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## II

(Non-legislative acts)

## REGULATIONS

## COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2019/945

of 12 March 2019

**on unmanned aircraft systems and on third-country operators of unmanned aircraft systems**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 58 and Article 61 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The unmanned aircraft systems ('UAS') whose operation presents the lowest risks and that belong to the 'open' category of operations should not be subject to classic aeronautical compliance procedures. The possibility to establish Community harmonisation legislation as referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 56 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 should be used for those UAS. Consequently, it is necessary to set out the requirements that address the risks posed by the operation of those UAS, taking full account of other applicable Union harmonisation legislation.
- (2) These requirements should cover the essential requirements provided for in Article 55 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, in particular as regards the specific features and functionalities necessary to mitigate risks pertaining to the safety of the flight, privacy, and protection of personal data, security or the environment, arising from the operation of these UAS.
- (3) When manufacturers place a UAS on the market with the intention to make it available for operations under the 'open' category and therefore affix a class identification label on it, they should ensure compliance of the UAS with the requirements of that class.
- (4) Considering the good level of safety achieved by model aircraft already made available on the market, it is appropriate to create the C4 class of UAS which should not be subject to disproportionate technical requirements for the benefit of model aircraft operators.
- (5) This Regulation should also apply to UAS, which are considered as toys within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup>. Those UAS should also comply with Directive 2009/48/EC. That compliance requirement should be taken into account when defining additional safety requirements under this Regulation.
- (6) UAS that are not toys within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC should comply with the relevant essential health and safety requirements set out in Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(3)</sup> in so far as this Directive applies to them, to the extent that those health and safety requirements are not intrinsically linked to the safety of the flight by UAS. Where those health and safety requirements are intrinsically linked to the safety of the flight, only this Regulation should apply.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 212, 22.8.2018, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys (OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24).

- (7) Directive 2014/30/EU <sup>(4)</sup> and Directive 2014/53/EU <sup>(5)</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council should not apply to unmanned aircraft that are subject to certification according to Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, are exclusively intended for airborne use and intended to be operated only on frequencies allocated by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for protected aeronautical use.
- (8) Directive 2014/53/EU should apply to unmanned aircraft that are not subject to certification and are not intended to be operated only on frequencies allocated by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for protected aeronautical use, if they intentionally emit and/or receive electromagnetic waves for the purpose of radio communication and/or radiodetermination at frequencies below 3 000 GHz.
- (9) Directive 2014/30/EU should apply to unmanned aircraft that are not subject to certification and are not intended to be operated only on frequencies allocated by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for protected aeronautical use, if they do not fall within the scope of Directive 2014/53/EU.
- (10) Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(6)</sup> sets out common principles and horizontal provisions intended to apply to marketing of products that are subject to relevant sectorial legislation. In order to ensure consistency with other sectorial product legislation, the provisions on the marketing of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be aligned with the framework established by Decision 768/2008/EC.
- (11) Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(7)</sup> applies to safety risks of UAS so far as there are no specific provisions with the same objective in rules of Union law governing the safety of the products concerned.
- (12) This Regulation should apply to all forms of supply, including distance selling.
- (13) Member States should take the necessary steps to ensure that UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category are made available on the market and put into service only where they do not compromise the health and safety of persons, domestic animals or property, when normally used.
- (14) In order to provide citizens with high level of environmental protection, it is necessary to limit the noise emissions to the greatest possible extent. Sound power limitations applicable to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category might be reviewed at the end of the transitional periods as defined in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 <sup>(8)</sup>.
- (15) Special attention should be paid to ensure compliance of products in the context of an increase of e-commerce. To that end, Member States should be encouraged to pursue cooperation with the competent authorities in third countries and to develop cooperation between market surveillance authorities and customs authorities. Market surveillance authorities should make use, when possible, of the 'notice and action' procedures and establish cooperation with their national authorities competent for the implementation of Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(9)</sup>. They should establish close contacts allowing rapid response with key intermediaries that provide hosting services for products sold online.
- (16) In order to ensure a high level of protection of public interest, such as health safety, and to guarantee fair competition on the Union market, economic operators should be responsible for the compliance of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, in relation to their respective roles in the supply and distribution chain. Therefore, it is necessary to provide a clear and proportionate distribution of obligations, which corresponds to the role of each economic operator in the supply and distribution chain.

<sup>(4)</sup> Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 79).

<sup>(5)</sup> Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62).

<sup>(6)</sup> Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 82).

<sup>(7)</sup> Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4).

<sup>(8)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 of 24 May 2019 on the rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft (see page 45 of this Official Journal).

<sup>(9)</sup> Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market ('Directive on electronic commerce') (OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1).

- (17) In order to facilitate communication between economic operators, national market surveillance authorities and consumers, economic operators supplying or distributing UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should provide a website address in addition to the postal address.
- (18) The manufacturer, having detailed knowledge of the design and production process, is best placed to carry out the conformity assessment procedure of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category. Conformity assessment should therefore remain solely the obligation of the manufacturer.
- (19) This Regulation should apply to any UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category that is new to the Union market, whether a new UAS made by a manufacturer established in the Union or a new or second-hand UAS imported from a third country.
- (20) It is necessary to ensure that UAS from third countries entering the Union market comply with the requirements of this Regulation if they are intended to be operated in the 'open' category. In particular, it should be ensured that manufacturers carry out appropriate conformity assessment procedures. Provision should therefore be made for importers to make sure that the UAS they place on the market comply with the requirements of this Regulation and that they do not place on the market UAS which do not comply with these requirements or present a risk. Provision should also be made for importers to make sure that the conformity assessment procedures have been carried out and that the CE marking and technical documentation drawn up by the manufacturers is available for inspection by the competent national authorities.
- (21) The distributor who makes a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category available on the market should act with due care to ensure that its handling of the product does not adversely affect its compliance. Both importers and distributors are expected to act with due care in relation to the requirements applicable when placing or making products available on the market.
- (22) When placing on the market a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category, every importer should indicate on the UAS his name, registered trade name or registered trademark and the address at which he can be contacted. Exceptions should be provided for cases where the size of the UAS does not allow this. This includes cases where the importer would have to open the packaging to put his name and address on the UAS.
- (23) Any economic operator that either places a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category on the market under his own name or trademark, or modifies a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category in such a way that compliance with the applicable requirements may be affected, should be considered to be the manufacturer and should assume the obligations of the manufacturer.
- (24) Distributors and importers, being close to the market place, should be involved in market surveillance tasks carried out by the competent national authorities, and should be prepared to participate actively, providing those authorities with all the necessary information relating to the UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category.
- (25) Ensuring the traceability of a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category throughout the whole supply chain helps to make market surveillance simpler and more efficient. An efficient traceability system facilitates the market surveillance authorities' task of tracing economic operators who make non-compliant UAS available on the market.
- (26) This Regulation should be limited to the setting out of the essential requirements. In order to facilitate the assessment of conformity of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category with those requirements, it is necessary to provide for a presumption of conformity for products, which are in conformity with harmonised standards that are adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(10)</sup> for the purpose of setting out detailed technical specifications of those requirements.
- (27) The essential requirements applicable to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be worded precisely enough to create legally binding obligations. They should be formulated so as to make it possible to assess conformity with them even in the absence of harmonised standards or where the manufacturer chooses not to apply a harmonised standard.

<sup>(10)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).

- (28) Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 provides for a procedure for objections to harmonised standards where those standards do not entirely satisfy the requirements of the harmonisation legislation applicable to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category under this Regulation. This procedure should apply where appropriate in relation to standards which reference have been published in the Official Journal as providing presumption of conformity with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.
- (29) To enable economic operators to demonstrate and the competent authorities to ensure that UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category made available on the market comply with the essential requirements, it is necessary to provide for conformity assessment procedures. Decision No 768/2008/EC sets out modules for conformity assessment procedures, which include procedures from the least to the most stringent, in proportion to the level of risk involved and the level of safety required. In order to ensure inter-sectorial coherence and to avoid ad hoc variants of conformity assessment, conformity assessment procedures should be chosen from among those modules.
- (30) Market surveillance authorities and UAS operators should have easy access to the EU declaration of conformity. In order to fulfil this requirement, manufacturers should ensure that each UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category is accompanied either by a copy of the EU declaration of conformity or by the internet address at which the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed.
- (31) To ensure effective access to information for market surveillance purposes, the information required to identify all applicable Union acts for UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be available in a single EU declaration of conformity. In order to reduce the administrative burden on economic operators, it should be possible for that single EU declaration of conformity to be a dossier made up of relevant individual declarations of conformity.
- (32) The CE marking indicating the conformity of a product is the visible consequence of a whole process of conformity assessment in the broad sense. The general principles governing the CE marking are set out in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>. Rules governing the affixing of the CE marking to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be laid in this Regulation.
- (33) Some UAS classes intended to be operated in the 'open' category covered by this Regulation require the intervention of conformity assessment bodies. Member States should notify the Commission of these.
- (34) It is necessary to ensure a uniformly high level of performance of bodies performing conformity assessments of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category throughout the Union, and that all such bodies perform their functions at the same level and under conditions of fair competition. Therefore, obligatory requirements should be set for conformity assessment bodies wishing to be notified in order to provide conformity assessment services.
- (35) If a conformity assessment body demonstrates conformity of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category with the criteria laid down in harmonised standards, it should be presumed to comply with the corresponding requirements set out in this Regulation.
- (36) In order to ensure a consistent level of conformity assessment quality, it is also necessary to set requirements for notifying authorities and other bodies involved in the assessment, notification and monitoring of notified bodies.
- (37) Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 sets out rules on the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, provides a framework for the market surveillance of products and for controls on products from third countries, and sets out the general principles of the CE marking. The system set out in this Regulation should be complemented by the accreditation system provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.
- (38) Transparent accreditation as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, ensuring the necessary level of confidence in certificates of conformity, should be used by national public authorities throughout the Union as the means of demonstrating the technical competence of conformity assessment bodies.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30).

- (39) Conformity assessment bodies frequently subcontract parts of their activities linked to the assessment of conformity or have recourse to a subsidiary. In order to safeguard the level of protection required for the UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category to be placed on the Union market, it is essential that conformity assessment subcontractors and subsidiaries fulfil the same requirements as notified bodies do in relation to the performance of conformity assessment tasks. Therefore, it is important that the assessment of the competence and performance of bodies to be notified, and the monitoring of bodies already notified, also cover activities carried out by subcontractors and subsidiaries.
- (40) It is necessary to increase the efficiency and transparency of the notification procedure and, in particular, to adapt it to new technologies so as to enable online notification.
- (41) Since notified bodies may offer their services throughout the Union, it is appropriate to give the other Member States and the Commission the opportunity to raise objections concerning a notified body. It is therefore important to provide for a period during which any doubts or concerns as to the competence of conformity assessment bodies can be clarified, before they start operating as notified bodies.
- (42) In the interests of competitiveness, it is crucial that notified bodies apply the conformity assessment procedures without creating unnecessary administrative burden for economic operators. For the same reason, and also to ensure equal treatment of economic operators, consistency in the technical application of the conformity assessment procedures needs to be ensured. This can best be achieved through appropriate coordination and cooperation between notified bodies.
- (43) Interested parties should have the right to appeal against the result of a conformity assessment carried out by a notified body. It is important to ensure that an appeal procedure against all decisions taken by notified bodies is available.
- (44) Manufacturers should take all appropriate measures to ensure that UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category may be placed on the market only if, when properly stored and used for their intended purpose or under conditions, which can be reasonably foreseen, it does not endanger people's health or safety. UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be considered as non-compliant with the essential requirements set out in this Regulation only under conditions of use which can be reasonably foreseen, that is when such use could result from lawful and readily predictable human behaviour.
- (45) In order to ensure legal certainty, it is necessary to clarify that the rules on Union market surveillance and control of products entering the Union market provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, including the provisions regarding the exchange of information through the Rapid Alert System (RAPEX), apply to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category. This Regulation should not prevent Member States from choosing the competent authorities to carry out those tasks. In order to ensure a smooth transition as regards the implementation of this Regulation, appropriate transitional measures should be provided.
- (46) UAS whose operation present the highest risks should be subject to certification. This Regulation should therefore define the conditions under which the design, production and maintenance of UAS should be subject to certification. Those conditions are linked to a higher risk of harm to third persons in case of accidents and therefore certification should be required for UAS designed to transport people, UAS designed to transport dangerous goods and for UAS that has any dimension above 3 m and is designed to be operated over assemblies of people. Certification of UAS used in the 'specific' category of operations defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 should also be required if, following a risk assessment, an operational authorisation issued by the competent authority considers that the risk of the operation cannot be adequately mitigated without the certification of the UAS.
- (47) UAS placed on the market and intended to be operated in the 'open' category and bearing a class identification label should comply with the certification requirements for UAS operated in the 'specific' or 'certified' categories of operations, as applicable, if those UAS are used outside the 'open' category of operations.
- (48) UAS operators that have their principal place of business, are established, or are resident in a third country and that conduct UAS operations within the single European sky airspace should be subject to this Regulation.

