTED ZONES

PART I

1. Germany

The following restricted zones I in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

— Landkreis Dahme-Spreewald:

— Gemeinde Alt Zauche-Wußwerk,

— Gemeinde Byhleguhre-Byhlen,

— Gemeinde Märkische Heide, mit den Gemarkungen Alt Schadow, Neu Schadow, Pretschen, Plattkow, Wittmannsdorf, Schuhlen-Wiese, Bückchen, Kuschkow, Gröditsch, Groß Leuthen, Leibchel, Glietz, Groß Leine, Dollgen, Krugau, Dürrenhofe, Biebersdorf und Klein Leine,

— Gemeinde Neu Zauche,

— Gemeinde Schwielochsee mit den Gemarkungen Groß Liebitz, Gühlen, Mochow und Siegadel,

— Gemeinde Spreewaldheide,

— Gemeinde Straupitz,

— Landkreis Märkisch-Oderland:

— Gemeinde Müncheberg mit den Gemarkungen Müncheberg, Eggersdorf bei Müncheberg und Hoppegarten bei Müncheberg,

— Gemeinde Bliesdorf mit den Gemarkungen Kunersdorf - westlich der B167 und Bliesdorf - westlich der B167

— Gemeinde Märkische Höhe mit den Gemarkungen Reichenberg und Batzlow,

— Gemeinde Wriezen mit den Gemarkungen Haselberg, Frankenfelde, Schulzendorf, Lüdersdorf Biesdorf, Rathsdorf - westlich der B 167 und Wriezen - westlich der B167

— Gemeinde Buckow (Märkische Schweiz),

— Gemeinde Strausberg mit den Gemarkungen Hohenstein und Ruhlsdorf,

— Gemeine Garzau-Garzin,

— Gemeinde Waldsiefersdorf,

— Gemeinde Rehfelde mit der Gemarkung Werder,

— Gemeinde Reichenow-Mögelin,

— Gemeinde Prötzel mit den Gemarkungen Harnekop, Sternebeck und Prötzel östlich der B 168 und der L35,

— Gemeinde Oberbarnim,

— Gemeinde Bad Freienwalde mit der Gemarkung Sonnenburg,

— Gemeinde Falkenberg mit den Gemarkungen Dannenberg, Falkenberg westlich der L 35, Gersdorf und Krüge,

— Gemeinde Höhenland mit den Gemarkungen Steinbeck, Wollenberg und Wölsickendorf,

— Landkreis Barnim:

— Gemeinde Joachimsthal östlich der L220 (Eberswalder Straße), östlich der L23 (Töpferstraße und Templiner Straße), östlich der L239 (Glambecker Straße) und Schorfheide (JO) östlich der L238,

- Gemeinde Friedrichswalde mit der Gemarkung Glambeck östlich der L 239,
- Gemeinde Althüttendorf,
- Gemeinde Ziethen mit den Gemarkungen Groß Ziethen und Klein Ziethen westlich der B198,
- Gemeinde Chorin mit den Gemarkungen Golzow, Senftenhütte, Buchholz, Schorfheide (Ch), Chorin westlich der L200 und Sandkrug nördlich der L200,
- Gemeinde Britz,
- Gemeinde Schorfheide mit den Gemarkungen Altenhof, Werbellin, Lichterfelde und Finowfurt,
- Gemeinde (Stadt) Eberswalde mit der Gemarkungen Finow und Spechthausen und der Gemarkung Eberswalde südlich der B167 und westlich der L200,
- Gemeinde Breydin,
- Gemeinde Melchow,
- Gemeinde Sydower Fließ mit der Gemarkung Grüntal nördlich der K6006 (Landstraße nach Tuchen), östlich der Schönholzer Straße und östlich Am Postweg,
- Hohenfinow südlich der B167,
- Landkreis Uckermark:
 - Gemeinde Passow mit den Gemarkungen Briest, Passow und Schönow,
 - Gemeinde Mark Landin mit den Gemarkungen Landin nördlich der B2, Grünow und Schönermark,
 - Gemeinde Angermünde mit den Gemarkungen Frauenhagen, Mürow, Angermünde nördlich und nordwestlich der B2, Dobberzin nördlich der B2, Kerkow, Welsow, Bruchhagen, Greiffenberg, Günterberg, Biesenbrow, Görlsdorf, Wolletz und Altkünkendorf,
 - Gemeinde Zichow,
 - Gemeinde Casekow mit den Gemarkungen Blumberg, Wartin, Luckow-Petershagen und den Gemarkungen Biesendahlshof und Casekow westlich der L272 und nördlich der L27,
 - Gemeinde Hohenselchow-Groß Pinnow mit der Gemarkung Hohenselchow nördlich der L27,
 - Gemeinde Tantow,
 - Gemeinde Mescherin
 - Gemeinde Gartz (Oder) mit der Gemarkung Geesow sowie den Gemarkungen Gartz und Hohenreinkendorf nördlich der L27 und B2 bis Gartenstraße,
 - Gemeinde Pinnow nördlich und westlich der B2,
 - Gemeinde Nordwestuckermark mit den Gemarkungen Zernikow, Holzendorf, Rittgarten, Falkenhagen, Schapow, Schönermark (NWU), Wilhelmshof, Naugarten, Horst, Gollmitz, Klein-Sperrenwalde und Kröchlendorff,
 - Gemeinde Boitzenburger-Land mit den Gemarkungen Berkholz, Wichmannsdorf, Kuhz und Haßleben,
 - Gemeinde Mittenwalde,
 - Gemeinde Gerswalde mit den Gemarkungen Gerswalde, Buchholz, Pinnow (GE), Kaakstedt und Fergitz
 - Gemeinde Flieth-Steglitz,
 - Gemeinde Angermünde mit den Gemarkungen Wilmersdorf und Schmiedeberg,
 - Gemeinde Oberuckersee mit der Gemarkung Grünheide,
 - Gemeinde Gramzow mit der Gemarkung Gramzow östlich der der K7315, Gemarkungen
 - Meichow, Neumeichow, Polßen

- Gemeinde Randowtal mit den Gemarkungen Wollin, Schmölln, Schwaneberg, Grenz
- Gemeinde Brüssow mit den Gemarkungen Battin, Grünberg und Trampe,
- Gemeinde Carmzow-Wallmow.
- Gemeinde Grünow mit der Gemarkung Grenz,
- Gemeinde Schenkenberg mit der Gemarkung Kleptow,
- Gemeinde Schönfeld,
- Gemeinde Göritz,
- Gemeinde Prenzlau mit den Gemarkungen Dedelow, Schönwerder und Dauer,
- Gemeinde Uckerland mit der Gemarkung Bandelow südlich der Straße von Bandelow zum Bandlowsee und der Gemarkung Jagow südlich der Straße vom Bandlowsee zur K7 341,
- Landkreis Oder-Spree:
 - Gemeinde Storkow (Mark),
 - Gemeinde Spreehagen mit den Gemarkungen Braunsdorf, Markgrafpieske, Lebbin und Spreehagen,
 - Gemeinde Grünheide (Mark) mit den Gemarkungen Kagel, Kienbaum und Hangelsberg,
 - Gemeinde Fürstenwalde westlich der B 168 und nördlich der L 36,
 - Gemeinde Rauen,
 - Gemeinde Wendisch Rietz bis zur östlichen Uferzone des Scharmützelsees und von der südlichen Spitze des Scharmützelsees südlich der B246,
 - Gemeinde Reichenwalde,
 - Gemeinde Bad Saarow mit der Gemarkung Petersdorf und der Gemarkung Bad Saarow-Pieskow westlich der östlichen Uferzone des Scharmützelsees und ab nördlicher Spitze westlich der L35,
 - Gemeinde Tauche mit der Gemarkung Werder,
 - Gemeinde Steinhöfel mit den Gemarkungen Jänickendorf, Schönfelde, Beerfelde, Gölsdorf, Buchholz, Tempelberg und den Gemarkungen Steinhöfel, Hasenfelde und Heinersdorf westlich der L36 und der Gemarkung Neuendorf im Sande nördlich der L36,
- Landkreis Spree-Neiße:
 - Gemeinde Turnow-Preilack mit der Gemarkung Turnow,
 - Gemeinde Drachhausen,
 - Gemeinde Schmogrow-Fehrow,
 - Gemeinde Drehnow,
 - Gemeinde Teichland mit den Gemarkungen Maust und Neuendorf,
 - Gemeinde Dissen-Striesow,
 - Gemeinde Briesen,
 - Gemeinde Spremberg mit den Gemarkungen, Klein Buckow, Radewiese, Stradow, Straußdorf, Wolkenberg und der Gemarkung Spremberg westlich der Tagebaurandstraße,
 - Gemeinde Drebkau mit den Gemarkungen Jehserig und Kausche,
 - Gemeinde Neuhausen/Spree mit den Gemarkungen Kathlow, Haasow, Koppatz, Neuhausen, Frauendorf, Groß Oßnig, Groß Döbbern und Klein Döbbern und der Gemarkung Roggosen nördlich der BAB 15,
 - Gemeinde Welzow mit der Gemarkung Welzow,
- Landkreis Oberspreewald-Lausitz:
 - Gemeinde Neupetershain,
 - Gemeinde Lauchhammer,

- Gemeinde Schwarzheide,
- Gemeinde Schipkau,
- Gemeinde Senftenberg mit den Gemarkungen Brieske, Niemtsch, Senftenberg, Reppist, Hosena, Großkoschen, Kleinkoschen und Sedlitz,
- die Gemeinde Schwarzbach mit der Gemarkung Biehlen,
- Gemeinde Neu-Seeland mit den Gemarkungen Lieske, Bahnsdorf und Lindchen,
- Gemeinde Großräschen mit den Gemarkungen Dörrwalde und Allmosen,
- Gemeinde Tettau,
- Landkreis Elbe-Elster:
 - Gemeinde Großthiemig,
 - Gemeinde Hirschfeld,
 - Gemeinde Gröden,
 - Gemeinde Schraden,
 - Gemeinde Merzdorf,
 - Gemeinde Röderland mit der Gemarkung Wainsdorf, Prösen, Stolzenhain a.d. Röder,
 - Gemeinde Plessa mit der Gemarkung Plessa,
- Landkreis Prignitz:
 - Gemeinde Groß Pankow mit den Gemarkungen Baek, Tangendorf, Tacken, Hohenvier, Strigleben, Steinberg und Gulow,
 - Gemeinde Perleberg mit der Gemarkung Schönfeld,
 - Gemeinde Karstädt mit den Gemarkungen Postlin, Strehlen, Blüthen, Klockow, Premslin, Glövizin, Waterloo, Karstädt, Dargardt, Garlin und die Gemarkungen Groß Warnow, Klein Warnow, Reckenzin, Streesow und Dallmin westlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin/Spandau-Hamburg/Altona,
 - Gemeinde Gülitz-Reetz,
 - Gemeinde Putlitz mit den Gemarkungen Lockstädt, Mansfeld und Laaske,
 - Gemeinde Triglitz,
 - Gemeinde Marienfließ mit der Gemarkung Frehne,
 - Gemeinde Kümmernitztal mit der Gemarkungen Buckow, Preddöhl und Grabow,
 - Gemeinde Gerdshagen mit der Gemarkung Gerdshagen,
 - Gemeinde Meyenburg,
 - Gemeinde Pritzwalk mit der Gemarkung Steffenshagen,

Bundesland Sachsen:

- Landkreis Bautzen
 - Gemeinde Arnsdorf, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Cunewalde,
 - Gemeinde Demitz-Thumitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Doberschau-Gaußig,
 - Gemeinde Göda, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Großharthau, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Großpostwitz/O.L.,
 - Gemeinde Hochkirch, sofern nicht bereits der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Kubschütz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Neukirch/Lausitz,
 - Gemeinde Obergurig,

- Gemeinde Ralbitz-Rosenthal,
- Gemeinde Schmölln-Putzkau,
- Gemeinde Sohland a. d. Spree,
- Gemeinde Stadt Bautzen, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Bischhofswerda, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Radeberg, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Schirgiswalde-Kirschau,
- Gemeinde Stadt Wilthen,
- Gemeinde Steinigtwolmsdorf,
- Stadt Dresden:
 - Stadtgebiet, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Landkreis Meißen:
 - Gemeinde Diera-Zehren, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Glaubitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Hirschstein,
 - Gemeinde Käbschütztal,
 - Gemeinde Klipphausen, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Niederau, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Nünchritz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Röderaue, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Gröditz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Lommatzsch,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Meißen, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Nossen außer Ortsteil Nossen,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Riesa,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Strehla,
 - Gemeinde Stauchitz,
 - Gemeinde Wülknitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
 - Gemeinde Zeithain,
- Landkreis Mittelsachsen:
 - Gemeinde Reinsberg,
- Landkreis Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge:
 - Gemeinde Bannewitz,
 - Gemeinde Dürrröhrsdorf-Dittersbach,
 - Gemeinde Kreischa,
 - Gemeinde Lohmen,
 - Gemeinde Müglitztal,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Dohna,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Freital,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Heidenau,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Hohnstein,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Neustadt i. Sa.,

- Gemeinde Stadt Pirna,
- Gemeinde Stadt Rabenau mit den Ortsteilen Lübau, Obernaundorf, Oelsa, Rabenau und Spechtritz,
- Gemeinde Stadt Stolpen,
- Gemeinde Stadt Tharandt mit den Ortsteilen Fördergersdorf, Großopitz, Kurort Hartha, Pohrsdorf und Spechtshausen,
- Gemeinde Stadt Wilsdruff, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:

- Landkreis Vorpommern Greifswald
 - Gemeinde Penkun südlich der Autobahn A11,
 - Gemeinde Nadrense südlich der Autobahn A11,
- Landkreis Ludwigslust-Parchim:
 - Gemeinde Barkhagen mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Altenlinden, Kolonie Lalchow, Plauerhagen, Zarchlin, Barkow-Ausbau, Barkow,
 - Gemeinde Blievenstorf mit dem Ortsteil: Blievenstorf,
 - Gemeinde Brenz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Neu Brenz, Alt Brenz,
 - Gemeinde Domsühl mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Severin, Bergrade Hof, Bergrade Dorf, Zieslütbe, Alt Dammerow, Schlieven, Domsühl, Domsühl-Ausbau, Neu Schlieven,
 - Gemeinde Gallin-Kuppentin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Kuppentin, Kuppentin-Ausbau, Daschow, Zahren, Gallin, Penzlin,
 - Gemeinde Ganzlin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Dresenow, Dresenower Mühle, Twietfort, Ganzlin, Tönchow, Wendisch Priborn, Liebhof, Gnevsdorf,
 - Gemeinde Granzin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Lindenbeck, Greven, Beckendorf, Bahlenrade, Granzin,
 - Gemeinde Grabow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Fresenbrügge, Grabow, Griemoor, Heidehof, Kaltehof, Winkelmoor,
 - Gemeinde Groß Laasch mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Groß Laasch,
 - Gemeinde Kremmin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Beckentin, Kremmin,
 - Gemeinde Kritzwitz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Schlemmin, Kritzwitz,
 - Gemeinde Lewitzrand mit dem Ortsteil und Ortschaften: Matzlow-Garwitz (teilweise),
 - Gemeinde Lübz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Bobzin, Broock, Broock Ausbau, Hof Gischow, Lübz, Lutheran, Lutheran Ausbau, Riederfelde, Ruthen, Wessentin, Wessentin Ausbau,
 - Gemeinde Neustadt-Glewe mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Hohes Feld, Kiez, Klein Laasch, Liebs Siedlung, Neustadt-Glewe, Tuckhude, Wabel,
 - Gemeinde Obere Warnow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Grebbin und Wozinkel, Gemarkung Kossebade teilweise, Gemarkung Herzberg mit dem Waldgebiet Bahlenholz bis an die östliche Gemeindegrenze, Gemarkung Woeten unmittelbar östlich und westlich der L16,
 - Gemeinde Parchim mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Dargelütz, Neuhof, Kiekindemark, Neu Klockow, Möderitz, Malchow, Damm, Parchim, Voigtsdorf, Neu Matzlow,
 - Gemeinde Passow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Unterbrütz, Brütz, Welzin, Neu Brütz, Weisin, Charlottenhof, Passow,
 - Gemeinde Plau am See mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Reppentin, Gaarz, Silbermühle, Appelburg, Seelust, Plau-Am See, Plötzenhöhe, Klebe, Lalchow, Quetzin, Heidekrug,

- Gemeinde Rom mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Lancken, Stralendorf, Rom, Darze, Paarsch,
- Gemeinde Spornitz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Dütschow, Primark, Steinbeck, Spornitz,
- Gemeinde Werder mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Neu Benthen, Benthen, Tannenhof, Werder.

2. Estonia

The following restricted zones I in Estonia:

- Hiiu maakond.

3. Greece

The following restricted zones I in Greece:

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

— in the regional unit of Serres:

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

4. Latvia

The following restricted zones I in Latvia:

- Dienvidkurzemes novads, Grobiņas pagasts, Nīcas pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no apdzīvotas vietas Bernāti, autoceļš V1232, A11, V1222, Bārtas upes, Otaņķu pagasts, Grobiņas pilsēta,
- Ropažu novads Stopiņu pagasta daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļš V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Daugulupes ielas un Daugulupītes.

5. Lithuania

The following restricted zones I in Lithuania:

- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė: Agluonėnų, Dvilų, Gargždų, Priekulės, Vėžaičių, Kretingalės ir Dauparų-Kvietinių seniūnijos,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė,
- Palangos miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė.

