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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1300**of 22 June 2023****amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 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 Articles 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 their exports to third countries.
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 ⁽²⁾ lays down special disease control measures regarding African swine fever to be applied for a limited period of time by the Member States, which are listed or which have areas listed in Annexes I and II thereto (the Member States concerned). Annex I to that Implementing Regulation lists restricted zones I, II and III following outbreaks of that disease.
- (3) The areas listed as restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 are based on the epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Union. Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 was last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1080 ⁽³⁾ following changes in the epidemiological situation as regards that disease in Germany, Greece, Italy and Poland. Since the date of adoption of that Implementing Regulation, the epidemiological situation as regards that disease in certain Member States concerned has evolved.
- (4) Any amendments to the restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 of 16 March 2023 laying down special disease control measures for African swine fever and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 (OJ L 79, 17.3.2023, p. 65).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1080 of 2 June 2023 amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 laying down special control measures for African swine fever (OJ L 144, 5.6.2023, p. 14).

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 (WOAH) and justifications for zoning provided by the competent authorities of the Member States concerned.

- (5) Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/687 ⁽⁶⁾ supplements the rules for the control of the listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1), points (a), (b) and (c), of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and defined as category A, B and C diseases in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 ⁽⁷⁾. In particular, Articles 22, 25 and 40 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 provide for certain measures to be taken in the event of an official confirmation of an outbreak of a category A disease in kept animals, including African swine fever in kept porcine animals. Notably, those measures provide for the establishment of restricted zones and prohibitions on movements of kept animals of listed species and products of animal origin thereof.
- (6) Also, Articles 63 to 66 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 provide for certain measures to be taken in the event of an official confirmation of an outbreak of a category A disease in wild animals, including African swine fever in wild porcine animals. Notably, those measures provide for the establishment of an infected zone and prohibitions on movements of wild animals of listed species and products of animal origin thereof.
- (7) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1080 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, there have been new outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals in Greece and Poland, and new outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals in Poland and Slovakia. In addition, the epidemiological situation in certain zones listed as restricted zones I, II and III in Hungary, Poland and Slovakia in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 has improved as regards kept and wild porcine animals, due to the disease control measures being applied by those Member States in accordance with Union legislation.
- (8) In June 2023, one outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals was observed in the Serres region in Greece, in an area currently listed as a restricted zone I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. 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 Greece currently listed as a restricted zone I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, affected by this recent outbreak, should instead be listed as a restricted zone III in that Annex, and the current boundaries of restricted zone I need to be redefined to take account of this outbreak.
- (9) Also, in June 2023, several outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals were observed in the Wielkopolskie, Lubelskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie regions in Poland, in areas currently listed as restricted zones II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. 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 Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, affected by those recent outbreaks, should instead be listed as restricted zones III in that Annex, and the current boundaries of restricted zones II need to be redefined to take account of those outbreaks.

⁽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⁾ 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).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases (OJ L 308, 4.12.2018, p. 21).

- (10) Furthermore, in June 2023, two outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals were observed in the Małopolskie and Dolnośląskie regions in Poland, in areas currently listed as restricted zones I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. Those new outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. Accordingly, those areas of Poland currently listed as restricted zones I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, should be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex, and the current boundaries of restricted zones I need to be redefined to take account of those outbreaks.
- (11) Additionally, in June 2023, several outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals were observed in the Podkarpackie region in Poland, in areas currently listed as restricted zones II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, located in close proximity to areas currently listed as restricted zones I in that Annex. 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 of Poland currently listed as restricted zones I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, that are in close proximity to the areas listed as restricted zones II affected by those recent outbreaks, should be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex, and the current boundaries of restricted zones I need to be redefined to take account of those outbreaks.
- (12) Finally, in June 2023, several outbreaks of African swine fever in wild porcine animals were observed in the Žarnovica district in Slovakia, in an area currently listed as a restricted zone II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, located in close proximity to an area currently listed as a restricted zone I in that Annex. 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 of Slovakia currently listed as a restricted zone I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594, that is in close proximity to the area listed as a restricted zone II affected by those recent outbreaks, should be listed as a restricted zone II in that Annex, and the current boundaries of restricted zones I need to be redefined to take account of those outbreaks.
- (13) Following those recent outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals in Greece and Poland, and in wild porcine animals in Poland and Slovakia 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 accordance with Articles 5, 6 and 7 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. In addition, the risk management measures in place have been reassessed and updated. These changes should be reflected in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594.
- (14) Additionally, on the basis of the information and justification provided by Hungary, and taking into account the effectiveness of the disease control measures for African swine fever for wild porcine animals in certain restricted zones II listed in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 being applied in Hungary in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and in particular those laid down in Articles 64, 65 and 67 thereof, and in line with the risk mitigation measures for African swine fever set out in the WOA Code, certain zones in the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Pest and Békés counties in Hungary, currently listed as restricted zones II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 should now be listed as restricted zones I in that Annex, due to the absence of African swine fever outbreaks in kept and wild porcine animals in those restricted zones II for the past twelve months. Accordingly, those areas listed as restricted zones II should now be listed as restricted zones I in that Annex taking account of the current African swine fever epidemiological situation.
- (15) In addition, on the basis of the information and justification provided by Hungary, and taking into account the effectiveness of the disease control measures for African swine fever for wild porcine animals in certain restricted zones I, and in the restricted zones that those restricted zones I are bordering, listed in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 being applied in Hungary in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and in particular those laid down in Articles 64, 65 and 67 thereof, and in line with the risk mitigation measures for African swine fever set out in the WOA Code, certain zones in the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Bács-Kiskun and Csongrád-Csanád counties in Hungary, currently listed as restricted zones I in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 should now be delisted from that Annex due to the absence of African swine fever outbreaks in kept and wild porcine animals in those restricted zones I, and in the zones that those restricted zones I are bordering, for the past twelve months.

- (16) Further, on the basis of the information and justification provided by Poland, and taking into account the effectiveness of the disease control measures for African swine fever for kept porcine animals in certain restricted zones III listed in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 being applied in Poland in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and in particular those laid down in Articles 22, 25 and 40 thereof, and in line with the risk mitigation measures for African swine fever set out in the WOA Code, certain zones in the Warmińsko Mazurskie and Wielkopolskie regions in Poland, currently listed as restricted zones III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 should now be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex, due to the absence of African swine fever outbreaks in kept porcine animals in these restricted zones III for the past twelve months, while the disease is still present in wild porcine animals. Those restricted zones III should now be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex taking account of the current African swine fever epidemiological situation.
- (17) Finally, on the basis of the information and justification provided by Slovakia, and taking into account the effectiveness of the disease control measures for African swine fever for kept porcine animals in certain restricted zones III listed in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 being applied in Slovakia in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and in particular those laid down in Articles 22, 25 and 40 thereof, and in line with the risk mitigation measures for African swine fever set out in the WOA Code, certain zones in the Michalovce and Sobrance districts in Slovakia, currently listed as restricted zones III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 should now be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex, due to the absence of African swine fever outbreaks in kept porcine animals in these restricted zones III for the past twelve months, while the disease is still present in wild porcine animals. Those restricted zones III should now be listed as restricted zones II in that Annex taking account of the current African swine fever epidemiological situation.
- (18) 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 Greece, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia and listed as restricted zones I, II and III, as well as certain parts of restricted zones I should be delisted for Hungary in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. 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 epidemiological situation in the surrounding areas.
- (19) 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) 2023/594 by this Regulation take effect as soon as possible.
- (20) 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) 594/2023

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 June 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Annexes I and II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 are replaced by the following:

'ANNEX I

RESTRICTED ZONES I, II AND III

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 den 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 Schönnow,
 - 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 mit der Gemarkung Radekow, der Gemarkung Rosow südlich der K 7311 und der Gemarkung Neurochlitz westlich der B2,
 - Gemeinde Gartz (Oder) mit der Gemarkung Geesow westlich der B2 sowie den Gemarkungen Gartz und Hohenreinkendorf nördlich der L27 und der B2 bis zur Kastanienallee, dort links abbiegend dem Schülerweg folgend bis Höhe Bahnhof, von hier in östlicher Richtung den Salveybach kreuzend bis zum Tantower Weg, diesen in nördlicher Richtung bis zu Stettiner Straße, diese weiter folgend bis zur B2, dieser in nördlicher Richtung folgend,
 - Gemeinde Pinnow nördlich und westlich der B2,
- 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 Guhrow,
 - Gemeinde Werben,
 - Gemeinde Dissen-Striesow,
 - Gemeinde Briesen,
 - Gemeinde Kolkwitz mit den Gemarkungen Babow, Eichow und Milkersdorf,
 - Gemeinde Burg (Spreewald),
- Landkreis Oberspreewald-Lausitz:
 - Gemeinde Lauchhammer,
 - Gemeinde Schwarzheide,
 - Gemeinde Schipkau,
 - Gemeinde Senftenberg mit den Gemarkungen Brieske, Niemtsch, Senftenberg und Reppist,
 - die Gemeinde Schwarzbach mit der Gemarkung Biehlen,
 - Gemeinde Großräschen mit den Gemarkungen Wormlage, Saalhausen, Barzig, Freienhufen, Großräschen,
 - Gemeinde Vetschau/Spreewald mit den Gemarkungen: Naundorf, Fleißdorf, Suschow, Stradow, Göritz, Koßwig, Vetschau, Repten, Tornitz, Missen und Orgosen,
 - Gemeinde Calau mit den Gemarkungen: Kalkwitz, Mlode, Saßleben, Reuden, Bolschwitz, Säritz, Calau, Kemmen, Werchow und Gollmitz,
 - Gemeinde Luckaitztal,
 - Gemeinde Bronkow,
 - Gemeinde Altdöbern mit der Gemarkung Altdöbern westlich der Bahnlinie,
 - Gemeinde Tettau,
- Landkreis Elbe-Elster:
 - Gemeinde Großthiemig,
 - Gemeinde Hirschfeld,
 - Gemeinde Gröden,
 - Gemeinde Schraden,
 - Gemeinde Merzdorf,
 - Gemeinde Röderland mit der Gemarkung Wainsdorf, Präsen, Stolzenhain a.d. Röder,
 - Gemeinde Plessa mit der Gemarkung Plessa,

— Landkreis Prignitz

- Gemeinde Karstädt mit den Gemarkungen Neuhoof südöstlich der Neuhausener Straße, Kribbe südlich der Kreisstraße 7045, Dallmin südlich der L133 und K7045 begrenzt durch die Bahnstrecke Berlin-Hamburg, , Groß Warnow östlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin-Hamburg, Reckenzin östlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin-Hamburg, Klein Warnow östlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin-Hamburg, Streesow östlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin-Hamburg
- Gemeinde Putlitz mit den Gemarkungen Porep nördlich der A24, Telschow nördlich der A24, Lütkenhof östlich der L13, Weitendorf östlich der L13, Putlitz südlich des Hülsebecker Damm, Nettelbeck nördlich der A24, Sagast südlich des Grabens 1/12/05
- Gemeinde Pirow mit den Gemarkungen Pirow, Burow, Bresch und Hülsebeck südlich der L104
- Gemeinde Berge mit den Gemarkungen Neuhausen östlich der L10, Berge südlich der Schulstraße/östlich der Perleberger Straße,

Bundesland Sachsen:

— 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,
- Gemeinde Stadt Riesa,
- Gemeinde Stadt Strehla,
- Gemeinde Stauchitz,
- Gemeinde Wülknitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Zeithain,

— Landkreis Mittelsachsen:

- Gemeinde Großweitzschen mit den Ortsteilen Döschütz, Gadewitz, Niederranschütz, Redemitz,
- Gemeinde Ostrau mit den Ortsteilen Auerschütz, Beutig, Binnewitz, Clanzschwitz, Delmschütz, Döhlen, Jahna, Kattnitz, Kiebitz, Merschütz, Münchhof, Niederlützschera, Noschkowitz, Oberlützschera, Obersteina, Ostrau, Pulsitz, Rittnitz, Schlagwitz, Schmorren, Schrebitz, Sömnitz, Trebanitz, Zschochau,
- Gemeinde Reinsberg,
- Gemeinde Stadt Döbeln mit den Ortsteilen Beicha, Bormitz, Choren, Döbeln, Dreißig, Geleitshäuser, Gertitzsch, Gödelitz, Großsteinbach, Juchhöh, Kleinmockritz, Leschen, Lüttewitz, Maltitz, Markritz, Meila, Mochau, Nelkanitz, Oerranschütz, Petersberg, Präbschütz, Prüfern, Schallhausen, Schweimnitz, Simselwitz, Theeschütz, Zschackwitz, Zschäschtütz,

- Gemeinde Stadt Großschirma mit den Ortsteilen Obergruna, Siebenlehn,
- Gemeinde Stadt Roßwein mit den Ortsteilen Gleisberg, Haßlau, Klinge, Naußlitz, Neuseifersdorf, Niederforst, Ossig, Roßwein, Seifersdorf, Wettersdorf, Wetterwitz,
- Gemeinde Striegistal mit den Ortsteilen Gersdorf, Kummersheim, Marbach,
- Gemeinde Zschaitz-Ottewig,
- Landkreis Nordsachsen:
 - Gemeinde Arzberg mit den Ortsteilen Stehla, Tauschwitz,
 - Gemeinde Cavertitz mit den Ortsteilen Außig, Cavertitz, Klingenhain, Schirmenitz, Treptitz,
 - Gemeinde Liebschützberg mit den Ortsteilen Borna, Bornitz, Clanzschwitz, Ganzig, Kleinragewitz, Laas, Leckwitz, Liebschütz, Sahlassan, Schönnewitz, Terpitz östlich der Querung am Käferberg, Wadewitz, Zaußwitz,
 - Gemeinde Naundorf mit den Ortsteilen Casabra, Gastewitz, Haage, Hof, Hohenwussen, Kreina, Nasenberg, Raitzen, Reppen, Salbitz, Stennschütz, Zeicha,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Belgern-Schildau mit den Ortsteilen Ammelgoßwitz, Dröschkau, Liebersee östlich der B182, Oelzschau, Seydewitz, Staritz, Wohlau,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Mügeln mit den Ortsteilen Mahris, Schweta südlich der K8908, Zschannewitz,
 - Gemeinde Stadt Oschatz mit den Ortsteilen Lonnewitz östlich des Sandbaches und nördlich der B6, Oschatz östlich des Schmorkauer Wegs und nördlich der S28, Rechau, Schmorkau, Zöschau,
- 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,
 - Gemeinde Nadrensee,
 - Gemeinde Krackow,
 - Gemeinde Glasow,
 - Gemeinde Grambow,

- Landkreis Ludwigslust-Parchim:
 - Gemeinde Balow mit den Ortsteilen und der Ortslage: Balow,
 - Gemeinde Dambeck mit den Ortsteilen und der Ortslage: Dambeck (bei Ludwigslust),
 - Gemeinde Groß Godems mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Groß Godems und Klein Godems,
 - Gemeinde Karrenzin mit den Ortsteilen und der Ortslage: Repzin,
 - Gemeinde Möllenbeck mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Carlshof (bei Neustadt-Glewe), Menzendorf (bei Neustadt-Glewe), Möllenbeck (bei Ludwigslust),
 - Gemeinde Muchow mit den Ortsteilen und der Ortslage: Muchow,
 - Gemeinde Parchim mit den Ortsteilen und der Ortslage: Slate,
 - Gemeinde Prislich mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Marienhof (bei Grabow), Neese, Prislich, Werle (bei Ludwigslust / mv),
 - Gemeinde Ruhner Berge mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Drenkow, Jarchow, Poitendorf, Polnitz, Suckow (bei Parchim), Zachow (bei Parchim),
 - Gemeinde Stolpe mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Barkow (bei Parchim), Granzin (bei Parchim), Stolpe (bei Neustadt-Glewe),
 - Gemeinde Zierzow mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Kolbow, Zierzow (bei Ludwigslust).

2. Estonia

The following restricted zones I in Estonia:

- Hiiu maakond.

3. Latvia

The following restricted zones I in Latvia:

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

4. Lithuania

The following restricted zones I in Lithuania:

- Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė: Agluonėnų, Dovilų, Gargždų, Priekulės, Vėžaičių, Kretingalės ir Dauparų-Kvietinių seniūnijos,
- Palangos miesto savivaldybė.

5. Hungary

The following restricted zones I in Hungary:

- Békés megye 950150, 950250, 950350, 950450, 950550, 950650, 950660, 950750, 950850, 950860, 950950, 950960, 950970, 951050, 951150, 951250, 951260, 951350, 951950, 952050, 952150, 952250, 952550, 952750, 952850, 952950, 953050, 953150, 953250, 953260, 953270, 953350, 953450, 953550, 953560, 953650, 953660, 953750, 953850, 953950, 953960, 954050, 954060, 954150, 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, 956160, 956250, 956450, 956550, 956650 és 956750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Bács-Kiskun megye 600150, 600850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Budapest 1 kódszámú, vadgazdálkodási tevékenységre nem alkalmas 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, 751250, 751260, 751350, 751360, 751750, 751850, 751950, 753650, 753750, 753850, 753950, 753960, 754050, 754360, 754450, 754550, 754560, 754570, 754650, 754750, 754850 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, 577250, 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.