- (49) The measures provided for in this Regulation are based on Opinion No 01/2018 <sup>(12)</sup> issued by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) in accordance with Article 65 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### CHAPTER I

### General provisions

#### Article 1

#### Subject matter

1. This Regulation lays down the requirements for the design and manufacture of unmanned aircraft systems ('UAS') intended to be operated under the rules and conditions defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and of remote identification add-ons. It also defines the type of UAS whose design, production and maintenance shall be subject to certification.
2. It also establishes rules on making UAS intended for use in the 'open' category and remote identification add-ons available on the market and on their free movement in the Union.
3. This Regulation also lays down rules for third-country UAS operators, when they conduct a UAS operation pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 within the single European sky airspace.

#### Article 2

#### Scope

1. Chapter II of this Regulation applies to the following products:
  - (a) UAS intended to be operated under the rules and conditions applicable to the 'open' category of UAS operations pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, except privately built UAS, and bearing a class identification label as set out in Parts 1 to 5 of the Annex to this Regulation indicating to which of the five UAS classes referred to in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 it belongs to;
  - (b) remote identification add-ons as set out in Part 6 of the Annex to this Regulation.
2. Chapter III of this Regulation applies to UAS operated under the rules and conditions applicable to the 'certified' and 'specific' categories of UAS operations pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.
3. Chapter IV of this Regulation applies to UAS operators that have their principal place of business, are established, or reside in a third country, if the UAS are operated in the Union.
4. This Regulation does not apply to UAS intended to be exclusively operated indoors.

#### Article 3

#### Definitions

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

- (1) 'unmanned aircraft' ('UA') means any aircraft operating or designed to operate autonomously or to be piloted remotely without a pilot on board;
- (2) 'equipment to control unmanned aircraft remotely' means any instrument, equipment, mechanism, apparatus, appurtenance, software or accessory that is necessary for the safe operation of a UA other than a part and which is not carried on board that UA;
- (3) 'unmanned aircraft system' ('UAS') means an unmanned aircraft and the equipment to control it remotely;
- (4) 'unmanned aircraft system operator' ('UAS operator') means any legal or natural person operating or intending to operate one or more UAS;

<sup>(12)</sup> EASA Opinion No 01/2018 'Introduction of a regulatory framework for the operation of unmanned aircraft systems in the "open" and "specific" categories' (RMT.0230), available at <https://www.easa.europa.eu/document-library/opinions>



- (5) 'open' category' means a category of UAS operations that is defined in Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;
- (6) 'specific' category means a category of UAS operations that is defined in Article 5 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;
- (7) 'certified' category means a category of UAS operation that is defined in Article 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;
- (8) 'Union harmonisation legislation' means any Union legislation harmonising the conditions for placing products on the market;
- (9) 'accreditation' means accreditation as defined in paragraph 10 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;
- (10) 'conformity assessment' means the process demonstrating whether the specified requirements relating to a product have been fulfilled;
- (11) 'conformity assessment body' means a body that performs conformity assessment activities including calibration, testing, certification and inspection;
- (12) 'CE marking' means a marking by which the manufacturer indicates that the product is in conformity with the applicable requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation providing for its affixing;
- (13) 'manufacturer' means any natural or legal person who manufactures a product or has a product designed or manufactured, and markets that product under their name or trademark;
- (14) 'authorised representative' means any natural or legal person established within the Union who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his behalf in relation to specified tasks;
- (15) 'importer' means any natural or legal person established within the Union who places a product from a third country on the Union market;
- (16) 'distributor' means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes a product available on the market;
- (17) 'economic operators' means the manufacturer, the authorised representative of the manufacturer, the importer, and the distributor of the UAS;
- (18) 'making available on the market' means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use in the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in exchange of payment or free of charge;
- (19) 'placing on the market' means the first making available of a product on the Union market;
- (20) 'harmonised standard' means a harmonised standard as defined in point (c) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;
- (21) 'technical specification' means a document that establishes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process or service;
- (22) 'privately built UAS' means a UAS assembled or manufactured for the builder's own use, not including UAS assembled from a set of parts placed on the market by the manufacturer as a single ready-to-assemble kit;
- (23) 'market surveillance authority' means an authority of a Member State responsible for carrying out market surveillance on its territory;
- (24) 'recall' means any measure aimed at achieving the return of a product that has already been made available to the end-user;
- (25) 'withdrawal' means any measure aimed at preventing a product in the supply chain from being made available on the market;
- (26) 'single European sky airspace' means airspace above the territory to which the Treaties apply, as well as any other airspace where Member States apply Regulation (EC) No 551/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(13)</sup> in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1 of that Regulation;

<sup>(13)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 551/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on the organisation and use of the airspace in the single European sky (OJ L 96, 31.3.2004, p. 20).

- (27) 'remote pilot' means a natural person responsible for safely conducting the flight of a UA by operating its flight controls, either manually or, when the UA flies automatically, by monitoring its course and remaining able to intervene and change its course at any time;
- (28) 'maximum take-off mass' ('MTOM') means the maximum UA mass, including payload and fuel, as defined by the manufacturer or the builder, at which the UA can be operated;
- (29) 'payload' means any instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, apparatus, appurtenance, or accessory, including communications equipment, that is installed in or attached to the aircraft, and is not used or intended to be used in operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, and is not part of an airframe, engine, or propeller;
- (30) 'follow-me mode' means a mode of operation of a UAS where the unmanned aircraft constantly follows the remote pilot within a predetermined radius;
- (31) 'direct remote identification' means a system that ensures the local broadcast of information about a UA in operation, including the marking of the UA, so that this information can be obtained without physical access to the UA;
- (32) 'geo-awareness' means a function that, based on the data provided by Member States, detects a potential breach of airspace limitations and alerts the remote pilots so that they can take effective immediate action to prevent that breach;
- (33) 'sound power level  $L_{WA}$ ' means the A-weighted sound power in dB in relation to 1 pW as defined in EN ISO 3744:2010;
- (34) 'measured sound power level' means a sound power level as determined from measurements as laid down in Part 13 of the Annex; measured values may be determined either from a single UA representative for the type of equipment or from the average of a number of UA;
- (35) 'guaranteed sound power level' means a sound power level determined in accordance with the requirements laid down in Part 13 of the Annex which includes the uncertainties due to production variation and measurement procedures and where the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the Community, confirms that according to the technical instruments applied and referred to in the technical documentation it is not exceeded;
- (36) 'hovering' means staying in the same geographical position in the air;
- (37) 'assemblies of people' means gatherings where persons are unable to move away due to the density of the people present.

## CHAPTER II

### UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category and remote identification add-ons

#### SECTION 1

#### **Product requirements**

##### *Article 4*

#### **Requirements**

1. The products referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall meet the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex.
2. UAS that are not toys within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC shall comply with the relevant health and safety requirements set out in Directive 2006/42/EC only in relation to risks other than those linked to the safety of the UA flight.
3. Any updates of software of the products that have already been made available on the market may be made only if such updates do not affect the compliance of the product.

##### *Article 5*

#### **Making available on the market and free movement of products**

1. Products shall only be made available on the market if they satisfy the requirements of this Chapter and do not endanger the health or safety of persons, animals or property.

2. Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede, for the aspects covered by this Chapter, the making available on the market of products that comply with this Chapter.

## SECTION 2

### **Obligations of economic operators**

#### *Article 6*

### **Obligations of manufacturers**

1. When placing their product on the Union market, manufacturers shall ensure that it has been designed and manufactured in compliance with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex.
2. Manufacturers shall draw up the technical documentation provided for in Article 17 and carry out the relevant conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 13 or have it outsourced.

Where compliance of the product with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex has been demonstrated by that conformity assessment procedure, manufacturers shall draw up an EU declaration of conformity and affix the CE marking.

3. Manufacturers shall keep the technical documentation and the EU declaration of conformity for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market.
4. Manufacturers shall ensure that procedures are in place for series production to remain in conformity with this Chapter. Changes in product design, characteristics or software, and changes in the harmonised standards or in technical specifications by reference to which conformity of a product is declared shall be adequately taken into account.

When deemed appropriate with regard to the risks presented by a product, manufacturers shall, to protect the health and safety of consumers, carry out sample testing of marketed products, investigate, and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, of non-conforming products and product recalls and shall keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.

5. Manufacturers of UAS shall ensure that the UA bears a type within the meaning of Decision 768/2008/EC and a unique serial number allowing for its identification, and if applicable, compliant with the requirements defined in the corresponding Parts 2 to 4 of the Annex. Manufacturers of remote identification add-ons shall ensure that the remote identification add-on bears a type and a unique serial number allowing for their identification and compliant with the requirements defined in Part 6 of the Annex. In both cases, manufacturers shall ensure that a unique serial number is also affixed to the EU declaration of conformity or to the simplified EU declaration of conformity referred to in Article 14.
6. Manufacturers shall indicate on the product their name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website address and the postal address at which they can be contacted or, where that is not possible, on its packaging, or in a document accompanying it. The address shall indicate a single point at which the manufacturer can be contacted. The contact details shall be indicated in a language easily understood by end-users and market surveillance authorities.
7. Manufacturers shall ensure that the product is accompanied by the manual and information notice required by Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned. Such manual and information notice, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable and legible.
8. Manufacturers shall ensure that each product is accompanied by a copy of the EU declaration of conformity or by a simplified EU declaration of conformity. Where a simplified EU declaration of conformity is provided, it shall contain the exact internet address where the full text of the EU declaration of conformity can be obtained.
9. Manufacturers who consider or have reason to believe that products which they have placed on the market are not in conformity with this Chapter shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate. Where the product presents a risk, manufacturers shall immediately inform the market surveillance authorities of the Member States in which they made the product available on the market to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-compliance, of any corrective measures taken and of the results thereof.
10. Manufacturers shall, further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product with this Chapter, in a language which can be easily understood by that authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by the product which they have placed on the market.

*Article 7***Authorised representatives**

1. A manufacturer may, by a written mandate, appoint an authorised representative.

The obligations laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 6 and the obligation to draw up the technical documentation referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 6 shall not form part of the authorised representative's mandate.

2. An authorised representative shall perform the tasks specified in the mandate received from the manufacturer. The mandate shall allow the authorised representative to do at least the following:
  - (a) keep the EU declaration of conformity and the technical documentation at the disposal of national market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the Union market;
  - (b) further to a reasoned request from a market surveillance or border control authority, provide that authority with all the information and documentation necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product;
  - (c) cooperate with the market surveillance or border control authorities, at their request, on any action taken to eliminate the non-conformity of the products covered by the authorised representative's mandate or the safety risks posed by it.

*Article 8***Obligations of importers**

1. Importers shall only place products compliant with the requirements set out in this Chapter on the Union market.
2. Before placing a product on the Union market, importers shall ensure that:
  - (a) the appropriate conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 13 has been carried out by the manufacturer;
  - (b) the manufacturer has drawn up the technical documentation referred to in Article 17;
  - (c) the product bears the CE marking and, when required, the UA class identification label and the indication of the sound power level;
  - (d) the product is accompanied by the documents referred to in paragraph 7 and 8 of Article 6;
  - (e) the manufacturer has complied with the requirements set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 6.

