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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

EN

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

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/2328

of 16 August 2022

supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying exotic underlyings and the instruments bearing residual risks for the purposes of the calculation of own funds requirements for residual risks

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 325u(5), fourth subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The specification of instruments referencing an exotic underlying provided in Article 325u(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 is sufficiently clear to allow institutions to identify what an exotic underlying is for the purposes of the calculation of the own funds requirements for residual risks set out in Article 325u. Therefore, no further specification of the meaning of an exotic underlying is necessary.
- (2) In particular, longevity risk, weather, natural disasters and future realised volatility meet the specification of an exotic underlying, in line with the indication provided in the relevant international framework defined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).
- (3) The definition of instruments bearing residual risks provided for in Article 325u(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, is not sufficiently clear to allow institutions to identify certain instruments bearing residual risks. Therefore, a list of instruments bearing residual risks, albeit non-exhaustive, should be specified to ensure a certain degree of harmonisation and consistency in the treatment of instruments bearing those risks across the Union. The elements of such a list should be selected considering the relevant international BCBS framework. For other instruments with a presumption to bear residual risks, institutions should assess whether those instruments meet the definition set out in Article 325u(2), point (b), of that Regulation.
- (4) Given the non-standard nature of many of the instruments bearing residual risk, a non-exhaustive list of risks which should not in themselves trigger the inclusion of an instrument under the definition of instruments bearing residual risks should also be specified in order to provide greater legal certainty and transparency. However, institutions should assess whether an instrument exposed to those risks could still be considered as an instrument exposed to residual risk if the instrument meets one of the other conditions referred to in Article 325u(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1.

- (5) This Regulation is based on the draft regulatory technical standards submitted to the Commission by the European Banking Authority.
- (6) The European Banking Authority has conducted open public consultations on the draft regulatory technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the advice of the Banking Stakeholder Group established in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Specification of exotic underlyings

Longevity risk, weather, natural disasters and future realised volatility shall be considered as exotic underlyings for the purposes of Article 325u(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Article 2

Specification of instruments bearing residual risks

The instruments listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall be considered as instruments meeting the conditions set out in Article 325u(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and constituting instruments bearing residual risks.

Article 3

Specification of instruments without presumption of bearing residual risks

An instrument shall not be considered as meeting the conditions set out in Article 325u(2), points (b)(i) and (ii) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 solely on the grounds that it bears one or more of the following risks:

- (a) risk arising from transactions where the delivery obligation can be fulfilled within a range of deliverable instruments and where the counterparty has the possibility to deliver the least valuable of those instruments;
- (b) risk of a change in the implied volatility of an instrument with optionality, relative to the implied volatility of other instruments with optionality with the same underlying and maturity, but different moneyness;
- (c) correlation risk arising from an index option, where the index meets the conditions set out in Article 325i(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;
- (d) correlation risk arising from an option in a collective investment undertaking tracking an index benchmark, where the tracking meets the conditions set out in Article 325j(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and the index meets the conditions set out in Article 325i(3) of that Regulation;
- (e) dividend risk arising from a derivative instrument whose underlying does not consist solely of dividend payments.

Article 4

Entry into force

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

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/78/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 12).

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

Done at Brussels, 16 August 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

List of instruments bearing residual risks referred to in Article 2

The instruments referred to in Article 2 shall be any of the following:

1. options where the pay-offs depend on the path followed by the price of the underlying asset and not just its final price on the exercise date;
 2. options that start at a predefined date in the future and whose strike price is not yet determined at the time at which the option is in the trading book of the institution;
 3. options whose underlying is another option;
 4. options with discontinuous pay-offs;
 5. options allowing the holder to modify the strike price or other terms of the contract before the maturity of the options;
 6. options that can be exercised on a finite set of predetermined dates;
 7. options whose underlying is denominated in one currency but whose pay-offs are settled in a different currency, with a predetermined exchange rate between the two currencies;
 8. multi-underlying options, excluding those referred to in Article 3, points (c) and (d);
 9. options subject to behavioural risk, only where all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the option lies with a retail client;
 - (b) a significant amount of these options are held in the trading book;
 - (c) the behavioural risk of these options is assessed by the institution to be material.
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/2329**of 28 November 2022****amending Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 as regards the entries for Egypt and Türkiye in the list of third countries, territories or zones thereof authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of certain equine animals****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 230(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 lays down, *inter alia*, the animal health requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin, and it applies from 21 April 2021. One of those animal health requirements is that those consignments must come from a third country, territory or zone or compartment thereof, listed in accordance with Article 230(1) of that Regulation.
- (2) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 ⁽²⁾ supplements Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards the animal health requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of certain species and categories of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin from third countries or territories, or zones or compartments thereof. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 provides that consignments of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin falling within its scope may only be permitted to enter into the Union if they come from a third country or territory, or zone or compartment thereof, listed for the particular species and categories of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin, in accordance with the animal health requirements laid down in that Delegated Regulation.
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 ⁽³⁾ establishes the lists of third countries or territories, or zones or compartments thereof, from which the entry into the Union of those species and categories of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin, that fall within the scope of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, is permitted. The lists and certain general rules concerning the lists are set out in Annexes I to XXII to that Delegated Regulation.
- (4) Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 sets out the list of third countries, territories or zones thereof authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of equine animals.
- (5) Türkiye is listed in Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404, assigned to Sanitary Group E and regionalised as the zone TR-1 to certain north-western provinces. In December 2020, Türkiye requested the Commission to extend the zone TR-1 from which the entry into the Union of registered horses is authorised by the provinces of Bursa, Eskişehir and Kocaeli and provided guarantees supporting that request.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