6. Hungary

The following restricted zones I in Hungary:

- Békés megye 950950, 950960, 950970, 951950, 952050, 952750, 952850, 952950, 953050, 953150, 953650, 953660, 953750, 953850, 953960, 954250, 954260, 954350, 954450, 954550, 954650, 954750, 954850, 954860, 954950, 955050, 955150, 955250, 955260, 955270, 955350, 955450, 955510, 955650, 955750, 955760, 955850, 955950, 956050, 956060, 956150 és 956160 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Bács-Kiskun megye 600150, 600850, 601550, 601650, 601660, 601750, 601850, 601950, 602050, 603250, 603750 és 603850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Budapest 1 kódszámú, vadgazdálkodási tevékenységre nem alkalmas területe,
- Csongrád-Csanád megye 800150, 800160, 800250, 802220, 802260, 802310 és 802450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Fejér megye 400150, 400250, 400351, 400352, 400450, 400550, 401150, 401250, 401350, 402050, 402350, 402360, 402850, 402950, 403050, 403450, 403550, 403650, 403750, 403950, 403960, 403970, 404650, 404750, 404850, 404950, 404960, 405050, 405750, 405850, 405950,
- 406050, 406150, 406550, 406650 és 406750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Győr-Moson-Sopron megye 100550, 100650, 100950, 101050, 101350, 101450, 101550, 101560 és 102150 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 754450, 754550, 754560, 754570, 754650, 754750, 754950, 755050, 755150, 755250, 755350 és 755450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Komárom-Esztergom megye 250150, 250250, 250450, 250460, 250550, 250650, 250750, 251050, 251150, 251250, 251350, 251360, 251650, 251750, 251850, 252250, kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Pest megye 571550, 572150, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572650, 572750, 572850, 572950, 573150, 573250, 573260, 573350, 573360, 573450, 573850, 573950, 573960, 574050, 574150, 574350, 574360, 574550, 574650, 574750, 574850, 574860, 574950, 575050, 575150, 575250, 575350, 575550, 575650, 575750, 575850, 575950, 576050, 576150, 576250, 576350, 576450, 576650, 576750, 576850, 576950, 577050, 577150, 577350, 577450, 577650, 577850, 577950, 578050, 578150, 578250, 578350, 578360, 578450, 578550, 578560, 578650, 578850, 578950, 579050, 579150, 579250, 579350, 579450, 579460, 579550, 579650, 579750, 580250 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

7. Poland

The following restricted zones I in Poland:

w województwie kujawsko - pomorskim:

- powiat rypiński,
- powiat brodnicki,
- powiat grudziądzki,
- powiat miejski Grudziądz,
- powiat wąbrzeski,

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Wielbark i Rozogi w powiecie szczycieńskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

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

w województwie mazowieckim:

- powiat ostrołęcki,
- powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
- gminy Bielsk, Brudzeń Duży, Bulkowo, Drobin, Gąbin, Łąck, Nowy Duninów, Radzanowo, Słupno, Staroźreby i Stara Biała w powiecie płońskim,
- powiat miejski Płock,
- powiat ciechanowski,
- gminy Baboszewo, Dzierżążnia, Joniec, Nowe Miasto, Płońsk i miasto Płońsk, Raciąż i miasto Raciąż, Sochocin w powiecie płońskim,
- powiat sierpecki,
- gmina Biezuń, Lutocin, Siemiatkowo i Żuromin w powiecie żuromińskim,
- część powiatu ostrowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- gminy Dzieżgowo, Lipowiec Kościelny, Mława, Radzanów, Strzegowo, Stupsk, Szreńsk, Szydłowo, Wiśniewo w powiecie mławskim,
- powiat przasnyski,
- powiat makowski,
- powiat pułtusi,
- część powiatu wyszkowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- część powiatu węgrowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- część powiatu wołomińskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- gminy Mokobody i Suchożebry w powiecie siedleckim,
- gminy Dobrze, Jakubów, Kałuszyn, Stanisławów w powiecie mińskim,

- gminy Bielany i gmina wiejska Sokołów Podlaski w powiecie sokołowskim,
 - powiat gostyniński,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- powiat jasielski,
 - powiat strzyżowski,
 - część powiatu ropczycko – sędziszowskiego niewymieniona w części II i II załącznika I,
 - gminy Pruchnik, Rokietnica, Roźwienica, w powiecie jarosławskim,
 - gminy Fredropol, Krasiczyn, Krzywczyna, Przemyśl, część gminy Orły położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77, część gminy Żurawica na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77 w powiecie przemyskim,
 - powiat miejski Przemyśl,
 - gminy Gać, Jawornik Polski, Kańczuga, część gminy Zarzecze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Mleczka w powiecie przeworskim,
 - powiat łańcucki,
 - gminy Trzebownisko, Głogów Małopolski, część gminy Świlcza położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 94 i część gminy Sokołów Małopolski położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 875 w powiecie rzeszowskim,
 - gmina Raniżów w powiecie kolbuszowskim,
 - gminy Brzostek, Jodłowa, Pilzno, miasto Dębica, część gminy Czarna położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Żyraków położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy wiejskiej Dębica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 w powiecie dębickim,
- w województwie świętokrzyskim:
- gminy Nowy Korczyn, Solec-Zdrój, Wiślica, Stopnica, Tuczępy, Busko Zdrój w powiecie buskim,
 - powiat kazimierski,
 - powiat skarżyski,
 - część powiatu opatowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
 - część powiatu sandomierskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
 - gminy Bogoria, Osiek, Staszów i część gminy Rytwiany położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764, część gminy Szydłów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 756 w powiecie staszowskim,
 - gminy Pawłów, Wąchock, część gminy Brody położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 9 oraz na południowy - zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 0618T biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania w miejscowości Lipie, drogę biegnącą od miejscowości Lipie do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mirzec położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 744 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do miejscowości Tychów Stary a następnie przez drogę nr 0566T biegnącą od miejscowości Tychów Stary w kierunku północno - wschodnim do granicy gminy w powiecie starachowickim,
 - powiat ostrowiecki,
 - gminy Fałków, Ruda Maleniecka, Radoszyce, Smyków, Słupia Konecka, część gminy Końskie położona na zachód od linii kolejowej, część gminy Stąporków położona na południe od linii kolejowej w powiecie koneckim,
 - gminy Bodzentyn, Bieliny, Łągów, Morawica, Nowa Słupia, część gminy Raków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 756 i 764, część gminy Chęciny położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 762, część gminy Górno położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Leszczyna – Cedzyna oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Kielecką w miejscowości Cedzyna biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Daleszyce położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Daleszyce – Słopiec – Borków, dalej na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 764 do przecięcia z linią rzeki Belnianka, następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzeki Belnianka i Czarna Nida biegnącej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie kieleckim,

- gminy Działoszyce, Michałów, Pińczów, Złota w powiecie pińczowskim,
- gminy Imielno, Jędrzejów, Nagłowice, Sędziszów, Słupia, Sobków, Wodzisław w powiecie jędrzejowskim,
- gminy Moskorzew, Radków, Secemin, część gminy Włoszczowa położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Konieczno, i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Konieczno – Rogienice – Dąbie – Podłазie, część gminy Kluczewsko położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Krogulec – Nowiny - Komorniki do przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna, następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Czarna biegnącą do przecięcia z linią wyznaczoną przez drogę nr 742 i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie włoszczowskim,

w województwie łódzkim:

- gminy Łyszkowice, Kocierzew Południowy, Kiernoż, Chąsno, Nieborów, część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącej od granicy miasta Łowicz do zachodniej granicy gminy oraz część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na wschód od granicy miasta Łowicz i na północ od granicy gminy Nieborów w powiecie łowickim,
- gminy Cielądz, Rawa Mazowiecka z miastem Rawa Mazowiecka w powiecie rawskim,
- gminy Bolimów, Głuchów, Godzianów, Lipce Reymontowskie, Maków, Nowy Kawęczyn, Skierniewice, Słupia w powiecie skierniewickim,
- powiat miejski Skierniewice,
- gminy Mniszków, Paradyż, Sławno i Żarnów w powiecie opoczyńskim,
- powiat tomaszowski,
- powiat brzeziński,
- powiat łaski,
- powiat miejski Łódź,
- powiat łódzki wschodni,
- powiat pabianicki,
- powiat wieruszowski,
- gminy Aleksandrów Łódzki, Stryków, miasto Zgierz w powiecie zgierskim,
- gminy Bełchatów z miastem Bełchatów, Drużbice, Kluki, Rusiec, Szczerców, Żelów w powiecie bełchatowskim,
- powiat wieluński,
- powiat sieradzki,
- powiat zduńskowolski,
- gminy Aleksandrów, Czarnocin, Grabica, Moszczenica, Ręczno, Sulejów, Wola Krzysztoporska, Wolbórz w powiecie piotrkowskim,
- powiat miejski Piotrków Trybunalski,
- gminy Masłowice, Przedbórz, Wielgomłyny i Żytno w powiecie radomszczańskim,

w województwie śląskim:

- gmina Koniecpol w powiecie częstochowskim,

w województwie pomorskim:

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

- powiat gdański,
- Miasto Gdańsk,
- powiat tczewski,
- powiat kwidzyński,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gmina Lubiszyn w powiecie gorzowskim,
- gmina Dobiegniew w powiecie strzelecko – drezdeneckim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- gminy Dziadowa Kłoda, Międzybórz, Syców, Twardogóra, część gminy wiejskiej Oleśnica położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8, część gminy Dobroszyce położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie oleśnickim,
- gminy Jordanów Śląski, Kobierzyce, Mietków, Sobótka, część gminy Żórawina położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4, część gminy Kąty Wrocławskie położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie wrocławskim,
- część gminy Domaniów położona na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie oławskim,
- gmina Wiązów w powiecie strzelińskim,
- część powiatu średzkiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- miasto Świeradów - Zdrój w powiecie lubańskim,
- gminy Pielgrzymka, miasto Złotoryja, część gminy wiejskiej Złotoryja położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy w miejscowości Nowa Wieś Złotoryjska do granicy miasta Złotoryja oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od granicy miasta Złotoryja do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie złotoryjskim,
- gmina Mirsk w powiecie lwóweckim,
- gminy Janowice Wielkie, Mysłakowice, Stara Kamienica w powiecie karkonoskim,
- część powiatu miejskiego Jelenia Góra położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 366,
- gminy Bolków, Męcinka, Mściwojów, Paszowice, miasto Jawor w powiecie jaworskim,
- gminy Dobromierz, Jaworzyna Śląska, Marcinowice, Strzegom, Żarów w powiecie świdnickim,
- gminy Dzierżoniów, Pieszyce, miasto Bielawa, miasto Dzierżoniów w powiecie dzierzoniowskim,
- gminy Głuszyca, Mieroszów w powiecie wałbrzyskim,
- gmina Nowa Ruda i miasto Nowa Ruda w powiecie kłodzkim,
- gminy Kamienna Góra, Marciszów i miasto Kamienna Góra w powiecie kamiennogórskim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- gminy Koźmin Wielkopolski, Rozdrażew, miasto Sulmierzyce, część gminy Krotoszyn położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 15 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36, nr 36 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 15 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 444, nr 444 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie krotoszyńskim,
- gminy Brodnica, część gminy Dolsk położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 434 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 437, a następnie na wschód od drogi nr 437 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 434 do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Śrem położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 310 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Śrem, następnie na wschód od drogi nr 432 w miejscowości Śrem oraz na wschód od drogi nr 434 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 432 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie śremskim,

- gminy Borek Wielkopolski, Piaski, Pogorzela, w powiecie gostyńskim,
 - gmina Grodzisk Wielkopolski i część gminy Kamieniec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie grodziskim,
 - gminy Czempin, Kościan i miasto Kościan w powiecie kościańskim,
 - gminy Kleszczewo, Kostrzyn, Kórnik, Pobiedziska, Mosina, miasto Puszczykowo, część gminy wiejskiej Murowana Goślina położona na południe od linii kolejowej biegnącej od północnej granicy miasta Murowana Goślina do północno-wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie poznańskim,
 - gmina Kiszewo i część gminy Klecko położona na zachód od rzeki Mała Węłna w powiecie gnieźnieńskim,
 - powiat czarnkowsko-trzcianecki,
 - część gminy Wronki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wartę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do przecięcia z drogą nr 182, a następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 182 oraz 184 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 182 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie szamotulskim,
 - gmina Budziszewo w powiecie chodzieskim,
 - gminy Mieścisko, Skoki i Wągrowiec z miastem Wągrowiec w powiecie wągrowieckim,
 - powiat pleszewski,
 - gmina Zagórz w powiecie ślupskim,
 - gmina Pyzdry w powiecie wrzesińskim,
 - gminy Kotlin, Żerków i część gminy Jarocin położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr S11 i 15 w powiecie jarocińskim,
 - powiat ostrowski,
 - powiat miejski Kalisz,
 - powiat kaliski,
 - powiat turecki,
 - gminy Rzgów, Grodziec, Krzymów, Stare Miasto, Rychwał w powiecie konińskim,
 - powiat kępiński,
 - powiat ostrzeszowski,
- w województwie opolskim:
- gminy Domaszowice, Pokój, część gminy Namysłów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie namysłowskim,
 - gminy Wołczyn, Kluczbork, Byczyna w powiecie kluczborskim,
 - gminy Praszka, Gorzów Śląski część gminy Rudniki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 43 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 43 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 42 w powiecie oleskim,
 - gmina Grodków w powiecie brzeskim,
 - gminy Komprachcice, Łubniany, Murów, Niemodlin, Tułowice w powiecie opolskim,
 - powiat miejski Opole,
- w województwie zachodniopomorskim:
- gminy Nowogródek Pomorski, Barlinek, Myślibórz, część gminy Dębno położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 126 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 23 w miejscowości Dębno, następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 23 do skrzyżowania z ul. Jana Pawła II w miejscowości Cychry, następnie na północ od ul. Jana Pawła II do skrzyżowania z ul. Ogrodową i dalej na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Ogrodową, której przedłużenie biegnie do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie myśliborskim,
 - gmina Stare Czarnowo w powiecie gryfińskim,
 - gmina Bielice, Kozielice, Pyrzyce w powiecie pyrzyckim,
 - gminy Bierzwnik, Krzęcin, Pełczyce w powiecie choszczeńskim,

- część powiatu miejskiego Szczecin położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Odra Zachodnia biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do przecięcia z drogą nr 10, następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 10 biegnącą od przecięcia z linią wyznaczoną przez rzekę Odra Zachodnia do wschodniej granicy gminy,
 - gminy Dobra (Szczecińska), Kołbaskowo, Police w powiecie polickim,
- w województwie małopolskim:
- powiat brzeski,
 - powiat gorlicki,
 - powiat proszowicki,
 - część powiatu nowosądeckiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
 - gminy Czorsztyn, Krościenko nad Dunajcem, Ochotnica Dolna w powiecie nowotarskim,
 - powiat miejski Nowy Sącz,
 - powiat tarnowski,
 - powiat miejski Tarnów,
 - część powiatu dąbrowskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I.

8. Slovakia

The following restricted zones I in Slovakia:

- in the district of Nové Zámky, Sikenička, Pavlová, Bíňa, Kamenín, Kamenný Most, Malá nad Hronom, Belá, Lubá, Šarkan, Gbelce, Bruty, Mužla, Obid, Štúrovo, Nána, Kamenica nad Hronom, Chľaba, Leľa, Bajtava, Salka, Malé Kosihy,
- in the district of Veľký Krtíš, the municipalities of Ipeľské Predmostie, Veľká nad Ipľom, Hrušov, Kleňany, Sečianky,
- in the district of Levice, the municipalities of Keľ, Čata, Pohronský Ruskov, Hronovce, Želiezovce, Zalaba, Malé Ludince, Šalov, Sikenica, Pastovce, Bielovce, Ipeľský Sokolec, Lontov, Kubáňovo, Szadice, Demandice, Dolné Semerovce, Vyškovce nad Ipľom, Preseľany nad Ipľom, Hrkovce, Tupá, Horné Semerovce, Hokovce, Slatina, Horné Turovce, Veľké Turovce, Šahy, Tešmak, Plášťovce, Ipeľské Uľany, Bátovce, Pečenice, Jabloňovce, Bohunice, Pukanec, Uhliská,
- in the district of Krupina, the municipalities of Dudince, Terany, Hontianske Moravce, Sudince, Súdovce, Lišov,
- the whole district of Ružomberok,
- in the region of Turčianske Teplice, municipalities of Turček, Horná Štubňa, Čremošné, Háj, Rakša, Mošovce,
- in the district of Martin, municipalities of Blatnica, Folkušová, Necpaly,
- in the district of Dolný Kubín, the municipalities of Kraľovany, Žaškov, Jasenová, Vyšný Kubín, Oravská Poruba, Leštiny, Osádka, Malatiná, Chlebnice, Krivá,
- in the district of Tvrdošín, the municipalities of Oravský Biely Potok, Habovka, Zuberec,
- in the district of Žarnovica, the municipalities of Rudno nad Hronom, Voznica, Hodruša-Hámre,
- the whole district of Žiar nad Hronom, except municipalities included in zone II.