6. 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:

- gmina 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,
- powiat łomżyński,
- gminy Turośl, Mały Płock w powiecie kolneńskim,
- powiat zambrowski,
- powiat miejski Łomża,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- powiat ostrołęcki,
- powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
- gminy Bodzanów, Bulkowo, Gąbin, Mała Wieś, Słubice, Słupno, Wyszogród w powiecie płockim,
- powiat ciechanowski,
- powiat płoński,
- gminy Rościszewo i Szczutowo w powiecie sierpeckim,
- gminy Nowa Sucha, Teresin, Sochaczew z miastem Sochaczew w powiecie sochaczewskim,
- część powiatu żyrardowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- część powiatu grodziskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- część powiatu pruszkowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- gminy Błonie i Ożarów Mazowiecki w powiecie warszawskim zachodnim,

- 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 pułtuski,
- 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 Ceglów, Dębe Wielkie, Dobrze, Halinów, Jakubów, Mińsk Mazowiecki z miastem Mińsk Mazowiecki, Kałuszyn, Mrozy, Stanisławów w powiecie mińskim,
- gminy Bielany i gmina wiejska Sokołów Podlaski w powiecie sokołowskim,
- gminy Pacyna, Sanniki w powiecie gostynińskim,
- gminy Gózd, Ilża, Skaryszew w powiecie radomskim,
- gminy Ciepiałów, Lipsko, Rzecznów, Sienno w powiecie lipskim,
- gminy Kazanów, Policzna, Tczów, Zwolen w powiecie zwoleńskim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Tarnowiec, miasto Jasło, część gminy wiejskiej Jasło położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Jasło oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 992 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Jasło, część gminy Nowy Żmigród położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 993, część gminy Skołyszyn położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 w powiecie jasielskim,
- gmina Grodzisko Dolne w powiecie leżajskim,
- część powiatu ropczycko – sędziszowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- gminy Chłopice, Pawłosiów, Jarosław z miastem Jarosław 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 Adamówka, Sieniawa, Tryńcza, Przeworsk z miastem Przeworsk, część gminy Zarzecze położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Mlecza w powiecie przeworskim,
- gminy Rakszawa, Żołynia w powiecie łańcuckim,
- gminy Trzebowno, 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,
- część powiatu dębickiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- gminy Chorkówka, Iwonice, Jedlicze, Miejsce Piastowe, część gminy Dukla położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 993 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Dukla i drogę łączącą miejscowości Dukla – Cergowa – Jasionka biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Rymanów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 w powiecie krośnieńskim,
- gminy Besko, Bukowsko, Zarszyn, Zagórz, część gminy Komańcza położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 889 oraz na północ od drogi nr 889 biegnącej od tego skrzyżowania do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie sanockim,

- gmina Cisna w powiecie leskim,
 - gminy Lutowska, Czarna, Ustrzyki Dolne w powiecie bieszczadzkim,
- w województwie świętokrzyskim:
- powiat buski,
 - powiat skarżyski,
 - część powiatu opatowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
 - część powiatu sandomierskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
 - powiat staszowski,
 - gminy Mirzec, Brody, część gminy Wąchock położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 w powiecie starachowickim,
 - powiat ostrowiecki,
 - gminy Gowarczów, Końskie, Stąporków w powiecie koneckim,
- 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,
 - powiat opoczyński,
 - gminy Czerniewice, Inowłódz, Lubochnia, Rzeczyca, Tomaszów Mazowiecki z miastem Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Żelechlinek w powiecie tomaszowskim,
- w województwie pomorskim:
- gminy Ostaszewo, miasto Krynica Morska oraz część gminy Nowy Dwór Gdański położona na południowy - zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 7, następnie przez drogę nr 7 i S7 biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie nowodworskim,
 - gminy Lichnowy, Miłoradz, Malbork z miastem Malbork, część gminy Nowy Staw położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 w powiecie malborskim,
 - gmina Sztum w powiecie sztumskim,
 - gminy Cedry Wielkie, Suchy Dąb, Pszczółki, miasto Pruszcz Gdański, część gminy wiejskiej Pruszcz Gdański położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę A1 w powiecie gdańskim,
 - Miasto Gdańsk,
 - powiat tczewski,
 - część powiatu kwidzińskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,
- w województwie lubuskim:
- gmina Lubiszyn w powiecie gorzowskim,
 - powiat strzelecko – drezdenecki,
- w województwie dolnośląskim:
- gminy 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, Sobótka, część gminy Żórawina położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4, część 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,
 - 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,
 - gminy Janowice Wielkie, Mysłakowice, Stara Kamienica, Szklarska Poręba w powiecie karkonoskim,
 - część powiatu miejskiego Jelenia Góra położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 366,
 - gminy Bolków, Paszowice, miasto Jawor, część gminy Męcinka położona na południe od drogi nr 363 w powiecie jaworskim,
 - gminy Dobromierz i Marcinowice w powiecie świdnickim,
 - gminy Dzierżoniów, Pieszyce, miasto Bielawa, miasto Dzierżoniów w powiecie dzierżoniowskim,
 - gminy Głuszycza, 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 w powiecie krotoszyńskim,
 - gminy Książ Wielkopolski, 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, w powiecie śremskim,
 - gminy Borek Wielkopolski, Piaski, Pogorzela, w powiecie gostyńskim,
 - gminy Kleszczewo, Kostrzyn, Pobiedziska, w powiecie poznańskim,
 - gmina Kiszkowo i część gminy Kłecko położona na zachód od rzeki Mała Wełna 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 Budzyń w powiecie chodzieskim,
 - gminy Mieścisko, Skoki i Wągrowiec z miastem Wągrowiec w powiecie wągrowieckim,
 - gmina Dobrzyca w powiecie pleszewskim,
 - gminy Odolanów, Przygodzice, Raszków, Sośnie, miasto Ostrów Wielkopolski, część gminy wiejskiej Ostrów Wielkopolski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sulisław – Łąkociny – Wierzbo i na zachód od miasta Ostrów Wielkopolski oraz część gminy wiejskiej Ostrów Wielkopolski położona na wschód od miasta Ostrów Wielkopolski w powiecie ostrowskim,
 - gmina Kobyla Góra w powiecie ostrzeszowskim,
 - gminy Baranów, Bralin, Perzów, Rychtal, Trzcinica, Łęka Opatowska w powiecie kępińskim,

w województwie opolskim:

- gmina Byczyna, część gminy Kluczbork położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 45, a następnie od tego skrzyżowania na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 45 do skrzyżowania z ulicą Fabryczną w miejscowości Kluczbork i dalej na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez ulicę Fabryczna -Dzierżonia – Strzelecka w miejscowości Kluczbork do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Wołczyn położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 w powiecie kluczborskim,
- gminy Praszka, Gorzów Śląski, Radłów, Olesno, Zębówice, 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,
- część gminy Grodków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie brzeskim,
- gminy Łambinowice, Pakosławice, Skoroszyce, część gminy Korfantów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 407 w powiecie nyskim,
- część gminy Biała położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 407 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 414 i dalej na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 414 biegnącej od tego skrzyżowania do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 409, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 409 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie prudnickim,
- gminy Chrzastowice, Ozimek, Komprachcice, Prószków, część gminy Łubniany położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Świerkle – Masów, ulicę Leśną w miejscowości Masów oraz na południe od ulicy Kolanowskiej biegnącej do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Turawa położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez ulicę Powstańców Śląskich -Kolanowską -Opolską – Kotorską w miejscowości Węgry i dalej na południe od drogi łączącej miejscowości Węgry- Kotórz Mały – Turawa – Rzędów – Kadłub Turawski – Zakrzów Turawski biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie opolskim,
- powiat miejski Opole,

w województwie zachodniopomorskim:

- gminy Nowogródek Pomorski, Barlinek, część gminy Myślibórz położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 23 biegnącej od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 26, następnie na wschód od drogi nr 26 biegnącej od tego skrzyżowania do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 119 i dalej na wschód od drogi nr 119 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 26 do północnej granicy gminy, 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,
- gminy Bielice, Lipiany, Przelewice, Pyrzyce w powiecie pyrzyckim,
- gminy Bierzwnik, Krzęcin, Pęczycy 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), Police w powiecie polickim,

w województwie małopolskim:

- gminy Bobowa, Moszczenica, Łużna, Ropa, część gminy wiejskiej Gorlice położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Biecz położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 w powiecie gorlickim,
- powiat nowosądecki,

- gminy Czorsztyn, Krościenko nad Dunajcem, Ochotnica Dolna, Szczawnica w powiecie nowotarskim,
 - powiat miejski Nowy Sącz,
 - gminy Skrzyszów, Lisia Góra, Radłów, Wietrzychowice, Żabno, część gminy wiejskiej Tarnów położona na wschód od miasta Tarnów w powiecie tarnowskim,
 - powiat dąbrowski,
 - gminy Klucze, Bolesław, Bukowno w powiecie olkuskim,
- w województwie śląskim:
- gmina Sławków w powiecie będzińskim,
 - powiat miejski Jaworzno,
 - powiat miejski Mysłowice,
 - powiat miejski Katowice,
 - powiat miejski Siemianowice Śląskie,
 - powiat miejski Chorzów,
 - powiat miejski Piekary Śląskie,
 - powiat miejski Bytom,
 - gminy Kalety, Ożarówce, Świerklaniec, Miasteczko Śląskie, Radzionków w powiecie tarnogórskim,
 - gmina Woźniki w powiecie lublinieckim,
 - gminy Myszków i Koziegłowy w powiecie myszkowskim,
 - gminy Ogrodzieniec, Zawiercie, Włodowice w powiecie zawierciańskim.

7. Slovakia

The following restricted zones I in Slovakia:

- in the district of Nové Zámky, Sikenička, Pavlová, Biňa, Kamenín, Kamenný Most, Malá nad Hronom, Belá, Ľubá, 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 Ipel'ské Predmostie, Veľká nad Ipľom, Hrušov, Kleňany, Sečianky,
- in the district of Levice, the municipalities of Keť, Čata, Pohronský Ruskov, Hronovce, Želiezovce, Zalaba, Malé Ludince, Šalov, Sikenica, Pastovce, Bielovce, Ipel'ský Sokolec, Lontov, Kubáňovo, Sazdice, Demandice, Dolné Semerovce, Vyškovce nad Ipľom, Preseľany nad Ipľom, Hrkovce, Tupá, Horné Semerovce, Hokovce, Slatina, Horné Turovce, Veľké Turovce, Šahy, Tešmak, Plášťovce, Ipel'ské Uľany, Tehla, Lula, Beša, Jesenské, Ina, Lok, Veľký Ďur, Horný Pial, Horná Seč, Starý Tekov, Dolná Seč, Hronské Kľačany, Levice, Podlužany, Krškany, Brhlovce, Bory, Santovka, Domadice, Hontianske Trsfany, Žemberovce,
- in the district of Krupina, the municipalities of Dudince, Terany, Hontianske Moravce, Sudince, Súdovce, Lišov,
- the whole district of Ružomberok, except municipalities included in zone II,
- the whole district of Turčianske Teplice, except municipalities included in zone II,
- in the district of Martin, municipalities of Blatnica, Folkušová, Necpaly, Belá-Dulice, Ďanová, Karlová, Laskár, Rakovo, Pribovce, Košťany nad Turcom, Socovce, Turčiansky Ďur, Kláštor pod Znievom, Slovany, Ležiachov, Benice,
- 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 Prievidza, the municipalities of Handlová, Cígell, Podhradie, Lehota pod Vtáčnikom, Ráztočno,
- the whole district of Partizánske, except municipalities included in zone II,

- in the district of Topoľčany, the municipalities of Krnča, Prázdňovce, Solčany, Nitrianska Streda, Čeladince, Kovarce, Súľovce, Oponice,
- in the district of Nitra, the municipalities of Horné Lefantovce, Dolné Lefantovce, Bádice, Jelenec, Žirany, Podhorany, Nitrianske Hrnčiarovce, Štitáre, Pohranice, Hostová, Kolínany, Malý Lapáš, Dolné Obdokovce, Čeladice, Veľký Lapáš, Babindol, Malé Chyndice, Golianovo, Klasov, Veľké Chyndice, Nová Ves nad Žitavou, Paňa, Vráble, Tajná, Lúčnica nad Žitavou, Žitavce, Melek, Telince, Čifáre.

8. Italy

The following restricted zones I in Italy:

Piedmont Region:

- in the province of Alessandria, Municipalities of: Casale Monferrato, Oviglio, Viguzzolo, Bergamasco, Castellar Guidobono, Berzano Di Tortona, Carentino, Frascaro, Borgoratto Alessandrino, Volpeglino, Gamalero, Volpedo, Pontecurone, Castelnuovo Scrivia, Alluvione Piovera, Sale, Bassignana, Pecetto di Valenza, Rivarone, Montecastello, Valenza, San Salvatore Monferrato, Castelletto Monferrato, Quargnento, Solero, Pietra Marazzi,
- in the province of Asti, Municipalities of: Nizza Monferrato, Incisa Scapaccino, Mombaruzzo, Maranzana, Castelletto Molina, Castelnuovo Belbo, Quaranti, Fontanile, Calamandrana, Bruno, Canelli, San Marzano Oliveto,
- in the province of Cuneo, Municipalities of: Bergolo, Pezzolo Valle Uzzone, Cortemilia, Levice, Castelletto Uzzone, Perletto, Castino, Cossano Belbo, Rocchetta Belbo, Santo Stefano Belbo, Gottasecca, Monesiglio, Sale delle Langhe, Camerana, Castelnuovo di Ceva, Priero, Prunetto, Montezemolo, Perlo,

Liguria Region:

- in the province of Genova, Municipalities of: Rovegno, Portofino, Santa Margherita Ligure, Camogli, Fontanigorda, Rezzoaglio, Orero, Coreglia Ligure, San Colombano Certenoli, Zoagli, Leivi, Chiavari, Borzonasca,
- in the province of Savona, the Municipalities of: Bergeggi, Spotorno, Vezzi Portio, Noli, Orco Feglino, Bormida, Calice Ligure, Rialto, Osiglia, Murialdo,

Emilia-Romagna Region:

- in the Province of Piacenza, Municipalities of: Cerignale, Ottone (est fiume Trebbia), Corte Brugnatella, Bobbio, Alta Val Tidone,

Lombardia Region:

- in the Province of Pavia, Municipalities of: Rocca Susella, Monteseale, Godiasco, Borgoratto Mormorolo, Fortunago, Volpara, Borgo Priolo, Rocca De' Giorgi, Rivanazzano, Colli Verdi – Ruino e Canevino,

Lazio Region:

- in the province of Rome,

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

West: the municipality of Fiumicino,

- South: Municipality of Rome between the limits of Zone 2 (North), the boundaries of Municipality of Fiumicino (West), the Tiber River up to the intersection with the Grande Raccordo Anulare, the Grande Raccordo Anulare 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: Municipalities of: Guidonia Montecelio, Montelibretti, Palombara Sabina, Monterotondo, Mentana, Sant'Angelo Romano, Fonte Nuova.

Sardinia Region:

- in the Province of Sud Sardegna, Municipalities of: Escalaplano, Genuri, Gesico, Goni, Las Plassas, Setzu, Seui Isola Amministrativa, Siurgus Donigala, Suelli, Tuili, Villanovafranca

- in the Province of Nuoro, Municipalities of: Atzara, Bitti, Bolotana, Bortigali, Dorgali, Elini, Elini Isola Amministrativa, Gairo, Girasole, Ilbono, Lanusei, Lei, Loceri, Lotzorai, Macomer a Ovest della SS 131, Noragugume, Oliena, Ortueri, Orune, Osini, Perdasdefogu, Silanus, Sorgono, Tortolì, Ulassai
- in the Province of Oristano, Municipalities of: Albagiara, Ardauli, Assolo, Asuni, Bidonì, Gonnosnò, Neoneli, Nughedu Santa Vittoria, Samugheo, Sedilo, Senis, Sini, Sorradile
- in the Province of Sassari, Municipalities of: Alà Dei Sardi, Ardara, Berchidda, Bonnanaro, Bonorva a ovest della SS 131, Borutta, Cheremule, Cossoine, Giave a ovest della SS 131, Mores a nord della SS 128bis - SP 63, Oschiri a nord della E 840, Ozieri a nord della Sp 63 - SP 1 - SS 199, Torralba a ovest della SS 131, Tula.

9. Czechia

The following restricted zones I in Czechia:

Liberecký kraj:

- v okrese Liberec katastrální území obcí Hrádek nad Nisou, Oldřichov v Hájích, Grabštejn, Václavice u Hrádku nad Nisou, Horní Vítkov, Dolní Vítkov, Bílý Kostel nad Nisou, Dolní Chrástava, Horní Chrástava, Chrástava I, Nová Ves u Chrástavy, Mlýnice, Albrechtice u Frýdlantu, Kristiánov, Heřmanice u Frýdlantu, Děřichov u Frýdlantu, Mníšek u Liberce, Oldřichov na Hranicích, Machnín, Svárov u Liberce, Desná I, Krásná Studánka, Stráž nad Nisou, Fojtka, Radčice u Krásné Studánky, Kateřinky u Liberce, Staré Pavlovice, Nové Pavlovice, Růžodol I, Františkov u Liberce, Liberec, Ruprechtice, Rudolfov, Horní Růžodol, Rochlice u Liberce, Starý Harcov, Vratislavice nad Nisou, Kunratice u Liberce, Proseč nad Nisou, Lukášov, Rýnovice, Jablonec nad Nisou, Jablonecké Paseky, Jindřichov nad Nisou, Mšeno nad Nisou, Lučany nad Nisou, Smržovka, Tanvald, Jiřetín pod Bukovou, Dolní Maxov, Antonínov, Horní Maxov, Karlov u Josefova Dolu, Loučná nad Nisou, Hraničná nad Nisou, Janov nad Nisou, Bedřichov u Jablonce nad Nisou, Josefův Důl u Jablonce nad Nisou, Albrechtice v Jizerských horách, Desná III, Polubný, Harrachov, Jizerka, Hejnice, Bílý Potok pod Smrkem, Andělská Hora u Chrástavy, Benešovice u Všelibic, Cetenov, Česká Ves v Podještědí, Dolní Sedlo, Dolní Suchá u Chotyně, Donín u Hrádku nad Nisou, Družcov, Hlavičky, Hrubý Lesnov, Chotyně, Chrástava II, Chrástná, Jablonné v Podještědí, Janovice v Podještědí, Janův Důl, Jítrava, Kněžice v Lužických horách, Kotel, Kryštofovo Údolí, Křižany, Lázně Kundratice, Loučná, Lvová, Malčice u Všelibic, Markvartice v Podještědí, Nesvačily u Všelibic, Novina u Liberce, Osečná, Panenská Hůrka, Polesí u Rynoltic, Postřelná, Přibyslavice, Rynoltice, Smržov u Českého Dubu, Vápno, Všelibice, Zábrdí u Osečné, Zdislava, Žibřidice,
- v okrese Česká Lípa katastrální území obcí Bezděz, Blatce, Brniště, Břevniště pod Ralskem, Česká Lípa, Deštná u Dubé, Dobranov, Dražejov u Dubé, Drchlava, Dřevčice, Dubá, Dubice u České Lípy, Dubnice pod Ralskem, Hamr na Jezeře, Heřmaničky u Dobranova, Hlemýžď, Holany, Horky u Dubé, Horní Krupá, Houska, Chlum u Dubé, Jabloneček, Jestřebí u České Lípy, Kamenice u Zákup, Korce, Kruh v Podbezdězí, Kvítkov u České Lípy, Lasvice, Loubí pod Vlhostí, Luhov u Mimoně, Luka, Maršovice u Dubé, Náhlov, Nedamov, Noviny pod Ralskem, Obora v Podbezdězí, Okna v Podbezdězí, Okřešice u České Lípy, Pavlovice u Jestřebí, Písečná u Dobranova, Skalka u Doks, Sosnová u České Lípy, Srní u České Lípy, Stará Lípa, Starý Šidlov, Stráž pod Ralskem, Šváby, Tachov u Doks, Tubož, Újezd u Jestřebí, Velenice u Zákup, Velký Grunov, Velký Valtinov, Vítkov u Dobranova, Vlčí Důl, Vojetín, Vrchovany, Zahrádky u České Lípy, Zákupy, Zbýny, Žďár v Podbezdězí, Ždírec v Podbezdězí, Žizníkov,

Středočeský kraj

- v okrese Mladá Boleslav katastrální území obcí Bezdědice, Březovice pod Bezdězem, Víška u Březovic, Dolní Krupá u Mnichova Hradiště, Mukařov u Jiviny, Neveklovice, Strážiště u Jiviny, Vicmanov, Vrchbělá, Březinka pod Bezdězem, Bělá pod Bezdězem, Dolní Rokytá, Horní Rokytá, Rostkov, Kozmice u Jiviny.