Where an importer considers or has reasons to believe that a product is not in conformity with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex, he shall not place the product on the market until it has been brought into conformity. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk for the health and safety of consumers and third parties, the importer shall inform the manufacturer and the competent national authorities to that effect.

3. Importers shall indicate on the product their name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website and the postal address at which they can be contacted or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in a document accompanying the product. The contact details shall be in a language easily understood by end-users and market surveillance authorities.
4. Importers shall ensure that the product is accompanied by the manual and information notice required by Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned. That manual and information notice, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable and legible.
5. Importers shall ensure that, while the product is under their responsibility, its storage or transport conditions do not jeopardise its compliance with the requirements set out in Article 4.
6. When deemed appropriate with regard to the risks presented by a product, importers shall, in order to protect the health and safety of end-users and third parties, carry out sample testing of products made available on the market, investigate, and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, of non-conforming of products and product recalls, and shall keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.
7. Importers who consider or have reason to believe that a product which they have placed on the market is not in conformity with the applicable Union harmonisation legislation shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk, importers shall immediately inform the market surveillance authorities of the Member States in which they made the product available on the market to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-compliance and of any corrective measures taken.

8. Importers shall, for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market, keep a copy of the EU declaration of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to those authorities, upon request.

9. Importers shall, further to a reasoned request from the competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product in a language which can be easily understood by that authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by the product which they have placed on the market.

#### *Article 9*

### **Obligations of distributors**

1. When making a product available on the Union market, distributors shall act with due care in relation to the requirements set out in this Chapter.

2. Before making a product available on the market, distributors shall verify that the product bears the CE marking and, when applicable, the UA class identification label and the indication of the sound power level, is accompanied by the documents referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Article 6 and that the manufacturer and the importer have complied with the requirements set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 6 and in paragraph 3 of Article 8).

Distributors shall ensure that the product is accompanied by the manual and information notice required by Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned. That manual and information notice, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable and legible.

Where a distributor considers or has reason to believe that a product is not in conformity with the requirements set out in Article 4, he shall not make the product available on the market until it has been brought into conformity. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk, the distributor shall inform the manufacturer or the importer to that effect, as well as the competent market surveillance authorities.

3. Distributors shall ensure that, while a product is under their responsibility, its storage or transport conditions do not jeopardise its compliance with the requirements set out in Article 4.

4. Distributors who consider or have reasons to believe that a product which they have made available on the market is not in conformity with the applicable Union harmonisation legislation shall make sure that the corrective measures necessary to bring that product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate, are taken. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk, distributors shall immediately inform the market surveillance authorities of the Member States in which they made the product available on the market to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-compliance and of any corrective measures taken.

5. Distributors shall, further to a reasoned request from the competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by the product which they have made available on the market.

#### *Article 10*

### **Cases in which obligations of manufacturers apply to importers and distributors**

An importer or distributor shall be considered a manufacturer for the purposes of this Chapter and shall be subject to the obligations of manufacturers pursuant to Article 6, where they place a product on the market under their name or trademark or modify the product already placed on the market in such a way that compliance with this Chapter may be affected.

#### *Article 11*

### **Identification of economic operators**

1. Economic operators shall, on request, identify the following to the market surveillance authorities:

- (a) any economic operator who has supplied them with a product;
- (b) any economic operator to whom they have supplied a product.

2. Economic operators shall be able to present the information referred to in paragraph 1:
  - (a) for 10 years after they have been supplied with the product;
  - (b) for 10 years after they have supplied the product.

### SECTION 3

#### **Conformity of the product**

##### *Article 12*

#### **Presumption of conformity**

A product which is in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, shall be presumed to be in conformity with the requirements covered by those standards or parts thereof set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex.

##### *Article 13*

#### **Conformity assessment procedures**

1. The manufacturer shall perform a conformity assessment of the product using one of the following procedures with a view to establishing its compliance with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex. The conformity assessment shall take into account all intended and foreseeable operating conditions.
2. The procedures available to conduct the conformity assessment shall be the following:
  - (a) internal production control as set out in Part 7 of the Annex, when assessing the compliance of a product with the requirements set out in Parts 1, 5 or 6 of the Annex, subject to the condition that the manufacturer has applied harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, for all the requirements for which such standards exist;
  - (b) EU-type examination followed by conformity to type based on internal production control as set out in Part 8 of the Annex;
  - (c) conformity based on full quality assurance as set out in Part 9 of the Annex, excepted when assessing the compliance of a product which is a toy within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC.

##### *Article 14*

#### **EU declaration of conformity**

1. The EU declaration of conformity referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 6 shall state that compliance of the product with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex has been demonstrated and, for UAS, identify its class.
2. The EU declaration of conformity shall have the model structure set out in Part 11 of the Annex, shall contain the elements set out in that Part and shall be continuously updated. It shall be translated into the language or languages required by the Member State in which market the product is placed or made available.
3. The simplified EU declaration of conformity referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 6 shall contain the elements set out in Part 12 of the Annex and shall be continuously updated. It shall be translated into the language or languages required by the Member State in which the product is placed or made available on the market. The full text of the EU declaration of conformity shall be available at the internet address referred to in the simplified EU declaration of conformity in a language or languages required by the Member State in which the product is placed or made available on the market.
4. Where a product is subject to more than one Union act requiring an EU declaration of conformity, a single EU declaration of conformity shall be drawn up in respect of all such Union acts. That declaration shall contain the identification of the Union acts concerned, including their publication references.
5. By drawing up the EU declaration of conformity, the manufacturer shall assume responsibility for the compliance of the product with the requirements laid down in this Chapter.

*Article 15***General principles of the CE marking**

The CE marking shall be subject to the general principles set out in Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

*Article 16***Rules and conditions for affixing the CE marking, the identification number of the notified body, the UAS class identification label and the indication of the sound power level**

1. The CE marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the product or to the data plate attached to it. Where that is not possible or not warranted on account of the size of the product, it shall be affixed to the packaging.
2. The UA class identification label shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the UA and its packaging and shall be at least 5 mm high. The affixing to a product of markings, signs or inscriptions which are likely to mislead third parties regarding the meaning or form of the class identification label shall be prohibited.
3. The indication of the sound power level provided for in Part 14 of the Annex shall be affixed, when applicable, visibly, legibly and indelibly on the UA, unless that is not possible or not warranted on account of the size of the product, and on the packaging.
4. The CE marking and, when applicable, the indication of the sound power level and the UA class identification label shall be affixed before the product is placed on the market.
5. The CE marking shall be followed by the identification number of the notified body where the conformity assessment procedure set out in Part 9 of the Annex is applied.

The identification number of the notified body shall be affixed by the notified body itself or, under its instructions, by the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

6. Member States shall build upon existing mechanisms to ensure correct application of the regime governing the CE marking and shall take appropriate action in the event of improper use of that marking.

*Article 17***Technical documentation**

1. The technical documentation shall contain all relevant data and details of the means used by the manufacturer to ensure that the product complies with the requirements set out in Part 1 to 6 of the Annex. It shall, at least, contain the elements set out in Part 10 of the Annex.
2. The technical documentation shall be drawn up before the product is placed on the market and shall be continuously updated.
3. The technical documentation and correspondence relating to any EU-type examination procedure or the assessment of the quality system of the manufacturer shall be drawn up in an official language of the Member State in which the notified body is established or in a language acceptable to that body.
4. Where the technical documentation does not comply with paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of this Article, the market surveillance authority may ask the manufacturer or the importer to have a test performed by a body acceptable to the market surveillance authority at the expense of the manufacturer or the importer within a specified period in order to verify compliance of the product with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex which applies to it.

*SECTION 4****Notification of conformity assessment bodies****Article 18***Notification**

Member States shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of bodies authorised to carry out third-party conformity assessment tasks under this Chapter.

*Article 19***Notifying authorities**

1. Member States shall designate a notifying authority that shall be responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment and notification of conformity assessment bodies and the monitoring of notified bodies, including compliance with Article 24.
2. Member States may decide that the assessment and monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 shall be carried out by a national accreditation body within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.
3. Where the notifying authority delegates or otherwise entrusts the assessment, notification or monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 to a body which is not a governmental entity, that body shall be a legal entity and shall comply *mutatis mutandis* with the requirements laid down in Article 20. In addition, it shall have arrangements to cover liabilities arising out of its activities.
4. The notifying authority shall take full responsibility for the tasks performed by the body referred to in paragraph 3.

*Article 20***Requirements relating to notifying authorities**

1. A notifying authority shall:
  - (a) be established in such a way that no conflict of interest with conformity assessment bodies occurs;
  - (b) be organised and operated so as to safeguard the objectivity and impartiality of its activities;
  - (c) be organised in such a way that each decision relating to notification of a conformity assessment body is taken by competent persons different from those who carried out the assessment;
  - (d) not offer or provide any activities that conformity assessment bodies perform or consultancy services on a commercial or competitive basis;
  - (e) shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information it obtains;
  - (f) have a sufficient number of competent personnel at its disposal for the proper performance of its tasks.

*Article 21***Information obligation on notifying authorities**

1. Member States shall inform the Commission of their procedures for the assessment and notification of conformity assessment bodies and the monitoring of notified bodies, and of any changes thereto.
2. The Commission shall make that information publicly available.

*Article 22***Requirements relating to notified bodies**

1. For the purposes of notification, a conformity assessment body shall meet the requirements laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11.
2. A conformity assessment body shall be established under national law of a Member State and have legal personality.
3. A conformity assessment body shall be a third-party body independent of the organisation it assesses.

A body belonging to a business association or professional federation representing undertakings involved in the design, manufacturing, provision, assembly, use or maintenance of the product which it assesses may, on condition that its independence and the absence of any conflict of interest are demonstrated, be considered such a body.

4. A conformity assessment body, its top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall not be the designer, manufacturer, supplier, installer, purchaser, owner, user or maintainer of the product which they assess, nor the representative of any of those parties. This shall not preclude the use of the assessed product that is necessary for the operations of the conformity assessment body or the use of such product for personal purposes.



A conformity assessment body, its top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall not be directly involved in the design, manufacture or construction, the marketing, installation, use or maintenance of that product, or represent the parties engaged in those activities. They shall not engage in any activity that may conflict with their independence of judgement or integrity in relation to conformity assessment activities for which they are notified. This shall, in particular, apply to consultancy services.

Conformity assessment bodies shall ensure that the activities of their subsidiaries or subcontractors do not affect the confidentiality, objectivity or impartiality of their conformity assessment activities.

5. Conformity assessment bodies and their personnel shall carry out the conformity assessment activities with the highest degree of professional integrity and the requisite technical competence in the specific field and shall be free from all pressures and inducements, particularly financial, which might influence their judgement or the results of their conformity assessment activities, especially as regards persons or groups of persons with an interest in the results of those activities.

6. A conformity assessment body shall be capable of carrying out all the conformity assessment tasks assigned to it by Part 8 or 9 of the Annex in relation to which it has been notified, whether those tasks are carried out by the conformity assessment body itself or on its behalf and under its responsibility.

At all times and for each conformity assessment procedure and each kind or category of product in relation to which it has been notified, a conformity assessment body shall have at its disposal the necessary:

- (a) personnel with technical knowledge and sufficient and appropriate experience to perform the conformity assessment tasks;
- (b) descriptions of procedures in accordance with which conformity assessment is carried out, ensuring the transparency and the ability of reproduction of those procedures; it shall have appropriate policies and procedures in place that distinguish between tasks it carries out as a notified body and other activities;
- (c) procedures for the performance of activities which take due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which it operates, its structure, the degree of complexity of the product in question and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

A conformity assessment body shall have the means necessary to perform the technical and administrative tasks connected with the conformity assessment activities in an appropriate manner and shall have access to all necessary equipment or facilities.