9. Italy

The following restricted zones I in Italy:

Piedmont Region:

- in the province of Alessandria, the municipalities of Casalnoceto, Oviglio, Tortona, Viguzzolo, Ponti, Frugarolo, Bergamasco, Castellar Guidobono, Berzano Di Tortona, Castelletto D'erro, Cerreto Grue, Carbonara Scrivia, Casasco, Carentino, Frascaro, Paderna, Montegioco, Spineto Scrivia, Villaromagnano, Pozzolo Formigaro, Momperone, Merana, Monleale, Terzo, Borgoratto Alessandrino, Casal Cermelli, Montemarzino, Bistagno, Castellazzo Bormida, Bosco Marengo, Spigno Monferrato, Castelspina, Denice, Volpeglino, Alice Bel Colle, Gamalero, Volpedo, Pozzol Groppo, Montechiaro D'acqui, Sarezzano,

- in the province of Asti, the municipalities of Olmo Gentile, Nizza Monferrato, Incisa Scapaccino, Roccaverano, Castel Boglione, Mombaruzzo, Maranzana, Castel Rocchero, Rocchetta Palafea, Castelletto Molina, Castelnuovo Belbo, Montabone, Quaranti, Mombaldone, Fontanile, Calamandrana, Bruno, Sessame, Monastero Bormida, Bubbio, Cassinasco, Serole,

Liguria Region:

- in the province of Genova, the Municipalities of Rovegno, Rapallo, Portofino, Cicagna, Avegno, Montebruno, Santa Margherita Ligure, Favale Di Malvaro, Recco, Camogli, Moconesi, Tribogna, Fascia, Uscio, Gorreto, Fontanigorda, Neirone, Rondanina, Lorsica, Propata;
- in the province of Savona, the municipalities of Cairo Montenotte, Quiliano, Dego, Altare, Piana Crixia, Mioglia, Giusvalla, Albissola Marina, Savona,

Emilia-Romagna Region:

- in the province of Piacenza, the municipalities of Ottone, Zerba,

Lombardia Region:

- in the province of Pavia, the municipalities of Rocca Susella, Monteseale, Menconico, Val Di Nizza, Bagnaria, Santa Margherita Di Staffora, Ponte Nizza, Brallo Di Pregola, Varzi, Godiasco, Cecima,

Lazio Region:

- in the province of Rome,

North: the municipalities of Riano, Castelnuovo di Porto, Capena, Fiano Romano, Morlupo, Sacrofano, Magliano Romano, Formello, Campagnano di Roma, Anguillara;

West: the municipality of Fiumicino;

South: the municipality of Rome between the boundaries of the municipality of Fiumicino (West), the limits of Zone 3 (North), the Tiber river up to the intersection with the Grande Raccordo Anulare GRA Highway, the Grande Raccordo Anulare GRA Highway up to the intersection with A24 Highway, A24 Highway up to the intersection with Viale del Tecnopolo, viale del Tecnopolo up to the intersection with the boundaries of the municipality of Guidonia Montecelio;

East: the municipalities of Guidonia Montecelio, Montelibretti, Palombara Sabina, Monterotondo, Mentana, Sant'Angelo Romano, Fonte Nuova.

PART II

1. Bulgaria

The following restricted zones II in Bulgaria:

- the whole region of Haskovo,
- the whole region of Yambol,
- the whole region of Stara Zagora,
- the whole region of Pernik,
- the whole region of Kyustendil,
- the whole region of Plovdiv, excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Pazardzhik, excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Smolyan,
- the whole region of Dobrich,
- the whole region of Sofia city,
- the whole region of Sofia Province,
- the whole region of Blagoevgrad excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Razgrad,
- the whole region of Kardzhali,
- the whole region of Burgas,

- the whole region of Varna excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Silistra,
- the whole region of Ruse,
- the whole region of Veliko Tarnovo,
- the whole region of Pleven,
- the whole region of Targovishte,
- the whole region of Shumen,
- the whole region of Sliven,
- the whole region of Vidin,
- the whole region of Gabrovo,
- the whole region of Lovech,
- the whole region of Montana,
- the whole region of Vratza.

2. Germany

The following restricted zones II in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

- Landkreis Oder-Spree:
 - Gemeinde Grunow-Dammendorf,
 - Gemeinde Mixdorf
 - Gemeinde Schlaubetal,
 - Gemeinde Neuzelle,
 - Gemeinde Neißemünde,
 - Gemeinde Lawitz,
 - Gemeinde Eisenhüttenstadt,
 - Gemeinde Vogelsang,
 - Gemeinde Ziltendorf,
 - Gemeinde Wiesenau,
 - Gemeinde Friedland,
 - Gemeinde Siehdichum,
 - Gemeinde Müllrose,
 - Gemeinde Briesen,
 - Gemeinde Jacobsdorf
 - Gemeinde Groß Lindow,
 - Gemeinde Brieskow-Finkenheerd,
 - Gemeinde Ragow-Merz,
 - Gemeinde Beeskow,
 - Gemeinde Rietz-Neuendorf,
 - Gemeinde Tauche mit den Gemarkungen Stremmen, Ranzig, Trebatsch, Sabrodt, Sawall, Mitweide, Lindenberg, Falkenberg (T), Görsdorf (B), Wulfersdorf, Giesensdorf, Briescht, Kossenblatt und Tauche,
 - Gemeinde Langewahl,
 - Gemeinde Berkenbrück,
 - Gemeinde Steinhöfel mit den Gemarkungen Arensdorf und Demitz und den Gemarkungen Steinhöfel, Hasenfelde und Heinersdorf östlich der L 36 und der Gemarkung Neuendorf im Sande südlich der L 36,

- Gemeinde Fürstenwalde östlich der B 168 und südlich der L36,
- Gemeinde Diensdorf-Radow,
- Gemeinde Wendisch Rietz östlich des Scharmützelsees und nördlich der B 246,
- Gemeinde Bad Saarow mit der Gemarkung Neu Golm und der Gemarkung Bad Saarow-Pieskow östlich des Scharmützelsees und ab nördlicher Spitze östlich der L35,
- Landkreis Dahme-Spreewald:
 - Gemeinde Jamlitz,
 - Gemeinde Lieberose,
 - Gemeinde Schwielochsee mit den Gemarkungen Goyatz, Jessern, Lamsfeld, Ressen, Speichrow und Zaue,
- Landkreis Spree-Neiße:
 - Gemeinde Schenkendöbern,
 - Gemeinde Guben,
 - Gemeinde Jänschwalde,
 - Gemeinde Tauer,
 - Gemeinde Peitz,
 - Gemeinde Turnow-Preilack mit der Gemarkung Preilack,
 - Gemeinde Teichland mit der Gemarkung Bärenbrück,
 - Gemeinde Heinersbrück,
 - Gemeinde Forst,
 - Gemeinde Groß Schacksdorf-Simmersdorf,
 - Gemeinde Neiße-Malxetal,
 - Gemeinde Jämlitz-Klein Düben,
 - Gemeinde Tschernitz,
 - Gemeinde Döbern,
 - Gemeinde Felixsee,
 - Gemeinde Wiesengrund,
 - Gemeinde Spremberg mit den Gemarkungen Groß Luja, Sellessen, Türkendorf, Graustein, Waldesdorf, Hornow, Schönheide, Lieskau, Bühlow, Groß Buckow, Jessen, Pulsberg, Roitz, Terpe und der Gemarkung Spremberg östlich der Tagebaurandstraße,
 - Gemeinde Welzow mit den Gemarkungen Proschim und Haidemühl,
 - Gemeinde Neuhausen/Spree mit den Gemarkungen Kahsel, Bagenz, Drieschnitz, Gablenz, Laubsdorf, Komptendorf und Sergen und der Gemarkung Roggosen südlich der BAB 15,
- Landkreis Märkisch-Oderland:
 - Gemeinde Bleyen-Genschmar,
 - Gemeinde Neuhardenberg
 - Gemeinde Golzow,
 - Gemeinde Küstriner Vorland,
 - Gemeinde Alt Tucheband,
 - Gemeinde Reitwein,
 - Gemeinde Podelzig,
 - Gemeinde Gusow-Platkow,
 - Gemeinde Seelow,
 - Gemeinde Vierlinden,
 - Gemeinde Lindendorf,

- Gemeinde Fichtenhöhe,
- Gemeinde Lietzen,
- Gemeinde Falkenhagen (Mark),
- Gemeinde Zeschdorf,
- Gemeinde Treplin,
- Gemeinde Lebus,
- Gemeinde Müncheberg mit den Gemarkungen Jahnsfelde, Trebnitz, Obersdorf, Münchehofe und Hermersdorf,
- Gemeinde Märkische Höhe mit der Gemarkung Ringenwalde,
- Gemeinde Bliesdorf mit der Gemarkung Metzdorf und Gemeinde Bliesdorf – östlich der B167 bis östlicher Teil, begrenzt aus Richtung Gemarkungsgrenze Neutrebbin südlich der Bahnlinie bis Straße „Sophienhof“ dieser westlich folgend bis „Ruesterchegraben“ weiter entlang Feldweg an den Windrädern Richtung „Herrnhof“, weiter entlang „Letschiner Hauptgraben“ nord-östlich bis Gemarkungsgrenze Alttrebbin und Kunersdorf – östlich der B167,
- Gemeinde Bad Freienwalde mit den Gemarkungen Altglietzen, Altranft, Bad Freienwalde, Bralitz, Hohenwutzen, Schiffmühle, Hohensaaten und Neuenhagen,
- Gemeinde Falkenberg mit der Gemarkung Falkenberg östlich der L35,
- Gemeinde Oderaue,
- Gemeinde Wriezen mit den Gemarkungen Altwriezen, Jäckelsbruch, Neugaul, Beauregard, Eichwerder, Rathsdorf – östlich der B167 und Wriezen – östlich der B167,
- Gemeinde Neulewin,
- Gemeinde Neutrebbin,
- Gemeinde Letschin,
- Gemeinde Zechin,
- Landkreis Barnim:
 - Gemeinde Lunow-Stolzenhagen,
 - Gemeinde Parsteinsee,
 - Gemeinde Oderberg,
 - Gemeinde Liepe,
 - Gemeinde Hohenfinow (nördlich der B167),
 - Gemeinde Niederfinow,
 - Gemeinde (Stadt) Eberswalde mit den Gemarkungen Eberswalde nördlich der B167 und östlich der L200, Sommerfelde und Tornow nördlich der B167,
 - Gemeinde Chorin mit den Gemarkungen Brodowin, Chorin östlich der L200, Serwest, Neuehütte, Sandkrug östlich der L200,
 - Gemeinde Ziethen mit der Gemarkung Klein Ziethen östlich der Serwester Dorfstraße und östlich der B198,
- Landkreis Uckermark:
 - Gemeinde Angermünde mit den Gemarkungen Crussow, Stolpe, Gellmersdorf, Neukünkendorf, Bölkendorf, Herzsprung, Schmargendorf und den Gemarkungen Angermünde südlich und südöstlich der B2 und Dobberzin südlich der B2,
 - Gemeinde Schwedt mit den Gemarkungen Criewen, Zützen, Schwedt, Stendell, Kummerow, Kunow, Vierraden, Blumenhagen, Oderbruchwiesen, Enkelsee, Gatow, Hohenfelde, Schöneberg, Flemisdorf und der Gemarkung Felchow östlich der B2,
 - Gemeinde Pinnow südlich und östlich der B2,
 - Gemeinde Berkholz-Meyenburg,
 - Gemeinde Mark Landin mit der Gemarkung Landin südlich der B2,

- Gemeinde Casekow mit der Gemarkung Woltersdorf und den Gemarkungen Biesendahlshof und Casekow östlich der L272 und südlich der L27,
- Gemeinde Hohenselchow-Groß Pinnow mit der Gemarkung Groß Pinnow und der Gemarkung Hohenselchow südlich der L27,
- Gemeinde Gartz (Oder) mit der Gemarkung Friedrichsthal und den Gemarkungen Gartz und Hohenreinkendorf südlich der L27 und B2 bis Gartenstraße,
- Gemeinde Passow mit der Gemarkung Jamikow,
- Kreisfreie Stadt Frankfurt (Oder),
- Landkreis Prignitz:
 - Gemeinde Karstädt mit den Gemarkungen Neuhof und Kribbe und den Gemarkungen Groß Warnow, Klein Warnow, Reckenzin, Streesow und Dallmin östlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin/Spandau-Hamburg/Altona,
 - Gemeinde Berge,
 - Gemeinde Pirow mit den Gemarkungen Hülsebeck, Pirow, Bresch und Burow,
 - Gemeinde Putlitz mit den Gemarkungen Sagast, Nettelbeck, Porep, Lütkenhof, Putlitz, Weitendorf und Telschow,
 - Gemeinde Marienfließ mit den Gemarkungen Jännersdorf, Stepenitz und Krependorf,
- Landkreis Oberspreewald-Lausitz:
 - Gemeinde Senftenberg mit der Gemarkung Peickwitz,
 - Gemeinde Hohenbocka,
 - Gemeinde Grünewald,
 - Gemeinde Hermsdorf,
 - Gemeinde Kroppen,
 - Gemeinde Ortrand,
 - Gemeinde Großmehlen,
 - Gemeinde Lindenau,
 - Gemeinde Frauendorf,
 - Gemeinde Ruhland,
 - Gemeinde Guteborn
 - Gemeinde Schwarzbach mit der Gemarkung Schwarzbach,

Bundesland Sachsen:

- Landkreis Bautzen:
 - Gemeinde Arnsdorf nördlich der B6,
 - Gemeinde Burkau,
 - Gemeinde Crostwitz,
 - Gemeinde Demitz-Thumitz nördlich der S111,
 - Gemeinde Elsterheide,
 - Gemeinde Frankenthal,
 - Gemeinde Göda nördlich der S111,
 - Gemeinde Großdubrau,
 - Gemeinde Großharthau nördlich der B6,
 - Gemeinde Großnaundorf,
 - Gemeinde Haselbachtal,
 - Gemeinde Hochkirch nördlich der B6,
 - Gemeinde Königswartha,

- Gemeinde Kubschütz nördlich der B6,
- Gemeinde Laußnitz,
- Gemeinde Lichtenberg,
- Gemeinde Lohsa,
- Gemeinde Malschwitz,
- Gemeinde Nebelschütz,
- Gemeinde Neukirch,
- Gemeinde Neschwitz,
- Gemeinde Ohorn,
- Gemeinde Oßling,
- Gemeinde Ottendorf-Okrilla,
- Gemeinde Panschwitz-Kuckau,
- Gemeinde Puschwitz,
- Gemeinde Räckelwitz,
- Gemeinde Radibor,
- Gemeinde Rammenau,
- Gemeinde Schwepnitz,
- Gemeinde Spreetal,
- Gemeinde Stadt Bautzen nördlich der S111 bis Abzweig S 156 und nördlich des Verlaufs S 156 bis Abzweig B6 und nördlich des Verlaufs der B 6 bis zur östlichen Gemeindegrenze,
- Gemeinde Stadt Bernsdorf,
- Gemeinde Stadt Bischofswerda nördlich der B6 nördlich der S111,
- Gemeinde Stadt Elstra,
- Gemeinde Stadt Großröhrsdorf,
- Gemeinde Stadt Hoyerswerda,
- Gemeinde Stadt Kamenz,
- Gemeinde Stadt Königsbrück,
- Gemeinde Stadt Lauta,
- Gemeinde Stadt Pulsnitz,
- Gemeinde Stadt Radeberg nördlich der B6,
- Gemeinde Stadt Weißenberg,
- Gemeinde Stadt Wittichenau,
- Gemeinde Steina,
- Gemeinde Wachau,
- Stadt Dresden:
 - Stadtgebiet nördlich der BAB4 bis zum Verlauf westlich der Elbe, dann nördlich der B6,
- Landkreis Görlitz,
- Landkreis Meißen:
 - Gemeinde Diera-Zehren östlich der Elbe,
 - Gemeinde Ebersbach,
 - Gemeinde Glaubitz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,
 - Gemeinde Klipphausen östlich der S177,
 - Gemeinde Lampertswalde,

- Gemeinde Moritzburg,
 - Gemeinde Niederau östlich der B101,
 - Gemeinde Nünchritz östlich der Elbe und südlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,
 - Gemeinde Priestewitz,
 - Gemeinde Röderaue östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,
 - Gemeinde Schönfeld,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Coswig,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Gröditz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Großenhain,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Meißen östlich des Straßenverlaufs der S177 bis zur B6, dann B6 bis zur B101, ab der B101 Elbtalbrücke Richtung Norden östlich der Elbe,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Radebeul,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Radeburg,
 - Gemeinde Thienendorf,
 - Gemeinde Weinböhla,
 - Gemeinde Wülknitz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,
 - Landkreis Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge:
 - Gemeinde Stadt Wilsdruff nördlich der BAB4 zwischen den Abfahrten Wilsdruff und Dreieck Dresden-West,
- Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:
- Landkreis Ludwigslust-Parchim:
 - Gemeinde Balow mit dem Ortsteil: Balow,
 - Gemeinde Brunow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Bauerkühl, Brunow (bei Ludwigslust), Klüß, Löcknitz (bei Parchim),
 - Gemeinde Dambeck mit dem Ortsteil und der Ortschaft: Dambeck (bei Ludwigslust),
 - Gemeinde Ganzlin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Barackendorf, Hof Retzow, Klein Damerow, Retzow, Wangelin,
 - Gemeinde Gehlsbach mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Ausbau Darß, Darß, Hof Karbow, Karbow, Karbow-Ausbau, Quaßlin, Quaßlin Hof, Quaßliner Mühle, Vietlütbe, Wahlstorf
 - Gemeinde Groß Godems mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Groß Godems, Klein Godems,
 - Gemeinde Karrenzin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Herzfeld, Karrenzin, Karrenzin-Ausbau, Neu Herzfeld, Repzin, Wulfsahl,
 - Gemeinde Kreien mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Ausbau Kreien, Hof Kreien, Kolonie Kreien, Kreien, Wilsen,
 - Gemeinde Kritzow mit dem Ortsteil und der Ortschaft: Benzin,
 - Gemeinde Lübz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Burow, Gischow, Meyerberg,
 - Gemeinde Möllenbeck mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Carlshof, Horst, Menzendorf, Möllenbeck,
 - Gemeinde Muchow mit dem Ortsteil und Ortschaft: Muchow,
 - Gemeinde Parchim mit dem Ortsteil und Ortschaft: Slate,
 - Gemeinde Prislich mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Marienhof, Neese, Prislich, Werle,
 - Gemeinde Rom mit dem Ortsteil und Ortschaft: Klein Niendorf,
 - Gemeinde Ruhner Berge mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Dorf Polnitz, Drenkow, Griebow, Jarchow, Leppin, Malow, Malower Mühle, Marnitz, Mentin, Mooster, Poitendorf, Polnitz, Suckow, Tessenow, Zachow,

- Gemeinde Siggelkow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Groß Pankow, Klein Pankow, Neuburg, Redlin, Siggelkow,
- Gemeinde Stolpe mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Barkow, Granzin, Stolpe Ausbau, Stolpe,
- Gemeinde Ziegendorf mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Drefahl, Meierstorf, Neu Drefahl, Pampin, Platschow, Stresendorf, Ziegendorf,
- Gemeinde Zierzow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortschaften: Kolbow, Zierzow.