10. 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 Prosotsani, 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 (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, Mavrokklisi, Mikro Dereio, Protokklisi, Roussa, Goniko, Geriko, Sidirochori, Megalo Derio, Sidiro, Giannouli, Agriani and Petrolofos (in Soufli municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Dikaia, Arzos, Elaia, Therapio, Komara, Marasia, Ormenio, Pentalofoi, 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, Ellinochori, Karoti, Koufovouno, Kiani, Mani, Sitchori, Alepochori, Asproneri, Metaxades, Vrysika, Doksa, Elafoxori, Ladi, Paliouri and Poimeniko (in Didymoteicho municipality),
- in the regional unit of Serres:
 - the municipal departments of Strymoniko, Zeugolatio, Melenikitsi, Nea Tyroloi, Palaiokastros, Kalokastros, Livadochori, and Skotoussa (Irakleia Municipality),
 - the municipal department of Vamvakofyto, part of the municipal department of Sidirokastros and the community departments of Agkistro, Kapnofyto and Achladochori (Sintiki Municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Serres, Elaionas, Anagennisi, Vamvakia, Leukonas, Kala Dendra, Christos, Provatas, Monokklisia, Ano Kamila, Mitrousi, and Oinoussa, and the community departments of Orini and Ano Vrontou (Serres Municipality),
 - the municipal department of Ampela (Visaltia Municipality),
- in the regional unit of Kilis:
 - the municipal departments of Kilis, Terpyllo, Anavryto, Elliniko, Efkarpi, Isoma, Koiladi, Eptalofoi, Melanthi, Theodosia, Koronouda, Megali Vrissi, Leipsidrio, Cherso, Megali Sterna, Akrita, Kastaneon, Stavrochori, Iliolousto and Plagia (Kilis Municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Eirini, Euzoni and Pontoirakleia (Peonias Municipality),

- in the regional unit of Thessaloniki:
 - the municipal departments of Leukohori, Xilopoli and Lahanas (Lagadas Municipality).

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,
- 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,
- the whole region of Razgrad,
- the whole region of Kardzhali,
- the whole region of Burgas,
- the whole region of Varna,
- 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 L 36,
- Gemeinde Diensdorf-Radlow,
- 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 L 35,
- 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,
 - 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 Wolkenberg, Stradow, Jessen, Pulsberg und Perpe,
- Gemeinde Welzow,
- Gemeinde Neuhausen/Spree mit der Gemarkung Gablenz,
- Gemeinde Drebkau mit den Gemarkungen Greifenhain und Kausche,
- 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 „Rueterchegraben“ 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, Neuhütte, 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, Herzprung, 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 der B2 bis Kastanienallee, dort links abbiegend dem Schülerweg folgend bis Höhe Bahnhof, von hier in östlicher Richtung den Salveybach kreuzend bis zum Tantower Weg, diesen in nördlicher Richtung bis zu Stettiner Straße, diese weiter folgend bis zur B2, dieser in nördlicher Richtung folgend,
 - Gemeinde Mescherin mit der Gemarkung Mescherin, der Gemarkung Neurochlitz östlich der B2 und der Gemarkung Rosow nördlich der K 7311,
 - Gemeinde Passow mit der Gemarkung Jamikow,
- Kreisfreie Stadt Frankfurt (Oder),
- Landkreis Prignitz
 - Gemeinde Karstädt mit den Gemarkungen Neuhaus westlich der Neuhausener Straße, Kribbe nördlich der Kreisstraße 7045 Dallmin nördlich der L133 und K7045 begrenzt durch die Bahnstrecke Berlin-Hamburg
 - Gemeinde Berge mit den Gemarkungen Grenzheim, Kleeste, Neuhausen westlich der L10, Berge nördlich der Schulstraße/östlich der Perleberger Straße
 - Gemeinde Pirow mit den Gemarkungen Hülsebeck nördlich der L104, Bresch Dreieck an der nordwestlichen Gemarkungsgrenze am Bach Karwe
 - Gemeinde Putlitz mit den Gemarkungen Sagast nördlich des Grabens 1/12/05, Nettelbeck südwestlich der A24, Porep südlich der A24, Lütkenhof westlich der L13, Putlitz nördlich des Hülsebecker Damm, Weitgendorf westlich der L13 und Telschow südwestlich der A24,

— Landkreis Oberspreewald-Lausitz:

- Gemeinde Vetschau mit den Gemarkungen Wüstenhain und Laasow,
- Gemeinde Altdöbern mit den Gemarkungen Reddern, Ranzow, Pritzen, Altdöbern östlich der Bahnstrecke Altdöbern –Großräschen,
- Gemeinde Großräschen mit den Gemarkungen Woschkow, Dörrwalde, Allmosen,
- Gemeinde Neu-Seeland,
- Gemeinde Neupetershain,
- Gemeinde Senftenberg mit den Gemarkungen Peickwitz, Sedlitz, Kleinkoschen, Großkoschen und Hosena,
- 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,
- 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 Thiendorf,
- Gemeinde Weinböhla,
- Gemeinde Wülknitz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,
- Landkreis Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge:
 - Gemeinde Stadt Wilsdruff nördlich der BAB4 zwischen den Abfahren Wilsdruff und Dreieck Dresden-West,
- Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:
 - Landkreis Ludwigslust-Parchim:
 - Gemeinde Brunow mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Bauerkuhl, Brunow (bei Ludwigslust), Klüß, Löcknitz (bei Parchim),
 - Gemeinde Karrenzin mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Herzfeld (bei Parchim), Karrenzin, Karrenzin-Ausbau, Neu Herzfeld, Wulfsahl (bei Parchim),
 - Gemeinde Möllenbeck mit den Ortsteilen und der Ortslage: Horst (bei Grabow),
 - Gemeinde Ruhner Berge mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Dorf Poltnitz, Griebow, Leppin (bei Marwitz), Mentin,
 - Gemeinde Ziegendorf mit den Ortsteilen und den Ortslagen: Drefahl, Meierstorf (bei Parchim), Neu Drefahl, Pampin, Platschow, Stresendorf, Ziegendorf (bei Parchim).

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, Āravas, Lažas, Durbes, Dunalkas, Tadaļķu, Vecpils, Bārtas, Sakas, Bunkas, Priekules, Gramzdas, Kalētu, Virgas, Dunikas, Vaiņodes, Gaviezes, Grobiņas, Rucavas, Vērgales, Medzes pagasts, Nīcas pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no apdzīvotas vietas Bernāti, autoceļa V1232, A11, V1222, Bārtas upes, Embūtes pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa P116, P106, autoceļa no apdzīvotas vietas Dinsdurbe, Kalvenes pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no ceļa pie Vārtājas upes līdz autoceļam A9, uz dienvidiem no autoceļa A9, uz rietumiem no autoceļa V1200, Kazdangas pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no ceļa V1200, P115, P117, V1296, Aizputes, Durbes, Pāvilostas, Priekules pilsēta, Grobiņas,
- Dobeles novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Jelgavas novads,
- Jēkabpils novads,
- Krāslavas novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Alsungas, Gudenieku, Kurmāles, Rendas, Kabiles, Vārmes, Pelču, Snēpeles, Turlavas, Ēdoles, Īvandes, Rumbas, Padures pagasts, Laidu pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1296, Kuldīgas pilsēta,

- 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 autoceļa 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: Eržvilko, Juodaičių, Seredžiaus, Smalininkų ir Viešvilės seniūnijos,

- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė,
- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Kazlų rūdos savivaldybė: Kazlų Rūdos seniūnija, išskyrus vakarinė dalis iki kelio 2602 ir 183, Plutiškių seniūnija,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Kelmės, Kražių, Liolių, Tytuvėnų, Tytuvėnų apylinkių, Pakražančio ir Vaiguvos seniūnijos,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,
- Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė: Judrėnų, Endriejavo ir Veiviržėnų seniūnijos,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Kretingos rajono savivaldybė,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė, išskyrus Šumskų ir Sasnavos seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė: Alantos, Balninkų, Čiulėnų, Inturkės, Joniškio, Luokesos, Mindūnų, Suginėčių ir Videniškių seniūnijos,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio miesto savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybė,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė: Kriūkų, Lekėčių ir Lukšių seniūnijos,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė: Ginkūnų, Gruzdžių, Kairių, Kužių, Meškuičių, Raudėnų, Šakynos ir Šiaulių kaimiškosios seniūnijos,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė: Čiobiškio, Gelvonų, Jauniūnų, Kernavės, Musninkų ir Širvintų seniūnijos,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė: Deltuvos, Lyduokių, Pabaisko, Pivonijos, Siesikų, Šešuolių, Taujėnų, Ukmergės miesto, Veprių, Vidiškių ir Žemaitkiemo seniūnijos,
- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,

- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė: Bartninkų, Gražiškių, Keturvalakių, Pajevonio, Virbalio ir Vištyčio seniūnijos,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė: Avižienių, Bezdonių, Buivydžių, Dūkštų, Juodšilių, Kalvelių, Lavoriškių, Maišiagalos, Marijampolio, Medininkų, Mickūnų, Nemenčinės, Nemenčinės miesto, Nemėžio, Pagirių, Riešės, Rudaminos, Rukainių, Sudervės, Sužionių, Šatrininkų ir Zujūnų seniūnijos,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

6. Hungary

The following restricted zones II in Hungary:

- Békés megye 951450, 951460, 951550, 951650, 951750, 952350, 952450, 952650 és 956350 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-Nagykún-Szolnok megye 750250, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750970, 750980, 751050, 751150, 751160, 751450, 751460, 751470, 751550, 751650, 752150, 752250, 752350, 752450, 752460, 752550, 752560, 752650, 752750, 752850, 752950, 753060, 753070, 753150, 753250, 753310, 753450, 753550, 753660, 754150, 754250, 754370, 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 egységének 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, 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,
- część powiatu gołdapskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat piski,
- powiat bartoszycki,
- powiat olecki,
- część powiatu giżyckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat braniewski,
- powiat kętrzyński,
- powiat lidzbarski,

- gminy Dźwierzuty Jedwabno, Pasym, Świątajno, Wielbark, Szczytno i miasto Szczytno w powiecie szczycieńskim,
 - powiat mrągowski,
 - część powiatu węgorzewskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - powiat olsztyński,
 - powiat miejski Olsztyn,
 - powiat nidzicki,
 - powiat ostródzki,
 - powiat nowomiejski,
 - powiat iławski,
 - powiat działdowski,
- w województwie podlaskim:
- powiat bielski,
 - powiat grajewski,
 - powiat moniecki,
 - powiat sejneński,
 - 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,
 - powiat białostocki,
 - powiat suwalski,
 - powiat miejski Suwałki,
 - powiat augustowski,
 - powiat sokółski,
 - powiat miejski Białystok,
 - gminy Grabowo, Stawiski, Kolno z miastem Kolno w powiecie kolneńskim,
- w województwie mazowieckim:
- gminy Domanice, Korczew, Kotuń, Mordy, Paprotnia, Przesmyki, Siedlce, Skórzec, Wiśniew, Wodynie, Zbuczyn w powiecie siedleckim,
 - powiat miejski Siedlce,
 - gminy Ceranów, Jabłonna Lacka, Kosów Lacki, Repki, Sabnie, Sterdyń w powiecie sokołowskim,
 - powiat łosicki,
 - część powiatu sochaczewskiego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,
 - gmina Przyłęk w powiecie zwoleńskim,
 - powiat kozienicki,
 - gminy Chotcza i Solec nad Wisłą w powiecie lipskim,
 - gminy Jastrzębia, Jedlińsk, Jedlnia – Letnisko, Kowala, Pionki z miastem Pionki, Przytyk, Wierzbica, Wolanów, Zakrzew w powiecie radomskim,
 - powiat miejski Radom,
 - powiat szydłowiecki,
 - gminy Lubowidz i Kuczbork Osada w powiecie żuromińskim,
 - gmina Wieczfnia Kościelna w powiecie mławskim,

- powiat nowodworski,
 - gminy Radzymin, Wołomin, miasto Kobyłka, miasto Marki, miasto Żąbki, miasto Zielonka, część gminy Tłuszcz położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Łochów – Wołomin, część gminy Jadów położona na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Dąbrówka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8 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, Wyszaków, część gminy Zabrodzie położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
 - gminy Latowicz, Siennica, Sulejówek w powiecie mińskim,
 - powiat otwocki,
 - część powiatu warszawskiego zachodniego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,
 - powiat legionowski,
 - powiat piaseczyński,
 - gminy Nadarzyn i Raszyn w powiecie pruszkowskim,
 - powiat grójecki,
 - gmina Żabia Wola w powiecie grodziskim,
 - gmina Mszczonów w powiecie żyrardowskim,
 - powiat białobrzegi,
 - powiat przysuski,
 - powiat miejski Warszawa,
- w województwie lubelskim:
- część powiatu bialskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
 - powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
 - powiat janowski,
 - powiat puławski,
 - powiat rycki,
 - powiat łukowski,
 - powiat lubelski,
 - powiat miejski Lublin,
 - powiat lubartowski,
 - powiat łęczyński,
 - powiat świdnicki,
 - powiat biłgorajski,
 - powiat hrubieszowski,
 - powiat krasnostawski,
 - powiat chełmski,
 - powiat miejski Chełm,
 - powiat tomaszowski,

- powiat kraśnicki,
- część powiatu parczewskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat parczewski,
- powiat włodawski,
- część powiatu radzyńskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat miejski Zamość,
- powiat zamojski,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- powiat stalowowolski,
- powiat lubaczowski,
- 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,
- gmina Laszki, Wiązownica, Radymno z miastem Radymno w powiecie jarosławskim,
- gmina Kamień, część gminy Sokołów Małopolski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 875 w powiecie rzeszowskim,
- gminy Cmolas, Dzikowiec, Kolbuszowa, Majdan Królewski i Niwiska powiecie kolbuszowskim,
- część powiatu leżajskiego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,
- powiat niżański,
- powiat tarnobrzeski,
- powiat miejski Tarnobrzeg,
- gmina Ostrów, część gminy Sędziszów Małopolski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 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,
- powiat mielecki,
- gminy Dębowiec, Krempna, Osiek Jasielski, część gminy wiejskiej Jasło położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Jasło oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 992 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Jasło, część gminy Nowy Żmigród położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 993, część gminy Skołyszyn położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 w powiecie jasielskim,
- gmina Jaśliska, część gminy Dukla położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 993 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Dukla i drogę łączącą miejscowości Dukla – Cergowa - Jasionka biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Rymanów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 w powiecie krośnieńskim,
- część gminy Komańcza położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 889 oraz na południe od drogi nr 889 biegnącej od tego skrzyżowania do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie sanockim,

w województwie małopolskim:

- gminy Lipinki, Sękowa, Uście Gorlickie, miasto Gorlice, część gminy wiejskiej Gorlice położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Biecz położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 28 w powiecie gorlickim,

w województwie pomorskim:

- gminy Mikołajki Pomorskie, Dzierżoń i Stary Dzierżoń, Stary Targ 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,
- gmina Prabuty w powiecie kwidzyńskim,

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,
- 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,
- powiat żarski,
- powiat słubicki,
- powiat żagański,
- powiat krośnieński,
- powiat zielonogórski
- powiat miejski Zielona Góra,
- powiat nowosolski,
- powiat sulęciński,
- część powiatu międzyrzeckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat świebodziński,
- powiat wschowski,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- część powiatu zgorzeleckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- część powiatu polkowickiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- część powiatu wołowskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- gmina Jeżów Sudecki w powiecie karkonoskim,
- gminy Rudna, Ścinawa, miasto Lubin i część gminy Lubin niewymieniona w części III załącznika I w powiecie lubińskim,
- powiat średzki,
- gmina Mściwojów, Wądroże Wielkie, część gminy Męcinka położona na północ od drogi nr 363 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,
- miasto Świeradów Zdrój w powiecie lubańskim,
- powiat miejski Wrocław,
- gminy Czernica, Długołęka, Siechnice, Mietków, Kąty Wrocławskie, część gminy Żórawina położona na wschód 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, Dziadowa Kłoda, 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,
- część powiatu bolesławieckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat milicki,
- powiat górowski,
- powiat głogowski,
- 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 złotoryjskim,
- część powiatu lwóweckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- gminy Czarny Bór, Stare Bogaczowice, Walim, miasto Boguszów - Gorce, miasto Jedlina – Zdrój, miasto Szczawno – Zdrój w powiecie wałbrzyskim,
- powiat miejski Wałbrzych,
- część powiatu świdnickiego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- powiat wolsztyński,
- powiat grodziski,
- część powiatu kościańskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- gminy Brodnica, Śrem, 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 w powiecie śremskim,
- gmina Zaniemyśl w powiecie średzkim,
- część powiatu międzychodzkiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,
- powiat nowotomyski,
- powiat obornicki,
- część gminy Połajewo 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,
- część powiatu poznańskiego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,
- powiat rawicki,
- część powiatu szamotulskiego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,
- część powiatu gostyńskiego niewymieniona w części I załącznika I,
- gminy Kobylin, Zduny, Krotoszyn, miasto Sulmierzyce w powiecie krotoszyńskim,
- część gminy wiejskiej Ostrów Wielkopolski położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sulisław – Łąkociny – Wierzbno w powiecie ostrowskim,
- gminy Włoszakowice, Świąciechowa, Wijewo, część gminy Rydzyna położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez kanał Kopanica (Rów Polski) w powiecie leszczyńskim,

w województwie łódzkim:

- gminy Biała Rawska, Regnów i Sadkowice w powiecie rawskim,
- gmina Kowiesy w powiecie skierniewickim,

w województwie zachodniopomorskim:

- gmina Boleszkowice, część gminy Myślibórz położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 23 biegnącej od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 26, następnie na zachód od drogi nr 26 biegnącej od tego skrzyżowania do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 119 i dalej na zachód od drogi nr 119 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 26 do północnej granicy gminy, 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,
- gmina Kozielice w powiecie pyrzyckim,
- gminy Banie, Cedynia, Gryfino, Mieszkowice, Moryń, Chojna, Widuchowa, Trzcińsko-Zdrój w powiecie gryfińskim,
- gmina Kolbaskowo w powiecie polickim,

w województwie opolskim:

- gminy Brzeg, Lubsza, Lewin Brzeski, Olszanka, Skarbimierz, część gminy Grodków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie brzeskim,
- gminy Dąbrowa, Dobrzeń Wielki, Popielów, Murów, Niemodlin, Tułowice, część gminy Łubniany położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Świerkle – Masów, ulicę Leśną w miejscowości Masów oraz na północ od ulicy Kolanowskiej biegnącej do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Turawa położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez ulice Powstańców Śląskich -Kolanowską -Opolską -Kotorską w miejscowości Węgry i dalej na północ od drogi łączącej miejscowości Węgry- Kotórz Mały – Turawa – Rzędów – Kadłub Turawski – Zakrzów Turawski biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie opolskim,
- gmina Lasowice Wielkie, część gminy Kluczbork położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 45, a następnie od tego skrzyżowania na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 45 do skrzyżowania z ulicą Fabryczną w miejscowości Kluczbork i dalej na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez ulicę Fabryczną -Dzierżonia – Strzelecka w miejscowości Kluczbork do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Wołczyn położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 w powiecie kluczborskim,
- powiat namysłowski,

w województwie śląskim:

- powiat miejski Sosnowiec,
- powiat miejski Dąbrowa Górnicza,
- gminy Bobrowniki, Mierzęcice, Psary, Siewierz, miasto Będzin, miasto Czeladź, miasto Wojkowice w powiecie będzińskim,
- gminy Łazy i Poręba w powiecie zawierciańskim.