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

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

- (6) After evaluation of the documentation provided by Türkiye, the Commission concluded that the guarantees offered by the Turkish central competent authority are sufficient to authorise the entry into and transit through the Union, as well as the re-entry after temporary export of registered horses from the new zone TR-1 in Türkiye.
- (7) Egypt is listed in Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404, assigned to Sanitary Group E and regionalised as the zone EG-1 to certain northern governorates. In December 2021, Egypt requested the Commission to authorise the entry into the Union of registered horses from a new zone and provided the Commission with guarantees as regards the establishment of an equine disease free zone at the Police Veterinary Quarantine for Equines at CAIRO/SWISS desert road on the Eastern outskirts of Cairo connected through the Cairo International Airport.
- (8) After evaluation of the documentation provided by Egypt, the Commission concluded that the guarantees offered by the Egyptian central competent authority are sufficient to authorise the entry into and transit through the Union of registered horses from that zone in Egypt.
- (9) Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) As Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 applies from 21 April 2021, in the interest of legal certainty and to facilitate trade, the amendments to be made to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 by this Regulation should take effect as a matter of urgency.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 28 November 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 is amended as follows:

(1) in Part 1, in the entry for Egypt, the following zone EG-2 is added:

EG Egypt	EG-2	E	Registered horses	EQUI-X, EQUI-TRANSIT-X'				
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(2) Part 2 is amended as follows:

(a) in the entry for Egypt, the following description of the zone EG-2 is added:

'Egypt	EG-2	The Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) of about 7,5 acres size, established at the Police Veterinary Quarantine for Equines at CAIRO/SWISS desert road in kilometre 26, on the Eastern outskirts of Cairo, (with its centre at 30°05'21.4"N, 31°28'30.1"E) and the highway passage of about 6 km on the El Rehab Bridge and the Suez Road and the Airport Road to Cairo International Airport.'
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(b) in the entry for Türkiye, the description of the zone TR-1 is replaced by the following:

'Türkiye	TR-1	Provinces of Ankara, Bursa, Edirne, Eskişehir, Istanbul, Izmir, Kırklareli, Kocaeli and Tekirdag.'
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/2330**of 28 November 2022****granting a Union authorisation for the single biocidal product 'Christiansen LD Bednet' in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 44(5), first subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 3 June 2016, Christiansen SARL submitted to the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency') an application in accordance with Article 43(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for Union authorisation of a single biocidal product named 'Christiansen LD Bednet' of product-type 18, as described in Annex V to that Regulation, providing written confirmation that the competent authority of Denmark had agreed to evaluate the application. The application was recorded under case number BC-GK024706-40 in the Register for Biocidal Products.
- (2) 'Christiansen LD Bednet' contains permethrin as the active substance included in the Union list of approved active substances referred to in Article 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for product-type 18.
- (3) On 7 December 2020, the evaluating competent authority submitted, in accordance with Article 44(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, an assessment report and the conclusions of its evaluation to the Agency.
- (4) On 5 July 2021, the Agency submitted its opinion ⁽²⁾, the draft summary of the biocidal product characteristics ('SPC') of 'Christiansen LD Bednet' and the final assessment report on the single biocidal product, to the Commission in accordance with Article 44(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (5) The opinion concludes that 'Christiansen LD Bednet' is a single biocidal product within the meaning of Article 3(1), point (r), of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, that is eligible for Union authorisation in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and that, subject to compliance with the draft SPC, it meets the conditions laid down in Article 19(1) of that Regulation.
- (6) On 22 July 2021, the Agency transmitted to the Commission the draft SPC in all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Article 44(4) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (7) The Agency recommends authorising the product only for indoor use because of identified risks for the freshwater and sediment compartments, together with risk mitigation measures to protect the environment. Those measures ensure that the product would have no environmental impact.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ ECHA opinion of 18 June 2021 on the Union authorisation of the biocidal product 'Christiansen LD Bednet' (ECHA/BPC/285/2021), <https://echa.europa.eu/it/opinions-on-union-authorisation>

- (8) On 12 October 2021, the Biocidal Products Committee amended the evaluating competent authority's report of the active substance permethrin to implement the conclusions of its environment working group regarding the persistency of that substance.
- (9) As permethrin has not yet formally been identified as a candidate for substitution in accordance with Article 10(5) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, no comparative assessment pursuant to Article 23 of that Regulation is required to be performed, and the authorisation of the product may be granted for a maximum period of 10 years. No additional risk mitigation measure were considered necessary to take into account that permethrin has been found to be persistent.
- (10) The Commission concurs with the opinion of the Agency and considers it therefore appropriate to grant a Union authorisation for 'Christiansen LD Bednet'.
- (11) The Commission also considers that, as the exposure assessment for human health and for the environment was conducted based on a maximum size of the biocidal product, the terms and conditions of the authorisation should include that no biocidal product of a greater size should be made available on the market.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A Union authorisation with authorisation number EU-0026815-0000 is granted to Christiansen SARL for the making available on the market and use of the single biocidal product 'Christiansen LD Bednet' subject to the terms and conditions set out in Annex I and in accordance with the summary of the biocidal product characteristics set out in Annex II.