7. The personnel responsible for carrying out conformity assessment tasks shall have the following:

- (a) sound technical and vocational training covering all the conformity assessment activities in relation to which the conformity assessment body has been notified;
- (b) satisfactory knowledge of the requirements of the assessments they carry out and adequate authority to carry out those assessments;
- (c) appropriate knowledge and understanding of the requirements, of the applicable harmonised standards and of the relevant provisions of Union harmonisation legislation;
- (d) the ability to draw up EU-type examination certificates or quality system approvals, records and reports demonstrating that assessments have been carried out.

8. The impartiality of the conformity assessment bodies, their top-level management and of the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall be guaranteed.

The remuneration of the top-level management and of the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks of a conformity assessment body shall not depend on the number of assessments carried out or on the results of those assessments.

9. Conformity assessment bodies shall take out liability insurance unless liability is assumed by the Member State in accordance with national law, or the Member State itself is directly responsible for the conformity assessment.

10. The personnel of a conformity assessment body shall observe professional secrecy with regard to all information obtained in carrying out their tasks under Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex or any provision of national law giving effect to them, except in relation to the competent authorities of the Member State in which its activities are carried out. Proprietary rights shall be protected.

11. Conformity assessment bodies shall participate in, or ensure that their personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks are informed of, the relevant standardisation activities, the regulatory activities in the area of UAS and frequency planning, and the activities of the notified body coordination group established under the relevant Union harmonisation legislation and shall apply, as general guidance, the administrative decisions and documents produced as a result of the work of that group.

#### Article 23

### **Presumption of conformity of notified bodies**

Where a conformity assessment body demonstrates its conformity with the criteria laid down in the relevant harmonised standards or parts thereof, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, it shall be presumed to comply with the requirements set out in Article 22 in so far as the applicable harmonised standards cover those requirements.

#### Article 24

### **Subsidiaries of and subcontracting by notified bodies**

1. Where a notified body subcontracts specific tasks connected with conformity assessment or has recourse to a subsidiary, it shall ensure that the subcontractor or the subsidiary meets the requirements set out in Article 22 and shall inform the notifying authority accordingly.
2. Notified bodies shall take full responsibility for the tasks performed by subcontractors or subsidiaries, wherever these are established.
3. Activities may be subcontracted or carried out by a subsidiary only with the agreement of the client.
4. Notified bodies shall keep at the disposal of the notifying authority the relevant documents concerning the assessment of the qualifications of the subcontractor or the subsidiary and the work carried out by them under Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex.

#### Article 25

### **Application for notification**

1. A conformity assessment body shall submit an application for notification to the notifying authority of the Member State in which it is established.
2. The application for notification shall be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules, and the product for which that body claims to be competent, as well as by an accreditation certificate issued by a national accreditation body attesting that the conformity assessment body fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 22.

#### Article 26

### **Notification procedure**

1. Notifying authorities may only notify conformity assessment bodies which have met the requirements laid down in Article 22.
2. They shall notify conformity assessment bodies to the Commission and the other Member States using the electronic notification tool developed and managed by the Commission.
3. The notification shall include full details of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules, and the product concerned and the relevant accreditation certification.
4. The body concerned may perform the activities of a notified body only where no objections are raised by the Commission or the other Member States within 2 weeks of a notification.
5. Only such a body shall be considered a notified body for the purposes of this Chapter.
6. The notifying authority shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of any subsequent relevant changes to the notification.

*Article 27***Identification numbers and lists of notified bodies**

1. The Commission shall assign an identification number to a notified body.
2. It shall assign a single such number even where the body is notified under several Union acts.
3. The Commission shall make publicly available the list of the bodies notified under this Regulation, including the identification numbers that have been assigned to them and the activities for which they have been notified.

The Commission shall ensure that the list is kept up to date.

*Article 28***Changes to notifications**

1. Where a notifying authority has ascertained or has been informed that a notified body no longer meets the requirements laid down in Article 22, or that it fails to fulfil its obligations, the notifying authority shall restrict, suspend or withdraw the notification as appropriate, depending on the seriousness of the failure to meet those requirements or fulfil those obligations. It shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States accordingly.
2. In the event of restriction, suspension or withdrawal of the notification, or where the notified body has ceased its activity, the notifying Member State shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the files of that body are either processed by another notified body or kept available for the responsible notifying and market surveillance authorities at their request.

*Article 29***Challenge of the competence of notified bodies**

1. The Commission shall investigate all cases where it has doubts, or doubt is brought to its attention, about the competence of a notified body or the continued fulfilment by a notified body of the requirements and responsibilities to which it is subject.
2. The notifying Member State shall provide the Commission, on request, with all the information relating to the basis for the notification or the maintenance of the competence of the notified body concerned.
3. The Commission shall ensure that all sensitive information obtained in the course of its investigations is treated confidentially.
4. Where the Commission ascertains that a notified body does not meet or no longer meets the requirements for notification, it shall inform the notifying Member State accordingly and request it to take the necessary corrective measures, including de-notification if necessary.

*Article 30***Operational obligations of notified bodies**

1. Notified bodies shall carry out conformity assessments in accordance with the conformity assessment procedures provided in Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex.
2. Conformity assessments shall be carried out in a proportionate manner, avoiding unnecessary burdens for economic operators. Conformity assessment bodies shall perform their activities taking due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which it operates, its structure, the degree of complexity of the product in question, and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

In doing so, they shall nevertheless respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required for the compliance of the UA or UAS with this Chapter.

3. Where a notified body finds that the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6 of the Annex or in corresponding harmonised standards or other technical specifications have not been met by a manufacturer, it shall require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and shall not issue an EU-type examination certificate or a quality system approval.

4. Where, in the course of the monitoring of conformity following the issue of an EU-type examination certificate or a quality system approval, a notified body finds that a product no longer complies, it shall require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and shall suspend or withdraw the EU-type examination certificate or the quality system approval if necessary.
5. Where corrective measures are not taken or do not have the required effect, the notified body shall restrict, suspend or withdraw any EU-type examination certificates or quality system approvals, as appropriate.

#### Article 31

### **Appeal against decisions of notified bodies**

Notified bodies shall ensure that a transparent and accessible appeal procedure against their decisions is available.

#### Article 32

### **Information obligation on notified bodies**

1. Notified bodies shall inform the notifying authority of the following:
  - (a) any refusal, restriction, suspension or withdrawal of an EU-type examination certificate or a quality system approval in accordance with the requirements of Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex;
  - (b) any circumstances affecting the scope of, or conditions for, notification;
  - (c) any request for information which they have received from market surveillance authorities regarding conformity assessment activities;
  - (d) on request, conformity assessment activities performed within the scope of their notification and any other activity performed, including cross-border activities and subcontracting.
2. Notified bodies shall, in accordance with the requirements of Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex, provide the other bodies notified under this Chapter carrying out similar conformity assessment activities covering the same categories of UA or UAS with the relevant information on issues relating to negative and, on request, positive conformity assessment results.
3. Notified bodies shall fulfil information obligations under Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex.

#### Article 33

### **Exchange of experience**

The Commission shall provide for the organisation of exchange of experience between the Member States' national authorities responsible for notification policy.

#### Article 34

### **Coordination of notified bodies**

1. The Commission shall ensure that appropriate coordination and cooperation between bodies notified under this Chapter are put in place and properly operated in the form of a sectorial group of notified bodies.
2. Notified bodies shall participate in the work of that group, directly or by means of designated representatives.

#### SECTION 5

### ***Union market surveillance, control of products entering the Union market and Union safeguard procedure***

#### Article 35

### **Market surveillance and control of products entering the Union market**

1. Member States shall organise and perform surveillance of the products that are placed on the Union market in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 15 and Articles 16 to 26 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

2. Member States shall organise and perform control of the products that enter the Union market in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 15 and Articles 27, 28 and 29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.
3. Member States shall ensure that their market surveillance and border control authorities cooperate with the competent authorities designated under Article 17 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 on safety matters and shall establish appropriate communication and coordination mechanisms between them, making the best use of the information contained in the occurrence reporting system defined in Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(14)</sup> and the information systems defined in Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

#### Article 36

#### **Procedure for dealing with products presenting a risk at national level**

1. Where the market surveillance authorities of one Member State have taken action pursuant to Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, or where they have sufficient reason to believe that a product presents a risk to the health or safety of persons or to other aspects of public interest protection covered by this Chapter, they shall carry out an evaluation in relation to the product concerned, covering all applicable requirements laid down in this Chapter. The relevant economic operators shall cooperate as necessary with the market surveillance authorities for that purpose.

Where, in the course of the evaluation referred to in the first subparagraph, the market surveillance authorities find that the product does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Chapter, they shall, without delay, require the relevant economic operator to take all appropriate corrective actions to bring the product into compliance with those requirements, to withdraw the product from the market, or to recall it within a reasonable period, commensurate with the nature of the risk, as they may prescribe.

The market surveillance authorities shall inform the relevant notified body accordingly.

Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall apply to the measures referred to in the second subparagraph of this paragraph.

2. Where the market surveillance authorities consider that non-compliance is not restricted to their national territory, they shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of the results of the evaluation and of the actions which they have required the economic operator to take.
3. The economic operator shall ensure that all appropriate corrective action is taken in respect of all products concerned that it has made available on the market throughout the Union.
4. Where the relevant economic operator does not take adequate corrective action within the period referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, the market surveillance authorities shall take all appropriate provisional measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on their national market, to withdraw the product from that market or to recall it.

The market surveillance authorities shall inform the Commission and the other Member States, without delay, of those measures.

5. The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall include all available details, in particular the data necessary for the identification of the non-compliant product, the origin of the product, the nature of the non-compliance alleged and the risk involved, the nature and duration of the national measures taken and the arguments put forward by the relevant economic operator. In particular, the market surveillance authorities shall indicate whether the non-compliance is due to either of the following:

- (a) failure of the product to meet the requirements set out in Article 4;
- (b) shortcomings in the harmonised standards referred to in Article 12.

6. Member States other than the Member State initiating the procedure under this Article shall, without delay, inform the Commission and the other Member States of any measures adopted and of any additional information at their disposal relating to the non-compliance of the product concerned, and, in the event of disagreement with the adopted national measure, of their objections.

<sup>(14)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the reporting, analysis and follow-up of occurrences in civil aviation, amending Regulation (EU) No 996/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2003/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 1321/2007 and (EC) No 1330/2007 (OJ L 122, 24.4.2014, p. 18).

7. Where, within three months of receipt of the information referred to in paragraph 5, no objection has been raised by either a Member State or the Commission in respect of a provisional measure taken by a Member State, that measure shall be deemed justified.

8. Member States shall ensure that appropriate restrictive measures, such as withdrawal of the product from the market, are taken in respect of the product concerned without delay.

#### Article 37

##### **Union safeguard procedure**

1. Where, on completion of the procedure set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 36, objections are raised against a measure taken by a Member State, or where the Commission considers a national measure to be contrary to Union legislation, the Commission shall, without delay, enter into consultation with the Member States and the relevant economic operator or operators and shall evaluate the national measure. On the basis of the results of that evaluation, the Commission shall decide whether the national measure is justified or not.

The Commission shall address its decision to all Member States and shall immediately communicate it to them and the relevant economic operator or operators.

2. If the national measure is considered justified, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the non-compliant product is withdrawn or recalled from their market, and shall inform the Commission accordingly. If the national measure is considered unjustified, the Member State concerned shall withdraw that measure.

3. Where the national measure is considered justified and the non-compliance of the product is attributed to shortcomings in the harmonised standards referred to in point (b) of paragraph 5 of Article 36 of this Regulation, the Commission shall apply the procedure provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.

#### Article 38

##### **Compliant product which presents a risk**

1. Where, having carried out an evaluation under paragraph 1 of Article 36, a Member State finds that, although the product is in compliance with this Chapter, it presents a risk to the health or safety of persons or to other aspects of public interest protection covered by this Chapter, it shall require the relevant economic operator to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the product concerned, when placed on the market, no longer presents that risk, to withdraw the product from the market or to recall it within a reasonable period, commensurate with the nature of the risk, as it may prescribe.