8. Slovakia

The following restricted zones II in Slovakia:

- the whole district of Gelnica,
- the whole district of Poprad
- the whole district of Spišská Nová Ves,
- the whole district of Levoča,
- the whole district of Kežmarok,
- the whole district of Michalovce, except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Medzilaborce
- the whole district of Košice-okolie,
- the whole district of Rožnava,

- the whole city of Košice,
- the whole district of Sobrance, except municipalities included in zone III,
- the whole district of Vranov nad Topľou,
- the whole district of Humenné,
- the whole district of Snina,
- the whole district of Prešov,
- the whole district of Sabinov,
- the whole district of Svidník,
- the whole district of Stropkov,
- the whole district of Bardejov,
- the whole district of Stará Ľubovňa,
- the whole district of Revúca,
- the whole district of Rimavská Sobota,
- 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 Stianica,
- the whole district of Žarnovica,
- the whole district of Banská Bystrica,
- the whole district of Brezno,
- the whole district of Liptovský Mikuláš,
- the whole district of Trebišov,
- the whole district of Zlaté Moravce,
- in the district of Levice the municipality of Kozárovce, Kalná nad Hronom, Nový Tekov, Malé Kozmálovce, Veľké Kozmálovce, Tlmače, Rybník, Hronské Kosihy, Čajkov, Nová Dedina, Devičany, Bátorce, Pečenice, Jablňovce, Bohunice, Pukanec, Uhliská, Drževica,
- in the district of Turčianske Teplice, municipalities of Turček, Horná Štubňa, Čremošné, Háj, Rakša, Mošovce,
- in the district of Ružomberok, municipalities of Liptovské revúce, Liptovská osada, Liptovská Lúžna,
- the whole district Žiar nad Hronom,
- in the district of Prievidza, municipalities of Kamenec pod Vtáčnikom, Bystrica, Čereňany, Oslany, Horná Ves, Radobica,
- in the district of Partizánske, the municipalities of Veľké Uherce, Pažiť, Kolačno, Veľký Klíž, Ješkova Ves, Klátová Nová Ves.

9. Italy

The following restricted zones II in Italy:

Piedmont Region:

- in the Province of Alessandria, Municipalities of: Alessandria, Tortona, Carbonara Scrivia, Frugarolo, Paderna, Spineto Scrivia, Castellazzo Bormida, Bosco Marengo, Castelspina, Casal Cermelli, Alice Bel Colle, Terzo, Bistagno, Cavatore, Castelnovo Bormida, Cabella Ligure, Carrega Ligure, Francavilla Bisio, Carpeneto, Costa Vescovato, Grogna, Orsara Bormida, Pasturana, Melazzo, Mornese, Ovada, Predosa, Lerma, Fraconalto, Rivalta Bormida, Fresonara, Malvicino, Ponzono, 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, Valtaggio, 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, Fabbrica Curone, Spigno Monferrato, Montechiaro d'Acqui, Castelletto d'Erro, Ponti, Denice, Pozzolo Formigaro, Cerreto Grue, Casasco, Montegioco, Montemarzino, Momperone, Merana, Pozzol Groppo, Villaromagnano, Sarezzano, Monleale,

— in the province of Asti, Municipalities of: Mombaldone, Castel Rocchero, Montabone, Sessame, Monatero Bormida, Roccaverano, Vesime, Cessole, Loazzolo, San Giorgio Scarampi, Olmo Gentile, Bubbio, Rocchetta Palafea, Cassinasco, Castel Boglione, Serole,

— In the Province of Cuneo, Municipality of Saliceto,

Liguria Region:

— in the province of Genova, 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, Fascia, Gorreto, Propata, Rondanina, Neirone, Montebruno, Uscio, Avegno, Recco, Tribogna, Moconesi, Favale Di Malvaro, Cicagna, Lorsica, Rapallo,

— in the province of Savona, Municipalities of: Savona, Cairo Montenotte, Quiliano, Altare, Albisola Superiore, Celle Ligure, Stella, Pontinvrea, Varazze, Urbe, Sassello, Mioglia, Giusvalla, Dego, Vado Ligure, Albissola Marina, Carcare, Plodio, Cosseria, Piana Crixia, Mallare, Pallare, Roccavignale, Millesimo, Cengio,

Lombardia Region:

— In the Province of Pavia, Municipalities of: Ponte Nizza, Bagnaria, Brallo Di Pregola, Menconico, Zavattarello, Romagnese, Varzi, Val Di Nizza, Santa Margherita Di Staffora, Cecima, Colli Verdi – Valverde,

Emilia-Romagna Region:

— in the province of Piacenza, Municipalities of: Ottone (ovest fiume Trebbia), Zerba,

Lazio Region:

— the Area of Rome Municipality within the administrative boundaries of the Local Health Unit "ASL RM1",

Sardinia Region:

— South Province of Sardinia: Barumi, Escolca, Escolca Isola Amministrativa, Esterzili, Genoni, Gergei, Gesturi, Isili, Mandas, Nuragas, Nurallao, Nurri, Orroli, Sadali, Serri, Seui, Seulo, Villanova Tulo,

— Nuoro Province: Aritzo, Austis, Belvi, Fonni, Gadoni, Gavoi, Lodine, Macomer (East of SS 131), Meana Sardo, Ollolai, Olzai, Orotelli, Osidda, Ottana, Ovodda, Sarule, Teti, Tiana, Tonara, Ussassai,

— Oristano Province: Laconi, Nureci,

— Sassari Province: Anela, Benetutti, Boni, Bonorva (East SS 131), Bottidda, Buddusò, Bultei, Burgos, Esporlatu, Giave (East SS 131), Illorai, Ittireddu, Mores (South SS 128 bis – SP 63), Nugghedu di San Nicolò, Nule, Oschiri (South E 840), Ozieri (South SP 63 – SP 1 – SS 199), Pattada and Torralba (East SS 131).

10. Czechia

The following restricted zones II in the Czechia:

Liberecký kraj:

— v okrese Liberec katastrální území obcí Arnoltice u Bulovky, Hajniště pod Smrkem, Nové Město pod Smrkem, Dětrichovec, Bulovka, Horní Řasnice, Dolní Pertoltice, Krásný Les u Frýdlantu, Jindřichovice pod Smrkem, Horní Pertoltice, Dolní Řasnice, Raspenava, Dolní Oldřiš, Ludvíkov pod Smrkem, Lázně Libverda, Háj u Habartic, Habartice u Frýdlantu, Kunratice u Frýdlantu, Víska u Frýdlantu, Poustka u Frýdlantu, Višňová u Frýdlantu, Předláneč, Černousy, Boleslav, Ves, Andělka, Frýdlant, Srbská.

- v okrese Česká Lípa katastrální území obcí Bohatice u Zákup, Boreček, Božíkov, Brenná, Doksy u Máchova jezera, Hradčany nad Ploučnicí, Kuřívody, Mimoň, Pertoltice pod Ralskem, Plouznice pod Ralskem, Provodín, Svěbořice, Veselí nad Ploučnicí, Vranov pod Ralskem.

PART III

1. Bulgaria

The following restricted zones III in Bulgaria:

the Pazardzhik region:

- in municipality of Pazardzhik the villages of Apriltsi, Sbor, Tsar Asen, Rosen, Ovtchepoltsi, Gelemenovo, Saraya, Yunatsite, Velitchkovo,
- in municipality of Panagyurishte the villages of Popintsi, Levski, Elshitsa,
- in municipality of Lesitchovo the villages of Pamidovo, Dinkata, Shtarkovo, Kalugerovo,
- in municipality of Septemvri the village of Karabunar,
- in municipality of Streltcha the village of Svoboda.

2. Italy

The following restricted zones III in Italy:

Sardinia Region:

- Nuoro Municipality: Arzana, Baunei, Desulo, Mamoiada, Nuoro, Oniferi, Orani, Orgosolo, Talana, Triei, Urzulei, Villagrande Strisaili.

3. Latvia

The following restricted zones III in Latvia:

- Dienvidkurzemes novada Embūtes pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem autoceļa P116, P106, autoceļa no apdzīvotas vietas Dinsdurbe, Kalvenes pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no ceļa pie Vārtājas upes līdz autoceļam A9, uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa A9, uz austrumiem no autoceļa V1200, Kazdangas pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no ceļa V1200, P115, P117, V1296,
- Kuldīgas novada Rudbāržu, Nīkrāces, Raņķu, Skrundas pagasts, Laidu pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1296, Skrundas pilsēta.

4. Lithuania

The following restricted zones III in Lithuania:

- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Jurbarko miesto seniūnija, Girdžių, Jurbarkų Raudonės, Skirsnemunės, Veliuonos ir Šimkaičių seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė: Dubingių ir Giedraičių seniūnijos,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Sasnavos ir Šunskų seniūnijos,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė: Barzdų, Gelgaudiškio, Griškabūdžio, Kidulių, Kudirkos Naumiesčio, Sintautų, Slavikų, Sudargo, Šakių, Plokščių ir Žvirgždaičių seniūnijos.
- Kazlų rūdos savivaldybė: Antanavos, Jankų ir Kazlų Rūdos seniūnijos: vakarinė dalis iki kelio 2602 ir 183,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Kelmės apylinkių, Kukečių, Šaukėnų ir Užvenčio seniūnijos,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė: Gižų, Kybartų, Klausucių, Pilviškių, Šeimenos ir Vilkaviškio miesto seniūnijos.
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė: Alionių ir Zibalų seniūnijos,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė: Bubių, Kuršėnų kaimiškoji ir Kuršėnų miesto seniūnijos,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė: Želvos seniūnija,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė: Paberžės seniūnija.

5. Poland

The following restricted zones III in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gmina Banie Mazurskie w powiecie godłapskim,
- gmina Budry, część gminy Pozezdrze położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63, część gminy Węgorzewo położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 w miejscowości Węgorzewo, a następnie od tego skrzyżowania na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie węgorzewskim,
- część gminy Kruklanki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej do północnej granicy gminy i łączącej miejscowości Leśny Zakątek – Podleśne – Jeziorowskie – Jasieniec – Jakunówko w powiecie giżyckim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- północ od linii wyznaczonej przez kanał Kopanica (Rów Polski) w powiecie leszczyńskim,
powiat miejski Leszno,
- gmina Śmigiel, miasto Kościan, część gminy Kościan położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Spytkówka – Stary Lubosz – Kościan, biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Kościan oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od granicy miasta Kościan i łączącą miejscowości Czarkowo – Ponin do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Krzywiń położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie kościańskim,
- gmina Międzychód, część gminy Sieraków położona za zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 150 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Sieraków, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 133 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 150 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 182 i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sieraków od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 182 i łączącą miejscowości Góra – Śrem – Kurnatowice do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Kwilcz położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 186 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 24 w miejscowości Kwilcz, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 24 do zachodniej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Kwilcz – Stara Dąbrowa – Miłostowo w powiecie międzychodzkiem,

w województwie lubuskim:

- część gminy Przytoczna położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 192 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 24, a następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 24 i łączącą miejscowości Goraj – Lubikowo – Dziubielewo – Szarcz do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Pszczew położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Dziubielewo – Szarcz – Pszczew – Świechocin – Łowyń, biegnącą od północnej do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie międzyrzeckim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- 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,

- część gminy Chocianów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 335 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Żabice, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Żabice – Trzebnice – Chocianowice – Chocianów – Pasternik biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy 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
 - gminy Leśna, Lubań z miastem Lubań, Olszyna, Platerówka, Siekierczyn w powiecie lubańskim,
 - część gminy Zgorzelec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Dłużyna Górna – Przesieczany – Gronów – Sławnikowice – Wyręba, biegnąca od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie zgorzeleckim,
 - część gminy Nowogrodziec położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 94 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z linią kolejową w miejscowości Zebrzydowa, następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą na południe od miejscowości Zebrzydowa do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie bolesławieckim,
 - gmina Gryfów Śląski w powiecie lwóweckim,
- w województwie lubelskim:
- gmina Milanów, Jabłoń, część gminy Parczew położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 819 i następnie na wschód od drogi nr 819 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 815 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie parczewskim,
 - gmina Wołyn, Komarówka Podlaska, część gminy Drelów położona na południe od kanału Wieprz – Krzna, część gminy Radzyń Podlaski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Radzyń Podlaski oraz na wschód od miasta Radzyń Podlaski w powiecie radzyńskim,
 - część gminy Wisznice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 812 w powiecie bialskim.

6. 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,

- Județul Ilfov,
- Județul Prahova,
- Județul Sălaj,
- Județul Suceava
- Județul Vaslui,
- Județul Vrancea,
- Județul 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.

7. Germany

The following restricted zones III in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

- Kreisfreie Stadt Cottbus,
- Landkreis Spree-Neiße:
 - Gemeinde Kolkwitz mit den Gemarkungen Hänchen, Klein Gaglow, Kolkwitz, Gulben, Papitz, Glinzig, Limberg und Krieschow,
 - Gemeinde Drebkau mit den Gemarkungen Jehserig, Domsdorf, Drebkau, Laubst, Leuthen, Siewisch, Casel und der Gemarkung Schorbus bis zur L521,
 - Gemeinde Neuhausen/Spree mit den Gemarkungen Groß Oßnig, Klein Döbbern, Groß Döbbern, Haasow, Kathlow, Frauendorf, Koppatz, Roggosen, Sergen, Komptendorf, Laubsdorf, Neuhausen, Drieschnitz, Kahsel und Bagenz,
 - Gemeinde Spremberg mit den Gemarkungen Sellessen, Bühlów, Groß Buckow, Klein Buckow, Spremberg, Radeweise und Straußdorf.

8. Greece

The following restricted zones III in Greece:

- in the regional unit of Serres:
 - the municipal departments of Irakleia, Valtero, Dasochori, Karperi, Koimisi, Lithotopos, Limnochori, Pontismeno, Chrysochorafa, Ammoudia, Gefiroudi, Triada and Cheimaros (Irakleia Municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Kamaroto, Kerkini, Livadia, Makrynitsa, Neochori Syntikis, Platanakia, Kastanousi, Rodopoli, Ano Poroia, Kato Poroia, Akritochori, Neo Petritsi, Vyroneia, Megalochori, Mandraki, Strymonochori, Charopo, Chortero and Gonimo, part of the municipal department of Sidirokastro and the community department of Promahonas (Sintiki Municipality),
- in the regional unit of Kilikis:
 - the municipal departments of Vathi, Agios Markos, Pontokerasea, Drosato, Amaranta, Antigoneia, Gerakario, Kokkinia, Tripotamos, Fyska, Myrionfyto, Kentriko, Mouries, Agia Paraskevi, Stathmos Mourion and Kato Theodoraki (Kilikis Municipality).

ANNEX II

AREAS ESTABLISHED AT UNION LEVEL AS INFECTED ZONES OR AS RESTRICTED ZONES, COMPRISING OF PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES

(as referred to in Articles 6(2) and 7(2))

Part A – Areas established as infected zones following an outbreak of African swine fever in wild porcine animals in a previously disease-free Member State or zone:

Member State: Italy

ADIS ⁽¹⁾ reference number of the outbreak	Area comprising:	Date until applicable
IT-ASF-2023-00474	Calabria Region: in the province of Reggio Calabria: Cardeto, Motta San Giovanni, Montebello Ionico, Sant'Eufemia d'Aspromonte, Sant'Alessio in Aspromonte, Sinopoli, San Roberto, San Lorenzo, Procopio, Roghudi, Palmi, Melito di Porto Salvo, Laganadi, Calanna, Roccaforte di Greco, Melicuccà, Santo Stefano in Aspromonte, Seminara, Reggio Calabria, Scilla, Casoleto, Delianuova, Condofuri, Bagaladi, Bagnara Calabria, Fiumara.	12.8.2023
IT-ASF-2023-00516	Campania Region: in the province of Salerno the following Municipalities: Sanza, Buonabitacolo, Sassano, Padula, Montesano sulla Marcellana, Casalbuono, Casaletto spartano, Caselle in Pittari, Piaggine, Morigerati, Monte San Giacomo, Tortorella, Teggiano, Sala Consilina, Rofrano, Valle Dell'Angelo, Torraca. Basilicata Region: in the province of Potenza the following Municipalities: Moliterno, Lagonegro, Grumento Nova, Paterno, Tramutola.	22.8.2023

Part B – Areas established as restricted zones, comprising of protection and surveillance zones, following an outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals in a previously disease-free Member State or zone:

Member State: Italy

ADIS reference number of the outbreak	Area comprising:	Date until applicable
IT-ASF-2023-00484	Protection zone: The part of Calabria Region contained within a circle of radius of three kilometres, centred on Lat 38.070938. Long 15.946858 Surveillance zone: The part of Calabria Region contained within a circle of radius of ten kilometres, centred on Lat 38.070938. Long 15.946858 Lat. Long.	12.8.2023'

⁽¹⁾ The EU Animal Diseases Information System.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1301**of 26 June 2023****amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Articles 16 and 20 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 13 and 16 thereof,

Whereas:

1. BACKGROUND

- (1) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 ('the Definitive Regulation') ⁽³⁾, the European Commission imposed a definitive safeguard measure on certain steel products ('the safeguard measure'), which consists of tariff-rate quotas ('TRQs') with respect to certain steel products ('the product concerned') encompassing 26 steel product categories, set at levels preserving traditional trade flows on a per-product-category basis. A 25 % tariff duty applies only if the quantitative thresholds of these TRQs, which increase (currently by 4%) annually as a result of liberalisation, are exceeded. The safeguard measure was imposed for an initial period of three years, that is to say, until 30 June 2021.
- (2) By Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 ⁽⁴⁾ ('the Prolongation Review Regulation'), the Commission prolonged the safeguard measure until 30 June 2024.
- (3) The Commission made technical adjustments to the measure as a result of different functioning review investigations, by means of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1590 ⁽⁵⁾ ('First functioning review regulation'), Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/894 ⁽⁶⁾ ('Second functioning review regulation'), and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/978 ⁽⁷⁾ ('Third functioning review regulation') respectively. The

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports, (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries, (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 31, 1.2.2019, p. 27 ('Definitive Safeguard Regulation')).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 of 24 June 2021 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 to prolong the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 225 I, 25.6.2021, p.1).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1590 of 26 September 2019 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 248, 27.9.2019, p. 28).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/894 of 29 June 2020 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 206, 30.6.2020, p. 27).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/978 of 23 June 2022 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 167, 24.6.2022, p.58).

Commission also reviewed the measure following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union ⁽⁸⁾. The Commission adjusted the measure following certain events, in particular the imposition of an import ban on steel from Russia and Belarus in the context of Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine ⁽⁹⁾, and the expiration of certain provisions in a bilateral agreement with preferential trading partners ⁽¹⁰⁾.

2. SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

- (4) Recital (85) of the Prolongation Review Regulation stated that “with a view to guaranteeing that the safeguard measure remains in place only to the extent that it is necessary, the Commission will carry out a review to determine whether, on the basis of the circumstances at that time, the safeguard measure should be terminated by 30 June 2023 namely after two years of prolongation”.
- (5) In the Prolongation Review Regulation, the Commission further noted that, in addition to assessing the possible termination of the measure by 30 June 2023 in view of the circumstances present at that time, it may also use this review, in case of no early termination of the measure, to update the list of developing countries subject to and excluded from the measure based on 2022 import data and to assess whether the level of liberalisation continued to be appropriate.