The Union authorisation is valid from 19 December 2022 to 30 November 2032.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 28 November 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

*ANNEX I***TERMS AND CONDITIONS (EU-0026815-0000)**

The authorisation of the treated net is granted for a maximum size of 21,2 m².

ANNEX II

Summary of product characteristics for a biocidal product

Christiansen LD bednet

Product type 18 - Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods (Pest control)

Authorisation number: EU-0026815-0000

R4BP asset number: EU-0026815-0000

1. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**1.1. Trade name(s) of the product**

Trade name(s)	Christiansen LD bednet Care Plus Mosquito Net Insect Ecran Moustiquaire Imprégnée Longue Durée Care & You Prév Kit Moustiquaires Pharmavoyage Moustiquaire Imprégnée Longue Durée I Sleep Safer LD Impregnated Mosquito Bed Net
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1.2. Authorisation holder

Name and address of the authorisation holder	Name	CHRISTIENSEN SARL
	Address	719 Chemin de Repentance, 13100 Aix en Provence France
Authorisation number	EU-0026815-0000	
R4BP asset number	EU-0026815-0000	
Date of the authorisation	19 December 2022	
Expiry date of the authorisation	30 November 2032	

1.3. Manufacturer(s) of the product

Name of manufacturer	Hebei Light Industrial Products Imp./Exp. Corporation Ltd
Address of manufacturer	26, Zhongjiu Road, Youyi Street N., 050071 Shijiazhuang China
Location of manufacturing sites	Ningjin Shuangli Knitting Co., Ltd., Dalu Villages, Ningjin County, 055551 Hebei China

Name of manufacturer	SHIJIAZHANG ORIENTAL HORIZON IMPORT AND EXPORT CO.,LTD
Address of manufacturer	NO.448 HEPING WEST ROAD, 050072 SHIJIAZHANG China
Location of manufacturing sites	SHENZHOU YUTONG KNITTING CO., LTD, Xiduzhuang Village, Shenzhou Town, Shenzhou City, Hengshui City, 055551 Hebei China

1.4. Manufacturer(s) of the active substance(s)

Active substance	Permethrin
Name of manufacturer	Tagros Chemicals India Ltd.
Address of manufacturer	Jhaver Centre, Rajah Annamalai Building, IV Floor, 72 Marshalls Road, Egmore, 600 008 Chennai India
Location of manufacturing sites	A-4/1 & 2, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Pachayankuppam, Cuddalore, 607 005 Tamil Nadu India

2. PRODUCT COMPOSITION AND FORMULATION

2.1. Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the product

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Permethrin		Active Substance	52645-53-1	258-067-9	0,9

2.2. Type of formulation

LN - Long-lasting insecticidal net

3. HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard statements	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Contains permethrin. May produce an allergic reaction.
Precautionary statements	Avoid release to the environment. Dispose of container to in accordance with national legislation.

4. AUTHORISED USE(S)

4.1. Use description

Table 1

Use # 1 – Non-professional

Product type	PT18 - Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods (Pest control)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Non-washable Insecticide treated bednet for use in tropical areas only. Christiansen LD bednet is a contact insecticide that prevents biting of mosquitoes. Only use in tropical areas against <i>Anopheles</i> spp. and <i>Aedes</i> spp. is authorised.
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Scientific name: <i>Anopheles</i> Common name: Anopheles mosquitoes Development stage: Adults Scientific name: <i>Aedes</i> Common name: Aedes mosquitoes Development stage: Adults
Field(s) of use	Indoor
Application method(s)	Method: Personal protection Detailed description: Fix over the bed to prevent mosquitos to enter.
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: This is a textile product used over a bed; no application rate. Dilution (%): - Number and timing of application: This is a textile bed net to be used over the bed during the night and dawn.
Category(ies) of users	General public (non-professional)
Pack sizes and packaging material	Sachet, Plastic: PET , D90 x H22 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , L22 x 14 x 8 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D10 x H25 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , 22 x 22 x 8 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D140 x H34 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , 25 x 25 x 9 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , 24 x 26 x 9 cm in a cardboard box Sachet, Plastic: PET , D110 x H27 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D100 x 25 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D120 x H37 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D130 x 28 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D150 x H39 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , L26 x W20 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , 17 x 20 x 6 cm in a cardboard box Sachet, Plastic: PET , L39 x W32 x 8 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D100 x 59L cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D60 x H16 cm Sachet, Plastic: PET , D70 x H18 cm

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

See General instructions for use.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

See General instructions for use.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See General instructions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See General instructions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See General instructions for use.

5. **GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ⁽¹⁾**

5.1. **Instructions for use**

Read attached instructions before use.