3. Estonia

The following restricted zones II in Estonia:

- Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

4. Latvia

The following restricted zones II in Latvia:

- Aizkraukles novads,
- Alūksnes novads,
- Augšdaugavas novads,
- Ādažu novads,
- Balvu novads,
- Bauskas novads,
- Cēsu novads,
- Dienvidkurzemes novada Aizputes, Cīravas, Lažas, Kalvenes, Kazdangas, Durbes, Dunalkas, Tadaiku, Vecpils, Bārtas, Sakas, Bunkas, Priekules, Gramzdas, Kalētu, Virgas, Dunikas, Embūtes, Vaiņodes, Gaviezes, Rucavas, Vērgales, Medzes pagasts, Nīcas pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no apdzīvotas vietas Bernāti, autoceļš V1232, A11, V1222, Bārtas upes, Aizputes, Durbes, Pāvilostas, Priekules pilsēta,
- Dobeles novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Jelgavas novads,
- Jēkabpils novads,
- Krāslavas novads,
- Kuldīgas novads,
- Ķekavas novads,
- Limbažu novads,
- Līvānu novads,
- Ludzas novads,
- Madonas novads,
- Mārupes novads,
- Ogres novads,
- Olaines novads,
- Preiļu novads,
- Rēzeknes novads,
- Ropažu novada Garkalnes, Ropažu pagasts, Stopiņu pagasta daļa, kas atrodas uz austrumiem no autoceļš V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Daugulupes ielas un Daugulupītes, Vangažu pilsēta,
- Salaspils novads,
- Saldus novads,
- Saulkrastu novads,

- Siguldas novads,
- Smiltenes novads,
- Talsu novads,
- Tukuma novads,
- Valkas novads,
- Valmieras novads,
- Varakļānu novads,
- Ventspils novads,
- Daugavpils valstspilsētas pašvaldība,
- Jelgavas valstspilsētas pašvaldība,
- Jūrmalas valstspilsētas pašvaldība,
- Rēzeknes valstspilsētas pašvaldība.

5. Lithuania

The following restricted zones II in Lithuania:

- Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,
- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,
- Birštono savivaldybė,
- Biržų miesto savivaldybė,
- Biržų rajono savivaldybė,
- Druskininkų savivaldybė,
- Elektrėnų savivaldybė,
- Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,
- Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė,
- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė,
- Kazlų rūdos savivaldybė,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,
- Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė: Judrėnų, Endriejavo ir Veiviržėnų seniūnijos,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Kretingos rajono savivaldybė,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio miesto savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,

- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybės,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,
- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,
- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

6. Hungary

The following restricted zones II in Hungary:

- Békés megye 950150, 950250, 950350, 950450, 950550, 950650, 950660, 950750, 950850, 950860, 951050, 951150, 951250, 951260, 951350, 951450, 951460, 951550, 951650, 951750, 952150, 952250, 952350, 952450, 952550, 952650, 953250, 953260, 953270, 953350, 953450, 953550, 953560, 953950, 954050, 954060, 954150, 956250, 956350, 956450, 956550, 956650 és 956750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,
- Fejér megye 403150, 403160, 403250, 403260, 403350, 404250, 404550, 404560, 404570, 405450, 405550, 405650, 406450 és 407050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,
- Heves megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750250, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750970, 750980, 751050, 751150, 751160, 751250, 751260, 751350, 751360, 751450, 751460, 751470, 751550, 751650, 751750, 751850, 751950, 752150, 752250, 752350, 752450, 752460, 752550, 752560, 752650, 752750, 752850, 752950, 753060, 753070, 753150, 753250, 753310, 753450, 753550, 753650, 753660, 753750, 753850, 753950, 753960, 754050, 754150, 754250, 754360, 754370, 754850, 755550, 755650 és 755750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Komárom-Esztergom megye: 250350, 250850, 250950, 251450, 251550, 251950, 252050, 252150, 252350, 252450, 252460, 252550, 252650, 252750, 252850, 252860, 252950, 252960, 253050, 253150, 253250, 253350, 253450 és 253550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Pest megye 570150, 570250, 570350, 570450, 570550, 570650, 570750, 570850, 570950, 571050, 571150, 571250, 571350, 571650, 571750, 571760, 571850, 571950, 572050, 573550, 573650, 574250, 577250, 580050 és 580150 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe.

7. Poland

The following restricted zones II in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Kalinowo, Stare Juchy, Prostki oraz gmina wiejska Elk w powiecie elckim,
- powiat elbląski,
- powiat miejski Elbląg,
- powiat gołdapski,
- powiat piski,
- powiat bartoszycki,
- powiat olecki,
- powiat giżycki,
- powiat braniewski,
- powiat kętrzyński,
- powiat lidzbarski,
- gminy Dźwierzuty Jedwabno, Pasym, Świętajno, Szczytno i miasto Szczytno w powiecie szczycieńskim,
- powiat mrągowski,
- powiat węgorzewski,
- powiat olsztyński,
- powiat miejski Olsztyn,
- powiat nidzicki,
- gminy Kisielice, Susz, Zalewo w powiecie iławskim,
- część powiatu ostródzkiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- gmina Iłowo – Osada, część gminy wiejskiej Działdowo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wchodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Płońska położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wchodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Lidzbark położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 544 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 541 oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 541 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 544 w powiecie działdowskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- powiat bielski,
- powiat grajewski,
- powiat moniecki,
- powiat sejneński,
- gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wizna w powiecie łomżyńskim,
- powiat miejski Łomża,
- powiat siemiatycki,
- powiat hajnowski,
- gminy Ciechanowiec, Klukowo, Szepietowo, Kobylin-Borzymy, Nowe Piekuty, Sokoły i część gminy Kulesze Kościelne położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,

- gmina Rutki i część gminy Kołaki Kościelne położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie zambrowskim,
- gminy Mały Płock i Stawiski w powiecie kolneńskim,
- powiat białostocki,
- powiat suwalski,
- powiat miejski Suwałki,
- powiat augustowski,
- powiat sokólski,
- powiat miejski Białystok,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Domanice, Korczew, Kotuń, Mordy, Paprotnia, Przesmyki, Siedlce, Skórzec, Wiśniew, Wodynie, Zbuczyn w powiecie siedleckim,
- powiat miejski Siedlce,
- gminy Cerańów, Jabłonna Lacka, Kosów Lacki, Repki, Sabnie, Sterdyń w powiecie sokołowskim,
- powiat łosicki,
- powiat sochaczewski,
- powiat zwoleński,
- powiat kozienicki,
- powiat lipski,
- powiat radomski
- powiat miejski Radom,
- powiat szydłowiecki,
- gminy Lubowidz i Kuczbork Osada w powiecie żuromińskim,
- gmina Wieczfnia Kościelna w powiecie mławskim,
- gminy Bodzanów, Słubice, Wyszogród i Mała Wieś w powiecie płockim,
- powiat nowodworski,
- gminy Czerwińsk nad Wisłą, Naruszewo, Załuski w powiecie płońskim,
- gminy: miasto Kobylka, miasto Marki, miasto Ząbki, miasto Zielonka, część gminy Tłuszcz ograniczona liniami kolejowymi: na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od wschodniej granicy gminy do miasta Tłuszcz oraz na wschód od linii kolejowej biegnącej od północnej granicy gminy do miasta Tłuszcz, część gminy Jadów położona na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie wołomińskim,
- powiat garwoliński,
- gminy Boguty – Pianki, Brok, Zaręby Kościelne, Nur, Małkinia Górna, część gminy Wąsewo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 60, część gminy wiejskiej Ostrów Mazowiecka położona na południe od miasta Ostrów Mazowiecka i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 60 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy miasta Ostrów Mazowiecka do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie ostrowskim,
- część gminy Sadowne położona na północny- zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Łochów położona na północny – zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie węgrowskim,
- gminy Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Rząśnik, Wyszków, część gminy Zabrodzie położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
- gminy Cegłów, Dębe Wielkie, Halinów, Latowicz, Mińsk Mazowiecki i miasto Mińsk Mazowiecki, Mrozy, Siennica, miasto Sulejówkę w powiecie mińskim,
- powiat otwocki,
- powiat warszawski zachodni,

- powiat legionowski,
 - powiat piaseczyński,
 - powiat pruszkowski,
 - powiat grójecki,
 - powiat grodziski,
 - powiat żyrardowski,
 - powiat białobrzegi,
 - powiat przysuski,
 - powiat miejski Warszawa,
- w województwie lubelskim:
- powiat bialski,
 - powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
 - gminy Batorz, Godziszów, Janów Lubelski, Modliborzyce w powiecie janowskim,
 - powiat puławski,
 - powiat rycki,
 - powiat łukowski,
 - powiat lubelski,
 - powiat miejski Lublin,
 - powiat lubartowski,
 - powiat łęczyński,
 - powiat świdnicki,
 - gminy Aleksandrów, Biszczka, Józefów, Księżpól, Łukowa, Obsza, Potok Górny, Tarnogród w powiecie biłgorajskim,
 - gminy Dołhobyczów, Mircze, Trzeszczany, Uchanie i Werbkowice w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
 - powiat krasnostawski,
 - powiat chełmski,
 - powiat miejski Chełm,
 - powiat tomaszowski,
 - część powiatu kraśnickiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - powiat opolski,
 - powiat parczewski,
 - powiat włodawski,
 - powiat radzyński,
 - powiat miejski Zamość,
 - gminy Adamów, Grabowiec, Komarów – Osada, Krasnobród, Łabunie, Miączyn, Nielisz, Sitno, Skierbieszów, Stary Zamość, Zamość w powiecie zamojskim,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- część powiatu stalowowolskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - gminy Cieszanów, Horyniec - Zdrój, Narol, Stary Dzików, Oleszyce, Lubaczów z miastem Lubaczów w powiecie lubaczowskim,
 - gminy Medyka, Stubno, część gminy Orły położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77, część gminy Żurawica na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77 w powiecie przemyskim,
 - gminy Chłopice, Jarosław z miastem Jarosław, Pawłosiów i Wiązownice w powiecie jarosławskim,

- gmina Kamień w powiecie rzeszowskim,
- gminy Cmolas, Dzikowiec, Kolbuszowa, Majdan Królewski i Niwiska powiecie kolbuszowskim,
- powiat leżajski,
- powiat niżański,
- powiat tarnobrzeski,
- gminy Adamówka, Sieniawa, Tryńcza, Przeworsk z miastem Przeworsk, Zarzecze w powiecie przeworskim,
- część gminy Sędziszów Małopolski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Ostrów nie wymieniona w części III załącznika I w powiecie ropczycko – sędziszowskim,

w województwie małopolskim:

- gminy Nawojowa, Piwniczna Zdrój, Rytro, Stary Sącz, część gminy Łącko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Dunajec w powiecie nowosądeckim,
- gmina Szczawnica w powiecie nowotarskim,

w województwie pomorskim:

- gminy Dzierżgoń i Stary Dzierżgoń w powiecie sztumskim,
- gmina Stare Pole, część gminy Nowy Staw położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 w powiecie malborskim,
- gminy Stegny, Sztutowo i część gminy Nowy Dwór Gdański położona na północny - wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 7, następnie przez drogę nr 7 i S7 biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie nowodworskim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- gmina Tarłów i część gminy Ożarów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 biegnącą od miejscowości Honorów do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie opatowskim,
- część gminy Brody położona wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 9 i na północny - wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 0618T biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania w miejscowości Lipie oraz przez drogę biegnącą od miejscowości Lipie do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mirzec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 744 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do miejscowości Tychów Stary a następnie przez drogę nr 0566T biegnącą od miejscowości Tychów Stary w kierunku północno - wschodnim do granicy gminy w powiecie starachowickim,
- gmina Gowarczów, część gminy Końskie położona na wschód od linii kolejowej, część gminy Stąporków położona na północ od linii kolejowej w powiecie koneckim,
- gminy Dwikozy i Zawichost w powiecie sandomierskim,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gminy Bogdaniec, Deszczno, Kłodawa, Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Santok, Witnica w powiecie gorzowskim,
- powiat miejski Gorzów Wielkopolski,
- gminy Drezdenko, Strzelce Krajeńskie, Stare Kurowo, Zwierzyn w powiecie strzelecko – drezdeneckim,
- powiat żarski,
- powiat ślubicki,
- gminy Brzeźnica, Iłowa, Gozdnicza, Wymiarki i miasto Żagań w powiecie żagańskim,
- powiat krośnieński,
- powiat zielonogórski
- powiat miejski Zielona Góra,
- powiat nowosolski,

- część powiatu sulęcińskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - część powiatu międzyrzeckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - część powiatu świebodzińskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - powiat wschowski,
- w województwie dolnośląskim:
- powiat zgorzelecki,
 - gminy Gaworzycze, Grębocice, Polkowice i Radwanice w powiecie polkowickim,
 - część powiatu wołowskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - gminy Rudna, Ścinawa, miasto Lubin i część gminy Lubin niewymieniona w części III załącznika I w powiecie lubińskim,,
 - gmina Malczyce, Miękinia, Środa Śląska, część gminy Kostomłoty położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Udanin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 w powiecie średzkim,
 - gmina Wądroże Wielkie w powiecie jaworskim,
 - gminy Kunice, Legnickie Pole, Prochowice, Ruja w powiecie legnickim,
 - gminy Wisznia Mała, Trzebnica, Zawonia, część gminy Oborniki Śląskie położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 340 w powiecie trzebnickim,
 - gminy Leśna, Lubań i miasto Lubań, Olszyna, Platerówka, Siekierczyn w powiecie lubańskim,
 - powiat miejski Wrocław,
 - gminy Czernica, Długołęka, Siechnice, część gminy Żórawina położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4, część gminy Kąty Wrocławskie położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie wrocławskim,
 - gminy Jelcz - Laskowice, Oława z miastem Oława i część gminy Domaniów położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie oławskim,
 - gmina Bierutów, miasto Oleśnica, część gminy wiejskiej Oleśnica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8, część gminy Dobroszyce położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie oleśnickim,
 - gmina Cieszków, Krośnice, część gminy Milicz położona na wschód od linii łączącej miejscowości Poradów – Piotrkosice – Sulimierz – Sułów - Gruszczyca w powiecie milickim,
 - część powiatu bolesławieckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - powiat głogowski,
 - gmina Niechlów w powiecie górowskim,
 - gmina Świerzawa, Wojcieszków, część gminy Zagrodno położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Jadwisin – Modlikowice Zagrodno oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od miejscowości Zagrodno do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie zlotoryjskim,
 - gmina Gryfów Śląski, Lubomierz, Lwówek Śląski, Wleń w powiecie lwóweckim,
 - gminy Czarny Bór, Stare Bogaczowice, Walim, miasto Boguszów - Gorce, miasto Jedlina – Zdrój, miasto Szczawno – Zdrój w powiecie wałbrzyskim,
 - powiat miejski Wałbrzych,
 - gmina Świdnica, miasto Świdnica, miasto Świebodzice w powiecie świdnickim,
- w województwie wielkopolskim:
- gminy Siedlec, Wolsztyn, część gminy Przemęt położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Borek – Kluczewo – Sączkowo – Przemęt – Błotnica – Starkowo – Boszkowo – Letnisko w powiecie wolsztyńskim,
 - gmina Wielichowo, Rakoniewice, Granowo, część gminy Kamieniec położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie grodziskim,
 - część powiatu międzychodzkiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

- część powiatu nowotomyskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - powiat obornicki,
 - część gminy Połajewo na położona na południe od drogi łączącej miejscowości Chraplewo, Tarnówko-Boruszyn, Krosin, Jakubowo, Połajewo - ul. Ryczywolska do północno-wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie czarnkowsko-trzcianeckim,
 - powiat miejski Poznań,
 - gminy Buk, Czerwonak, Dopiewo, Komorniki, Rokietnica, Stęszew, Swarzędz, Suchy Las, Tarnowo Podgórne, część gminy wiejskiej Murowana Goślina położona na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od północnej granicy miasta Murowana Goślina do północno-wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie poznańskim,
 - gminy Duszniki, Kaźmierz, Obrzycko z miastem Obrzycko, Ostroróg, Szamotuły, część gminy Wronki położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wartę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do przecięcia z drogą nr 182, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 182 oraz 184 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 182 do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Pniewy położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 187 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 187 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo w powiecie szamotulskim,
 - gmina Pępowo w powiecie gostyńskim,
 - gminy Kobylin, Zduny, część gminy Krotoszyn położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 15 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36, nr 36 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 15 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 444, nr 444 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie krotoszyńskim,
 - gmina Wijewo w powiecie leszczyńskim,
- w województwie łódzkim:
- gminy Białaczów, Drzewica, Opoczno i Poświętne w powiecie opoczyńskim,
 - gminy Biała Rawska, Regnów i Sadkowiec w powiecie rawskim,
 - gmina Kowiesy w powiecie skierniewickim,
- w województwie zachodniopomorskim:
- gmina Boleszkowice i część gminy Dębno położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 126 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 23 w miejscowości Dębno, następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 23 do skrzyżowania z ul. Jana Pawła II w miejscowości Cychry, następnie na południe od ul. Jana Pawła II do skrzyżowania z ul. Ogrodową i dalej na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Ogrodową, której przedłużenie biegnie do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie myśliborskim,
 - gminy Banie, Cedynia, Chojna, Gryfino, Mieszkowice, Moryń, Trzcińsko – Zdrój, Widuchowa w powiecie gryfińskim,
- w województwie opolskim:
- gminy Brzeg, Lubsza, Lewin Brzeski, Olszanka, Skarbimierz w powiecie brzeskim,
 - gminy Dąbrowa, Dobrzeń Wielki, Popielów w powiecie opolskim,
 - gminy Świerczów, Wilków, część gminy Namysłów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie namysłowskim.