3. PROCEDURE

- (6) The Commission thus initiated a review investigation by means of a Notice of Initiation ('the Notice') published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 2 December 2022 ⁽¹¹⁾. The Notice invited interested parties to provide evidence and data to determine whether it would be justified to terminate the measure by 30 June 2023.
- (7) The Commission sought specific information from Union producers and users via questionnaires, which were made available to interested parties on the public file ('TRON') ⁽¹²⁾ as well as on the European Commission's (DG TRADE) website ⁽¹³⁾.
- (8) As in previous review investigations, the Commission devised a two-stage written procedure. First, parties had the possibility to send their submissions and where applicable, a reply to the questionnaires by 13 January 2023. The Commission made this information available on the public file and interested parties had the possibility to make comments (rebuttals phase). The Commission subsequently made the rebuttals available in TRON.
- (9) At a later stage of the proceeding the Commission uploaded on TRON the updated set of questionnaire replies from Union producers to include the most recent data available, namely economic indicators of the last quarter of 2022. Interested parties were given the opportunity to comment on the updated information.

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2037 of 10 December 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 416, 11.12.2020, p.32).

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/434 of 15 March 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure against imports of certain steel products, (OJ L 88, 15.3.2022, p.181).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/664 of 21 April 2022 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure against imports of certain steel product, (OJ L 121, 22.4.2022, p.12).

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ C 459, 2.12.2022, p.6.

⁽¹²⁾ <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI>

⁽¹³⁾ <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/investigations/case-history?caseId=2645>

4. FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- (10) As per the Prolongation Review Regulation, the safeguard measure was set to be in place until 30 June 2024. At that time, the Commission concluded that an increase in the volume of imports should the measure be terminated as originally expected, could undermine significantly any meaningful economic recovery and the efforts being made by the Union steel industry in its process of adjustment to a higher level of imports. Therefore, the measure could be terminated on 30 June 2023 only if the Commission concluded in view of the circumstances following the Prolongation review, and on the basis of the evidence available (including the submissions and rebuttals received from interested parties in the ongoing review investigation) that such early termination would be justified. Conversely, in the absence of positive evidence justifying an early termination, the measure would automatically continue to be in place until 30 June 2024.
- (11) In order to carry out its assessment, the Commission examined the comments and evidence received from interested parties, including the questionnaire replies, and where necessary crosschecked the information against any other available sources that it gathered through its own research as part of the investigation. As will be explained below, the Commission concluded that, under current circumstances, the early termination of the safeguard measure would not be justified.

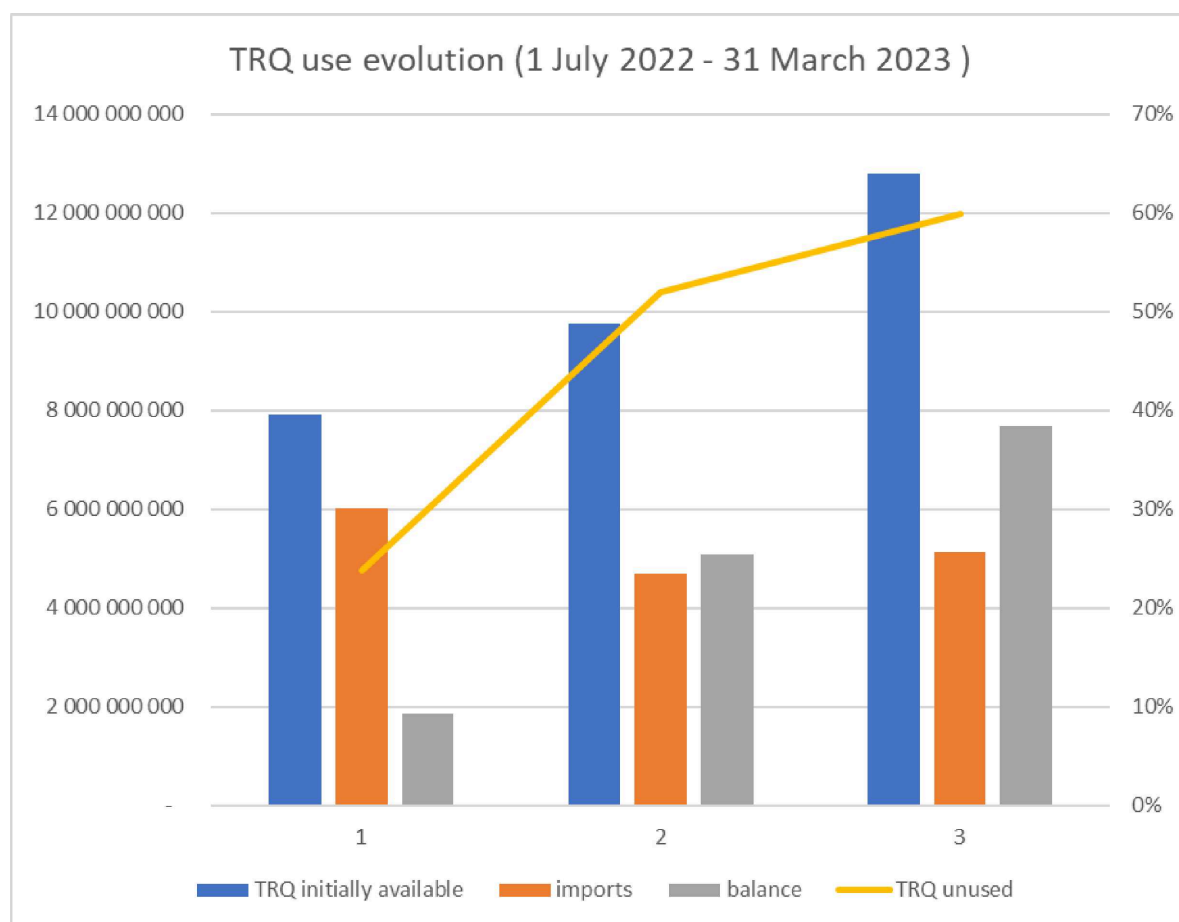
4.1. Assessment of the claims requesting the termination of the measure

4.1.1. *Alleged insufficiency of steel for users due to quick exhaustion of some TRQs*

- (12) Some interested parties claimed that the fact that some TRQs (be them country-specific or residual) were exhausted before the end of a given quarter would show that the existing volume of free-of-duty steel available from imports is insufficient. Accordingly, parties claimed that this situation resulted in users not being able to source the steel required for their businesses.
- (13) The Commission observed that, like it had been the case since the imposition of the definitive safeguard measure in February 2019, certain origins exhausted TRQs in some product categories in the early days of a quarter also in the period assessed in this review investigation. However, as confirmed in previous investigations ⁽¹⁴⁾, this fact cannot lead to the conclusion that the safeguard measure creates a shortage of steel for users in general. In this respect, the Commission noted that the claims by some interested parties referred to the exhaustion of some specific TRQs in isolation, without referring to the overall availability of steel outside a specific origin that may have exhausted its country-specific TRQ quickly. Thus, the Commission confirmed that, whilst some specific origins were exhausted at a given moment in time in certain product categories, in general terms access to other origins remained largely available for those product categories.
- (14) In this respect, the Commission assessed the overall TRQ use in the ongoing safeguard year (July 22-June 23) based on the data available at the time of making the determination, namely, the complete set of data of the first three quarters of the period (July 22 – March 23). This data showed the following TRQ use evolution:

⁽¹⁴⁾ See, inter alia, Section 3.2.1. of Second Review Regulation, recitals (27) and (28) of the Prolongation Review Regulation and recital (56) of Third Review Regulation.

Table 1

TRQ use evolution ⁽¹⁵⁾

- (15) The Commission also assessed the TRQ use and availability on a per product category basis to confirm the overall trend displayed in Table 1. The combined assessment unequivocally showed that Union users had the possibility to source free-of-duty steel from several sources quarter after quarter across virtually all product categories, and that the available free-of-duty volumes were increasing (in some cases substantially) quarter after quarter.
- (16) In view of these facts, the Commission concluded that the claims regarding shortage of imported steel ⁽¹⁶⁾ did not correspond to the data assessed. The analysis also showed an increasing volume of TRQs unused across categories. Relevant data regarding the evolution of the market, e.g. consumption in the Union market, showed a progressive slowing down in the second half of 2022 (See Section 4.2.2). Moreover, no evidence was provided showing that, with respect to the products under those exhausted TRQs, there was insufficient supply from Union producers.
- (17) For these reasons, the Commission disagreed with the claims that the quick exhaustion of some TRQs (from some origins) in certain categories would have led to a shortage of steel in the Union market.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Source: European Commission based on the information regarding TRQ daily use available at: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/quota_consultation.jsp

⁽¹⁶⁾ In addition to free-of-duty steel available from other third country sources Union users may have had the possibility, at least in some situations, of resorting also to steel available from Union producers.

4.1.2. *Alleged reduced risk of trade diversion due to changes in the US Section 232 measure*

- (18) Some interested parties argued that, because of some changes in the US Section 232 measure, the risk of trade diversion would have been allegedly reduced to the point that the safeguard measure would no longer be necessary on these grounds.
- (19) The Commission had assessed the evolution of the US Section 232 measure in previous reviews and concluded that the changes in the US Section 232 measure did not alter the basis underpinning the assessment regarding the risk of trade diversion.⁽¹⁷⁾ In the context of this investigation, the Commission looked into the latest developments of the US measure. In the first place, the Commission observed that the US Administration did not appear to have intentions to remove the measure in the near future, noting that “[t]he Biden Administration is committed to preserving U.S. national security by ensuring the long-term viability of our steel and aluminum industries, and we do not intend to remove the Section 232 duties as a result of these disputes”⁽¹⁸⁾.
- (20) Secondly, in light of the information presented by interested parties and its own analysis, the Commission established that the following changes to the US 232 measure had taken place since the Commission last assessed this argument in the Third Review Regulation of June 2022⁽¹⁹⁾: first, as of 1 June 2022, the US established a TRQ for the UK whereby certain volume of in-quota imports are exempted from the measure, while out-of-quota imports remain subject to the additional 25% duty. Second, as of 1 June 2022, the US suspended the measure for Ukraine temporarily.
- (21) The analysis showed that the scope of the US Section 232 measure barely changed since the Commission last assessed it in the Third Review Regulation, which showed that the US market continues to be heavily shielded from steel imports.
- (22) The Commission further assessed the evolution of imports into the US market⁽²⁰⁾, and confirmed that in overall terms, they had gone down by -10% in 2022 as compared to 2017, the year prior to the imposition of the US Section 232 measure⁽²¹⁾. As regards imports into the US market from those countries that are the main steel supplying countries into the Union, the trend is much steeper, as their combined imports fell by -27%, representing a reduction of over 2 million tonnes.
- (23) Therefore, the Commission confirmed that imports into the US market continued to be significantly below pre-Section 232 measure levels. With the US market still affected by the Section 232 measures, the Union market remains the largest steel importing market worldwide.
- (24) The Commission also noted that interested parties did not provide any evidence in this investigation that would put into question the Commission’s findings in previous investigations and thus, did not alter the findings of those investigations with regard to the risk of trade diversion into the Union market stemming from the US Section 232 measure.

4.1.3. *Alleged risk of shortage of supply due to Union producers idling certain facilities in 2022 amidst high energy prices*

- (25) Some interested parties observed that some Union producers had temporarily stopped or reduced production in some of their production sites due to the surge of costs associated to energy. In this respect, these parties argued that as a result there was a risk of shortage of supply in the market, and of increased prices due to reduced supply from the Union producers’ side.

⁽¹⁷⁾ See, for instance, Section 3.5 of the Third Review Regulation.

⁽¹⁸⁾ See Statement from USTR Spokesperson Adam Hodge of 9 December 2022: <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2022/december/statement-ustr-spokesperson-adam-hodge>

⁽¹⁹⁾ See recitals (54) to (59) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/978 of 23 June 2022 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products; OJ L 167, 24.6.2022, p. 58.

⁽²⁰⁾ Source : <https://dataweb.usitc.gov/>

⁽²¹⁾ This calculation does not take into account imports into the US from the EU, as the analysis under this section is focused on assessing the possible trade diversion from third countries into the Union market.

- (26) The Commission's analysis showed that indeed, amid a spike in energy prices in the Union ⁽²²⁾, several Union producers temporarily idled some production facilities to mitigate the impact on their economic performance ⁽²³⁾. However, such measures were of temporary nature and the evidence available indicates that Union producers had either brought back most of the capacity into operation or were in the process of doing so ⁽²⁴⁾.
- (27) Therefore, the Commission concluded that the temporary idling of certain production facilities that took place mostly in the second half of 2022 was a temporary situation and it has been largely reversed by restarting previously idled production during the first months of 2023.

4.1.4. *Alleged obstacles posed by the safeguard to imports that are necessary to satisfy demand*

- (28) In connection to the above argument, some interested parties also argued that imports from a variety of third countries are necessary to satisfy demand and that the safeguard measure constitutes an obstacle for sourcing without restrictions from specific origins at any given point in time. Some interested parties also made general claims concerning longer delivery times from Union producers and increased steel prices.
- (29) In this regard the Commission noted that the safeguard measure was designed in a way to ensure that historical trade flows would continue to enter the Union market free-of-duty. Such historical volumes have furthermore been progressively liberalised year after year. The Commission, in previous reviews of the measure, explained that interested parties active in the steel sector needed to adapt to the existing regulatory framework (in this case, the existence of a safeguard measure) when conducting their business. As shown in recital (14), the data analysed in this review clearly showed that there has been an increasing volume of TRQs unused quarter after quarter across product categories and that Union producers had generally additional capacity available. Therefore, the fact that imports from one specific origin in a given category may have exhausted the relevant TRQ before the end of a quarter, does not mean that the safeguard measure has unduly restricted the ability of interested parties to source steel free-of-duty from other sources, including other third countries or the Union.
- (30) Regarding delivery times, the Commission noted that the views among some interested parties appeared to differ regarding whether the Union delivery times were standard or whether they were abnormally long. In view of the contradictory claims on this subject among users, and the fact that no evidence was received showing that longer than usual delivery times was currently a common phenomenon in the Union, the Commission considered that delivery times could not be currently regarded as a supply issue.
- (31) Regarding steel prices, the Commission assessed the evolution of prices in the Union and in other major steel markets and noted that in the first quarter of 2023 prices had drastically decreased when compared to the peak reached in 2022. Such a decrease in prices took place in a context of increasing energy costs for, among others, Union steel producers. The Commission considered that the evolution of prices in the Union market could thus not be directly linked to the safeguard measure, as a comparable trend which also coincided in time was observed in other major steel markets. In addition, the Commission noted that the availability of free-of-duty TRQs throughout the period ensured that users had generally alternative options to paying the 25% duty or sourcing from Union producers, thus not preventing relevant additional free-of-duty imports from entering the Union market.

⁽²²⁾ S&P Global: Current gas, electricity prices threaten European steelmaking viability: <https://www.spglobal.com/commodityinsights/en/market-insights/latest-news/metals/090922-current-gas-electricity-prices-threaten-european-steelmaking-viability-eurofer> (9 September 2022); Steel makers fear deepening crisis from energy crunch as output halted: <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/steel-makers-fear-deepening-crisis-energy-crunch-output-halted-2022-09-23/> (Reuters, 23 September 2022). To see the evolution of natural gas prices in the Union, see, for instance, Trading Economics: <https://tradingeconomics.com/commodity/eu-natural-gas> (last accessed 30 April 2023).

⁽²³⁾ See, as an example: ArcelorMittal To Idle Parts of Three Plants as Energy Costs Bite: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-09-02/arcelmittal-to-idle-parts-of-three-plants-as-energy-costs-bite#xj4y7vzkg> (Bloomberg, 2 September 2022); Steel Plants Across Europe Cut Production as Power Prices Soar: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-03-09/spanish-steel-production-curbed-as-power-costs-soar-to-a-record#xj4y7vzkg> (Bloomberg, 9 March 2022);

⁽²⁴⁾ S&P Global: Back in action: European mills restart idled blast furnaces on higher flat steel prices, 13 March 2023: <https://www.spglobal.com/commodityinsights/en/market-insights/blogs/metals/031323-back-in-action-european-mills-restart-idled-blast-furnaces-on-higher-flat-steel-prices>. See also: Eurometal: Flat steel producer Acciaierie d'Italia to boost production in 2023, 2024: Flat steel producer Acciaierie d'Italia to boost production in 2023, 2024 - EUROMETAL; GMK: US Steel Kosice resumed operation of the blast furnace after a month and a half of downtime: <https://gmk.center/en/news/us-steel-kosice-resumed-operation-of-the-blast-furnace-after-a-month-and-a-half-of-downtime/>

- (32) Therefore, the Commission concluded that the evolution of prices was showing a downwards trend towards the end of 2022, and that they had substantially decreased when compared to their peak earlier in 2022. Moreover, the Commission confirmed that these trends were also observed in other major steel markets, thus indicating that this was a rather global phenomenon not linked to the Union market and the safeguard measure.
- (33) In view of the above elements, the Commission considered that interested parties did not demonstrate that the safeguard measure would have overall limited their ability to source steel free-of-duty in light of existing demand, nor have they shown how in the future that would be the case if the measure continued to be in place in light of forecasted demand and future TRQ levels (see Section 6).

4.1.5. Alleged lack of import pressure due to low TRQ use

- (34) Some interested parties argued that because overall, TRQs across product categories were not being used, and in some cases showing a very low use level, the measure would no longer be necessary and therefore the Commission should terminate the safeguard measure.
- (35) While Table 1 shows that the rate of TRQ use has undeniably gone down quarter on quarter, the Commission considered that conclusions cannot be drawn by assessing this fact in isolation. This fact should be put into a context of decreasing consumption. In this respect, the Commission assessed in further detail the extent of import pressure by looking at the total volume of imports and their share over total consumption in the same period, and by focusing on the TRQ use, notably those instances where country-specific TRQs by some origins were rapidly exhausted.
- (36) First, regarding the overall volume of imports, the Commission noted that despite a slowdown in Union consumption notably in the second half of 2022, which impacted the level of TRQ use, imports in the year 2022 totalled 31.1 million tonnes. This constitutes the third highest level of imports in the last decade. In terms of market share, imports reached 19%, with an upwards increase towards the end of 2022 (reaching 21% in the last quarter of 2022). This is the second highest market share achieved by imports in the last decade ⁽²⁵⁾, only exceeded by the share of imports in the year 2018, which also constituted the peak volume of imports in the last decade. Therefore, despite a reduction in the level of TRQ use in a situation of lower consumption, data shows that import pressure increased and remained, in terms of market share, close to the historically high levels reached just before the adoption of a definitive safeguard measure in early 2019.
- (37) Secondly, in every quarter there were several country-specific TRQs which indeed were fully used in the early stages of a quarter. This phenomenon, which was addressed by the Commission in previous regulations ⁽²⁶⁾, showed that there continued to be import pressure from certain origins in some product categories despite the overall availability of TRQ volumes, thus contributing to the increase in market share of imports in a context of decreasing demand.
- (38) Lastly, and although interested parties arguing in favour of termination did not generally refer to it, the Commission considers that the assessment regarding existing and future import pressure on the Union market cannot be done in isolation, e.g., by looking only at the TRQ use. Rather, it needs to be done by looking at the several existing parameters in the sector, also including the evolution of overcapacity. In this regard, the Commission observed that global overcapacity in the steel sector had further increased.
- (39) The most recent estimates by the OECD point to additional global capacity being added. The OECD noted in February 2023: *'The risk of a global excess capacity crisis has increased. Despite declining steel demand, and a weak outlook, capacity expansions continue at a robust pace, often in pursuit of export markets. The gap between global capacity and crude steel production surged to 632.0 mmt in 2022 from 516.9 mmt in 2021. The recent rise in excess capacity poses risks for the long-term health and viability of the steel industry, and its ability to enable economic growth and prosperity.'* ⁽²⁷⁾

⁽²⁵⁾ For import share in the period 2013-2017 see Table 2 of Definitive Regulation. For import share in the period 2018-2020, see Table 10 of Prolongation Regulation. The share of imports in 2021 was 18.1%.