Comply with the instructions for use.

The product is authorised to be used only in tropical areas where there is a threat of vector-borne diseases spread by the claimed mosquito species.

Keep out of the reach of children and pets when not in use.

Fix the top of the bednet over the bed, and the lower rim is carefully wrapped under the mattress, so that no space is left for mosquitoes to enter.

Apply first non-chemical methods such as regular window screen insect nets if possible in order to minimise the use of biocides. Use of the insecticide treated bednet is recommended when other methods of mosquito control are not sufficient, not feasible (e.g. when travelling) or in areas with high risk of vector-borne diseases.

In the case of continuous infestation; to minimise the risk of resistance, alternative products containing active substances with different mode of action should be used.

Inform the authorisation holder if the treatment is ineffective.

Do not treat the bednet with an insecticide or repellent.

Replace the bednet if damaged (e.g. holes).

Domestic animals such as a cat should not sleep in proximity to the bednet.

The bednet can only be used indoors.

DO NOT WASH OR DRY CLEAN PRODUCT.

Do not iron the product.

5.2. **Risk mitigation measures**

Keep cats away from the product. Due to their particular sensitivity to permethrin, the product can cause severe adverse reactions in cats.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wash hands with soap and water after setting up the net and taking the net down.

⁽¹⁾ Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses.

This product **MUST NOT** be washed, due to risk to the environment.

Use the bednet as indicated in the instructions for use. Do not use for other purposes.

Keep away from food, drinks and animal feeding stuffs.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

- Pyrethroids may cause paresthesia (burning and prickling of the skin without irritation). If symptoms persist: Get medical advice.
- IF INHALED: If symptoms occur call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.
- IF SWALLOWED: If symptoms occur call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash skin with soap and water. If symptoms occur call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.
- IF IN EYES: If symptoms occur rinse with water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

Environmental precautions:

Release to the environment, water, groundwater, soil is forbidden. Dispose of contents at a hazardous waste facility.

If the product enters drains or sewers, the local water authority should be contacted immediately; in the case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, contact national authorities.

This product contains permethrin which is dangerous for bees.

5.4. Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging

May not be disposed of in sewers, including rainwater canals.

The product must not be reused or recycled. Dispose unused products, contaminated packaging and used bednets as hazardous waste.

Empty containers should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

5.5. Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage

Storage: Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

- Keep out of the reach of children and pets (particularly cats).
- Keep packaging tightly closed.
- Observe the label precautions.
- Store in original package as specified herein.
- Keep out of direct sunlight.
- Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources.
- Store separately from oxidizing agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials.

Packaging / tank material: Plastic packaging is recommended.

Specific end use(s):

Store at ambient temperature

Shelf life: 36 months

6. OTHER INFORMATION

The bednet manufactured by CHRISTIANSEN is a net made of polyester.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2331

of 25 November 2022

on the appointment of the Chair and a full-time member of the Single Resolution Board

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 56(6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the approval by the European Parliament,

Whereas:

- (1) On 28 September 2022, after hearing the Single Resolution Board (the 'Board'), in its plenary session, the Commission adopted shortlists of candidates for the appointment of the Chair and of a full-time member of the Board and provided them to the European Parliament.
- (2) The Council was also informed of the shortlists provided to the European Parliament.
- (3) Pursuant to Article 56(5) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, the term of office of the Chair and of the member of the Board is to be 5 years.
- (4) On 12 October 2022, the Commission adopted a proposal for the appointment of Mr Dominique LABOUREIX as Chair of the Board and of Ms Tuija TAOS as a full-time member of the Board and submitted the proposal to the European Parliament for approval.
- (5) The European Parliament approved that proposal on 10 November 2022,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The following person is hereby appointed as Chair of the Single Resolution Board for a term of office of five years as from 9 January 2023:

— Mr Dominique LABOUREIX.

2. The following person is hereby appointed as a full-time member of the Single Resolution Board for a term of office of five years as from 22 March 2023:

— Ms Tuija TAOS.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 225, 30.7.2014, p. 1.

Done at Brussels, 25 November 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/2332**of 28 November 2022****on identifying the violation of Union restrictive measures as an area of crime that meets the criteria specified in Article 83(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 83(1), third subparagraph, thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 29 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) provides that the Council can adopt decisions defining the approach of the Union to a particular matter of a geographic or thematic nature, including restrictive measures.
- (2) Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) enables the Council to adopt restrictive measures against natural or legal persons and groups, or non-State entities, or to adopt measures providing for the interruption or reduction, in part or completely, of economic and financial relations with one or more third countries, on the basis of a decision pursuant to Article 29 TEU. Member States should have effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in place for violations of Council Regulations on Union restrictive measures.
- (3) This decision covers only Union restrictive measures that the Union has adopted on the basis of Article 29 TEU or Article 215 TFEU, such as measures concerning the freezing of funds and economic resources, the prohibition on making funds and economic resources available and the prohibition on entry into the territory of a Member State of the Union, as well as sectoral economic measures and arms embargoes.
- (4) It is necessary that Member States have effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in place for the violation of Union restrictive measures. It is also necessary that those penalties address the circumvention of Union restrictive measures.
- (5) The Commission ensures coordination among Member States and Union agencies in the enforcement of the Union restrictive measures adopted in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and has assessed the interplay between restrictive measures and criminal law measures.
- (6) Article 83(1) TFEU currently does not provide for the establishment of minimum rules concerning the definition of and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures, since their violation as such is not yet covered by the areas of crime listed in that Article. The areas of crime currently listed in Article 83(1), second subparagraph, are terrorism, trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of women and children, illicit drug trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, money laundering, corruption, counterfeiting of means of payment, computer crime and organised crime. The violation of Union restrictive measures can however in some cases be related to criminal offences covered by some of the listed areas of crime, such as terrorism and money laundering.