8. Slovakia

The following restricted zones II in Slovakia:

- the whole district of Gelnica except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Poprad
- the whole district of Spišská Nová Ves,
- the whole district of Levoča,

- the whole district of Kežmarok
- in the whole district of Michalovce except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Košice-okolie,
- the whole district of Rožnava,
- the whole city of Košice,
- the whole district of Sobrance,
- the whole district of Vranov nad Topľou,
- the whole district of Humenné except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Snina,
- the whole district of Prešov except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Sabinov except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Svidník, except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Stropkov, except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Bardejov,
- the whole district of Stará Ľubovňa,
- the whole district of Revúca,
- the whole district of Rimavská Sobota except municipalities included in zone III,
- in the district of Veľký Krtíš, the whole municipalities not included in part I,
- the whole district of Lučenec,
- the whole district of Poltár,
- the whole district of Zvolen,
- the whole district of Detva,
- the whole district of Krupina, except municipalities included in zone I,
- the whole district of Banská Stiavnica,
- in the district of Žiar nad Hronom the municipalities of Hronská Dúbrava, Trnavá Hora,
- the whole district of Banská Bystrica,
- the whole district of Brezno,
- the whole district of Liptovský Mikuláš.

9. Italy

The following restricted zones II in Italy:

Piedmont Region:

- in the Province of Alessandria, the municipalities of Cavatore, Castelnuovo Bormida, Cabella Ligure, Carrega Ligure, Francavilla Bisio, Carpeneto, Costa Vescovato, Grogna, Orsara Bormida, Pasturana, Melazzo, Mornese, Ovada, Predosa, Lerma, Fraconalto, Rivalta Bormida, Fresonara, Malvicino, Ponzzone, San Cristoforo, Sezzadio, Rocca Grimalda, Garbagna, Tassarolo, Mongiardino Ligure, Morsasco, Montaldo Bormida, Prasco, Montaldeo, Belforte Monferrato, Albera Ligure, Bosio, Cantalupo Ligure, Castelletto D'orba, Cartosio, Acqui Terme, Arquata Scrivia, Parodi Ligure, Ricaldone, Gavi, Cremolino, Brignano-Frascata, Novi Ligure, Molare, Cassinelle, Morbello, Avolasca, Carezzano, Basaluzzo, Dernice, Trisobbio, Strevi, Sant'Agata Fossili, Pareto, Visone, Voltaggio, Tagliolo Monferrato, Casaleggio Boiro, Capriata D'orba, Castellania, Carrosio, Cassine, Vignole Borbera, Serravalle Scrivia, Silvano D'orba, Villalvernia, Roccaforte Ligure, Rocchetta Ligure, Sardigliano, Stazzano, Borghetto Di Borbera, Grondona, Cassano Spinola, Montacuto, Gremiasco, San Sebastiano Curone, Fabbria Curone,

Liguria Region:

- in the province of Genova, the municipalities of Bogliasco, Arenzano, Ceranesi, Ronco Scrivia, Mele, Isola Del Cantone, Lumarzo, Genova, Masone, Serra Riccò, Campo Ligure, Mignanego, Busalla, Bargagli, Savignone, Torriglia, Rossiglione, Sant'Olcese, Valbrevenna, Sori, Tiglieto, Campomorone, Cogoleto, Pieve Ligure, Davagna, Casella, Montoggio, Crocefieschi, Vobbia;
- in the province of Savona, the municipalities of Albisola Superiore, Celle Ligure, Stella, Pontinvrea, Varazze, Urbe, Sassello,

PART III

1. Bulgaria

The following restricted zones III in Bulgaria:

- in Blagoevgrad region:
 - the whole municipality of Sandanski
 - the whole municipality of Strumyani
 - the whole municipality of Petrich,
- the Pazardzhik region:
 - the whole municipality of Pazardzhik,
 - the whole municipality of Panagyurishte,
 - the whole municipality of Lesichevo,
 - the whole municipality of Septemvri,
 - the whole municipality of Strelcha,
- in Plovdiv region
 - the whole municipality of Hisar,
 - the whole municipality of Suedinenie,
 - the whole municipality of Maritsa
 - the whole municipality of Rodopi,
 - the whole municipality of Plovdiv,
- in Varna region:
 - the whole municipality of Byala,
 - the whole municipality of Dolni Chiflik.

2. Germany

The following restricted zones III in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

- Landkreis Uckermark:
 - Gemeinde Schenkenberg mit den Gemarkungen Wittenhof, Schenkenberg, Baumgarten und Ludwigsburg,
 - Gemeinde Randowtal mit den Gemarkungen Eickstedt und Ziemkendorf,
 - Gemeinde Grünow,
 - Gemeinde Uckerfelde,
 - Gemeinde Gramzow westlich der K7315,
 - Gemeinde Oberuckersee mit den Gemarkungen Melzow, Warnitz, Blankenburg, Seehausen, Potzlow
 - Gemeinde Nordwestuckermark mit den Gemarkungen Zollchow, Röpersdorf, Louisenthal, Sternhagen, Schmachtenhagen, Lindenhagen, Beenz (NWU), Groß-Sperrenwalde und Thiesort-Mühle,

- Gemeinde Prenzlau mit den Gemarkungen Blindow, Ellingen, Klinkow, Basedow, Güstow, Seelübbe und die Gemarkung Prenzlau

3. Italy

The following restricted zones III in Italy:

- Sardinia Region: the whole territory
- Lazio Region: the Area of the Municipality of Rome within the administrative boundaries of the Local Health Unit "ASL RM1".

4. Poland

The following restricted zones III in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- część powiatu działdowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- część powiatu iławskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- powiat nowomiejski,
- gminy Dąbrówno, Grunwald i Ostróda z miastem Ostróda w powiecie ostródzkim,

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Radecznica, Sułów, Szczepieszyń, Zwierzyniec w powiecie zamojskim,
- gminy Biłgoraj z miastem Biłgoraj, Goraj, Frampol, Terespol i Turobin w powiecie biłgorajskim,
- gminy Horodło, Hrubieszów z miastem Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
- gminy Dzwola, Chrzanów i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim,
- gminy Gościeradów i Trzydnik Duży w powiecie kraśnickim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- powiat mielecki,
- gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim,
- część gminy Ostrów położona na północ od drogi linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 986, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 986 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do miejscowości Osieka i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Osieka – Blizna w powiecie ropczycko – sędziszowskim,
- część gminy Czarna położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Żyraków położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy wiejskiej Dębica położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 w powiecie dębickim
- gmina Wielkie Oczy w powiecie lubaczowskim,
- gminy Laszki, Radymno z miastem Radymno, w powiecie jarosławskim,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gminy Małomice, Niegosławice, Szprotawa, Żagań w powiecie żagańskim,
- gmina Sulęcín w powiecie sulęcińskim,
- gminy Bledzew, Międzyrzecz, Pszczew, Trzciel w powiecie międzyrzeckim,
- część gminy Lubrza położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92, część gminy Łagów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92, część gminy Świebodzin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 w powiecie świebodzińskim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- gminy Krzemieniewo, Lipno, Osieczna, Rydzyna, Świąciechowa, Włoszakowice w powiecie leszczyńskim,
- powiat Miejski Leszno,
- gminy Kościan i miasto Kościan, Krzywiń, Śmigiel w powiecie kościańskim,

- część gminy Dolsk położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 434 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 437, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 437 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 434 do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Śrem położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 310 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Śrem, następnie na zachód od drogi nr 432 w miejscowości Śrem oraz na zachód od drogi nr 434 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 432 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie śremskim,
- gminy Gostyń, Krobia i Poniec w powiecie gostyńskim,
- część gminy Przemęt położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Borek – Kluczewo – Sączkowo – Przemęt – Błotnica – Starkowo – Boszkowo – Letnisko w powiecie wolsztyńskim,
- gminy Krobia i Poniec w powiecie gostyńskim,
- powiat rawicki,
- gminy Kuślin, Lwówek, Miedzichowo, Nowy Tomyśl w powiecie nowotomyskim,
- gminy Chrzypsko Wielkie, Kwilcz w powiecie międzychodzkim,
- część gminy Pniewy położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 187 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 187 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo w powiecie szamotulskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- część powiatu górowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- część gminy Lubin położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 335 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Lubin oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 333 biegnącą od granicy miasta Lubin do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie lubińskim
- gminy Prusice, Żmigród, część gminy Oborniki Śląskie położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 340 w powiecie trzebnickim,
- część gminy Zagrodno położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Jadwisin – Modlikowice - Zagrodno oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od miejscowości Zagrodno do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy wiejskiej Złotoryja położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy w miejscowości Nowa Wieś Złotoryjska do granicy miasta Złotoryja oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od granicy miasta Złotoryja do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie złotoryjskim
- gminy Gromadka i Osiecznica w powiecie bolesławieckim,
- gminy Chocianów i Przemków w powiecie polkowickim,
- gminy Chojnów i miasto Chojnów, Krotoszyce, Miłkowice w powiecie legnickim,
- powiat miejski Legnica,
- część gminy Wołów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od północnej do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Wińsko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 36 biegnącą od północnej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Brzeg Dolny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie wołowskim,
- część gminy Milicz położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Poradów – Piotrkosice - Sulimierz-Sulów - Gruszcza w powiecie milickim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- gminy Gnojno, Pacanów w powiecie buskim,
- gminy Łubnice, Oleśnica, Połaniec, część gminy Rytwiany położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764, część gminy Szydłów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 756 w powiecie staszowskim,

- gminy Chmielnik, Masłów, Miedziana Góra, Mniów, Łopuszno, Piekoszów, Pierzchnica, Sitkówka-Nowiny, Strawczyn, Zagnańsk, część gminy Raków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 756 i 764, część gminy Chęciny położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 762, część gminy Górno położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Leszczyna – Cedzyna oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Kielecką w miejscowości Cedzyna biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Daleszyce położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Daleszyce – Słopiec – Borków, dalej na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 764 do przecięcia z linią rzeki Belnianka, następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzeki Belnianka i Czarna Nida biegnącej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie kieleckim,
 - powiat miejski Kielce,
 - gminy Krasocin, część gminy Włoszczowa położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Konieczno, i dalej na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Konieczno – Rogienice – Dąbie – Podłazie, część gminy Kluczewsko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Krogulec – Nowiny - Komorniki do przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna, następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Czarna biegnącą do przecięcia z linią wyznaczoną przez drogę nr 742 i dalej na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie włoszczowskim,
 - gmina Kije w powiecie pińczowskim,
 - gminy Małogoszcz, Oksa w powiecie jędrzejowskim,
- w województwie małopolskim:
- gminy Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Radgoszcz, Szczucin w powiecie dąbrowskim.

5. Romania

The following restricted zones III in Romania:

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

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

6. Slovakia

The following restricted zones III in Slovakia:

- The whole district of Trebišov,
- The whole district of Vranov and Topľou,
- In the district of Humenné: Lieskovec, Myslina, Humenné, Jasenov, Brekov, Závadka, Topoľovka, Hudcovce, Ptičie, Chlmec, Porúbka, Brestov, Gruzovce, Ohradzany, Slovenská Volová, Karná, Lackovce, Kochanovce, Hažín nad Cirochou, Závada, Nižná Sitnica, Vyšná Sitnica, Rohožník, Prituľany, Ruská Poruba, Ruská Kajňa,
- In the district of Michalovce: Strážske, Staré, Oreské, Zbudza, Voľa, Nacina Ves, Pusté Čemerné, Lesné, Rakovec nad Ondavou, Petríkovce, Oborín, Veľké Raškovec, Beša,
- In the district of Rimavská Sobota: Jesenské, Gortva, Hodejov, Hodejovec, Širkovce, Šimonovce, Drňa, Hostice, Gemerské Dechtáre, Jestice, Dubovec, Rimavské Janovce, Rimavská Sobota, Belín, Pavlovce, Sútor, Bottovo, Dúžava, Mojín, Konrádovce, Čierny Potok, Blhovce, Gemerček, Hajnáčka,
- In the district of Gelnica: Hrišovce, Jaklovce, Kluknava, Margecany, Richnava,
- In the district Of Sabinov: Daletice,
- In the district of Prešov: Hrabkov, Krížovany, Žipov, Kvačany, Ondrašovce, Chminianske Jakubovany, Klenov, Bajarov, Bertotovce, Brežany, Bzenov, Fričovce, Hendrichovce, Hermanovce, Chmiňany, Chminianska Nová Ves, Janov, Jarovnice, Kojatice, Lažany, Mikušovce, Ovčie, Rokycany, Sedlice, Suchá Dolina, Svinia, Šindliar, Široké, Štefanovce, Vítaz, Župčany,
- the whole district of Medzilaborce,

- In the district of Stropkov: Havaj, Malá Poľana, Bystrá, Mikové, Varechovce, Vladiča, Staškovce, Makovce, Veľkrop, Solník, Korunková, Bukovce, Krišľovce, Jakušovce, Kolbovce,
 - In the district of Svidník: Pstruša.'
-

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1197**of 11 July 2022****amending Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 as regards the entries for Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States in the lists of third countries authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of poultry, germinal products of poultry and fresh meat of poultry and game birds and correcting Annex XIV as regards an entry for the United Kingdom****(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') ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 230(1) and 232(1) and (3) thereof.

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires that consignments of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin must come from a third country or territory, or zone or compartment thereof, listed in accordance with Article 230(1) of that Regulation in order to enter the Union.
- (2) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 ⁽²⁾ lays down the animal health requirements with which consignments of certain species and categories of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin from third countries or territories, or zones thereof, or compartments thereof, in the case of aquaculture animals, must comply with in order to enter the Union.
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 ⁽³⁾ establishes the lists of third countries, or territories, or zones or compartments thereof, from which the entry into the Union of the species and categories of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin falling within the scope of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 is permitted.
- (4) More particularly, Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 set out the lists of third countries, or territories, or zones thereof authorised for the entry into the Union, respectively, of consignments of poultry, germinal products of poultry, and of fresh meat from poultry and game birds.
- (5) Canada notified the Commission of three outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry, all located in the province of British Columbia, Canada, and they were confirmed on 8, 15 and 18 June 2022 by laboratory analysis (RT-PCR).
- (6) The United States notified the Commission of one outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry located in the state of Colorado, United States, and it was confirmed on 9 June 2022 by laboratory analysis (RT-PCR).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin (OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 of 24 March 2021 laying down the lists of third countries, territories or zones thereof from which the entry into the Union of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin is permitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 114, 31.3.2021, p. 1).