2. The economic operator shall ensure that corrective action is taken in respect of all the products concerned that he has made available on the market throughout the Union.

3. The Member State shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States. That information shall include all available details, in particular the data necessary for the identification of the product concerned, the origin and the supply chain of product, the nature of the risk involved and the nature and duration of the national measures taken.

4. The Commission shall, without delay, enter into consultation with the Member States and the relevant economic operator or operators and shall evaluate the national measures taken. On the basis of the results of that evaluation, the Commission shall decide whether the national measure is justified or not and, where necessary, propose appropriate measures.

5. The Commission shall address its decision to all Member States and shall immediately communicate it to them and the relevant economic operator or operators.

#### Article 39

##### **Formal non-compliance**

1. Without prejudice to Article 36, where a Member State makes one of the following findings concerning products covered by this Chapter, it shall require the relevant economic operator to put an end to the non-compliance concerned:

(a) the CE marking has been affixed in violation of Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or of Article 15 or Article 16 of this Regulation;

(b) the CE marking or type has not been affixed;

- (c) the identification number of the notified body, where the conformity assessment procedure set out in Part 9 of the Annex is applied, has been affixed in violation of Article 16 or has not been affixed;
  - (d) the UA class identification label has not been affixed;
  - (e) the indication of the sound power level if required has not been affixed;
  - (f) the serial number has not been affixed or has not the correct format;
  - (g) the manual or the information notice is not available;
  - (h) the EU declaration of conformity is missing or has not been drawn up;
  - (i) the EU declaration of conformity has not been drawn up correctly;
  - (j) technical documentation is either not available or not complete;
  - (k) manufacturer's or importer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website address or postal address are missing.
2. Where the non-compliance referred to in paragraph 1 persists, the Member State concerned shall take all appropriate measures to restrict or prohibit the product being made available on the market or ensure that it is withdrawn or recalled from the market.

### CHAPTER III

#### **UAS operated in the 'certified' and 'specific' categories**

##### *Article 40*

#### **Requirements for UAS operated in the 'certified' and 'specific' categories**

1. The design, production and maintenance of UAS shall be certified if the UAS meets any of the following conditions:
- (a) it has a characteristic dimension of 3 m or more, and is designed to be operated over assemblies of people;
  - (b) it is designed for transporting people;
  - (c) it is designed for the purpose of transporting dangerous goods and requiring a high level of robustness to mitigate the risks for third parties in case of accident;
  - (d) it is used in the 'specific' category of operations defined in Article 5 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and the operational authorisation issued by the competent authority, following a risk assessment provided for in Article 11 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, considers that the risk of the operation cannot be adequately mitigated without the certification of the UAS.
2. A UAS subject to certification shall comply with the applicable requirements set out in Commission Regulations (EU) No 748/2012 <sup>(15)</sup>, (EU) 2015/640 <sup>(16)</sup> and (EU) No 1321/2014 <sup>(17)</sup>.
3. Unless it needs to be certified in accordance with paragraph 1, a UAS used in the 'specific' category shall feature the technical capabilities set out in the operational authorisation issued by the competent authority or in the standard scenario defined in Appendix 1 to the Annex of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 or as defined by the Light UAS Operator Certificate (LUC) pursuant to Part C of the Annex of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.

### CHAPTER IV

#### **Third-country UAS operators**

##### *Article 41*

#### **Third-country UAS operators**

1. UAS operators that have their principal place of business, are established, or reside in a third country, shall comply with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 for the purpose of UAS operations within the single European sky airspace.

<sup>(15)</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 748/2012 of 3 August 2012 laying down implementing rules for the airworthiness and environmental certification of aircraft and related products, parts and appliances, as well as for the certification of design and production organisations (OJ L 224, 21.8.2012, p. 1).

<sup>(16)</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/640 of 23 April 2015 on additional airworthiness specifications for a given type of operations and amending Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 (OJ L 106, 24.4.2015, p. 18).

<sup>(17)</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014 of 26 November 2014 on the continuing airworthiness of aircraft and aeronautical products, parts and appliances, and on the approval of organisations and personnel involved in these tasks (OJ L 362, 17.12.2014, p. 1).

2. The competent authority for the third-country UAS operator shall be the competent authority of the first Member State where the UAS operator intends to operate.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a certificate of the remote pilot competency or UAS operator in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, or an equivalent document, may be recognised by the competent authority for the purpose of operation within, to, and out of the Union provided that:
  - (a) the third country asked for such recognition;
  - (b) the certificate of the remote pilot competency or the UAS operator's certificate are valid documents of the State of issue; and
  - (c) the Commission, after consultation of EASA, has ensured that the requirements on the basis of which such certificates have been issued provide the same level of safety as this Regulation does.

#### CHAPTER V

#### **Final provisions**

#### *Article 42*

#### **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*.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 March 2019.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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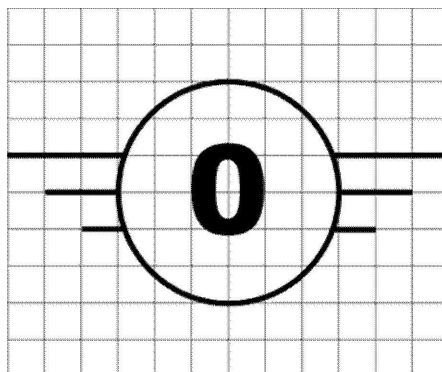


## ANNEX

## PART 1

**Requirements for a class C0 Unmanned aircraft system**

A class C0 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:



A class C0 UAS shall comply with the following:

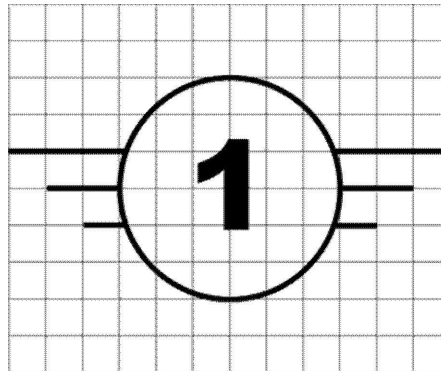
- (1) have an MTOM of less than 250 g, including payload;
- (2) have a maximum speed in level flight of 19 m/s;
- (3) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m;
- (4) be safely controllable with regards to stability, manoeuvrability and data link performance, by a remote pilot following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;
- (5) be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise injury to people during operation, sharp edges shall be avoided, unless technically unavoidable under good design and manufacturing practice. If equipped with propellers, it shall be designed in such a way as to limit any injury that may be inflicted by the propeller blades;
- (6) be powered by electricity and have a nominal voltage not exceeding 24 V direct current (DC) or the equivalent alternating current (AC) voltage; its accessible parts shall not exceed 24 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; internal voltages shall not exceed 24 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage unless it is ensured that the voltage and current combination generated does not lead to any risk or harmful electric shock even when the UAS is damaged;
- (7) if equipped with a follow-me mode and when this function is on, be in a range not exceeding 50 m from the remote pilot, and make it possible for the remote pilot to regain control of the UA;
- (8) be placed on the market with a user's manual providing:
  - (a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:
    - UA class
    - UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);
    - general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;
    - equipment and software to control the UA remotely;
    - and a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of data link;
  - (b) clear operational instructions;
  - (c) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and
  - (d) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations adapted for the age of the user.

- (9) include an information notice published by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) providing applicable limitations and obligations, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.
- (10) Points 4, 5 and 6 do not apply to UAS that are toys in the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys.

## PART 2

**Requirements for a class C1 Unmanned aircraft system**

A class C1 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:



A class C1 UAS shall comply with the following:

- (1) be made of materials and have performance and physical characteristics such as to ensure that in the event of an impact at terminal velocity with a human head, the energy transmitted to the human head is less than 80 J, or, as an alternative, shall have an MTOM of less than 900 g, including payload;
- (2) have a maximum speed in level flight of 19 m/s;
- (3) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m or be equipped with a system that limits the height above the surface or above the take-off point to 120 m or to a value selectable by the remote pilot. If the value is selectable, clear information about the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point during flight shall be provided to the remote pilot.
- (4) be safely controllable with regards to stability, manoeuvrability and data link performance, by a remote pilot following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;
- (5) have the requisite mechanical strength, including any necessary safety factor, and, where appropriate, stability to withstand any stress to which it is subjected to during use without any breakage or deformation that might interfere with its safe flight;
- (6) be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise injury to people during operation, sharp edges shall be avoided, unless technically unavoidable under good design and manufacturing practice. If equipped with propellers, it shall be designed in such a way as to limit any injury that may be inflicted by the propeller blades;
- (7) in case of a loss of data link, have a reliable and predictable method for the UA to recover the data link or terminate the flight in a way that reduces the effect on third parties in the air or on the ground;
- (8) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have a guaranteed A-weighted sound power level  $L_{WA}$  determined as per Part 13 not exceeding the levels established in Part 15;
- (9) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have the indication of the guaranteed A-weighted sound power level affixed on the UA and/or its packaging as per Part 14;
- (10) be powered by electricity and have a nominal voltage not exceeding 24 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; its accessible parts shall not exceed 24 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; internal voltages shall not exceed 24 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage unless it is ensured that the voltage and current combination generated does not lead to any risk or harmful electric shock even when the UAS is damaged;
- (11) have a unique physical serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063 *Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers*;

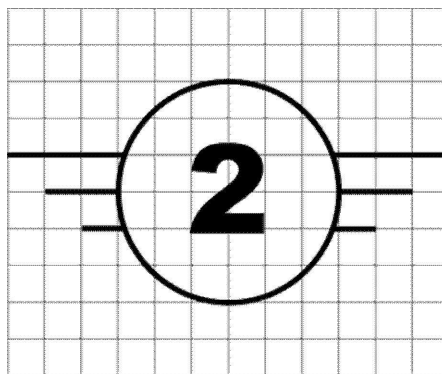
- (12) have a direct remote identification that:
- (a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and exclusively following the process provided by the registration system;
  - (b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, of the following data, in a way that they can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range:
    - i the UAS operator registration number;
    - ii the unique physical serial number of the UA compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063;
    - iii the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;
    - iv the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA; and
    - v the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point;
  - (c) ensures that the user cannot modify the data mentioned under paragraph (b) points ii, iii, iv and v;
- (13) be equipped with a geo-awareness system that provides:
- (a) an interface to load and update data containing information on airspace limitations related to UA position and altitude imposed by the geographical zones, as defined by Article 15 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, which ensures that the process of loading or updating such data does not degrade its integrity and validity;
  - (b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and
  - (c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation systems cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness system;
- (14) if the UA has a function that limits its access to certain airspace areas or volumes, this function shall operate in such a manner that it interacts smoothly with the flight control system of the UA without adversely affecting flight safety; in addition, clear information shall be provided to the remote pilot when this function prevents the UA from entering these airspace areas or volume;
- (15) provide the remote pilot with clear warning when the battery of the UA or its control station reaches a low level so that the remote pilot has sufficient time to safely land the UA;
- (16) be equipped with lights for the purpose of:
- (a) the controllability of the UA,
  - (b) the conspicuity of the UA at night, the design of the lights shall allow a person on the ground, to distinguish the UA from a manned aircraft;
- (17) if equipped with a follow-me mode and when this function is on, be in a range not exceeding 50 m from the remote pilot, and make it possible for the remote pilot to regain control of the UA;
- (18) be placed on the market with a user's manual providing:
- (a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:
    - class of the UA;
    - UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);
    - general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass dimensions, interfaces of with the UA and other possible restrictions;
    - equipment and software to control the UA remotely;
    - reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification emission;
    - sound power level;
    - and a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of data link;

- (b) clear operational instructions;
  - (c) procedure to upload the airspace limitations;
  - (d) maintenance instructions;
  - (e) troubleshooting procedures;
  - (f) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and
  - (g) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;
- (19) include an information notice published by EASA providing applicable limitations and obligations under EU law.