⁽¹⁾ Consent of 7 July 2022 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

- (7) Article 83(1) third subparagraph TFEU allows for a special procedure whereby the Council may identify new areas of crime. This may only be done after a careful assessment of the criteria set out in the Treaty, which reflect the exceptional nature of the procedure. The developments in crime witnessed following Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine constitute exceptional circumstances.
- (8) The criteria referred to in Article 83(1) first subparagraph TFEU relating to the cross-border dimension of an area of crime, namely the nature, or impact of criminal offences and the special need to combat them on a common basis are inter-linked and cannot be assessed in isolation.
- (9) The violation of Union restrictive measures should be identified as an area of crime in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Union's policy on restrictive measures. The violation of Union restrictive measures is already categorised as a criminal offence by a majority of the Member States. Some Member States which categorise the violation of restrictive measures as a criminal offence, have broad definitions in place, such as 'breach of UN and EU sanctions' or 'breach of EU regulations', whereas others have more detailed provisions, for instance providing a list of prohibited conduct. The criteria according to which the conduct falls within the scope of criminal law vary among Member States, but they are usually related to their gravity (serious nature), or determined in qualitative (intent, serious negligence) or quantitative (damage) terms.
- (10) The violation of Union restrictive measures is a particularly serious area of crime, which, in terms of gravity, is of a similar degree of seriousness to the areas of crime listed in Article 83(1) TFEU, since it can perpetuate threats to international peace and security, undermine the consolidation of and support for democracy, the rule of law and human rights and result in significant economic, social, societal and environmental damage. Because of such violations, individuals and entities whose assets are frozen or whose activities are restricted continue to be able to access their assets and support regimes that are targeted by Union restrictive measures or continue to access State funds that were misappropriated. Similarly, the money generated by the exploitation of goods and natural resources traded in violation of Union restrictive measures can allow the regimes targeted by those restrictive measures to purchase arms and weapons, with which they commit their crimes. Furthermore, the violation of Union restrictive measures relating to trade could contribute to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the jurisdiction targeted by those restrictive measures.
- (11) In United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1196 (1998), the United Nations Security Council highlighted the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of arms embargoes as a means to diminish the availability of arms with which to pursue armed conflicts. It also encouraged States to consider, as a means of implementing their obligations to carry out decisions of the Security Council on arms embargoes, the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Security Council a criminal offence.
- (12) The fact that Member States have very different definitions of and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures under their national laws contributes to different degrees of enforcement of sanctions, depending on the Member State where the infringement is pursued. This undermines the Union objectives of safeguarding international peace and security and upholding Union common values. Therefore, there is a particular need for common action at Union level to address the violation of Union restrictive measures by means of criminal law.
- (13) Violations of Union restrictive measures have a clear and, at times, even inherently cross-border dimension. Not only can such violations be committed by natural persons or with the involvement of legal entities operating on a global scale, but in some cases Union restrictive measures, such as restrictions on banking services, even prohibit cross-border operations. Their violation therefore equates to conduct on a cross-border scale requiring a common cross-border response at Union level.

- (14) The different definitions of and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures under Member States' national laws hinder the consistent application of Union policy on restrictive measures. They can even lead to forum shopping by offenders and a form of impunity because they could choose to conduct their activities in those Member States that provide for less severe penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures. Harmonisation of penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures would increase the effectiveness, proportionality and dissuasiveness of such penalties.
- (15) The violation of Union restrictive measures should therefore be identified as an 'area of crime' for the purposes of Article 83(1) TFEU as it meets the criteria specified in that Article.
- (16) Common action at Union level would not only contribute towards a level playing field among Member States and enhance law enforcement and judicial cooperation in addressing the violation of Union restrictive measures; it would also contribute towards a global level playing field in terms of law enforcement and judicial cooperation with third countries on the violation of Union restrictive measures.
- (17) The objective of this Decision, namely identifying the violation of Union restrictive measures as an area of crime that meets the criteria specified in Article 83(1) TFEU, has to be achieved at Union level. It therefore complies with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve this objective.
- (18) The identification of the violation of Union restrictive measures as an area of crime for the purposes of Article 83(1) TFEU is necessary, as a first step, to enable, as a second step, the adoption of substantive secondary legislation, inter alia, on the establishment of minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures.
- (19) This Decision does not affect any actions undertaken thereafter, in accordance with the legislative procedures laid down in the Treaty. In particular, it does not determine or pre-empt the scope and content of any secondary legislation proposed subsequent to the application of this Decision.
- (20) It is essential that any legislative proposal for such secondary legislation be prepared in line with the principles of better regulation.
- (21) In particular, due consideration needs to be given to the diversity of national systems and the fundamental aspects of the Member States' criminal justice systems, including as regards the organisation of penalties. Due consideration needs to be given also to the safeguards for fundamental rights, the principle of non-retroactivity of criminal offences, the principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties enshrined in Article 49 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, as well as the requirements of precision, clarity and intelligibility of criminal law.
- (22) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (23) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Ireland has notified, by letter of 29 June 2022, its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Decision.
- (24) In order to enable, as a matter of urgency, the adoption of secondary legislation establishing minimum rules on the definition of and penalties for the crime of violating Union restrictive measures, this Decision should enter into force as a matter of urgency on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The violation of Union restrictive measures shall be an area of crime within the meaning of Article 83(1), second subparagraph, TFEU.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 28 November 2022.