- (7) Following those outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza, the veterinary authorities of Canada and the United States established a 10 km control zone around the affected establishments and implemented a stamping-out policy in order to control the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza and limit the spread of that disease.
- (8) Canada and the United States have submitted information to the Commission on the epidemiological situation on their territory and the measures they have taken to prevent the further spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza. That information has been evaluated by the Commission. On the basis of that evaluation and in order to protect the animal health status of the Union, the entry into the Union of consignments of poultry, germinal products of poultry, and fresh meat from poultry and game birds from the areas under restrictions established by the veterinary authorities of Canada and the United States due to the recent outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza should no longer be authorised.
- (9) In addition, Canada has submitted updated information on the epidemiological situation on its territory in relation to one outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in a poultry establishment in the province of Nova Scotia, confirmed on 1 February 2022. Canada has also submitted information on the measures it has taken to prevent the further spread of that disease. In particular, following this outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza, Canada has implemented a stamping out policy in order to control and limit the spread of that disease. Canada has also completed the requisite cleaning and disinfection measures following the implementation of the stamping out policy on the infected poultry establishments on its territory.
- (10) Furthermore, the United Kingdom has submitted updated information on the epidemiological situation on its territory in relation to six outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry establishments: one outbreak near Ross-on-Wye, Hereford and South Herefordshire, Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom, which was confirmed on 20 January 2022; one outbreak near Ashleworth, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, United Kingdom, which was confirmed on 28 January 2022; one outbreak near Holy Island, Berwick Upon Tweed, Northumberland, England, United Kingdom, which was confirmed on 9 February 2022; one outbreak near Ledbury, North Herefordshire, Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom, which was confirmed on 25 February 2022; one outbreak near Beith, North Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom which was confirmed on 18 March 2022; and one outbreak near Strichen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, United Kingdom, which was confirmed on 19 March 2022.
- (11) Canada and the United Kingdom have also submitted information on the measures they have taken to prevent the further spread of that disease. In particular, following these outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza, Canada and the United Kingdom have implemented a stamping out policy in order to control and limit the spread of that disease, and have also completed the requisite cleaning and disinfection measures following the implementation of the stamping out policy on the infected poultry establishments on their territories.
- (12) The Commission has evaluated the information submitted by Canada and the United Kingdom and concluded that the highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks in poultry establishments have been cleared and that there is no longer any risk associated with the entry into the Union of poultry commodities from the zones of Canada and the United Kingdom from which the entry into the Union of poultry commodities was suspended due to those outbreaks.
- (13) Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 should be therefore amended to take account of the current epidemiological situation as regards highly pathogenic avian influenza in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- (14) Taking into account the current epidemiological situation in Canada and the United States as regards highly pathogenic avian influenza and the serious risk of its introduction into the Union, the amendments to be made to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 by this Regulation should take effect as a matter of urgency.

- (15) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/976 (*) amended Annex XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 by adding the row GB-2.125, related to an affected zone with a closing date of 15 June 2022, in the entry for the United Kingdom in that Annex XIV. As an error has been detected, the row for this zone GB-2.125 should be corrected accordingly. That correction should apply from the date of application of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/976.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404

Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Correction to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404

In Annex XIV, in Part 1, in the entry for the United Kingdom, the row for the zone GB-2.125 with a closing date of 15.6.2022, is replaced by the following:

‘GB-2.126	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		15.6.2022	
	Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		15.6.2022	
	Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		15.6.2022’	

Article 3

Entry into force and application

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

However, Article 2 shall apply from 25 June 2022.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

(*) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/976 of 22 June 2022 amending Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 as regards the entries for Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States in the lists of third countries authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of poultry, germinal products of poultry and fresh meat of poultry and game birds (OJ L 167, 24.6.2022, p. 38).

Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 are amended as follows:

(1) Annex V is amended as follows:

(a) Part 1 is amended as follows:

(i) in the entry for Canada, the rows for the zone CA-2.1 are replaced by the following:

‘CA Canada	CA-2.1	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022’

(ii) in the entry for Canada, the following rows for the zones CA-2.71 to CA-2.73 are added after the rows for the zone CA-2.70:

‘CA Canada	CA-2.71	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		8.6.2022	

		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		8.6.2022	
	CA-2.72	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		15.6.2022	
	CA-2.73	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		18.6.2022	

		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		18.6.2022'	

(iii) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.91 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.91	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022'

(iv) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.95 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.95	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022

		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022'

(v) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.97 are replaced by the following:

‘GB United Kingdom	GB-2.97	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022'

(vi) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.102 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.102	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022'

(vii) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zones GB-2.108 and GB-2.109 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.108	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022

	GB-2.109	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022'

(viii) in the entry for the United States, the following rows for the zone US-2.229 is added after the rows for the zone US-2.228:

US United States	US-2.229	Breeding poultry other than ratites and productive poultry other than ratites	BPP	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Breeding ratites and productive ratites	BPR	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites	SP	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Ratites intended for slaughter	SR	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks other than ratites	DOC	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Day-old chicks of ratites	DOR	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites	POU-LT20	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HEP	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Hatching eggs of ratites	HER	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	HE-LT20	N, P1		9.6.2022'	

(b) Part 2 is amended as follows:

(i) in the entry for Canada, the following descriptions of the zones CA-2.71 to CA-2.73 are added after the description of the zone CA-2.70:

'Canada	CA-2.71	British Columbia - Latitude 49.06 Longitude -122.61 The municipalities involved are: 3km PZ: Langley Township 10km SZ: Murrayville, Aldergrove, Aberdeen, Bradner, West Abbotsford and Townline Hill
	CA-2.72	British Columbia - Latitude 49.15 Longitude -123.73 The municipalities involved are: 3km PZ: Gabriola Island 10km SZ: Gabriola, Valdes Island and Boat Harbour
	CA-2.73	British Columbia - Latitude 49.06 Longitude -122.61 The municipalities involved are: 3km PZ: Langley Township 10km SZ: Aberdeen, Aldergrove, Campbell Heights, Langley, Langley Township, Murrayville, and West Abbotsford'

(ii) in the entry for the United States, the following description of the zone US-2.229 is added after the description of the zone US-2.228:

'United States	US-2.229	State of Colorado - Weld03 Weld County: A circular zone of a 10 km radius starting with North point (GPS coordinates: 104.4035962°W 40.2418374°N)
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(2) in Annex XIV, Part 1 is amended as follows:

(i) in the entry for Canada, the rows for the zone CA-2.1 are replaced by the following:

'CA Canada	CA-2.1	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		1.2.2022	1.7.2022'

(ii) in the entry for Canada, the following rows for the zones CA-2.71 to CA-2.73 are added after the rows for the zone CA-2.70:

'CA Canada	CA-2.71	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		8.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		8.6.2022	

	CA-2.72	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		15.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		15.6.2022	
	CA-2.73	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		18.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		18.6.2022'	

(iii) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.91 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.91	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		20.1.2022	22.6.2022'

(iv) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.95 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.95	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		28.1.2022	22.6.2022'

(v) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.97 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.97	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		9.2.2022	20.6.2022'

(vi) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zone GB-2.102 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.102	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		25.2.2022	30.6.2022'

(vii) in the entry for the United Kingdom, the rows for the zones GB-2.108 and GB-2.109 are replaced by the following:

'GB United Kingdom	GB-2.108	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		18.3.2022	20.6.2022
	GB-2.109	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		19.3.2022	28.6.2022'

(viii) in the entry for the United States, the following row for the zone US-2.229 is added after the row for the zone US-2.228:

'US United States	US-2.229	Fresh meat of poultry other than ratites	POU	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of ratites	RAT	N, P1		9.6.2022	
		Fresh meat of game birds	GBM	P1		9.6.2022'	

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1198

of 16 June 2022

amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 as regards rescEU emergency energy supply capacities

(notified under document C(2022) 4246)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism ('the Union Mechanism') ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 32(1), point (g) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Decision No 1313/2013/EU establishes rescEU as part of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism ('Union Mechanism'). It was recently amended ⁽²⁾ to reinforce the Union Mechanism to overcome limitations when several Member States are simultaneously affected by a complex, cross-sectoral emergency.
- (2) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 ⁽³⁾ sets out the initial composition of rescEU in terms of capacities and quality requirements. The rescEU reserve currently consists of aerial forest firefighting capacities, medical aerial evacuation capacities, emergency medical team capacities, capacities in the area of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents, shelter, transport and logistics as well as mobile laboratory capacities and CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacities.
- (3) In accordance with Article 12(2) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU, the rescEU capacities should consist of are to be defined taking into account identified and emerging risks, overall capacities and gaps at Union level.
- (4) An analysis of identified and emerging risks as well as of capacities and gaps at Union level reveals a need to support civil protection activities by providing emergency energy supply capacities to mitigate adverse consequences resulting from power shortages that can have different origins, natural or man-made.
- (5) In particular, the situation in Ukraine has shown again the vulnerability of energy related critical infrastructure. From the early start of the war of aggression, Ukraine has identified emergency energy supply in the form of fuel, generators, equipment and spare parts as a primary need in many areas. Additionally, also Moldova has activated the Union Mechanism and identified emergency energy supply items in the form of fuel, generators and spare parts.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 924.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/836 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 185, 26.5.2021, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 of 8 April 2019 laying down rules for the implementation of Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rescEU capacities and amending Commission Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU (OJ L 99, 10.4.2019, p. 41).

- (6) Currently, there are no capacities in the field of emergency energy supply pre-committed by Member States to the European Civil Protection Pool. As a result and in order to address identified and emerging risks, emergency energy supply should become part of the rescEU capacities referred to in Article 2 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570.
- (7) Those capacities should be established to respond to low probability risks with a high impact, in accordance with the categories referred to in Article 3d, point (e) of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570.
- (8) The main task of the rescEU emergency energy supply capacities should be to provide emergency backup power instantaneously when the main power source fails or if the voltage drops to an insufficient level or surges and causes outages. Such capacities can include standby generators, batteries, energy harvesting equipment, connectivity and synchronising equipment, fuel, other types of apparatus and related services.
- (9) The envisaged assistance is to comply with the conditions and procedures set out by the restrictive measures (*) adopted pursuant to Article 215 TFEU.
- (10) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 33(1) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 2 is amended as follows:
 - (a) in paragraph 1, the following eighth indent is added:

‘— emergency energy supply capacities.’;
 - (b) in paragraph 2, the following point is added:

‘(m) emergency energy supply capacities’;
- (2) Article 3a is replaced by the following:

‘Article 3a

Eligible costs of rescEU medical aerial evacuation, emergency medical team type 2 and type 3, medical stockpiling, CBRN decontamination, CBRN stockpiling, temporary shelter, transport, logistics, CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring, mobile laboratory capacities and emergency energy supply capacities

All cost categories referred to in Annex Ia to Decision No 1313/2013/EU shall be taken into account when calculating the total eligible cost of rescEU capacities.’;

- (3) in Article 3e, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:
 - ‘3. rescEU capacities referred to in Article 2(2), points (c) to (m), shall be established with the objective of managing low probability risks with a high impact.
 4. Where rescEU capacities referred to in Article 2(2), points (c) to (m), are deployed under the Union Mechanism, Union financial assistance shall cover 100 % of the operational costs, pursuant to Article 23(4b), second subparagraph, of Decision No 1313/2013/EU.’;
- (4) the Annex is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

(*) www.sanctionsmap.eu Note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* (OJ). In case of discrepancy the OJ prevails.

*Article 2***Addressees**

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 June 2022.

For the Commission
Janez LENARČIČ
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

In the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570, the following Section 13 is added:

‘13. Emergency energy supply capacities

Tasks	Provide emergency backup power. Provide staff to handle, assemble/disassemble, install/uninstall, operate and maintain the emergency energy supply capacity when required. Where a handover takes place, train the relevant personnel (local and/or international) before the pull out of the staff of the capacity.
Capacities	Emergency energy supply units to generate and/or provide emergency energy on site, if necessary in combination with other systems, such as batteries or solar panel systems capable of providing power for at least one month.
Main components	Power generators of various sizes to allow flexibility and scalability. Adequate connectivity, synchronisation, monitoring and power transfer systems to enable connecting the capacity to the affected facilities as well as paralleling control of units. Adequate number of spare parts and other consumables for the functioning of the capacity, such as batteries, energy harvesting equipment, connectivity and synchronising equipment, fuel, other types of apparatus and related services. Adequate procedures to ensure emergency fuel supply for the functioning of the capacity. Adequate procedures to transport, handle, assemble/disassemble, install/uninstall, operate and maintain the emergency energy supply capacity. Lighting equipment for emergency lighting of the affected area as well as lightning protection systems. Adequate storage facilities. Appropriately trained personnel and assets to handle, assemble, install, operate and maintain the emergency energy supply capacity.
Self-sufficiency	Article 12(3), point (a), of Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU applies ⁽¹⁾.
Deployment	Availability for departure of the technical team and deployable components maximum 12 hours after the acceptance of the offer.

⁽¹⁾ Self-sufficiency is to be guaranteed at least during the first 96 hours of deployment, including via adequate facilities and equipment to store fuel on-site.’

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1199**of 11 July 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 as regards harmonised standards for lifts with inclined travel path and correcting that Decision as regards harmonised standards for steel wire ropes****(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 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European Standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 14 of Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, lifts and safety components for lifts which are in conformity with harmonised standards, or parts thereof, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* are to be presumed to be in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex I to that Directive covered by those standards or parts thereof.
- (2) By Commission Implementing Decision C(2016) 5884 ⁽³⁾, the Commission made a request to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) ('the request') for the drafting and revision of harmonised standards in support of Directive 2014/33/EU. In particular, CEN was requested to revise existing harmonised standards to ensure that they continue to reflect the generally acknowledged state of the art in order to meet the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex I to Directive 2014/33/EU and, where relevant, the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex I to Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, referred to in point 1.1 of Annex I to Directive 2014/33/EU.
- (3) On the basis of the request, CEN revised harmonised standard EN 81-22:2014, the reference of which is published in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 ⁽⁵⁾. The revision was carried out in order to adapt that standard to the legal framework of Directive 2014/33/EU and to increase legal certainty and clarity by providing more precise information in Annex ZA and by introducing dated normative references. This resulted in the adoption of harmonised standard EN 81-22:2021 on safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts with an inclined travel path for the transport of persons and goods. No substantive technical changes were made to harmonised standard EN 81-22:2014 as a result of this revision.
- (4) The Commission, together with CEN, has assessed whether harmonised standard EN 81-22:2021 complies with the request.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 251).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision C(2016) 5884 of 21 September 2016 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation as regards lifts and safety components for lifts in support of Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁽⁴⁾ Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 of 26 January 2021 on harmonised standards for lifts and safety components for lifts drafted in support of Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 27, 27.1.2021, p. 20).

- (5) Harmonised standard EN 81-22:2021 satisfies the essential health and safety requirements which it aims to cover and which are set out in Directive 2014/33/EU. It is therefore appropriate to publish the reference of that harmonised standard in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (6) Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 lists the references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Directive 2014/33/EU.
- (7) In order to ensure that the references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Directive 2014/33/EU are listed in one act, the references of harmonised standard EN 81-22:2021 should be included in Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76.
- (8) Harmonised standard EN 81-22:2021 replaces harmonised standard EN 81-22:2014. It is therefore necessary to withdraw the reference of harmonised standard EN 81-22:2014 from the *Official Journal of the European Union*. Harmonised standard EN 81-22:2014 should thus be deleted from Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76.
- (9) References to harmonised standards EN 12385-3:2004+A1:2008, EN 12385-5:2002 and EN 13411-7:2006 +A1:2008 on steel wire ropes are currently published in Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76. However, steel wire ropes are not safety components for lifts as referred to in Article 1(1), second subparagraph, of Directive 2014/33/EU and therefore, those harmonised standards cannot create a presumption of conformity with essential health and safety requirements set out in that Directive. It is therefore necessary to correct Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 by deleting those references from Annex I to that Decision.
- (10) Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 should therefore be amended and corrected accordingly.
- (11) In order to give manufacturers sufficient time to prepare for the application of harmonised standard EN 81-22:2021, it is necessary to defer the withdrawal of the reference of harmonised standard EN 81-22:2014.
- (12) Compliance with a harmonised standard confers a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation from the date of publication of the reference of such standard in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. This Decision should therefore enter into force on the date of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Decision.

Article 2

Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 is corrected in accordance with Annex II to this Decision.

Article 3

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

Point (1) of Annex I shall apply from 12 January 2024.

Done at Brussels, 11 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76 is amended as follows:

- (1) entry 3 is deleted;
- (2) the following entry 3a is inserted:

'3a.	EN 81-22:2021 Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Lifts for the transport of persons and goods – Part 22: Passenger and goods passenger lifts with inclined travel path'.
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ANNEX II

In Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/76, entries 13, 14 and 16 are deleted.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1200**of 11 July 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) 5015)***(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') ⁽¹⁾, 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 ⁽²⁾ 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 ⁽³⁾ 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) 2022/1021 ⁽⁴⁾ following outbreaks of HPAI in poultry or captive birds in the Netherlands that needed to be reflected in that Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ 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).

⁽³⁾ 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).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1021 of 27 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 (OJ L 170, 28.6.2022, p. 85).