## PART 3

**Requirements for a class C2 Unmanned aircraft system**

A class C2 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:



A class C2 UAS shall comply with the following:

- (1) have an MTOM of less than 4 kg, including payload;
- (2) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m or be equipped with a system that limits the height above the surface or above the take-off point to 120 m or to a value selectable by the remote pilot. If the value is selectable, clear information about the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point during flight shall be provided to the remote pilot.;
- (3) be safely controllable with regards to stability, manoeuvrability and data link performance, by a remote pilot with adequate competency as defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;
- (4) have the requisite mechanical strength including any necessary safety factor and, where appropriate, stability to withstand any stress to which it is subjected to during use without any breakage or deformation that might interfere with its safe flight;
- (5) in the case of a tethered UA, have a tensile length of the tether that is less than 50 m and a mechanical strength that is no less than:
  - (a) for heavier-than-air aircraft, 10 times the weight of the aerodyne at maximum mass;
  - (b) for lighter-than-air aircraft, 4 times the force exerted by the combination of the maximum static thrust and the aerodynamic force of the maximum allowed wind speed in flight;
- (6) be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise injury to people during operation, sharp edges shall be avoided, unless technically unavoidable under good design and manufacturing practice. If equipped with propellers, it shall be designed in such a way as to limit any injury that may be inflicted by the propeller blades;
- (7) unless tethered, in case of a loss of data link, have a reliable and predictable method for the UA to recover the data link or terminate the flight in a way that reduces the effect on third parties in the air or on the ground;
- (8) unless tethered, be equipped with a data link protected against unauthorised access to the command and control functions;

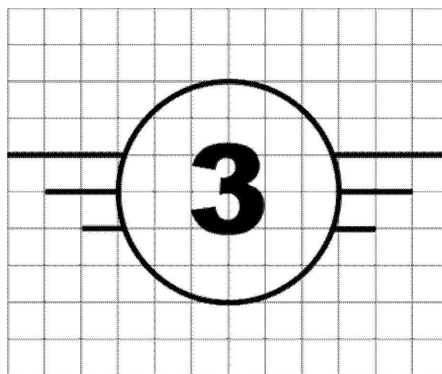
- (9) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, be equipped with a low-speed mode selectable by the remote pilot and limiting the maximum cruising speed to no more than 3 m/s.
- (10) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have a guaranteed A-weighted sound power level  $L_{WA}$  determined as per Part 13 not exceeding the levels established in Part 15;
- (11) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have the indication of the guaranteed A-weighted sound power level affixed on the UA and/or its packaging as per Part 14;
- (12) be powered by electricity and have a nominal voltage not exceeding 48 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; its accessible parts shall not exceed 48 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; internal voltages shall not exceed 48 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage unless it is ensured that the voltage and current combination generated does not lead to any risk or harmful electric shock even when the UAS is damaged;
- (13) have a unique physical serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063 *Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers*;
- (14) unless tethered, have a direct remote identification that:
  - (a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and exclusively following the process provided by the registration system;
  - (b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, of the following data, in a way that they can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range:
    - i the UAS operator registration number;
    - ii the unique physical serial number of the UA compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063;
    - iii the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;
    - iv the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA; and
    - v the geographical position of the remote pilot;
  - (c) ensures that the user cannot modify the data mentioned under paragraph (b) points ii, iii, iv and v;
- (15) be equipped with a geo-awareness function that provides:
  - (a) an interface to load and update data containing information on airspace limitations related to UA position and altitude imposed by the geographical zones, as defined by Article 15 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, which ensures that the process of loading or updating of this data does not degrade its integrity and validity;
  - (b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and
  - (c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness system;
- (16) if the UA has a function that limits its access to certain airspace areas or volumes, this function shall operate in such a manner that it interacts smoothly with the flight control system of the UA without adversely affecting flight safety; in addition, clear information shall be provided to the remote pilot when this function prevents the UA from entering these airspace areas or volumes;
- (17) provide the remote pilot with clear warning when the battery of the UA or its control station reaches a low level such that the remote pilot has sufficient time to safely land the UA;
- (18) be equipped with lights for the purpose of:
  - (1) controllability of the UA;
  - (2) conspicuity of the UA at night, the design of the lights shall allow a person on the ground to distinguish the UA from manned aircraft;

- (19) be placed on the market with a user's manual providing:
- (a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:
    - class of the UA;
    - UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);
    - general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;
    - equipment and software to control the UA remotely;
    - reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification emission;
    - sound power level;
    - and a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of data link;
  - (b) clear operational instructions;
  - (c) procedure to upload the airspace limitations;
  - (d) maintenance instructions;
  - (e) troubleshooting procedures;
  - (f) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and
  - (g) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;
- (20) include an information notice published by EASA with applicable limitations and obligations under EU law.

## PART 4

**Requirements for a class C3 Unmanned aircraft system**

A class C3 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:



A class C3 UAS shall comply with the following:

- (1) have an MTOM of less than 25 kg, including payload, and have a maximum characteristic dimension of less than 3 m;
- (2) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m or be equipped with a system that limits the height above the surface or above the take-off point to 120 m or to a value selectable by the remote pilot. If the value is selectable, clear information about the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point during flight shall be provided to the remote pilot;
- (3) be safely controllable with regards to stability, manoeuvrability and data link performance, by a pilot with adequate competency as defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems

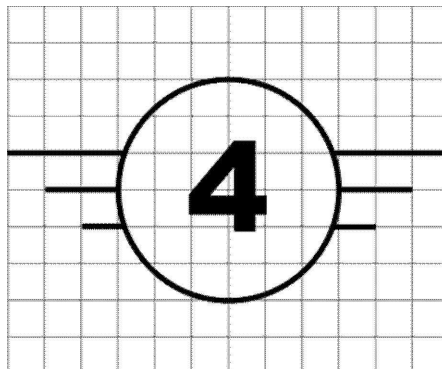
- (4) in the case of a tethered UA, have a tensile length of the tether that is less than 50 m and a mechanical strength of no less than:
  - (a) for heavier-than-air aircraft, 10 times the weight of the aerodyne at maximum mass;
  - (b) for lighter-than-air aircraft, 4 times the force exerted by the combination of the maximum static thrust and the aerodynamic force of the maximum allowed wind speed in flight;
- (5) unless tethered, in case of a loss of data link, have a reliable and predictable method for the UA to recover the data link or terminate the flight in a way that reduces the effect on third parties in the air or on the ground;
- (6) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have the indication of the guaranteed A-weighted sound power level  $L_{WA}$  determined as per Part 13 affixed on the UA and/or its packaging as per Part 14;
- (7) be powered by electricity and have a nominal voltage not exceeding 48 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; its accessible parts shall not exceed 48 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage; internal voltages shall not exceed 48 V DC or the equivalent AC voltage unless it is ensured that the voltage and current combination generated does not lead to any risk or harmful electric shock even when the UAS is damaged;
- (8) have a unique physical serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063 *Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers*;
- (9) unless tethered, have a direct remote identification that:
  - (a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and exclusively following the process provided by the registration system;
  - (b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, of the following data, in a way that they can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range:
    - i the UAS operator registration number;
    - ii the unique physical serial number of the UA compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063;
    - iii the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;
    - iv the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA; and
    - v the geographical position of the remote pilot;
  - (c) ensures that the user cannot modify the data mentioned under paragraph (b) points ii, iii, iv and v.
- (10) be equipped with a geo-awareness function that provides:
  - (a) an interface to load and update data containing information on airspace limitations related to UA position and altitude imposed by the geographical zones, as defined by Article 15 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, which ensures that the process of loading or updating of this data does not degrade its integrity and validity;
  - (b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and
  - (c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness system;
- (11) if the UA has a function that limits its access to certain airspace areas or volumes, this function shall operate in such a manner that it interacts smoothly with the flight control system of the UA without adversely affecting flight safety; in addition, clear information shall be provided to the remote pilot when this function prevents the UA from entering these airspace areas or volumes;
- (12) unless tethered, be equipped with a data link protected against unauthorised access to the command and control functions;
- (13) provide the remote pilot with clear warning when the battery of the UA or its control station reaches a low level such that the remote pilot has sufficient time to safely land the UA;

- (14) be equipped with lights for the purpose of:
- (1) controllability of the UA;
  - (2) conspicuity of the UA at night, the design of the lights shall allow a person on the ground to distinguish the UA from a manned aircraft;
- (15) be placed on the market with a user's manual providing:
- (a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:
    - class of the UA;
    - UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);
    - general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;
    - equipment and software to control the UA remotely;
    - reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification emission;
    - sound power level;
    - and a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of data link);
  - (b) clear operational instructions;
  - (c) procedure to upload the airspace limitations;
  - (d) maintenance instructions;
  - (e) troubleshooting procedures
  - (f) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and
  - (g) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;
- (16) include an information notice published by EASA providing applicable limitations and obligations under EU law.

## PART 5

**Requirements for a class C4 Unmanned aircraft system**

A class C4 UAS bears the following label on the UA in a visible manner:



A class C4 UAS shall comply with the following:

- (1) have an MTOM of less than 25 kg, including payload;
- (2) be safely controllable and manoeuvrable by a remote pilot following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;



- (3) not be capable of automatic control modes except for flight stabilisation assistance with no direct effect on the trajectory and lost link assistance provided that a pre-determined fixed position of the flight controls in case of lost link is available;
- (4) be placed on the market with a user's manual providing:
  - (a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:
    - class of the UA
    - UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);
    - general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;
    - equipment and software to control the UA remotely;
    - and a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of data link;
  - (b) clear operational instructions;
  - (c) maintenance instructions;
  - (d) troubleshooting procedures;
  - (e) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and
  - (f) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;
- (5) include an information notice published by EASA providing applicable limitations and obligations under EU law;

## PART 6

**Requirements for a direct remote identification add-on**

A direct remote identification add-on shall comply with the following:

- (1) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and exclusively following the process provided by the registration system;
- (2) has a physical serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063 *Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers*, affixed to the add-on and its packaging or its user's manual in a legible manner;
- (3) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, of the following data, in a way that they can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range:
  - i the UAS operator registration number;
  - ii the unique physical serial number of the add-on compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063;
  - iii the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;
  - iv the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA; and
  - v the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point;
- (4) ensures that the user cannot modify the data mentioned under paragraph (3) points ii, iii, iv and v;
- (5) is placed on the market with a user's manual providing the reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification emission and the instruction to:
  - (a) install the module on the UA;
  - (b) upload the UAS operator registration number.

## PART 7

**Conformity assessment Module A — Internal production control**

1. Internal production control is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations set out in points 2, 3 and 4 of this Part, and ensures and declares on their sole responsibility that the products concerned satisfy the requirements set out in Parts 1, 5 or 6 which apply to them.

**2. Technical documentation**

The manufacturer shall develop the technical documentation in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation.

**3. Manufacturing**

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure compliance of the manufactured product with the technical documentation referred to in point 2 of this Part and with the requirements set out in Parts 1, 5 or 6 which apply to them.

**4. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity**

- (1) In accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation, the manufacturer shall affix the CE marking and, when applicable, the UA class identification label, to each individual product that satisfies the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1, 5 or 6 which apply to them.
- (2) The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for each product model and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market. The EU declaration of conformity shall clearly identify the product for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

**5. Authorised representative**

The manufacturers' obligations set out in point 4 may be fulfilled by an authorised representative, on their behalf and under their responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

## PART 8

**Conformity assessment Modules B and C — EU-type examination and conformity to type based on internal production control as per Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC**

When reference is made to this Part, the conformity assessment procedure shall follow Modules B (EU-type examination) and C (Conformity to type based on internal production control) of this Part.

**Module B****EU-type examination**

1. EU-type examination is the part of a conformity assessment procedure in which a notified body examines the technical design of the product and verifies and attests that the technical design of the product meets the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6.
2. EU-type examination shall be carried out by an assessment of the adequacy of the technical design of the product through examination of the technical documentation and supporting evidence referred to in point 3, plus examination of specimens, representative of the production envisaged, of one or more critical parts of the product (combination of production type and design type).
3. The manufacturer shall lodge an application for EU-type examination with a single notified body of his choice.