For the Council
The President
V. BALAŠ

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2333**of 23 November 2022****concerning certain emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Spain and repealing
Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913***(notified under document C(2022) 8629)***(Only the Spanish text is authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) Sheep pox and goat pox is an infectious viral disease affecting caprine and ovine animals and can have a severe impact on the concerned animal population and the profitability of farming causing disturbance to movements of consignments of those animals and products thereof within the Union and exports to third countries. In the event of an outbreak of that disease in caprine and ovine animals, there is a serious risk that it may spread to other establishments keeping those animals.
- (2) Sheep pox and goat pox is defined as a category A disease in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 ⁽²⁾. In addition, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 ⁽³⁾ supplements the rules for the control of the listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1)(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and defined as category A, B and C diseases in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882. In particular, Articles 21 and 22 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 provide for the establishment of a restricted zone in the event of an outbreak of a category A disease, including sheep pox and goat pox, and for certain disease control measures to be applied therein. In addition, Article 21(1) of that Delegated Regulation provides that the restricted zone is to comprise a protection zone and a surveillance zone, and if necessary further restricted zones around or adjacent to the protection and surveillance zones.
- (3) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913 ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted within the framework of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and it lays down emergency measures for Spain in relation to outbreaks of sheep pox and goat pox.
- (4) More particularly, Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913 provides that the protection and surveillance zones to be established by the Member State following outbreaks of sheep pox and goat pox, in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, are to comprise at least the areas listed in the Annex to that Implementing Decision.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ 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).

⁽³⁾ 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.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913 of 4 October 2022 concerning certain emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Spain (OJ L 261, 7.10.2022, p. 53).

- (5) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913, Spain notified the Commission of seven further outbreaks of sheep pox and goat pox in establishments where ovine and/or caprine animals were kept, located in the regions of Andalusia and Castilla – La Mancha. As a result the areas listed as protection and surveillance zones for Spain in the Annex to this Decision were amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/2004 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (6) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/2004, Spain notified the Commission of three additional outbreaks of sheep pox and goat pox, in establishments where ovine and/or caprine animals were kept, located in the region of Andalusia. All these outbreaks are located within the restricted zones already established in the province of Granada, in line with Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913, except for one which is located in the province of Almeria. This outbreak is the first ever outbreak in the province of Almeria and is located outside the already existing protection and surveillance zones.
- (7) In total, Spain has notified 19 outbreaks of sheep pox and goat pox to date, distributed in two separate clusters, one located in the region of Andalusia and the other in the region of Castilla – La Mancha. In most cases outbreaks of the same cluster are epidemiologically connected and share one or more common features.
- (8) The competent authority of Spain has taken the necessary disease control measures required in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, including the establishment of protection and surveillance zones around these outbreaks.
- (9) Spain has been providing the Commission with regular updates on the epidemiological situation of sheep pox and goat pox. These updates include the disease control measures taken by Spain that the Commission reviews, to assess their effectiveness, taking into account the evolution of the disease.
- (10) In addition, Spain has informed the Commission and the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed that in the absence of risk mitigation measures specially aimed at sheep pox and goat pox in Annex VII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and awaiting an amendment to that Annex, it will apply the risk mitigation measures set out in that Annex for lumpy skin disease, to meat and milk from caprine and ovine animals originating from the protection and surveillance zones established in accordance with that Delegated Regulation. Spain has stated it needs to take these risk mitigating measures which take into account the similarity between sheep pox and goat pox virus and lumpy skin disease virus, both belonging to the family Poxviridae and genus Capripoxvirus.
- (11) Therefore, the areas listed as protection and surveillance zones for Spain in the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913, should be further adjusted, spatially and/or temporally, and a further restricted zone should be established, in order to prevent further spread of the disease in Spain and the rest of the Union. This adjustment should take into account the differential evolution of the disease in the regions of Andalusia and Castilla-La Mancha.
- (12) Furthermore, the areas listed as protection and surveillance zones, should be grouped and a common date, until which these are applicable, should be established, for each cluster, taking into account the date when the last preliminary cleaning and disinfection has been completed so that all outbreaks within the same area have been subjected to preliminary cleaning and disinfection, both in Andalusia and Castilla – La Mancha.
- (13) In addition to the protection and surveillance zones a further restricted zone, should be established, in line with article 21(1) point (c) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, in the region of Andalusia, where the evolution of the disease is less favourable and where Spain should apply certain measures, regarding the movements of sheep and goats outside this zone, with a view to prevent spread of the disease to the rest of its territory.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/2004 of 18 October 2022 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913 concerning certain emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Spain (OJ L 274, 24.10.2022, p. 69).