Source: Eurostat for imports, and industry data and questionnaire replies for consumption.

⁽²⁶⁾ See references included in footnote 14 to recital (13) of this Regulation.

⁽²⁷⁾ OECD, Latest Developments in Steelmaking Capacity (17 February 2023).

- (40) The OECD further added: 'In 2022 alone, global steelmaking capacity increased by 32.0 million metric tonnes (mmt) to 2 463,4 mmt. To give a sense of the actual magnitudes involved, the increases seen in global capacity are larger than the existing capacity levels of some large steel-producing economies'. ⁽²⁸⁾
- (41) Therefore, the Commission considers that the lower use of TRQs does not necessarily imply a reduction in the import pressure which could justify the termination of the measure by 30 June 2023.

4.1.6. Allegation that market outlooks support an early termination

- (42) Some interested parties relied on some market outlooks to support the argument of a termination of the measure by 30 June 2023. In their view, some forecasts would suggest that the situation in the Union steel market was expected to improve towards the end of 2023 and therefore the Commission should remove the safeguard measure to ensure that downstream industries are not constrained by the measure and can benefit fully from these alleged improving market conditions.
- (43) The Commission analysed multiple sources to obtain a good understanding of the market outlooks. All sources analysed presented a rather gloomy forecast for the global steel sector, including the Union market, for 2023-24, pointing to high uncertainty, in particular triggered by Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, inflation, the increased energy prices ⁽²⁹⁾, and an economic slowdown, among other factors. Most of the forecasts analysed also highlight a likely worse situation for the Union market.
- (44) The OECD, in December 2022 ⁽³⁰⁾, noted "*The outlook for global steel markets has deteriorated sharply. (...) Steel consumption is expected to decline by 2.3% in 2022 and to rebound by 1% in 2023. Energy and commodity price increases, inflationary pressure, lower demand from China and political instability have worsened steel demand trends globally*".
- (45) The OECD, in February 2023 ⁽³¹⁾, observed "*A fragile and subdued economic recovery has been derailed by higher than anticipated inflation (...). Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further contributed to pushing up prices, especially for energy, and is having an unequal impact among jurisdictions, with Europe being hit the hardest. The uncertainty about the outlook is high, and the risks are skewed to the downside due to a potential for inflation to become more entrenched and erode households' purchasing power further, as well as to the risk of an escalation of the war*".
- (46) In its Global Steel Outlook for 2023 ⁽³²⁾, Fitch Ratings noted "*The global steel sector will not fully recover in 2023 from the supply-demand shift in favour of end-markets caused by reduced consumption in second half of 2022. We expect materially lower earnings for steelmakers as the global economic slowdown has ended the period of exceptionally high prices supported by post-pandemic pent-up demand. Prospects for steel companies remain gloomy in Europe due to high and volatile energy costs, the looming recession, waning consumer confidence, and the greater need to re-design supply chains for the steel sector and possibly its end-markets*".
- (47) Standard and Poor's Platts also noted the uncertain market outlook and the increased prices of steelmaking materials and energy. ⁽³³⁾
- (48) The World Steel Association, in its Short Range Outlook of October 2022 stated "*Steel demand recovery in developed economies saw a major setback in 2022 due to sustained inflation and lasting supply side bottlenecks. The war in Ukraine has provided further impetus to inflation and supply chain issues. In particular, the EU is facing dire economic conditions with high inflation and the energy crisis. Sentiment is dwindling and industrial activities are cooling sharply toward a decline as high energy*

⁽²⁸⁾ Ibid

⁽²⁹⁾ Regarding the evolution of energy prices and their expected price levels in the Union compared with historical data, see Economist Intelligence Unit: Commodities Outlook 2023, page 3 (available upon subscription); and Trading Economics: <https://tradingeconomics.com/commodity/eu-natural-gas>. Both sources show that the current energy prices in the Union, while far below the peak reached in 2022, continue to be at a substantially higher level than in previous years.

⁽³⁰⁾ OECD, Steel Market developments: Q4 2022 (16 December 2022).

⁽³¹⁾ OECD, Steel Market developments, Q2 2023 (21 February 2023).

⁽³²⁾ Fitch Ratings: Global Steel Outlook 2023 (12 December 2022): [https://www.fitchratings.com/research/corporate-finance/global-steel-outlook-2023-13-12-2022#:~:text=We%20forecast%20global%20steel%20consumption,tonnes%20\(mt\)%20in%202022](https://www.fitchratings.com/research/corporate-finance/global-steel-outlook-2023-13-12-2022#:~:text=We%20forecast%20global%20steel%20consumption,tonnes%20(mt)%20in%202022).

⁽³³⁾ S&P Platts Global: Steel Price Forecast and Steel Market Outlook 2023 (available upon subscription).

prices are forcing factory shutdowns.”⁽³⁴⁾ In its latest outlook of April 2023, the World Steel Association noted that “while the EU economy grew by 3.5% in 2022, avoiding recession, industrial activities suffered significantly from high energy costs that led to a sizable contraction in steel demand in 2022. In 2023, the EU steel industry will continue to feel the impact of war, other supply chain-related issues, and continued monetary tightening. In 2024, demand is expected to see a visible rebound as the impact of the Ukraine war and supply chain disruptions are expected to dissipate. However, the outlook is subject to persisting uncertainty”⁽³⁵⁾.

- (49) Therefore, the Commission did not consider that the current outlooks for the Union steel market could justify the termination of the measure by 30 June 2023.

4.1.7. Product/country specific claims

- (50) Some interested parties made several types of claims that were specific either to a given product category, or to the circumstances of a given country. Some parties sometimes also requested the Commission to perform different kinds of technical adjustments to the measure.
- (51) The Commission observed that the scope of the measure, and more specifically of this review investigation, did not cover the specific developments in a particular product category or related to a specific third country as the measure applies *erga omnes* and it covers a product concerned which comprises by twenty-six product categories. Therefore, neither country or product specific exclusion, nor specific adjustments to the functioning of the measure were possible⁽³⁶⁾. Rather, as announced in the Notice of Initiation and as recalled in Section 2 of this Regulation, the scope of this investigation was to assess whether a termination of the measure by 30 June 2023 was justified.
- (52) Therefore, the Commission disregarded these claims as they fell outside the scope of the investigation.

4.1.8. Allegation that trade defence measures other than a safeguard are more appropriate for the steel sector

- (53) Some interested parties argued that other trade defence measures, namely anti-dumping and anti-subsidy instruments, are more appropriate to deal with any import-related problem faced by the Union steel industry, and that their combination with a safeguard measure creates a situation of overprotection for the Union industry. In addition, some parties noted that the Union steel industry is already sufficiently protected by means of numerous anti-dumping and countervailing measures on a wide range of products.
- (54) The Commission recalled, as it did in previous review investigations, and in reaction to similar claims⁽³⁷⁾, that the safeguard instrument is compatible with the application of other Trade Defence Instruments such as anti-dumping and anti-subsidy. Furthermore, the Commission recalls that the EU legal framework allows for the imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing measures simultaneously to safeguards⁽³⁸⁾. Therefore, this claim was dismissed.

⁽³⁴⁾ World Steel Association: Short Range Outlook, October 2022.

⁽³⁵⁾ World Steel Association: Short Range Outlook, April 2023.

⁽³⁶⁾ See, in connection to similar claims raised in previous investigations, the Commission's findings in Section 4.5 of the Third functioning review regulation, Section 7.6 of the Prolongation review regulation, recital (123) of the Second functioning review regulation, recital (159) and (163) of the First functioning review regulation.

⁽³⁷⁾ See Section 7.10 of the Prolongation Regulation

⁽³⁸⁾ Regulation (EU) 2015/477 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on measures that the Union may take in relation to the combined effect of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures with safeguard measures; OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 11.

4.1.9. *Allegation that findings of WTO Dispute Settlement Body in dispute DS595 require the Commission to terminate the measure*

- (55) Some interested parties referred to the Dispute Settlement Body ('DSB') Report of 29 April 2022 ⁽³⁹⁾ in the dispute DS595 *European Union – Safeguard measures on certain steel products*, claiming that the Commission should have automatically terminated the measure as it was inconsistent with certain provisions of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs ('GATT').
- (56) In this respect the Commission referred to the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/104 of 13 January 2023 ⁽⁴⁰⁾ whereby it implemented the DSB ruling, thus bringing the steel safeguard measure into conformity with WTO rules in the few aspects where the Panel had identified inconsistencies.
- (57) Therefore, the claims pertaining to that dispute are not pertinent in the context of the ongoing review as they were already addressed by means of a separate legal act. In any event, and as it stemmed from the logic behind Regulation (EU) 2023/104, the Commission disagreed with the claims that the findings of the Panel in that dispute would have required it to terminate the measure.

4.1.10. *The import ban on Russia and Belarus introduced due to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine has a negative impact on the market*

- (58) Some interested parties referred to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine and to the import ban on Russia and Belarus due to Union sanctions against these countries, arguing that generally these events were causing important disruptions on the Union steel market.
- (59) The Commission does not dispute that these events have an effect, among many other areas of the economy, on the Union steel market. However, limiting the assessment to the steel safeguard measure, the Commission recalled the redistribution of the country-specific quotas of Russia and Belarus in March 2022. This redistribution sought to minimise the effects of the import ban imposed on steel products originating in both countries, and to ensure that users would continue to be able to access the same volumes from multiple sources.
- (60) The Commission also noted that the duration of Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine and its consequences on the steel market, including the import ban on Russia and Belarus, cannot be predicted at this stage.
- (61) In this respect, the Commission thus did not consider that these events could justify a termination of the measure by 30 June 2023.

4.1.11. *Allegation that the improved performance of the Union industry requires the termination of the measure*

- (62) Some interested parties claimed that the situation of the Union industry had improved to an extent that it would make the safeguard measure unnecessary.
- (63) The Commission addressed these claims in the context of its analysis of the situation of the Union industry in Section 4.2.2 below. In particular, the Commission noted that, whilst certain economic factors improved in 2021, the situation of the Union industry deteriorated in 2022, notably in view of the instability of the market due to the Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine as well as a peak in energy prices.

⁽³⁹⁾ WT/DS595/R *European Union – Safeguard Measures on Certain Steel Products*, 29 April 2022.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/104 of 12 January 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products following a report adopted by the World Trade Organization's Dispute Settlement Body; OJ L 12, 13.1.2023, p. 7.

4.1.12. *Allegation that changes in third country TDI measures should lead to the termination of the safeguard*

- (64) Some interested parties claimed that some of the TDI measures in place against steel products in different jurisdictions had expired or they had been terminated recently. Accordingly, some parties argued, the Commission should take this development into consideration when assessing the potential termination of the measure by 30 June 2023.
- (65) In this regard, the Commission did not contest the claim that certain TDI measures on steel may have expired or been terminated recently. However, the Commission considered that such developments cannot be assessed in isolation. In the investigation the Commission confirmed that a number of new TDI measures had also been imposed recently on a variety of products and origins by several jurisdictions. Therefore, the expiry or termination of certain measures took place in a period where other new TDI measures were introduced ⁽⁴¹⁾. The Commission noted that it has not received any substantial analysis or evidence that would render invalid its previous findings ⁽⁴²⁾ regarding the detailed scope of TDI measures in third countries.
- (66) Therefore, the Commission considered that the claims received by interested parties did not put into question its findings in previous investigations on this matter, ⁽⁴³⁾ and as such, did not support a termination of the measure by 30 June 2023.

4.2. Analysis of questionnaire replies

4.2.1. *Questionnaire replies from Union users*

- (67) To establish a balanced and comprehensive picture of the market situation, the Commission sought proactively input from users and their associations. To this end, the Commission sent specific questionnaires to 154 Union steel users and 19 user associations that had participated in previous reviews of the measure and were thus registered in the case file. Other users and associations also had the possibility to respond to these questionnaires which were available on the European Commission's (DG TRADE) website.
- (68) Despite the specific proactive outreach, the Commission received responses from only around 30 users, including some Union users' associations such as automotive, home appliance, processors of Wire Rod, and Cold Rolled, Galvanized and Coated Coil Manufacturers, in addition to several individual users across different steel-using sectors. The main complaints of users have been summarised and rebutted in Section 4.1.
- (69) Regarding the analysis of the information supplied in the questionnaires, the Commission, as a first remark, noted that, despite the proactive reach out, including to industry associations, it received a rather low number of questionnaire replies received from the user side (around 30 replies from over 160 known users).
- (70) In any event, the Commission also analysed the users' questionnaire replies in light of other key parameters, notably the TRQ use and the market outlook. As can be seen from the respective analyses on these topics (see e.g. Section 4.1.1), users are benefitting from an ever-increasing level of duty-free TRQs (+20% increase of TRQ volumes since 2019) which remain consistently unused across product categories. Furthermore, as of 1 July 2023 the TRQs will be further increased by 4% (in compliance with WTO obligations to liberalize the measure progressively), thus benefitting those users who want to increase further their volume of imports from specific origins.
- (71) In this regard, users have not provided any evidence that the volume of TRQs (including the increased volumes due to liberalisation that will be added to the TRQs as of 1 July 2023) together with the availability of Union-produced steel would not be adequate to fulfil their needs in light of existing and forecasted demand.

⁽⁴¹⁾ See OECD - Steel trade and trade policy developments - 2021-22 (16.12.22), Table B.1, p.47.

⁽⁴²⁾ See Section 1.1.2. of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/104.

⁽⁴³⁾ See recitals (47) and (48) of the Prolongation Regulation.

4.2.2. Questionnaire replies from Union producers

- (72) In the investigation the Commission also sought to assess the evolution of the economic situation of the Union steel producers through questionnaires. The Commission received questionnaire replies from the three main Union steel producer associations (EUROFER, ESTA and CTA) ⁽⁴⁴⁾ in addition to a few additional individual replies from Union producers. The period for which data was provided comprised the years 2021 and 2022.
- (73) Some interested parties claimed that the economic situation of the Union industry had improved, notably in the year 2021, recording high levels of profitability in a context of very high steel prices, and that the situation would have continued into the year 2022. In view of such alleged improved performance, some parties argued that the safeguard measure would no longer be necessary and, therefore, it should be terminated by 30 June 2023.
- (74) The questionnaire replies from Union producers showed that the Union industry experienced an overall positive situation in 2021, driven notably by the post-COVID rebound in demand and abnormally high steel prices. The situation continued to be overall very positive in early 2022.
- (75) However, throughout the rest of 2022 the economic performance of the Union industry deteriorated rapidly. This was due to several factors. In particular, the breakout of Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine led to disruptions in several sectors, also affecting the steel market. Moreover, a spike in energy prices led to higher costs of production for steelmakers, but in a context of slowing down in demand where steel prices decreased to face an import pressure which remained at high levels in several important product categories.
- (76) The evolution of injury indicators showed that Union steel consumption in 2022 (166.1 million tonnes) decreased by more than 20 million tonnes (-11.4%) when compared to 2021 (187.4 million tonnes).
- (77) For its part, production of the Union industry decreased by 10.8% from 2021 (167.7 million tonnes) to 2022 (149.6 million tonnes). The level of production went down in particular in the second half of 2022 compared to the first half of 2022 (-20.8%).
- (78) Moreover, production capacity utilisation was at 76% in 2021 and it remained almost the same (75%) in the Q1 (January-March) of 2022. However, as of Q2 (April-June) 2022 it started to decrease, reaching a very low figure of 58% in Q4 (October-December) 2022. Overall, production capacity utilisation decreased by 10 percentage points from 2021 to 2022, standing at 65.6%.
- (79) Furthermore, the volume of sales of Union producers in the Union market followed a decreasing trend from 2021 continuously until the last quarter (October-December) of 2022. The volume of sales decreased year-on-year by 6.4% from 68.4 million tonnes in 2021 to 64.1 million tonnes. In relative terms, the Union producers' market share dropped from 81,9% in 2021 to 81,3% in 2022.
- (80) Lastly, profitability of those sales was at 9% in 2021 and it kept increasing until 14.2% in Q2 (April-June) of 2022. However, this positive trend reversed as of Q3 (July-September) 2022, dropping to 3.9% and subsequently reaching a loss-making situation of -0.2% in Q4 (October-December) of 2022. In 2022, overall the Union industry made less than 1% profit.
- (81) Consequently, the situation of the Union industry worsened towards the end of the period considered, in particular due to some factors which took place in 2022, together with the remaining import pressure, which led the Union industry to lower its prices, and reduce its market share to remain breakeven.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ The questionnaire replies from these associations also included the individual questionnaire replies of their members participating in the proceeding. Both sets of data were available in the case file (TRON).

4.3. Forward looking analysis

- (82) Having assessed the comments from interested parties and having described the questionnaire replies from users and producers, including the evolution of the Union producers' economic indicators, the Commission complemented this analysis with a forward-looking assessment of the likely developments of some elements, should the measure be terminated by 30 June 2023. In particular, the Commission examined whether an increase in the volume of imports could be expected, should the measure be terminated before as originally expected.
- (83) In the first place, the Commission assessed whether, as it had found in previous review investigations, the Union market continued to be attractive. The information assessed by the Commission showed that the Union continued to be the largest steel importing market worldwide. In fact, its share over total world imports in 2022 increased by more than three percentage points when compared to the year 2021 ⁽⁴⁵⁾. This demonstrated that not only in overall terms the Union market continued to be the largest importing market but also that its leading position strengthened further in 2022.
- (84) The Commission then assessed the attractiveness of the Union market in terms of prices. The assessment showed that in terms of price levels, import prices into the Union from its main supplying countries were consistently higher than their export prices to other third markets for a large majority of their steel exports (in 50% to 81% of the total customs codes subject to the measure the export values to the Union were higher than to other third markets; on average, 69% of the customs codes concerned were sold at a higher price in the Union than on other third markets) ⁽⁴⁶⁾. Furthermore, the assessment revealed that the Union market constituted an important relevant exporting market for these countries ⁽⁴⁷⁾. The main steel supplying countries to the Union were those predominantly exhausting TRQs.
- (85) Therefore, the Commission concluded that the Union market continued to be attractive for exporting countries both in terms of volume and prices.
- (86) Then, the Commission noted that the volume of imports into the Union remained at high levels when compared to historical figures (last decade). The share of imports was also high when compared to previous levels, and close to the peak reached in 2018 prior to the imposition of a definitive safeguard measure ⁽⁴⁸⁾. Furthermore, when compared to the consumption in the Union market in the period 2021-2022, which decreased by -11% (-21.3 million tonnes), imports went down by -8% (from 33.8 million tonnes to 31.1 million tonnes), while domestic sales also went down but at a higher pace, -12%. Therefore, the market share of imports increased despite a double-digit decrease in consumption in the Union market. The Commission therefore concluded that the level of import penetration in the Union market continued to be at high levels and that it even increased in 2022 when compared to 2021 despite a reduction in consumption.
- (87) The Commission also confirmed that, as noted in recitals (39) and (40), the situation in 2022 regarding global overcapacity in the steel sector continued to follow the same upwards trend. Therefore, and also in the absence of any evidence from interested parties that would demonstrate the contrary, the Commission concluded that its previous findings with regards to the effects of overcapacity on the market and performance of steel producers remain valid.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ See OECD Steel Market Developments, Q4 (December 2022), p. 22, table 4. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/industry/ind/steel-market-developments-Q4-2022.pdf>

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Source of raw data: Global Trade Atlas 'GTA'. <https://www.gtis.com/gta/>. Figures pertaining to the year 2022, for exports from the main steel exporting countries to the Union, namely China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, Türkiye (their combined exports of steel to the Union in 2022 represented 52% of total imports). Figures from Russia, formerly the second largest steel exporting country to the Union, have not been considered since its steel exports to certain jurisdictions, including the Union market, are currently banned as a result of sanctions imposed because of its unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ For most of these origins the Union market represented a double-digit share of its total exports, reaching up to 27%.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Imports into the Union went down by -9% in 2022 when compared to the peak reached in 2018, representing a reduction of - 3,2 million tonnes.