The application shall include:

- (1) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, his name and address as well;
- (2) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other notified body;
- (3) the technical documentation. The technical documentation shall make it possible to assess the product's conformity with the applicable requirements of this Regulation and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk(s). The technical documentation shall contain, wherever applicable, the elements set out in Article 17 of this Regulation;
- (4) the specimens representative of the production envisaged. The notified body may request further specimens if needed for carrying out the test programme;
- (5) the supporting evidence for the adequacy of the technical design solution. This supporting evidence shall mention any documents that have been used, in particular where the relevant harmonised standards and/or technical specifications have not been applied or have not been applied in full. The supporting evidence shall include, where necessary, the results of tests carried out in accordance with other relevant technical specifications by the appropriate laboratory of the manufacturer or by another testing laboratory on his behalf and under his responsibility.

4. The notified body shall:

For the product:

- (1) examine the technical documentation and supporting evidence to assess the adequacy of the product's technical design.

For the specimen(s):

- (2) verify that the specimen(s) has (have) been manufactured in conformity with the technical documentation, and identify the elements which have been designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant harmonised standards and/or technical specifications, as well as the elements which have been designed without applying the relevant provisions of those standards;
- (3) carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the manufacturer has chosen to apply the solutions in the relevant harmonised standards and/or technical specifications, these have been applied correctly;
- (4) carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the solutions in the relevant harmonised standards and/or technical specifications have not been applied, the solutions adopted by the manufacturer meet the corresponding essential requirements of the legislative instrument;
- (5) agree with the manufacturer on a location where the examinations and tests will be carried out.

5. The notified body shall draw up an evaluation report that records the activities undertaken in accordance with point 4 and their outcomes. Without prejudice to its obligations as provided in point 8, the notified body shall release the content of this report, in full or in part, only with the agreement of the manufacturer.

6. Where the type meets the requirements of this Regulation, the notified body shall issue an EU-type examination certificate to the manufacturer. This certificate shall contain the name and address of the manufacturer, the conclusions of the examination, the relevant aspects of the requirements covered by the examination, the conditions (if any) for its validity, and the data necessary for the identification of the approved type. The certificate may have one or more annexes attached to it.

The EU certificate and its annexes shall contain all relevant information to allow the conformity of manufactured products with the examined type to be evaluated and to allow for in service control.

Where the type does not satisfy the applicable requirements of this Regulation, the notified body shall refuse to issue an EU-type examination certificate and shall inform the applicant accordingly, giving detailed reasons for its refusal.

7. The notified body shall keep itself apprised of any changes in the generally acknowledged state of the art which indicates that the approved type may no longer comply with the applicable requirements of this Regulation, and shall determine whether such changes require further investigation. If so, the notified body shall inform the manufacturer accordingly.

The manufacturer shall inform the notified body that holds the technical documentation relating to the EU-type examination certificate of all modifications to the approved type that may affect the product's conformity with the essential requirements of this Regulation or the conditions for the certificate's validity. Such modifications shall require additional approval and attached to the original EU-type examination certificate.

8. Each notified body shall inform its notifying authority concerning the EU-type examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to its notifying authority the list of certificates and/or any additions thereto refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each notified body shall inform the other notified bodies concerning the EU-type examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has refused, withdrawn, suspended or otherwise restricted, and, upon request, concerning the certificates and/or additions thereto which it has issued.

The Commission, the Member States and the other notified bodies may, on request, obtain a copy of the EU-type examination certificates and/or additions thereto. On a reasoned request, the Commission and the Member States may obtain a copy of the technical documentation and the results of the examinations carried out by the notified body.

The notified body shall keep a copy of the EU-type examination certificate, its annexes and additions, as well as the technical file including the documentation submitted by the manufacturer for 10 years after the product has been assessed or until the validity of the certificate expires.

9. The manufacturer shall keep a copy of the EU-type examination certificate, its annexes and additions together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market.
10. The manufacturer's authorised representative may lodge the application referred to in point 3 and fulfil the obligations set out in points 7 and 9, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

## **Module C**

### **Conformity to type based on internal production control**

1. Conformity to type based on internal production control is the part of a conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2 and 3, and ensures and declares that the products concerned are in conformity with the type described in the EU-type examination certificate and satisfy the applicable requirements of this Regulation.
2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure conformity of the manufactured product with the approved type described in the EU-type examination certificate and with the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6.

3. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

- (1) The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking and, when relevant, the UA class identification label in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation to each product that is in conformity with the type described in the EU-type examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6.
- (2) The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for each product type and keep it at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market. The EU declaration of conformity shall clearly identify the product type for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

4. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in point 3 may be fulfilled by their authorised representative, on their behalf and under their responsibility, provided that this is specified in the mandate.

## PART 9

**Conformity assessment Module H — Conformity based on full quality assurance as per Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC**

1. Conformity based on full quality assurance is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations set out in points 2 and 5, and ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the product concerned satisfies the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6.

2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall operate an approved quality system for design, manufacture, final inspection and testing of the product concerned as specified in point 3 and shall be subject to surveillance as specified in point 4.

3. Quality system

- (1) The manufacturer shall lodge an application for the assessment of his quality system with the notified body of their choice, for the product concerned.

The application shall include:

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, their name and address as well;
- (b) the technical documentation for each type of product intended to be manufactured, containing the elements set out in Part 10 where applicable;
- (c) the documentation concerning the quality system;
- (d) a written declaration stating that the same application has not been lodged with any other notified body.

- (2) The quality system shall ensure compliance of the product with the requirements of this Regulation.

All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions. This quality system documentation shall permit a consistent interpretation of the quality programmes, plans, manuals and records.

The documentation shall, in particular, contain an adequate description of:

- (a) the quality objectives and the organisational structure, responsibilities and powers of the management with regard to product design and quality;
- (b) the technical design specifications, including standards, that will be applied and, where the relevant harmonised standards will not be applied in full, the means that will be used to ensure that the requirements of this Regulation are met;
- (c) the design control and design verification techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used when designing the products pertaining to the product type covered;
- (d) the corresponding manufacturing, quality control and quality assurance techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used;
- (e) the examinations and tests that will be carried out before, during and after manufacture, and the frequency with which they will be carried out;
- (f) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, reports concerning the qualifications or approvals of the personnel concerned, etc.;
- (g) the means of monitoring the achievement of the required design and product quality and the effective operation of the quality system.

- (3) The notified body shall assess the quality system to determine whether it satisfies the requirements referred to in point 3(2).

It shall presume conformity with those requirements in respect of elements of the quality system that comply with the corresponding specifications of the relevant harmonised standard.

In addition to experience in quality management systems, the auditing team shall have at least one member experienced as an assessor in the relevant product field and product technology concerned, and knowledge of the applicable requirements of this Regulation. The audit shall include an assessment visit on the manufacturer's premises. The auditing team shall review the technical documentation referred to in point 3(1)(b) to verify the manufacturer's ability to identify the applicable requirements of this Regulation and to carry out the necessary examinations with a view to ensuring the product's compliance with these requirements.

The manufacturer or his authorised representative shall be notified of the decision.

The notification shall contain the conclusions of the audit and the reasoned assessment decision.

- (4) The manufacturer shall undertake to fulfil the obligations arising out of the quality system as approved and to maintain it so that it remains adequate and efficient.

The manufacturer shall keep the notified body that has approved the quality system informed of any intended change to the quality system.

- (5) The notified body shall evaluate any proposed changes and decide whether the modified quality system will continue to satisfy the requirements referred to in point 3(2) or whether a reassessment is necessary.

The notified body shall notify the manufacturer of its decision. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the examination and the reasoned assessment decision.

#### 4. Surveillance under the responsibility of the notified body

- (1) The purpose of surveillance is to make sure that the manufacturer duly fulfils the obligations arising out of the approved quality system.

- (2) The manufacturer shall, for assessment purposes, allow the notified body access to the design, manufacture, inspection, testing and storage sites, and shall provide it with all necessary information, in particular:

(a) the quality system documentation;

(b) the quality records as provided for by the design part of the quality system, such as results of analyses, calculations, tests, etc.;

(c) the quality records as provided for by the manufacturing part of the quality system, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, reports concerning the qualifications of the personnel, etc.

- (3) The notified body shall carry out periodic audits to make sure that the manufacturer maintains and applies the quality system and shall provide the manufacturer with an audit report.

- (4) In addition, the notified body may pay unexpected visits to the manufacturer. During such visits, the notified body may, if necessary, carry out UA or UAS tests, or have them carried out, in order to check the proper functioning of the quality system. It shall provide the manufacturer with a visit report and, if tests have been carried out, with a test report.

#### 5. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

- (1) The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking and, when relevant, the UAS class identification label in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation and, under the responsibility of the notified body referred to in point 3(1) of this Part, the latter's identification number to each individual product that satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

- (2) The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for each product type and keep it at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market. The EU declaration of conformity shall identify the product type for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

6. The manufacturer shall, for a period ending 10 years after the product has been placed on the market, keep at the disposal of the national authorities:
  - (1) the technical documentation referred to in point 3(1);
  - (2) the documentation concerning the quality system referred to in point 3(1);
  - (3) the change referred to in point 3(5), as approved;
  - (4) the decisions and reports of the notified body referred to in points 3(5), 4(3) and 4(4).
7. Each notified body shall inform its notifying authority of the quality system approvals issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to its notifying authority the list of the quality system approvals it has refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each notified body shall inform the other notified bodies of the quality system approvals which it has refused, suspended or withdrawn, and, upon request, of quality system approvals which it has issued.

8. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in points 3(1), 3(5), 5 and 6 may be fulfilled by their authorised representative, on their behalf and under their responsibility, provided that this is specified in the mandate.

#### PART 10

### Contents of the technical documentation

The manufacturer shall establish the technical documentation. The documentation shall make it possible to assess the product's conformity to the applicable requirements.

The technical documentation shall, wherever applicable, contain at least the following elements,:

1. a complete description of the product including:
  - (a) photographs or illustrations showing its external features, markings and internal layout;
  - (b) the versions of any software or firmware involved in compliance with the requirements set by this Regulation;
  - (c) user's manual and installation instructions;
2. conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits and other relevant similar elements;
3. descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the product;
4. a list of the harmonised standards applied in full or in part, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, and, where those harmonised standards have not been applied, descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements set out in Article 4, including a list of other relevant technical specifications applied. In the event of partly applied harmonised standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;
5. copy of the EU declaration of conformity;
6. where the conformity assessment module in Part 8 has been applied, copy of the EU type examination certificate and its annexes as delivered by the notified body involved;
7. results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, and other relevant similar elements;
8. test reports;
9. copies of the documents that the manufacturer has submitted to the notified body if any involved;

10. the supporting evidence for the adequacy of the technical design solution. This supporting evidence shall mention any documents that have been used, in particular where the relevant harmonised standards and/or technical specifications have not been applied in full. The supporting evidence shall include, where necessary, the results of tests carried out by the appropriate laboratory of the manufacturer, or by another testing laboratory on his behalf and under his responsibility;
11. addresses of places of manufacture and storage.

## PART 11

**EU declaration of conformity**

1. The product (type, batch and serial number).
2. Name and address of the manufacturer or his authorised representative.
3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.
4. Object of the declaration [*identification of the product allowing traceability; it may include a colour image of sufficient resolution where necessary for the identification of the products*].
5. The object of the declaration described above is of class ... [*include for UAS the class number as defined by Parts 1 to 5 of this annex*].
6. The guaranteed sound power level for this UAS equipment is ... dB(A) [*for non fixed-wing UAS classes 1 to 3 only*]
7. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation:
  - [*include the reference to this Regulation and the Annex relevant to the class of the product*];
  - or other Union harmonisation legislation where applicable.
8. References to the relevant harmonised standards used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared. References must be listed with their identification number and version and, where applicable, date of issue.
9. Where applicable, the notified body ... [*name, number*] ... performed ... [*description of intervention*] ... and issued the EU-type examination certificate.
10. Where applicable, a description of accessories and components, including software, which allow the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system to operate as intended and covered by the EU declaration of conformity.
11. Additional information:

Signed for and on behalf of: ...