- (14) Taking into account the evolution of the epidemiological situation as regards sheep pox and goat pox in Spain, and in order to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to movements of consignments of ovine and caprine animals within the Union, and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade by third countries, it is necessary to continue to rapidly identify at Union level the restricted zones for sheep pox and goat pox. These restricted zones should comprise protection and surveillance zones, as well as a further restricted zone in that Member State. Accordingly, the areas identified as protection zones, surveillance zones, and further restricted zone, in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, in Spain, should be listed in the Annex to this Decision and the duration of that regionalisation fixed. In addition, Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913 should be repealed and replaced by this Decision.
- (15) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of sheep pox and goat pox, it is important that the measures laid down in this Decision apply as soon as possible.
- (16) In addition, taking into account the current epidemiological situation in the Union as regards sheep pox and goat pox, this Decision should apply until 31 March 2023.
- (17) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

This Decision establishes at Union level:

- (a) the restricted zones which comprise protection and surveillance zones to be established by Spain, following an outbreak or outbreaks of sheep pox and goat pox in Spain, as well as a further restricted zone in accordance with Article 21 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687;
- (b) the duration of the disease control measures to be applied in the protection zones, in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, in the surveillance zones in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and in the further restricted zone in accordance with Article 21 of that Delegated Regulation.

Article 2

Establishment of restricted zones

Spain shall ensure that:

- (a) restricted zones which comprise protection and surveillance zones and the further restricted zone are established immediately by the competent authority of that Member State in accordance with Article 21(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and under the conditions laid down in that Article and in Article 23 point (a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687;
- (b) the protection and surveillance zones and the further restricted zone referred to in point (a) comprise at least the areas listed in the Annex to this Decision;
- (c) the measures in each restricted zone shall apply at least until the dates listed in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 3

Measures in the further restricted zone

1. Movements of sheep and goats from the further restricted zone to a destination outside that further restricted zone shall only be possible if they are authorized by the competent authority and they comply with the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. The following movements of sheep and goats kept in the further restricted zone outside that zone within the territory of Spain may be authorised:

- (a) Movements of sheep and goats directly to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter;
- (b) Movements of sheep and goats directly to an establishment located outside the further restricted zone, under the following conditions:
 - (i) the animals destined for movement were kept in the establishment of origin for at least 30 days before the date of movement, or since birth if younger than 30 days;
 - (ii) the sheep and goats shall remain in the establishment of destination, for at least 30 days after arrival, unless these are moved directly to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter;
 - (iii) the means of transport used for the movement of the sheep and goats:
 - shall comply with the requirements laid down in Article 24(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687;
 - shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with Article 24(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 under the control or supervision of the competent authority;
 - shall only include sheep and goats of the same health status;
 - (iv) the sheep and goats destined for movement comply with one of the following requirements:
 - within 48 hours preceding loading, the sheep and goats on the establishment of origin have been subjected to a clinical examination and have not shown clinical signs or lesions of sheep pox and goat pox;
 - or
 - the sheep and goats destined for movement comply with any other similar animal health guarantees, based on the favourable outcome of a risk assessment of the measures against the spread of sheep pox and goat pox required by the competent authority at the place of origin.

Article 4

Repeal of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913

Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1913 is repealed.

Article 5

Application

This Decision shall apply until 31 March 2023.

Article 6

Addressee

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Spain.

Done at Brussels, 23 November 2022.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

‘ANNEX

A. Protection and surveillance zones established around confirmed outbreaks

Region and ADIS reference number of the outbreak	Areas established as protection and surveillance zones, part of the restricted zones in Spain as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
Region of Andalusia ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00001 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00002 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00005 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00010 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00011 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00012 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00013 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00014 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00017 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00018 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00019 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00020 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00021	Protection zone: Those parts of the province of Granada, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 37.6035642, Long. -2.6936342 (2022/1); Lat. 37.5863689, Long. -2.6521595 (2022/2); Lat. 37.6160813, Long. -2.7256039 (2022/5); Lat. 37.5918176, Long. -2.7417097 (2022/10); Lat. 37.5911331, Long. -2.7418932 (2022/11); Lat. 37.6138680, Long. -2.6847572 (2022/12); Lat. 37.5736795, Long. -2.5279898 (2022/13); Lat. 37.5733174, Long. -2.5275844 (2022/14); Lat. 37.5812026, Long. -2.7483923 (2022/17); Lat. 37.6283137, Long. -2.6993772 (2022/19), Lat. 37.6616591, Long. -2.682593 (2022/20), Lat. 37.6108408, Long. -2.6912363 (2022/21) Those parts of the province of Almeria, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 37.4808816, Long. -2.3875457 (2022/18)	5.12.2022
	Surveillance zone: Those parts of the province of Granada, beyond the area described in the protection zone and contained within a circle of a radius of 10 kilometers centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 37.6035642, Long. -2.6936342 (2022/1); Lat. 37.5863689, Long. -2.6521595 (2022/2); Lat. 37.6160813, Long. -2.7256039 (2022/5); Lat. 37.5918176, Long. -2.7417097 (2022/10); Lat. 37.5911331, Long. -2.7418932 (2022/11); Lat. 37.6138680, Long. -2.6847572 (2022/12); Lat. 37.5736795, Long. -2.5279898 (2022/13); Lat. 37.5733174, Long. -2.5275844 (2022/14); Lat. 37.5812026, Long. -2.7483923 (2022/17); Lat. 37.6283137, Long. -2.6993772 (2022/19), Lat. 37.6616591, Long. -2.682593 (2022/20), Lat. 37.6108408, Long. -2.6912363 (2022/21) Those parts of the province of Almeria, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 37.4808816, Long. -2.3875457 (2022/18)	14.12.2022