- (88) Likewise, the Commission concluded that in overall terms, exporting countries had not been able to find other outlets to compensate for the trade volumes lost in the US and Union market since 2018. In fact, their total exports to other markets were generally lower than they were in 2018.
- (89) In light of the above, the Commission concluded that imports into the Union would increase if the safeguard measure was terminated by 30 June 2023. Indeed, the evolution of imports, TRQ used and imports' market share in the recent period considered confirmed the attractiveness of the Union market and the willingness of the largest steel exporters to obtain better access to the Union market, especially on some product categories.

4.4. Conclusion

- (90) Based on a careful analysis of the submissions and rebuttals received from interested parties requesting the termination of the safeguard measure by 30 June 2023 (Section 4.1) as well as of the questionnaire replies (Section 4.2), as well as the conclusion reached in its forward-looking assessment (Section 4.3) the Commission concluded that on the basis of the current circumstances and information available the termination of the measure by 30 June 2023 is not justified. Should the measure be terminated at this stage, the likely increased in the volume of imports could undermine the situation of the Union industry. As a result of this conclusion, and since the measure is set to continue in place until 30 June 2024, the Commission then assessed, as foreseen by the Notice of Initiation, the list of developing countries which should be subject to and excluded from the measure based on updated import data (Section 5). It also assessed whether the current level of liberalisation of 4% remained appropriate (Section 6).

5. UPDATE OF THE LIST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO THE MEASURE

- (91) Any developing country member of the WTO was excluded from the application of the definitive measure for as long as its share of imports into the EU remains below 3% of the total imports for each product category. Also, if in a given category the collective share of imports from developing countries (whose individual share is below 3%) exceeds 9%, then all developing countries will be subject to the measure in that product category. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ The Commission committed to monitor the development of imports after the adoption of the measure and to review the list of excluded countries on a regular basis.
- (92) The last update took place in the framework of the latest functioning review investigation of June 2022, and it was based on import data from 2021. Thus, to adapt the list of developing countries subject to, and excluded from, the measure the Commission updated the calculations based on the most recently available consolidated import data, i.e., year 2022 import statistics. ⁽⁵⁰⁾
- (93) The changes resulting from this update are the following (the updated table is available in the Annex to this Regulation).
- All developing countries are included in categories 4B, 5, 25B and 28 because the sum of all import shares in 2022 that were below 3% is higher than 9% ⁽⁵¹⁾;
 - Brazil is included in categories 1 and 2, and excluded in category 6;
 - China is included in categories 7 and 25A;
 - Egypt is included in categories 13 and 16;
 - India is included in categories 3B, 12, 16 and 17;
 - Indonesia is included in category 16;
 - Malaysia is included in categories 9 and 16;

⁽⁴⁹⁾ In line with Article 18 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/478 and Article 9.1 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ Source: Eurostat

⁽⁵¹⁾ Until this review investigation, all developing countries members of the WTO were subject to the measure in category 24 as the 9% was exceeded. Since such threshold is no longer met in 2022, then only those developing countries members of the WTO exceeding the 3% threshold will be subject to the measure.

- Moldova is excluded in category 12;
- North Macedonia is included in category 26;
- Oman is included in category 13;
- South Africa is included in category 4A;
- Türkiye is included in categories 3A and 25A;
- United Arab Emirates are excluded in category 16;
- Viet Nam is included in category 26, and excluded in category 3A.

- (94) Regarding this adjustment, some interested parties claimed that the Commission, in updating its list of developing countries, should not automatically include those developing countries currently excluded from the measure, and whose imports would have compensated for the volumes formerly imported from Russia and Belarus before the import ban. These parties argued that the methodology used by the Commission of calculating the share of imports on the basis of the thresholds set by the EU basic safeguard regulation would not be appropriate in light of the exceptional political situation arising from Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine. In other words, these parties requested that the Commission changed the denominator used to calculate the import share of developing countries by removing certain origins in some product categories.
- (95) The Commission noted that the rules regarding developing country exclusions are set out in Article 9.1 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and Article 18 of the EU basic safeguard regulation. Therefore, in the Commission's reading of these provisions there is no room for an exclusion of certain imports from the calculation.
- (96) In fact, and irrespective of the specific reasons alleged, the Commission was of the view that if an investigating authority was allowed to pick and choose what imports it included for the relevant calculation of thresholds under these provisions, that would inevitably risk leading to potentially discriminatory treatment among interested parties.
- (97) Therefore, the Commission could not accept the interpretation of the relevant provisions for calculating the thresholds for developing country exclusions made by some interested parties.

6. LEVEL OF LIBERALISATION

- (98) The current liberalisation rate of the safeguard was set at an annual rate of 4% ⁽⁵²⁾. The Commission assessed in this investigation whether this level of liberalisation continued to be appropriate.
- (99) Some interested parties requested that the level of liberalisation be increased to e.g. 5%. On the other hand, other interested parties rejected the requests for a further increase of the liberalisation rate as unjustified.
- (100) In view of the recent negative trends in the Union steel market, the uncertainty surrounding the economic forecasts for the near future in particular for the Union, and the fact that there were TRQs generally available throughout the period across product categories, the Commission considered that an increase in the level of liberalisation beyond its current rate was not justified.
- (101) Therefore, the TRQs will continue to increase by 4% as of 1 July 2023 for all product categories. The specific volumes for the period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (on a quarterly basis) are set out in Annex II of the Third Review Regulation.
- (102) Finally, the present review amending the safeguard measure also complies with the obligations arising from the bilateral Agreements signed with certain third countries.

⁽⁵²⁾ See recital (42) of Third functioning review regulation.

- (103) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Safeguards established under Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 and Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/755 respectively,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2019/159 is amended as follows:

Annex III.2 in Annex III is replaced by Annex I to this Regulation.

Parts of the table concerning product number 9 in Part IV.1 and in IV.2 of Annex IV is replaced by tables in Annex II 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*. It shall apply as of 1 July 2023.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

List of product categories originating in developing countries to which the definitive measures apply

Country / Product group	1	2	3A	3B	4A	4B	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25A	25B	26	27	28
Argentina						X	X																	X		X			X
Brazil	X	X				X	X																	X		X			X
China		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X					X	X							X			X									X			X
India	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X		X
Indonesia						X	X		X	X	X						X									X			X
Kazakhstan						X	X													X						X			X
Malaysia						X	X				X						X									X			X
Mexico						X	X																	X		X			X
Moldova						X	X							X			X									X			X
North Macedonia						X	X		X				X								X	X				X	X		X
Oman						X	X							X												X			X
South Africa					X	X	X			X	X	X														X			X
Türkiye	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X	X				X	X		X					X			X				X	X	X	X		X		X	X
United Arab Emirates						X	X											X	X		X			X		X			X
Vietnam	X			X	X	X	X				X															X	X		X
All other developing countries						X	X																			X			X”

ANNEX II

“ANNEX IV

IV.1 – Volumes of tariff–rate quotas

Product Number	Product category	CN Codes	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	Year 6				Additional duty rate	Order numbers
				From 1.7.2023 to 30.9.2023	From 1.10.2023 to 31.12.2023	From 1.1.2024 to 31.3.2024	From 1.4.2024 to 30.6.2024		
				Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)					
9	Stainless Cold Rolled Sheets and Strips	7219 31 00, 7219 32 10, 7219 32 90, 7219 33 10, 7219 33 90, 7219 34 10, 7219 34 90, 7219 35 10, 7219 35 90, 7219 90 20, 7219 90 80, 7220 20 21, 7220 20 29, 7220 20 41, 7220 20 49, 7220 20 81, 7220 20 89, 7220 90 20, 7220 90 80	Korea, Republic of	49 549,16	49 549,16	49 010,58	49 010,58	25%	09.8846
		Taiwan	45 948,59	45 948,59	45 449,15	45 449,15	25%	09.8847	
		India	30 710,50	30 710,50	30 376,69	30 376,69	25%	09.8848	
		South Africa	26 723,10	26 723,10	26 432,63	26 432,63	25%	09.8853	
		United States	24 986,11	24 986,11	24 714,52	24 714,52	25%	09.8849	
		Türkiye	20 791,56	20 791,56	20 565,57	20 565,57	25%	09.8850	
		Malaysia	13 172,38	13 172,38	13 029,20	13 029,20	25%	09.8851	
		Other countries	52 837,87	52 837,87	52 263,55	52 263,55	25%	(¹)	

(¹) From 1.7 to 31.3: 09.8621

From 1.4 to 30.6: 09.8622

From 1.4 to 30.6: For Korea (Republic of)*, Taiwan*, India*, South Africa*, United States of America*, Türkiye* and Malaysia*: 09.8578 *In case of exhaustion of their specific quotas in accordance with Article 1.5

IV.2 – Volumes of global and residual tariff–rate quotas per trimester

Product Number	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	Year 3			
		From 1.7.2023 to 30.9.2023	From 1.10.2023 to 31.12.2023	From 1.1.2024 to 31.3.2024	From 1.4.2024 to 30.6.2024
		Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)	Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)
9	Other countries	52 837,87	52 837,87	52 263,55	52 263,55”

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/1302

of 26 June 2023

amending Decision 2013/354/CFSP on the European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 3 July 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/354/CFSP ⁽¹⁾, which continued EUPOL COPPS as from 1 July 2013.
- (2) On 27 June 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/1018 ⁽²⁾ amending Decision 2013/354/CFSP and extending it from 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2023.
- (3) On 28 February 2023, in the context of the coordinated Strategic Review of EUBAM Rafah and EUPOL COPPS, the Political and Security Committee agreed that the two Missions should be extended until 30 June 2025, in the form of two extensions for one year each.
- (4) Taking into account information provided by Israel and the Palestinian Authority, at this stage, EUPOL COPPS should be extended by one year, until 30 June 2024.
- (5) Decision 2013/354/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) EUPOL COPPS will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2013/354/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 12(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to EUPOL COPPS for the period from 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2024 shall be EUR 11 360 000.’;

- (2) in Article 15, the third paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘It shall expire on 30 June 2024.’.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2023.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2013/354/CFSP of 3 July 2013 on the European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS) (OJ L 185, 4.7.2013, p. 12).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1018 of 27 June 2022 amending Decision 2013/354/CFSP on the European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS) (OJ L 170, 28.6.2022, p. 76).

Done at Luxembourg, 26 June 2023.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/1303**of 26 June 2023****amending Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP on establishing a European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 November 2005, the Council adopted Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ establishing a European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah).
- (2) On 27 June 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/1017 ⁽²⁾ amending Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP and extending it until 30 June 2023.
- (3) On 28 February 2023, in the context of the coordinated Strategic Review of EU BAM Rafah and EUPOL COPPS, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) agreed that the two Missions should be extended until 30 June 2025, in the form of two extensions for one year each.
- (4) Taking into account information provided by Israel and the Palestinian Authority, EU BAM Rafah should at this stage be extended by one year, until 30 June 2024.
- (5) Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) EU BAM Rafah will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 13(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to EU BAM Rafah for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 shall be EUR 2 360 000.’;

- (2) in Article 16, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘It shall expire on 30 June 2024.’.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2023.

⁽¹⁾ Council Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP of 25 November 2005 on establishing a European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah) (OJ L 327, 14.12.2005, p. 28).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1017 of 27 June 2022 amending Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP on establishing a European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah) (OJ L 170, 28.6.2022, p. 74).

Done at Luxembourg, 26 June 2023.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/1304**of 26 June 2023****amending Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 establishing a European Peace Facility**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1), 41(2), 42(4) and 30(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 December 2022, the Council agreed that the overall financial ceiling of the European Peace Facility (the 'Facility') should be increased by EUR 2 000 million (in 2018 prices) across the years between 2024 and 2027. The implementation of that increase is to respect the ceiling for payments agreed for 2023. The Council also acknowledged that the evolution of the international security environment could make further increases of the Facility's overall financial ceiling necessary until 2027. Any further increase is to be decided by the Council acting unanimously and is to be laid down in an amendment to Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 ⁽¹⁾. The total overall increase of the Facility's financial ceiling until 2027 is not to exceed EUR 5 500 million (in 2018 prices).
- (2) In its conclusions of 15 December 2022, the European Council reiterated the global dimension of the Facility and welcomed the agreement in the Council on 12 December 2022 to ensure its financial sustainability.
- (3) On 13 March 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/577 ⁽²⁾, amending Decision (CFSP) 2021/509.
- (4) On 20 March 2023, the Council agreed to consider a further increase of the overall financial ceiling of the Facility by EUR 3 500 million (in 2018 prices). The implementation of that increase is to respect the global scope and predictability of the Facility and its long-term financing needs for assistance measures providing both lethal and non-lethal equipment and for Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations. In addition, the implementation of that increase is to respect the ceiling for payments agreed for 2023. Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. The financial ceiling for the implementation of the Facility for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 12 040 000 000 in current prices.
2. The breakdown of the financial ceiling per annum shall be as set out in Annex I.
3. The financial ceiling shall be used in a manner that preserves the global geographical scope of the Facility and the Union's ability to prevent and swiftly respond to crises and conflicts, primarily but not exclusively in areas that display the most urgent and critical security threats for the Union following, pursuant to Article 9(1), the strategic priorities set by the European Council and the Council. The Facility Committee referred to in Article 11 shall decide on the use of the financial ceiling by defining the overall amounts intended for assistance measures and the overall amounts intended for operations funded under the Facility, in order to ensure its financial sustainability. The Facility Committee shall revise those overall amounts as necessary in accordance with the strategic orientation provided by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) pursuant to Article 9(2).';

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2015/528 (OJ L 102, 24.3.2021, p. 14).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/577 of 13 March 2023 amending Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 establishing a European Peace Facility (OJ L 75, 14.3.2023, p. 23).

(2) in Article 73, the following paragraph is added:

‘10. The Committee shall decide on the use of the financial ceiling pursuant to Article 2(3) by 30 September 2023.’;

(3) Annex I is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX I

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CEILINGS

The annual appropriations shall be authorised within the limits of the following amounts, without prejudice to Article 17(3) and (3a) and subject to Article 73(2):

Current prices, in million euros

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Current prices	399	591	980	2 785	2 380	2 425	2 480’.

Article 2

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

Done at Luxembourg, 26 June 2023.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/1305**of 26 June 2023****amending Decision 2013/233/CFSP on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 May 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/233/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ establishing the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya).
- (2) On 18 June 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/1009 ⁽²⁾ adapting the mandate of EUBAM Libya and extending it until 30 June 2023.
- (3) In the context of the Strategic Review of the Mission, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) agreed that EUBAM Libya should be extended by two years until 30 June 2025 and that in this period the Mission should contribute to enhancing the capacity of the relevant Libyan authorities and agencies to manage Libya's borders, to fight cross-border crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and to counter terrorism.
- (4) The period covered by the financial reference amount provided by Decision (CFSP) 2021/1009 should be extended until 30 September 2023. The Council should decide at a later stage on a reference amount for the period from 1 October 2023 until 30 June 2025.
- (5) Decision 2013/233/CFSP should be amended accordingly.
- (6) EUBAM Libya will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2013/233/CFSP is hereby amended as follows:

- (1) Article 2 is replaced by the following:

*'Article 2***Objective**

EUBAM Libya shall contribute to enhancing the capacity of the relevant Libyan authorities and agencies to manage Libya's borders, to fight cross-border crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and to counter terrorism.';

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2013/233/CFSP of 22 May 2013 on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya) (OJ L 138, 24.5.2013, p. 15).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1009 of 18 June 2021 amending Decision 2013/233/CFSP on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya) (OJ L 222, 22.6.2021, p. 18).

(2) in Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 1a are replaced by the following:

‘1. In order to achieve the objective set out in Article 2, EUBAM Libya shall:

- (a) support the Libyan authorities and agencies responsible for border management, including in facilitating intra-agency, inter-agency and international cooperation as guiding principles of integrated border management;
- (b) support the Libyan authorities and agencies involved in the fight against cross-border crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and against terrorism, in line with international standards in these areas;
- (c) facilitate and support cooperation and interoperability of the Libyan authorities and agencies in these thematic areas in order to help them mitigate possible gaps or overlaps in border management, address cross-border crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and counter terrorism;
- (d) provide specific needs assessments and develop related projects in support of the Mission’s operational activities.

1a. In carrying out its tasks, EUBAM Libya shall provide technical advice, capacity building activities at the operational and technical levels and shall carry out projects, complemented as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis by specialised training. EUBAM Libya shall furthermore provide strategic advice where requested by the Libyan authorities.’;

(3) in Article 13(1), the last subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure of EUBAM Libya from 1 July 2021 until 30 September 2023 shall be EUR 84 850 000.

The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure of EUBAM Libya from 1 October 2023 until 30 June 2025 shall be decided by the Council.’;

(4) in Article 16, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

‘A strategic assessment of EUBAM Libya and its mandate shall be conducted by the PSC by 30 June 2024. A strategic review of EUBAM Libya shall be conducted in good time before the expiry of this Decision.

This Decision shall apply until 30 June 2025.’.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2023.

Done at Luxembourg, 26 June 2023.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/1306**of 26 June 2023****in support of a project on a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East (ME WMDFZ) in an evolving regional security environment**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 28(1) and Article 31(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) The 2016 European Union Global Strategy for the Union's Foreign and Security Policy as well as the 2003 European Union Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are founded on the conviction that a multilateral approach to security, including disarmament and non-proliferation, provides the best way to maintain international order.
- (2) The Union's policy, therefore, is to uphold, implement and strengthen the implementation and universalisation of existing disarmament and non-proliferation treaties, agreements, and norms and to cooperate with and assist third countries in the fulfilment of their obligations under multilateral conventions and regimes.
- (3) The Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean of 13 July 2008, which established the Union for the Mediterranean, reaffirmed the common aspiration to achieve peace as well as regional security, as set out in the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of 27-28 November 1995, *inter alia*, by adhering to international WMD Treaties and Conventions, as well as by means of regional arrangements such as zones free of nuclear weapons.
- (4) The 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference emphasised the importance of a process leading to the full implementation of its 1995 Resolution on the Middle East (the '1995 Resolution'). To that end, the 2010 NPT Review Conference endorsed practical steps, *inter alia*, consideration of all offers aimed at supporting the implementation of the 1995 Resolution, including the offer of the Union to host a follow-up seminar related to the one organised in June 2008.
- (5) The 2010 NPT Review Conference further recognised the important role played by civil society in contributing to the implementation of the 1995 Resolution and encouraged all efforts in that regard.
- (6) In his Agenda for Disarmament 'Securing our Common Future' presented on 24 May 2018, the United Nations Secretary-General pledged to work with UN Member States to strengthen and consolidate nuclear-weapon-free zones, including by supporting further establishment of such zones, including in the Middle East.
- (7) The Union has continuously expressed its readiness to assist in the process leading to the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East (ME WMDFZ) by supporting confidence-building processes, in particular through Union seminars and workshops such as those held in 2008, 2011 and 2012, as well as through the Union-supported project from 2019 to 2023 by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) on confidence-building measures leading to such a zone, pursuant to Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/938 ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/938 of 6 June 2019 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East (OJ L 149, 7.6.2019, p. 63).