- (6) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1021, Belgium has notified the Commission of an outbreak of HPAI in an establishment where poultry or captive birds were kept, located in the Vlaams-Brabant Province of that Member State.
- (7) In addition, the Netherlands have notified the Commission of a new outbreak of HPAI in an establishment where poultry or captive birds were kept, located in the Noord-Holland Province of that Member State.
- (8) The competent authorities of Belgium and the Netherlands 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 Belgium and the Netherlands in collaboration with those Member States and it is satisfied that the boundaries of the protection and surveillance zones in Belgium and the Netherlands, 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 Belgium.
- (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 Belgium and the Netherlands, the protection and surveillance zones established by those Member State in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.
- (12) Therefore, protection and surveillance zones should be listed for Belgium in the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641.
- (13) In addition, the areas listed for the Netherlands in the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 should be amended.
- (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 Belgium and the Netherlands 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, 11 July 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: Belgium

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
Those parts of the municipalities Geetbets, Kortenaken, Linter and Zoutleeuw contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,091163, lat 50,86409.	12.7.2022

Member State: France

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Département: Dordogne (24)</i>	
"AURIAC-DU-PERIGORD à l'Ouest de l'Affluent de la Laurence" "AZERAT à l'Ouest du lieu-dit Servolle" "BARS au nord des lieux-dits la Tuilières, Lascasses, Le Four de Marty, le Bousquet, la Bleyrie" THENON	16.8.2022
<i>Département: Maine-et-Loire (49)</i>	
Beaupréau-en-Mauges Bégrolles-en-Mauges Cholet La Romagne La Séguinière La Tessouale Le May-sur-Evre Le Puy-Saint-Bonnet Les Cerqueux Maulévrier Mazières-en-Mauges Nuaille Saint-Christophe-du-Bois Saint-Léger-sous-Cholet Sèvremoine Toutlemonde Trémentines Yzernay	11.7.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Vendée (85)</i>	
Beaurepaire La Gaubretière Les Herbiers Les Landes-Genusson Mortagne-sur-Sèvre Saint-Aubin-des-Ormeaux Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre Saint-Malô-du-Bois Saint-Martin-des-Tilleuls Tiffauges Chanverrie	11.7.2022

Le Boupère Les Epesses Sèvremont Saint-Mars-la-Réorthe Saint-Paul-en-Pareds Treize-Vents	18.7.2022
Antigny Breuil-Barret Cezaïs La Châtaigneraie Chavagnes-les-Redoux Cheffois Mallièvre La Meilleraie-Tillay Menomblet Monsireigne Montournais Mouilleron-Saint-Germain Pouzauges Réaumur Saint-Maurice-des-Noies Saint-Maurice-le-Girard Saint-Mesmin Saint-Pierre-du-Chemin Saint-Prouant Saint-Sulpice-en-Pareds Tallud-Sainte-Gemme La Tardière Vouvant	18.7.2022

Member State: The Netherlands

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Province Friesland</i>	
Those parts of the municipality Waadhoeke contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,59, lat 53,16	7.7.2022
<i>Province Flevoland</i>	
Those parts of the municipalities Dronten, Zeewolde, Lelystad contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,66, lat 52,42	9.7.2022
<i>Province Noord-Holland</i>	
Those parts of the municipality Zaanstad, Wormerland, Purmerland, Edam-Volendam en Amsterdam contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 4.95 lat 52.44.	27.7.2022

PART B

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

Member State: Belgium

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
Those parts of the municipalities Bekkevoort, Geetbets, Glabbeek, Halen, Herk-de-Stad, Kortenaken, Landen, Linter, Nieuwerkerken, Sint-Truiden, Tienen and Zoutleeuw contained within a circle of a radius of 10 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,091163, lat 50,86409.	21.7.2022
Those parts of the municipalities Geetbets, Kortenaken, Linter and Zoutleeuw contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,091163, lat 50,86409.	13.7.2022 – 21.7.2022

Member State: Bulgaria

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Region: Dobrich</i>	
The following villages in Dobrich municipality: Dobrich, Bogdan, Plachidol, Donchevo, Opanets, Draganovo, Stozher, Sokolnik, Slavevo, Pchelino, Popgrigorovo, Primortsi, Polkovnik Sveshtarovo	11.7.2022
The following villages in Dobrichka municipality: Stefanovo, Branishte	3.7.2022 – 11.7.2022

Member State: Germany

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
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NIEDERSACHSEN**Landkreis Aurich**

Dem Knockster Tief nordöstlich folgen bis die Straße Am Horst kommt. Auf der nördlich bis zum Knick und diesem folgen bis zur Landesstraße. Der Landesstraße östlich folgen bis zur Straße Gross-Midlumer-Ring, der folgen bis Kreuzung Meerkeweg.

Dem Meerkeweg nordöstlich folgen bis zum Ende. Von da aus Luftlinie bis zur Kringwehrumer Straße. Dieser folgen bis zur Cirkwehrumer Straße. Auf dieser nördlich bis zur Kreuzung Cirkwehrumer Ring, dem östlich bis zum Jagdweg folgen und auf diesem östlich zum Cirkwehrumer Tief.

Dem Cirkwehrumer Tief folgen bis zum Butenweg. Auf dem nördlich, bis zum Canhuser Ring und auf dem östlich weiter. Abzweigend davon den Wirdumer Weg nehmen nördlich übergehend in den Emder Weg. bis Altes Greetsieler Tief.

Altes Greetsieler Tief östlich folgen, übergehend in den Abelitz weiter nordöstlich. Auf dem davon abzweigenden Abelitz-Moordorf-Kanal östlich bis zum Birkenweg. Dem südlich folgen, weiter auf der Straße Am Bahndamm bis diese zur Emder Straße geht.

Der Emder Straße südwestlich folgen bis der Erste Meedeweg abzweigt, auf diesem dann südöstlich bis zur Kreuzung mit dem Meedekanal. Dem Meedekanal folgen bis zum Alten Schöpfwerksschlot. Auf dem südlich bis zur Forlitzer Straße. Von da aus Luftlinie bis Kreuzung Westerender Straße – Ekelser Straße. Der Westerender Straße folgen übergehend in die Holzlooger Straße, der folgend bis zur Auricher Straße. Dieser östlich folgen bis zur Loogstraße. Auf der südlich bis der Münkeweg abzweigt und auf dem weiter.

7.7.2022

An der Kreuzung Münkeweg – Kirchdorfer Straße Luftlinie in südlicher Richtung durch den Ihlower Forst bis zur Kreuzung Am Krummer Tief – Westersander Straße – Hüllenerfehner Straße.

Auf dem dort abzweigenden Utmeedeweg südlich weiter bis zur Hüllener Wieke. Dieser südöstlich folgen bis zur Kreisgrenze am Fehntjer Tief.

Landkreis Aurich

Startpunkt: Mittelhausbrücke

Vom Startpunkt aus dem Ems Jade Kanal Nordöstlich folgen bis zur Hohen Fenne. Diese südöstlich folgen bis zur Emder Straße, danach östlich bis zur Friesenstraße.

Der Friesenstraße südlich folgen bis zur Kreisgrenze des LK Leer folgen.

Alte Maar südlich bis zum Kabelweg folgen, auf diesem dann östlich, bis zum Süddteil großes Meer. Am südlichen Rand entlang (Grootlandweg, In d. Herrenmeede) bis zum Herrenmeedeweg. Da südlich und östlich bis zum Startpunkt Mittelhausbrücke.

29.6.2022 - 7.7.2022

Stadt Emden

Startpunkt: Ecke Wolfsburger Str. – Am neuen Seedeich.

Wolfsburger Straße bis Kreuzung Larrelter Straße folgen. Di von der abzweigende Amselstraße nehmen bis zur Rabenstraße und auf dieser nördlich bis zur Kreuzung Hauptstraße. Auf der nach Osten bis zur Japanstraße. Der Japanstraße nördlich folgen bis zum Fennweg. Auf diesem nordwestlich weiter bis er zum Roggentjesweg wird und weiter nach Norden bis Conrebbersweg.

Dem Conrebersweg wstlich folgen bis zum Knockster Tief.

7.7.2022

Stadt Emden

Startpunkt: Mittelhausbrücke

Vom Startpunkt aus dem Ems Jade Kanal Nordöstlich folgen bis zur Hohen Fenne. Diese südöstlich folgen bis zur Emder Straße, danach östlich bis zur Friesenstraße.

Der Friesenstraße südlich folgen bis zur Kreisgrenze des LK Leer folgen.

Alte Maar südlich bis zum Kabelweg folgen, auf diesem dann östlich, bis zum Süddteil großes Meer. Am südlichen Rand entlang (Grootlandweg, In d. Herrenmeede) bis zum Herrenmeedeweg. Da südlich und östlich bis zum Startpunkt Mittelhausbrücke.

29.6.2022 - 7.7.2022

Landkreis Leer

Von der A31 in Höhe Heuwieke der Heuwieke in südlicher Richtung folgen bis zum Rorichumer Tief, vom Rorichumer Tief in Richtung Westen bis zum Kielweg. Südlich in Richtung Ayenwolder Straße, von dort bis zur Ecke Pastor-Hagius-Weg. Von dort entlang des Schlootes südlich bis zum Bindeweg, runter an der „Klappbrücke“ in Richtung Rorichmoorer Straße bis „zum Hammrich“. In Höhe „Ulmenweg“ westlich auf dem „Terborger Sieltief“ bis zum „Norderbaulandweg“ entlang des Terborger Sieltiefs bis auf die „Industriestraße“.

Der Industriestraße folgend bis zur „Kirchstraße“. Die Kirchstraße geht über in die Rorichumer Straße. In Höhe der Kreuzung Rorichumer Straße auf die Schöpfwerkstraße bis zum Sauteler Siel, von dort über die Ems nach Eppingaweher, auf der Straße Eppingaweher bis zur Kreuzung Jemgungaste. Auf der Straße Jemgungaste bis zur Dukelweg bleibend in Richtung Bunderhammrich. Dann in Richtung Wynham Süd in die Auslegerstraße Bunderhamm Richtung Ditzum-Bunder Sieltief, diesem folgend bis zum Middeldeichtief, diesem folgend bis zum Ende, dann dort in gleicher Richtung bleibend über die Straße Kanalpolder in direkter Luftlinie auf die Landes-/Kreisgrenze. Entlang der Kreisgrenze bis zum Ausgangspunkt A31 in Höhe Heuwieke.

7.7.2022

Landkreis Leer

Vom Schöpfwerk zwischen Ditzum und Pogum Richtung Pogumer Straße, Pogumer Straße Richtung Pogum beidseits der Straße bis zur Kreuzung Jansumer Weg/Schafweg, auf dem Schafweg Richtung Deich, vom Deich bis zum Geisedamm, dann entlang der Kreisgrenze bis zur Seetonne 83a grün, von dort bis zum Ausgangspunkt Schöpfwerk zwischen Ditzum und Pogum.

29.6.2022 - 7.7.2022

Member State: France

Area comprising:

Date until applicable in accordance with
Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU)
2020/687

Les communes suivantes dans le département: Corrèze (19)

CHARTRIER-FERRIERE
SAINT-CERNIN-DE-LARCHE
BRIGNAC-LA-PLAINE
CHASTEАUX
CUBLAC
ESTIVALS
LARCHE
LISSAC-SUR-COUZE
MANSAC
SAINT-PANTALEON-DE-LARCHE

9.7.2022

BEYSSENAC
CHABRIGNAC
CONCEZE
JUILLAC
LASCAUX

6.7.2022

Département: Dordogne (24)

ALLES-SUR-DORDOGNE
AUDRIX
BADEFOLS-SUR-DORDOGNE
BASSILLAC ET AUBEROCHЕ
BERBIGUIERES
BOSSET
BOULAZAC ISLE MANOIRE
BOURGNAC
BUISSON-DE-CADOUIN
CALES
CASTELS ET BEZENAC
COULOUNIEIX-CHAMIERES
COURSAC
COUX ET BIGARQUE-MOUZENS
COUZE-ET-SAINT-FRONT
CREYSSE
DOUZILLAC
EGLISE-NEUVE-D'ISSAC
EYZIES
FLEURAC
GINESTET
GRIGNOLS
JAURE
LAVEYSSIERE
LECHES
LEMBRAS
LIMEUIL
LUNAS
MANZAC-SUR-VERN
MAURENS
MAUZENS-ET-MIREMONT

12.7.2022

MEYRALS MOLIERES MONTREM MOULEYDIER MUSSIDAN NEUVIC PAUNAT PEZULS PONTOURS RAZAC-SUR-L'ISLE ROUFFIGNAC-SAINT-CERNIN-DE-REILHAC "SANILHAC (territoire au Nord de l'A89 et à l'Ouest de la RN21)" SAINT-ASTIER SAINT-CAPRAISE-DE-LALINDE SAINT-CHAMASSY SAINT-CREPIN-D'AUBEROCHE SAINT-CYPRIEN SAINT-FRONT-DE-PRADOUX SAINT-GEYRAC SAINT-JEAN-D'EYRAUD SAINT-LOUIS-EN-L'ISLE SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CHIGNAC SAINT-SAUVEUR SAINT-SEVERIN-D'ESTISSAC SIORAC-EN-PERIGORD SOURZAC TREMOLAT TURSAC VALLEREUIL VARENNES	
"AUBAS au sud de la D 704" CARLUX CAZOULES COLY CONDAT-SUR-VEZERE "FANLAC au sud du GR36" "PLAZAC au sud de la D6 et D45" LE LARDIN-SAINT-LAZARE "MONTIGNAC au sud de la D704 et du GR461)" MARQUAY ORLIAGUET PEYRILLAC-ET-MILLAC PEYZAC-LE-MOUSTIER PRATS-DE-CARLUX PROISSANS SAINT-ANDRE-D'ALLAS SAINT-JULIEN-DE-LAMPON SAINT-LEON-SUR-VEZERE SAINTE-NATHALENE SAINT-VINCENT-LE-PALUEL SARLAT-LA-CANEDA SIMEYROLS	9.7.2022
CHAPELLE-FAUCHER CHERVEIX-CUBAS CLERMONT-D'EXCIDEUIL CUBJAC-AUVEZERE-VAL D'ANS EXCIDEUIL JUMILHAC-LE-GRAND	6.7.2022

LEMPZOURS SAINT-CYR-LES-CHAMPAGNES SAINTE-EULALIE-D'ANS SAINT-FRONT-D'ALEMPS SAINT-JEAN-DE-COLE SAINT-MARTIAL-D'ALBAREDE SAINT-PANTALY-D'EXCIDEUIL SAINT-PAUL-LA-ROCHE SAINT-PIERRE-DE-COLE SAINT-RAPHAEL SAINT-ROMAIN-ET-SAINT-CLEMENT SAINT-VINCENT-SUR-L'ISLE SARLIAC-SUR-L'ISLE "SORGES ET LIGUEUX EN PERIGORD Ouest de la RN21" TOURTOIRAC VILLARS	
RAZAC-D'EYMET SAINT-AUBIN-DE-CADELECH EYMET (Est de la D933) SERRES-ET-MONTGUYARD	12.7.2022
BOISSEUILH HAUTEFORT SALAGNAC	6.7.2022
BANEUIL BEAUREGARD-ET-BASSAC BELEYMAS "BOULAZAC ISLE MANOIRE sud A89" BOURROU BUGUE CAMPAGNE CAMPSEGRET CAUSE-DE-CLERANS CHALAGNAC CLERMONT-DE-BEAUREGARD CREYSENSAC-ET-PISSOT DOUVILLE DOUZE EGLISE-NEUVE-DE-VERGT FOULEIX GRUN-BORDAS ISSAC JOURNIAC LACROPTE LALINDE LAMONZIE-MONTASTRUC LIORAC-SUR-LOUYRE MAUZAC-ET-GRAND-CASTANG MONTAGNAC-LA-CREMPSE "SANILHAC territoire au Sud de l'A89 et à l'Est de la RN21" PRESSIGNAC-VICQ QUEYSSAC VAL DE LOUYRE ET CAUDEAU SAINT-AMAND-DE-VERGT SAINT-AVIT-DE-VIALARD SAINT-CIRQ SAINT-FELIX-DE-REILLAC-ET-MORTEMART SAINT-FELIX-DE-VILLADEIX SAINTE-FOY-DE-LONGAS SAINT-GEORGES-DE-MONTCLARD	9.8.2022

SAINT-HILAIRE-D'ESTISSAC
 SAINT-JEAN-D'ESTISSAC
 SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CREMPSE
 SAINT-MARCEL-DU-PERIGORD
 SAINT-MARTIN-DES-COMBES
 SAINT-MAIME-DE-PEREYROL
 SAINT-MICHEL-DE-VILLADEIX
 SAINT-PAUL-DE-SERRE
 SALON
 SAVIGNAC-DE-MIREMONT
 VERGT
 VEYRINES-DE-VERGT
 VILLAMBLARD

ARCHIGNAC
 BORREZE
 CASSAGNE
 CHAPELLE-AUBAREIL
 COTEAUX PERIGOURDINS
 DORNAC
 FEUILLADE
 JAYAC
 MARCILLAC-SAINT-QUENTIN
 "MONTIGNAC
 territoire au Sud de la Vézère"
 NADAILLAC
 PAULIN
 PAZAYAC
 SAINT-AMAND-DE-COLY
 SAINT-CREPIN-ET-CARLUCET
 SAINT-GENIES
 SALIGNAC-EYVIGUES
 SERGEAC
 TAMNIES
 TERRASSON-LAVILLEDIEU
 THONAC
 VALOJOULX

ANGOISSE
 ANLHIAC
 CORGNAC-SUR-L'ISLE
 COULAURES
 DUSSAC
 EYZERAC
 GENIS
 LANOUAILLE
 MAYAC
 NANTHEUIL
 NANTHIAT
 NEGRONDES
 PAYZAC
 PREYSSAC-D'EXCIDEUIL
 SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES
 SAINT-JORY-LAS-BLOUX
 SAINT-MEDARD-D'EXCIDEUIL
 SAINT-MESMIN
 SAINT-SULPICE-D'EXCIDEUIL
 SARLANDE
 SARRAZAC
 SAVIGNAC-LEDRIER
 SAVIGNAC-LES-EGLISES
 "SORGES ET LIGUEUX
 (Est de la RN21) (24540)"
 THIVIERS