	Surveillance zone: Those parts of the province of Granada, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometers, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 37.6035642, Long. -2.6936342 (2022/1); Lat. 37.5863689, Long. -2.6521595 (2022/2); Lat. 37.6160813, Long. -2.7256039 (2022/5); Lat. 37.5918176, Long. -2.7417097 (2022/10); Lat. 37.5911331, Long. -2.7418932 (2022/11); Lat. 37.6138680, Long. -2.6847572 (2022/12); Lat. 37.5736795, Long. -2.5279898 (2022/13); Lat. 37.5733174, Long. -2.5275844 (2022/14); Lat. 37.5812026, Long. -2.7483923 (2022/17); Lat. 37.6283137, Long. -2.6993772 (2022/19), Lat. 37.6616591, Long. -2.682593 (2022/20), Lat. 37.6108408, Long. -2.6912363 (2022/21) Those parts of the province of Almeria, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 37.4808816, Long. -2.3875457 (2022/18)	6.12.2022 – 14.12.2022
Region of Castilla – La Mancha ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00003 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00004 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00006 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00007 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00008 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00009 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00015 ES-CAPRIPOX-2022-00016	Protection zone: Those parts of the province of Cuenca, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometres, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 39.5900156, Long. -2.6593263 (2022/3); Lat. 39.5928739, Long. -2.6693747 (2022/4); Lat. 39.6168798, Long. -2.6208532 (2022/6); Lat. 39.5855338, Long. -2.6638083 (2022/7); Lat. 39.5852137, Long. -2.6648247 (2022/8); Lat. 39.5941535, Long. -2.6691450 (2022/9); Lat. 39.5929735, Long. -2.6707458 (2022/15); Lat. 39.5947196, Long. -2.6688651 (2022/16)	14.11.2022
	Surveillance zone: Those parts of the province of Cuenca, beyond the area described in the protection zone and contained within a circle of a radius of 10 kilometers centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 39.5900156, Long. -2.6593263 (2022/3); Lat. 39.5928739, Long. -2.6693747 (2022/4); Lat. 39.6168798, Long. -2.6208532 (2022/6); Lat. 39.5855338, Long. -2.6638083 (2022/7); Lat. 39.5852137, Long. -2.6648247 (2022/8); Lat. 39.5941535, Long. -2.6691450 (2022/9); Lat. 39.5929735, Long. -2.6707458 (2022/15); Lat. 39.5947196, Long. -2.6688651 (2022/16)	23.11.2022

	Surveillance zone: Those parts of the province of Cuenca, contained within a circle of a radius of 3 kilometers, centred on UTM 30, ETRS89 coordinates Lat. 39.5900156, Long. -2,6593263 (2022/3); Lat. 39.5928739, Long. -2,6693747 (2022/4); Lat. 39.6168798, Long. -2.6208532 (2022/6); Lat. 39.5855338, Long. -2.6638083 (2022/7); Lat. 39.5852137, Long. -2.6648247 (2022/8); Lat. 39.5941535, Long. -2.6691450 (2022/9); Lat. 39.5929735, Long. -2.6707458 (2022/15); Lat. 39.5947196, Long. -2.6688651 (2022/16)	15.11.2022 – 23.11.2022
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B. Further restricted zones

Region	Areas established as further restricted zones, part of the restricted zones in Spain as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
Region of Andalusia	A further restricted zone that comprises the following areas. In the province of Granada the municipalities of: — Castelléjar — Castril — Galera — Huéscar — Orce — Puebla de Don Fadrique — Baza — Benamaurel — Caniles — Cortes de Baza — Cuevas del Campo — Cúllar — Freila — Zújar In the province of Almeria the municipalities of: — Chirivel — Maria — Velez-Blanco — Velez-Rubio — Albánchez — Albox — Alcóntar — Arboleas — Armuña de Almanzora — Bacares — Bayarque — Cantoria — Chercos — Cóbda — Fines — Laroya — Líjar	16.1.2023'

	— Lúcar — Macael — Olula del Río — Oria — Partaloa — Purchena — Serón — Sierro — Somontín — Suflí — Taberno — Tíjola — Urrácal	
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