- (8) The Union wishes to continue to support a process leading to a ME WMDFZ by continuing to support work by UNIDIR to that effect,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. For the purpose of advancing the Union's commitment to establishing a ME WMDFZ, the Union shall support a project by UNIDIR with the following overarching objectives:
 - assisting in mitigating regional WMD proliferation trends;
 - encouraging regional security arrangements and arms control, non-proliferation, and disarmament norms and processes;
 - developing a more in-depth understanding of the relationship between the ME WMDFZ and current regional and international developments; and
 - promoting an effective, verifiable, inclusive, and sustainable ME WMDFZ.
2. A detailed description of the project is set out in the Project Document in the Annex.

Article 2

1. The High Representative ('HR') shall be responsible for the implementation of this Decision.
2. The technical implementation of the project referred to in Article 1(1) shall be carried out by UNIDIR, which shall perform this task under the responsibility of the HR. For that purpose, the HR shall enter into the necessary arrangements with UNIDIR.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the project referred to in Article 1(1) shall be EUR 2 099 969.
2. The expenditure financed by the amount set out in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures applicable to the general budget of the Union.
3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure financed by the amount referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude a contribution agreement with UNIDIR. That agreement shall stipulate that UNIDIR is to ensure visibility of the Union contribution, appropriate to its size.
4. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the contribution agreement referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Decision. It shall inform the Council of any difficulties in that process and of the date of conclusion of that agreement.

Article 4

1. The HR shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of 12-monthly narrative reports prepared by UNIDIR. Those reports shall form the basis for the evaluation by the end of the project carried out by the Council.
2. The Commission shall provide information on the financial aspects of the implementation of the project referred to in Article 1(1).

Article 5

1. This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.
2. This Decision shall expire 36 months after the date of the conclusion of the contribution agreement referred to in Article 3(3). However, it shall expire six months after its entry into force if no financing agreement has been concluded by that time.

Done at Luxembourg, 26 June 2023.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

ANNEX

Project in support of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East (ME WMDFZ) in an evolving regional security environment

The Middle East is witnessing changes and an increase in instability, sources of insecurity and in the acquisition and use of conventional weapons and concerns over further use and proliferation of non-conventional weapons. As a result of the latter and other global events, the regional security environment is undergoing significant changes which could have lasting implications for regional and international WMD proliferation. UNIDIR's proposed project will promote WMD nonproliferation, arms control, and disarmament norms and objectives in the Middle East by supporting the ME WMDFZ initiative and regional security relevant processes through policy-relevant research, capacity building, and dialogue.

Context and Rationale

Globally, the nonproliferation regimes are in the midst of a crisis. Over the last two decades, these tools have weakened as geopolitical interests have been prioritized over nonproliferation, arms control, and disarmament measures. The failure to adopt a Final Document for the second consecutive NPT Review Conference is only one example but a clear demonstration of the crisis the regimes are currently undergoing. Against this broad geostrategic backdrop, the security environment of the Middle East is also undergoing major changes. Domestically, social unrest or civil war resulted in continuous instability, which caused the displacement of populations, hereby affecting security and stability in neighboring regions. Ongoing instability also affected the capacity of governments in the region to address foreign policy issues, such as participating in multilateral and regional initiatives to counter WMD proliferation. Regionally, alliances have shifted, upending longstanding regional power balances and imbalances. In addition, actions taken by extra-regional actors such as military presence, activities, and support, along with military withdrawals have also shaken the security environment in the region.

The combination of domestic and regional instabilities resulted in two parallel processes that potentially have lasting implications for regional and international WMD proliferation. On the one hand, the region witnessed an increase in the acquisition and use of conventional and potentially non-conventional weapons, as well as the adoption (or threat of adoption) of nuclear hedging capabilities, which are taking place against the backdrop of existing WMD capabilities. On the other hand, regional states have displayed enhanced readiness to address their regional security problems through regional and sub-regional negotiations, as exemplified by the Abraham Accords, the Yemen ceasefire, Israel-Lebanon maritime demarcation agreement, Iranian-Saudi and Iranian-Emirati dialogues, and the ongoing efforts to negotiate a Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone at the United Nations. While these two trends may seem contradictory in terms of their implications for WMD proliferation, they may well—and most probably will—continue to take place in parallel.

Project objectives

The proposed project will have four overarching objectives:

- Assist in mitigating regional WMD proliferation trends.
- Encourage regional security arrangements and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament norms and processes.
- Develop a more in-depth understanding of the relationship between the ME WMDFZ and current regional and international developments, and
- Promote an effective, verifiable, inclusive, and sustainable ME WMDFZ.

Project Approach

The project will enact a holistic approach, tackling all the components of research, collecting ideas, generating new proposals, capacity building, and dialogue, and working to reach out and include diverse participants and audiences. The proposed project will achieve these by implementing three workstreams (outcomes) and their associated outputs:

- Workstream 1: Deepen understanding and appreciation of the causes, motivations, and risks associated with regional WMD proliferation to identify solutions to enhance regional security and promote regional solutions to WMD proliferation in the Middle East. Workstream 1 aims to increase awareness and understanding of the factors driving the spread of WMD in the Middle East region. The goal is to identify the root causes of WMD proliferation, including strategic, political, or other motivations, as well as the associated risks and consequences. The ultimate overall objective of this workstream is to identify practical solutions to enhance regional security and prevent WMD proliferation in the Middle East. This includes promoting ongoing and new regional security processes as well as the ME WMDFZ initiative, which would prohibit the possession, production, and use of WMD in the region and promote disarmament and nonproliferation efforts. By deepening understanding of the challenges and exploring potential solutions, Workstream 1 aims to support the development of a more secure and stable Middle East.
- Workstream 2: Build regional capacity to enhance understanding of the problems and ability to identify solutions related to the negotiations and implementation of the ME WMDFZ. The objective of this Workstream 2 is to increase the capacity of Middle Eastern countries to engage effectively in the negotiations and implementation of regional security processes in general, and in particular, the ME WMDFZ. This includes strengthening the ability of regional actors to understand the complexities of the WMD proliferation problem, as well as developing their capacity to identify and implement practical solutions. Activities in these workstream will involve providing training and capacity-building programs for government officials, experts, and other relevant stakeholders, as well as supporting the expansion of the targeted audience in the region. The overall goal is to create a more informed and engaged regional community that is better equipped to address the challenges of WMD proliferation and promote regional security. By building regional capacity and enhancing understanding of the issues, this workstream aims to support the effective negotiation and implementation of ongoing and new regional security process, including the ME WMDFZ, and by extension, encourage other regional security arrangements and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament processes.
- Workstream 3: Support an effective, verifiable, inclusive, and sustainable ME WMDFZ. In order to ensure that the ME WMDFZ is comprehensive, effective, and verifiable, workstream 3 will also focus on supporting technical and legal aspects related to the negotiations and implementation of the zone. Ultimately, the goal of this workstream is to promote an ME WMDFZ that is attainable and sustainable, i.e. it can be achieved and will endure over time and continue to serve as a key tool for enhancing regional security and preventing WMD proliferation in the Middle East.

Project Activities and Expected Outputs

The project will conduct activities, hold events, and publish reports to promote the four overhaul activities throughout the three workstreams.

Workstream 1: Deepen understanding and appreciation of the causes, motivations, and risks associated with regional WMD proliferation with the aim of identifying solutions to enhance regional security and promote the ME WMDFZ as one of the solutions to WMD proliferation in the Middle East. Under this workstream, the project will:

- Convene two or more roundtables to discuss current regional and international developments and their impact on regional threat perceptions. This will involve bringing together experts, government officials, and other relevant stakeholders to exchange views and perspectives on regional security challenges and to discuss ways to enhance regional cooperation and stability.
- Conduct research mapping regional threat perceptions, review of the toolkit for achieving arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament as well as regional security, and identifying how regional security processes as well as the ME WMDFZ can address these challenges. This research will involve a comprehensive analysis of the factors driving WMD proliferation in the region, as well as an examination of the strengths and weaknesses of existing regional security processes and mechanisms.
- Publish a paper that summarizes the findings of the research and identifies ways to mitigate the causes, motivations, and risks associated with regional WMD proliferation. This paper will provide policy takeaways for enhancing regional security processes and promoting the ME WMDFZ as one of the key tools for preventing the spread of WMD in the Middle East.

By convening roundtables, conducting research, and publishing a paper, these efforts aim to increase understanding of regional threat perceptions and to identify practical solutions for enhancing regional security and preventing WMD proliferation in the Middle East.

Workstream 2: Build regional capacity to enhance understanding of the problems and ability to identify solutions related to the negotiations and implementation of the ME WMDFZ. Under this workstream, the project will:

- Create networks of individuals and institutions who work on and promote regional security including on the ME WMDFZ to strengthen understanding of the issues with the objective that they can inform their national policies and engage in ongoing and future discussions. This will involve establishing partnerships with existing organizations and initiatives, as well as supporting the development of new networks and alliances dedicated to promoting the ME WMDFZ. The goal is to establish, strengthen and integrate existing efforts to promote the ME WMDFZ and to maximize its impact on regional security.
- Organize at least two capacity-building workshops for regional officials and experts to enhance understanding of issues related to regional security, proliferation of WMD and efforts to address these, including on the negotiations and implementation of the ME WMDFZ. These workshops will provide training and educational opportunities for participants to deepen their knowledge and skills and to develop practical negotiation and implementation solutions.
- Maintain and enhance the ME WMDFZ online tools on the UNIDIR website. This will involve updating existing resources and materials, as well as developing new online tools and resources to support the promotion and implementation of the ME WMDFZ.
- Translate at least three publications into regional languages. This will help the development of terminology in the local languages and by extension the understanding by current and future regional experts, increase access to information and resources related to the ME WMDFZ among regional audiences and to promote its visibility and understanding in the region.

By creating networks, organizing capacity-building workshops, maintaining, and enhancing online tools, and translating publications, these efforts aim to promote regional security efforts and the ME WMDFZ and to enhance regional capacity to effectively engage in their negotiation and implementation.

Workstream 3: Promote an effective, verifiable, inclusive, and sustainable ME WMDFZ.

- Publish at least three policy papers addressing issues that are challenges in the negotiations and/or implementation of the ME WMDFZ. These papers will address a range of issues related to regional security, disarmament, and non-proliferation, and provide implications and options for addressing these challenges. They will provide a comprehensive and informed analysis of the key challenges facing the ME WMDFZ and contribute to its successful negotiation and implementation.
- Convene at least two public events to discuss issues pertinent to the negotiations and implementation of the ME WMDFZ. These events will bring together experts, government officials, and other relevant stakeholders to discuss and exchange views on the challenges and opportunities related to the ME WMDFZ.
- Provide briefings and offer support to ongoing ME WMDFZ efforts related to its implementation and to other regional security processes. This will involve providing support and advice to relevant stakeholders.

By publishing policy papers, convening public events, and providing briefings and support, these efforts aim to contribute to the negotiations and implementation of the ME WMDFZ and to address key challenges that may arise during these processes.

Intended audience

The proposed project will contribute to arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation efforts both regionally and internationally. The intended audience includes three overlapping groups:

- Policymakers and diplomats in the region working on arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation as well as regional security issues. This includes also regional officials and experts, and those who work in regional and multilateral fora, including the NPT, CWC, BWC Review Conferences, and the ME WMDFZ Conference. A special focus will be placed on reaching out to less represented groups such as young policymakers, experts, women, and scientists from the region who are often absent from conversations.

- International security policy makers, diplomats, and researchers, particularly those with a focus on arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their delivery systems in the Middle East as well as the ME WMDFZ and regional security, or emerging technologies.
- Middle East scholars and practitioners who seek to track and understand the rapidly changing dynamics of the region, its Member States, and its populations, the implications of shifting alliances and capabilities on regional security, and the prospects of preventing and mitigating current and future sources of tension, conflicts, and proliferation.

Project Time frame

The project is expected to begin in mid-July 2023 and continue for 36 months. It is expected to conclude in July 2026. The final project narrative and financial reports will be produced by late 2026.

Project governance and oversight

This project will be undertaken under the auspices of United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). UNIDIR is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations established in 1980 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues. Located in Geneva, it has a global reputation and longstanding expertise on WMD issues, including a significant institutional memory and archive of disarmament processes, including NPT and nuclear weapons free zones around the world, and a substantial publications record, all of which is publicly accessible and available online free of charge.

An important component of UNIDIR's functions is to convene and facilitate informal dialogue among diverse experts on disarmament issues ranging from WMD issues to new and emerging weapons technologies. UNIDIR, therefore, has a wide network on which to draw and experience in organizing meetings in Geneva and elsewhere, and preparing summary reports and follow up.

UNIDIR is governed by a Board of Trustees that also serves as the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, to which the Director of UNIDIR reports. The Board of Trustees brings together a diverse group of experts from around the world, all of whom serve in their personal capacity and who meet twice a year to review UNIDIR's substantive and financial activities. The Board of Trustees reports annually on its work to the UN Secretary-General. The UNIDIR Director is responsible for the organization, direction, and administration of UNIDIR, including its substantive research outputs as well as its financial and administrative processes.

While UNIDIR is an autonomous organization, it follows UN Financial Rules and Regulations, and its finances are subject to audit by the UN Board of Auditors. All project finances are administered and managed through Umoja and are subject to quarterly review. UNIDIR reports on individual project progress and finances to relevant donors on at least an annual basis and up to a quarterly basis, depending on the requirements of the individual donor.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2023/1307**of 26 June 2023****on the financial contributions to be paid by the parties to the European Development Fund as a second instalment for 2023**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting within the Council, on the financing of European Union aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, in accordance with the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, and on the allocation of financial assistance for the Overseas Countries and Territories to which Part Four of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union applies ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) in conjunction with Article 14(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1877 of 26 November 2018 on the financial regulation applicable to the 11th European Development Fund, and repealing Regulation (EU) 2015/323 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 19(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1877, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is to send to the Commission its updated estimates of commitments and payments under the instruments it manages.
- (2) In accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1877, the Commission is to present a proposal by 15 June 2023 setting out the amount of the second instalment of the contribution for 2023.
- (3) Pursuant to Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1877, calls for contributions are to first use up the amounts laid down for previous European Development Funds (EDF). Therefore a call for funds pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1877 for the EIB and for the Commission should be made.
- (4) Pursuant to Article 152 of 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 (the 'Withdrawal Agreement'), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 'United Kingdom') is to remain party to the EDF until the closure of the 11th EDF and all previous unclosed EDFs. However, pursuant to Article 153 of the Withdrawal Agreement, the United Kingdom's share in decommitted funds from projects under the 11th EDF, where those funds have been decommitted after 31 December 2020, or previous EDFs are not to be reused.
- (5) Council Decision (EU) 2022/2242 ⁽³⁾ sets the annual amount of the contributions to be paid by the parties to the EDF for 2023 at EUR 1 800 000 000 for the Commission and at EUR 300 000 000 for the EIB.
- (6) In order to allow for the prompt application of the measures it provides for, this Decision should enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 210, 6.8.2013, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 307, 3.12.2018, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2022/2242 of 14 November 2022 on the financial contributions to be paid by the parties to the European Development Fund to finance that fund, specifying the ceiling for 2024, the annual amount for 2023, the amount of the first instalment for 2023 and an indicative and non-binding forecast for the expected annual amounts of contributions for the years 2025 and 2026 (OJ L 294, 15.11.2022, p. 17).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The amount of the contributions to be paid by the parties to the EDF as a second instalment for 2023 is hereby set at EUR 750 000 000. It shall be divided into EUR 650 000 000 for the Commission and EUR 100 000 000 for the EIB.

Article 2

The individual EDF contributions shall be paid by the parties to the EDF to the Commission and the EIB as the second instalment for 2023, in accordance with the Annex.

Article 3

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

Done at Luxembourg, 26 June 2023.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

ANNEX

SECOND INSTALMENT OF EDF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2023 (EUR) TO BE PAID TO THE COMMISSION AND THE EIB

MEMBER STATES & UK	Key 11th EDF %	2nd instalment 2023 (EUR)		Total
		Commission	EIB	
		11th EDF	11th EDF	
BELGIUM	3,24927	21 120 255	3 249 270	24 369 525
BULGARIA	0,21853	1 420 445	218 530	1 638 975
CZECHIA	0,79745	5 183 425	797 450	5 980 875
DENMARK	1,98045	12 872 925	1 980 450	14 853 375
GERMANY	20,57980	133 768 700	20 579 800	154 348 500
ESTONIA	0,08635	561 275	86 350	647 625
IRELAND	0,94006	6 110 390	940 060	7 050 450
GREECE	1,50735	9 797 775	1 507 350	11 305 125
SPAIN	7,93248	51 561 120	7 932 480	59 493 600
FRANCE	17,81269	115 782 485	17 812 690	133 595 175
CROATIA	0,22518	1 463 670	225 180	1 688 850
ITALY	12,53009	81 445 585	12 530 090	93 975 675
CYPRUS	0,11162	725 530	111 620	837 150
LATVIA	0,11612	754 780	116 120	870 900
LITHUANIA	0,18077	1 175 005	180 770	1 355 775
LUXEMBOURG	0,25509	1 658 085	255 090	1 913 175
HUNGARY	0,61456	3 994 640	614 560	4 609 200
MALTA	0,03801	247 065	38 010	285 075
NETHERLANDS	4,77678	31 049 070	4 776 780	35 825 850
AUSTRIA	2,39757	15 584 205	2 397 570	17 981 775
POLAND	2,00734	13 047 710	2 007 340	15 055 050
PORTUGAL	1,19679	7 779 135	1 196 790	8 975 925
ROMANIA	0,71815	4 667 975	718 150	5 386 125
SLOVENIA	0,22452	1 459 380	224 520	1 683 900
SLOVAKIA	0,37616	2 445 040	376 160	2 821 200
FINLAND	1,50909	9 809 085	1 509 090	11 318 175
SWEDEN	2,93911	19 104 215	2 939 110	22 043 325
UNITED KINGDOM (*)	14,67862	95 411 030 (*)	14 678 620	110 089 650 (*)
TOTAL EU-27 & UK	100,00	650 000 000	100 000 000	750 000 000

(*) Further to Article 153 of the Withdrawal Agreement, the United Kingdom formally requested in March 2023 that the Commission refund in 2023 its outstanding share of the 10th and 11th EDF reserves by netting-out the United Kingdom's outstanding contribution to the EDF for 2023 (2nd and 3rd instalments, i.e. a total of EUR 154,12 million). That netting-out will be reflected in the respective payment instructions.

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