29.7.2022

26.7.2022

VAUNAC	
AJAT "AUBAS au nord de la D 704" "AURIAC DU PERIGORD (24018) - (à l'Est de l'Affluent de la Laurence)" "AZERAT à l'est du lieu-dit Servolle" BACHELLERIE "BARS au sud des lieux-dits la Tuilières, Lascasses, Le Four de Marty, le Bousquet, la Bleyrie" "FANLAC au nord du GR36" FOSSEMAGNE "GRANGES-D'ANS (au sud de la D70)" LIMEYRAT "MONTIGNAC au nord de la D704 et du GR461)" "PLAZAC au nord de la D6 et D45" "SAINTE-ORSE Au sud de la D70" SAINT-RABIER	24.8.2022
"AURIAC-DU-PERIGORD à l'Ouest de l'Affluent de la Laurence" "AZERAT à l'Ouest du lieu-dit Servolle" "BARS au nord des lieux-dits la Tuilières, Lascasses, Le Four de Marty, le Bousquet, la Bleyrie" THENON	17.8.2022 - 24.8.2022
<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	6.7.2022
MARGUERON	28.6.2022 – 6.7.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Loire-Atlantique (44)</i>	
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 Préfaillles	27.7.2022

Saint-Hilaire-de-Chaléons Saint-Michel-Chef-Chef Sainte-Pazanne	
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	2.8.2022
Aigrefeuille-sur-Maine Ancenis-Saint-Géréon La Boissière-du-Doré Boussay La Chevrolière Clisson Gétigné Le Landreau Montbert Montrelais La Regrippière La Remaudière Remouillé Saint-Aignan-Grandlieu Vair-sur-Loire Saint-Hilaire-de-Clisson Saint-Lumine-de-Clisson Vallet Loireauxence La Roche-Blanche Geneston	15.8.2022
La Planche Vieilleville	29.8.2022
<i>Département: Lot (46)</i>	
ALVIGNAC BALADOU BRETENOUX CALES CRESENSAC-SARRAZAC CREYSSE CUZANCE FLOIRAC GIGNAC LACAVE LACHAPELLE-AUZAC LAVERGNE LE VIGNON EN QUERCY LOUBRESSAC MARTEL MAYRAC MAYRINHAC-LENTOUR MEYRONNE MIERS MONTVALENT PADIRAC PINSAC	22.7.2022

PRUDHOMAT RIGNAC ROCAMADOUR SAINT-DENIS-LES-MARTEL SAINT-SOZY SOUILLAC STRENQUELS THEGRA VAYRAC	
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Lot-et-Garonne (47)</i>	
Beaugas Boudy-de-Beauregard Cancon Casseneuil Castelnau-de-Gratecambe Castillonès Douzains Lalandusse Lauzun Lédat Lougratte Monflanquin Montauriol Montaut Moulinet Pailloles Pinel-Hauterive Saint-Colomb-de-Lauzun Saint-Eutrope-de-Born Saint-Maurice-de-Lestapel Saint-Pastour La Sauvetat-sur-Lède Savignac-sur-Leyze Ségalas Sérignac-Péboudou	8.7.2022
Allemans-du-Dropt Cambes Miramont-de-Guyenne Monteton Moustier Puysserampion Roumagne Saint-Pardoux-Isaac La Sauvetat-du-Dropt	18.7.2022
<i>Département: Maine-et-Loire (49)</i>	
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	26.7.2022

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	8.8.2022
"Mauges-sur-Loire (sauf Saint-Laurent-de-la-Plaine)" Montrevault-sur-Evre Orée d'Anjou	22.8.2022
Beaupréau-en-Mauges Bégrolles-en-Mauges Cholet La Romagne La Séguinière La Tessouale Le May-sur-Evre Le Puy-Saint-Bonnet Les Cerqueux Maulévrier Mazières-en-Mauges Nuailé Saint-Christophe-du-Bois Saint-Léger-sous-Cholet Sèvremoine Toutlemonde Trémentines Yzernay	12.7.2022 - 29.8.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: DEUX-SEVRES (79)</i>	
Availles-Thouarsais Saint-Généroux	26.7.2022
Doux Thénezay	26.7.2022
Ardin Coulonges-sur-l'Autize Saint-Pompain Villiers-en-Plaine	26.7.2022

Amailloux Boussais Glénay Gourgé Lageon Louin Maisontiers Saint-Loup-Lamairé Tessonière	2.8.2022
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	24.6.2022
Allonne Azay-sur-Thouet Saint-Pardoux-Soutiers Le Tallud	8.8.2022
L'Absie Chanteloup La Chapelle-Saint-Laurent Largeasse Neuvy-Bouin Scillé Trayes Vernoux-en-Gâtine	19.8.2022
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"	13.7.2022
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	29.8.2022

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	29.8.2022
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département: Vendée (85)</i>	
La Chapelle-aux-Lys Faymoreau Loge-Fougereuse Marillet Puy-de-Serre Saint-Hilaire-de-Voust	28.7.2022
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	26.7.2022
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 Les Lucs-sur-Boulogne La Merlatière Montreuil Mouilleron-le-Captif Palluau Les Velluire-sur-Vendée Le Poiré-sur-Vie	2.8.2022

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
 Corpe
 Le Girouard
 Le Givre
 Grosbreuil
 L'Hermenault
 L'Île-d'Olonne
 La Jaudonnière
 La Jonchère
 Landeronde
 Landevieille
 Le Langon
 Longèves
 Luçon
 Les Magnils-Reigniers
 Mareuil-sur-Lay-Dissais
 Marsais-Sainte-Radégonde
 Martinet
 Mervent
 Les Achards
 Moutiers-les-Mauxfaits
 Moutiers-sur-le-Lay
 Mouzeuil-Saint-Martin
 Nalliers
 Nesmy
 L'Orbrie
 Péault
 Petosse
 Les Pineaux
 Pissotte
 Pouillé
 La Réorthie
 Rosnay
 Saint-Aubin-la-Plaine
 Saint-Avaugourd-des-Landes
 Saint-Benoist-sur-Mer
 Saint-Cyr-des-Gâts
 Saint-Cyr-en-Talmondaie
 Saint-Étienne-de-Brillouet
 Sainte-Flaive-des-Loups
 Rives de l'Yon

9.8.2022

Sainte-Foy Sainte-Gemme-la-Plaine Saint-Georges-de-Pointindoux 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-sur-Graon Sérigné Sigournais Le Tablier Talmont-Saint-Hilaire Thiré Thorigny Thouarsais-Bouildroux Vairé Venansault	
Chauché Essarts en Bocage Mouchamps La Rabatelière Rochetretjoux Saint-André-Goule-d'Oie Sainte-Cécile Saint-Germain-de-Prinçay Saint-Vincent-Sterlanges Vendrennes	16.8.2022
Bazoges-en-Paillers La Boissière-de-Montaigu Chavagnes-en-Paillers Mesnard-la-Barotière Saint-Fulgent	23.8.2022
La Bernardière Les Brouzils La Bruffière La Copechagnière Cugand L'Herbergement Montaigu-Vendée Rocheservière Montréverd Saint-Philbert-de-Bouaine Treize-Septiers	30.8.2022
Beaurepaire La Gaubretière Les Herbiers Les Landes-Genusson Mortagne-sur-Sèvre Saint-Aubin-des-Ormeaux Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre Saint-Malô-du-Bois Saint-Martin-des-Tilleuls Tiffauges Chanverrie	12.7.2022 – 6.9.2022

Le Boupère Les Epesses Sèvremont Saint-Mars-la-Réorthe Saint-Paul-en-Pareds Treize-Vents	19.7.2022 – 13.9.2022
Antigny Breuil-Barret Cezaïs La Châtaigneraie Chavagnes-les-Redoux Cheffois Mallièvre La Meilleraie-Tilly Menomblet Monsireigne Montournais Mouilleron-Saint-Germain Pouzauges Réaumur Saint-Maurice-des-Noies Saint-Maurice-le-Girard Saint-Mesmin Saint-Pierre-du-Chemin Saint-Prouant Saint-Sulpice-en-Pareds Tallud-Sainte-Gemme La Tardière Vouvant	19.7.2022 – 13.9.2022

Member State: Hungary

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye:</i>	
Balkány, Bököny, Érpatak, Geszteréd, Újfehértó, települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387, valamint a 47.724837 és a 21.690693 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	14.7.2022
Bököny és Újfehértó települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387, valamint a 47.724837 és a 21.690693 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	6.7.2022 - 14.7.2022
<i>Hajdú-Bihar megye:</i>	
Bocskai kert, Hajdúböszörmény, Hajdúdorog, Hajdúhadház, Hajdúsámson, Nyíradony és Téglás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387, valamint a 47.724837 és a 21.690693 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 10 km sugarú körön belül és védőkörzeten kívül eső területe.	14.7.2022
Hajdúhadház és Téglás települések közigazgatási területeinek a 47.723822 és a 21.710387, valamint a 47.724837 és a 21.690693 GPS-koordináták által meghatározott pont körüli 3 km sugarú körön belül eső területe.	6.7.2022 - 14.7.2022

Member State: the Netherlands

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
<i>Province: Gelderland</i>	
1. Vanaf kruising Nulderpad / Spiekweg, Spiekweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Gooiseweg. 2. Gooiseweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Boordmeestocht. 3. Baardmeestocht volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Hoge Vaart. 4. Hoge Vaart volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan N302. 5. N302 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Rietweg. 6. Rietweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Hoekwanttocht. 7. Hoekwandtocht volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Biddingerweg. 8. Biddingerweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan rand sportpark de Schelp. 9. Rand volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Kokkelweg. 10. Kokkelweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan N708. 11. N708 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Bremerbergtocht. 12. Bremertoht 1600 meter volgen in oostelijke richting tot bospad. 13. Bospad volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Spijkweg. 14. Spijkweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Bijsselseweg. 15. Bijsselseweg volgen in zuidelijke richting Veluwemeer overstekend tot aan Bliksweg. 16. Bliksweg volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Oude Molenweg overgaand in Molenweg tot aan Bovenweg. 17. Bovenweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Elburgseweg. 18. Elburgseweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Oenenburgweg. 19. Oenenburgweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Eperweg. 20. Eperweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Pasopweg. 21. Pasopweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Tongerenseweg. 22. Tongerenseweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Gortelseweg. 23. Gortelseweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Elspeterbosweg. 24. Elspeterbosweg volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Vierhousterweg tot aan Uddelerweg N310. 25. N310 volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Garderenseweg overgaand in Koningsweg tot aan Dorpsstraat. 26. Dorpsstraat volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Putterweg overgaand in Garderenseweg overgaand in Achterstraat overgaand in Dorpsstraat overgaand in Stationsstraat tot aan Cleenhorsterweg. 27. Cleenhorsterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Engersteeg. 28. Engersteeg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Waterweg. 29. Waterweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan De Kronkel(water). 30. De kronkel volgen in westelijke richting de A28 overstekend vervolgens Nuldernauw overstekend tot aan Seaewaldallee. 31. Seaewaldallee volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Nulderpad. 32. Nulderpad volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Spiekweg.	11.7.2022
Those parts of the municipalities Harderwijk and Nunspeet contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,6647, lat 52,34514	30.6.2022 – 11.7.2022
Those parts of the municipalities Harderwijk and Nunspeet contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,66275, lat 52,3429	3.7.2022 – 11.7.2022
Those parts of the municipalities Harderwijk and Nunspeet contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,67004, lat 52,34306	3.7.2022 – 11.7.2022
<i>Province Friesland</i>	
1. Vanaf de kruising Harlinger Vaart/ Harlingerweg, Harlingerweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan N31. 2. N31 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Van Harinxmakanaal.	16.7.2022

3. Van Harinxmakanaal volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Haulewei.
4. Haulewei volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in N393 tot aan Sinaedawei.
5. Sinaedawei volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Haerewei.
6. Hearewei volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Tjessingawei.
7. Tjessingawei volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan N393.
8. N393 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Moaije.
9. Moaije volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Gernierswei.
10. Gernierswei volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Koekoeksleane.
11. Koekoeksleane volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Bitgumerdyk.
12. Bitgumerdyk volgen in oostelijke overgaand in N383 overgaand in Rypsterdyk tot aan Bollens.
13. Bollens volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Van Harinxmakanaal.
14. Van Harinxmakanaal volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Deinumerfeart.
15. Deinumerfeart volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan N359.
16. N359 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hegedyk.
17. Hegedyk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan spoorlijn Leeuwarden-Sneek.
18. Spoorlijn volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Boazumer Feart.
19. Boazumerfeart volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Slachtedyk tot aan Hegedyk.
20. Hegedyk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Greate Wierum.
21. Greate Wierum volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Sanleasterdyk.
22. Sanleasterdyk volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Doniadyk tot aan Tjebbingadyk.
23. Tjebbingadyk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Middelzeedijk.
24. Middelzeedijk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hartwerter Feart.
25. Hartwerter Feart volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Ugolaan.
26. Ugolaan volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Wibrandaweg overgaand in Easthimmerwei tot aan Gysbert Japiksweg.
27. Gysbert japiksweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Mulierlaan.
28. Mulierlaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Teakelaan.
29. Teakelaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Riegeweg.
30. Riegeweg volgen in westelijke richting vervolgen in noordelijke richting tot aan tot aan Harlinger Vaart.

Those parts of the municipality Waadhoeke contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,59, lat 53,16

8.7.2022 – 16.7.2022

Province Flevoland

1. Vanaf kruising Knardijk / Vogelweg. Vogelweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan rand Knarbos Oost.
2. Rand volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Eendengracht.
3. Eendengracht volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Larservaart.
4. Larservaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Meerkoetenweg.
5. Meerkoetenweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Vlotgrasweg.
6. Vlotgrasweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Lisdoddeweg.
7. Lisdoddeweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Zeeastertocht.
8. Zeeastertocht volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Zeeasterweg.
9. Zeeasterweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Lisdoddeweg.
10. Lisdoddeweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Rietsemalaan.
11. Rietsemalaan volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Roodbeenweg.
12. Roodbeenweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Ottolanderlaan.
13. Ottolanderlaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Rietweg.
14. Rietweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Van den Hamlaan
15. Van den Hamlaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Ansjovisweg.
16. Ansjovisweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Dronterweg.
17. Dronterweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Dronterringweg.
18. Dronterringweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Spieringtocht.
19. Spieringtocht volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hoge Vaart.
20. Hoge Vaart volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Oosterwoldertocht.
21. Oosterwoldertocht volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Elburgerweg (N309).
22. N309 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Nieuwstadspad.
23. Nieuwstadspad volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Nieuwstadsweg overgaand in Oude Zeeweg tot aan Veldweg.

18.7.2022

24. Veldweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan N310. 25. N310 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan A28. 26. A28 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Drieland. 27. Vanaf Drieland het Wolderwijd overstekend tot aan Omloop. 28. Omloop volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Penhoren tot aan Ossenkampweg. 29. Ossenkampweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Waterloop tussen Ossenkampweg 20 en 17. 30. Waterloop volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Hoge Vaart. 31. Hoge Vaart volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Knardijk. 32. Knardijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Vogelweg.	
Those parts of the municipalities Dronten, Zeewolde, Lelystad contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 5,66, lat 52,42	10.7.2022 – 18.7.2022
<i>Province Noord-Holland</i>	
1. Vanaf kruising A5 / Spoorlijn, Spoorlijn Amsterdam-Alkmaar volgen in noordelijke richting Noorzeekanaal overstekend overgaand in Provincialeweg N203 tot aan Stationsstraat. 2. Stationsstraat volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Zaanweg. 3. Zaanweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Nieuweweg. 4. Nieuweweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Mercuriusweg. 5. Mercuriusweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Rouenweg. 6. Rouenweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Zandweg. 7. Zandweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Dorpsstraat overgaand in Oosteinde tot aan Wever. 8. Wever volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Dorpsstraat. 9. Dorpsstraat volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Van Saanelaan. 10. Van Saanelaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Noorderganssloot. 11. Noorderganssloot volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Jispersluissloot. 12. Jispersluissloot volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kanaaldijk. 13. Kanaaldijk volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Middenweg. 14. Middenweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan N244. 15. N244 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Purmerenderweg. 16. Purmerenderweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kwadijkerweg. 17. Kwadijkerweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Kwadijk tot aan Purmerringvaart. 18. Purmerringvaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Nieuwe Haven te Edam. 19. Nieuwe Haven te Edam volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Oorgat tot aan Zeedijk. 20. Zeedijk volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Noordeinde tot aan Haven. 21. Haven volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Havenbuurt. 22. Havenbuurt volgen via zeedijk overgaand in Waterlandsezeedijk overgaand in Markermeer tot aan Uitdammerdijk. 23. Uitdammerdijk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan A10. 24. A10 volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Spoorlijn. 25. Spoorlijn volgen in noordelijke tot aan Wijtenbachstraat. 26. Wijtenbachstraat volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Eerste Oosterparkstraat tot aan Wibautstraat. 27. Wibautstraat volgen in noordelijke straat tot aan S100. 28. S100 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Overtoom (S106). 29. S106 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hoofdweg. 30. Hoofdweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Bos en Lommerweg. 31. Bos en Lommerweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan A10. 32. A10 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Spoorlijn Amsterdam/Alkmaar. 33. Spoorlijn Amsterdam/Alkmaar volgen in westelijke richting tot aan A5.	5.8.2022
Those parts of the municipality Zaanstad, Wormerland, Purmerland, Edam-Volendam en Amsterdam contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centered on WGS84 dec. coordinates long 4.95 lat 52.44.	28.7.2022 – 5.8.2022

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.

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