[*place and date of issue*]:

[*name, function*] [*signature*]:

## PART 12

**Simplified EU declaration of conformity**

The simplified EU declaration of conformity referred to in Article 14(3) shall be provided as follows:

- [Name of manufacturer] hereby declares that the UAS [*identification of the UAS: type or serial number*] is of class ... ... [*include the class number of the product as defined in Parts 1 to 5 of this Annex*] and has a guaranteed sound power level of ... dB(A) [*for non fixed-wing UAS classes 1 to 3 only*]
- and in compliance with Regulations ... [*list all the Regulations that the product complies with*].
- The full EU declaration of conformity is accessible at the following website: [*website address*]



## PART 13

**Noise test code**

This Part lays down the methods of measurement of airborne noise that shall be used for the determination of the A-weighted sound power levels of UA classes 1, 2 and 3.

It lays down the basic noise emission standard and detailed test code for measuring the sound pressure level on a measurement surface enveloping the source and for calculating the sound power level produced by the source.

**1. BASIC NOISE EMISSION STANDARD**

For the determination of the A-weighted sound power level  $L_{WA}$  of UA, the basic noise emission standards EN ISO 3744:2010 will be used subject to the following supplements:

**2. INSTALLATION AND MOUNTING CONDITIONS***Test area:*

The UA will be hovering above one reflecting (acoustically hard) plane. The UA shall be located at a sufficient distance from any reflecting wall or ceiling or any reflecting object so that the requirements given in Annex A of EN ISO 3744:2010 are satisfied on the measurement surface.

*Mounting of the noise source:*

The UA shall be hovering 0,5 m above the reflecting plane. The configuration of the UA (propellers, accessories, setting) will be the configuration of the UA as placed on the market.

*Sound measurement surface and microphone array:*

The UA will be completely enclosed in a hemispherical measurement surface as par § 7.2.3 of EN ISO 3744:2010.

The number and position of the microphones is defined by Annex F of EN ISO 3744:2010.

The measurement surface shall have its origin at the point O lying in the ground plane directly below the UA.

**3. OPERATING CONDITIONS DURING TEST**

The noise tests shall be carried out with the UA being flown in a stable position, laterally and vertically, 0,5 m above the origin of the measurement hemisphere (point (O) under MTOM, and with the battery of the UA fully charged.

If the UA is placed on the market with accessories that can be fitted to it, it will be tested with and without these accessories in all possible UA configurations.

**4. CALCULATION OF SURFACE TIME-AVERAGED SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL**

The A-weighted surface time-averaged sound pressure level shall be determined at least three times for each UA configuration. If at least two of the determined values do not differ by more than 1 dB, further measurements will not be necessary; otherwise the measurements shall be continued until two values differing by no more than 1 dB are obtained. The surface time-averaged sound pressure level to be used for calculating the sound power level of a UA configuration is the arithmetic mean of the two highest values that do not differ by more than 1 dB.

**5. INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED**

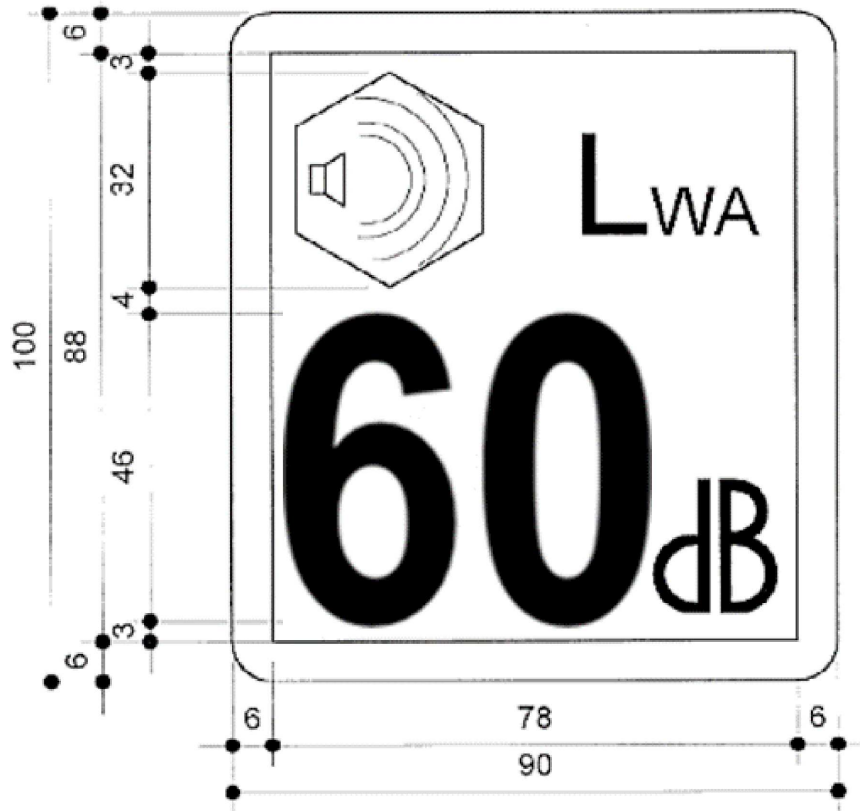
The report shall contain the technical data necessary to identify the source under test as well as the noise test code and the acoustical data.

The A-weighted sound power level value to be reported is the highest value of the different UA configurations tested rounded to the nearest whole number (less than 0,5 use the lower number; greater than or equal to 0,5 use the higher number).

## PART 14

**Indication of the guaranteed sound power level**

The indication of the guaranteed sound power level must consist of the single number of the guaranteed sound power in dB, the sign  $L_{WA}$  and a pictogram taking the following form:



If the indication is reduced according to the size of the equipment the proportions given in the above drawing must be respected. However, the vertical dimension of the indication should, if possible, not be less than 20 mm.

## PART 15

**Maximum sound power level per class of UA (including transition periods)**

UA class	MTOM $m$ in gram	Maximum sound power level $L_{WA}$ in dB		
		as from entry into force	as from 2 years after entry into force	as from 4 years after entry into force
C1	$250 \leq m < 900$	85	83	81
C2	$900 \leq m < 4\ 000$	$85 + 18,5 \lg \frac{m}{900}$	$83 + 18,5 \lg \frac{m}{900}$	$81 + 18,5 \lg \frac{m}{900}$

Where 'lg' is the base 10 logarithm.

**COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2019/946****of 12 March 2019****supplementing Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the allocation of funding from the general budget of the Union to cover the costs for the development of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing, as part of the Internal Security Fund, the instrument for financial support for external borders and visa and repealing Decision No 574/2007/EC <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 15 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 allocates EUR 791 000 000 for developing IT systems supporting the management of migration flows across the external borders, subject to the adoption of the relevant Union legislative acts.
- (2) Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 empowers the Commission to adopt a delegated act establishing the breakdown of the amount referred to in Article 5(5)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 for developing IT systems, in the case where the breakdown of such amount is not made in the relevant Union legislative acts.
- (3) Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup> established the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS). The ETIAS is a central component of the IT systems referred to in Regulation (EU) No 515/2014.
- (4) Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 does not determine either the total size of funding to be mobilised from the EUR 791 000 000 financial envelope foreseen in Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 to cover the costs related to the development of ETIAS, or its breakdown per type of costs and beneficiaries. Therefore, it is necessary to determine such allocation, and the respective breakdown between the different beneficiaries, through a Commission delegated act, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 515/2014.
- (5) Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 sets in its Article 6(3a) the overall amount of EUR 96,5 million that Member States are to receive to cover the costs related to the development of the ETIAS.
- (6) From the amount provided for in Article 5(5)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014, an overall allocation of EUR 209 904 000 should be made available to cover the costs related to the development of the ETIAS referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
- (7) Of that overall allocation, an amount of EUR 100 873 000 should be allocated to the European Agency for the operational management of large scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(3)</sup> ('eu-LISA'). Such funding should cover, as referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the costs incurred by eu-LISA with the development of the ETIAS Information System, notably the establishment of the Central System, a National Uniform Interface (NUI) in each Member State, a secure Communication Infrastructure between the Central System and the National Uniform Interfaces, a public website and a mobile app for mobile devices, an email service, a secure account service, a carrier gateway, a web service and a software enabling the ETIAS Central Unit and the ETIAS National Units to process the applications.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 143.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/1624 and (EU) 2017/2226 (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).

- (8) Of that overall allocation, an amount of EUR 12 531 000 should be allocated to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency established by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> (Frontex). Such funding should cover, as referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the costs incurred by Frontex for the setting up of the ETIAS Central Unit, including the preparation of the office space, the procurement and installation of the IT equipment to be used by the staff and the recruitment and training of the Central Unit staff members.
- (9) Of that overall allocation, an overall amount of EUR 96 500 000 should be allocated to the Member States implementing the ETIAS. Such funding should cover, as referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the costs incurred by Member States in connection with the integration of the existing national border infrastructure and the connection to the National Uniform Interface, with the hosting of the National Uniform Interface, and with the establishment of the ETIAS National Units, including the procurement and the installation of the IT equipment to be used by the staff and the recruitment and training of the staff members. As the costs per Member State for those activities are very similar, independently of the size of the country, length of external borders, number of border crossing points, number of persons crossing the borders, etc., such amount should be allocated at equal shares to the participating Member States.
- (10) Given that Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 builds upon the Schengen *acquis*, Denmark, in accordance with Article 4 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, decided to implement Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 in its national law <sup>(2)</sup>. Denmark is therefore bound under international law by this Regulation.
- (11) This Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in which the United Kingdom does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC <sup>(3)</sup>; the United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (12) This Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC <sup>(4)</sup>; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (13) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* <sup>(5)</sup> which falls within the areas referred to in Article 1, Point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC <sup>(6)</sup>.
- (14) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* <sup>(7)</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, Point A of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC <sup>(8)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> Denmark notified on 21 December 2018, in accordance with Article 4 of Protocol 22, its decision to implement Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 in its national law.

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43).

<sup>(4)</sup> Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

<sup>(6)</sup> Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

<sup>(8)</sup> Council Decision 2008/146/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1).

- (15) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* <sup>(1)</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, Point A of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU <sup>(2)</sup>.
- (16) This Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen *acquis* within, respectively, the meaning of Article 3(1) of the 2003 Act of Accession, Article 4(1) of the 2005 Act of Accession and Article 4(1) of the 2011 Act of Accession.
- (17) In view of the need to start the practical implementation of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 without further delay, so that the ETIAS is fully operational three years after the entry into force of that Regulation, as planned, and in order to allow therefore for the prompt application of the measures provided for in this Regulation, this Regulation should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (18) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion expressed by experts from all Member States consulted specifically for that purpose.
- (19) Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 should therefore be supplemented accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

1. A total amount of EUR 209 904 000 shall be allocated from the general budget of the Union to cover costs referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
2. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken from the amount of EUR 791 000 000 earmarked for the development of IT systems referred to under Article 5(5)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014.

#### Article 2

1. The amount referred to in Article 1(1) shall be used as follows:
  - (a) EUR 100 873 000 shall be allocated to eu-LISA to cover the costs incurred in connection with the development of the ETIAS Information System, as referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240;
  - (b) EUR 12 531 000 shall be allocated to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency to cover the costs incurred in connection with the setting up of the ETIAS Central Unit, as referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240;
  - (c) EUR 96 500 000 shall be allocated to the Member States to cover the costs incurred in connection with the integration of the existing national border infrastructure and the connection to the National Uniform Interface, with the hosting of the National Uniform Interface, and with the establishment of the ETIAS National Units, as referred to in Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
2. The amount referred to in paragraph 1(c) shall be allocated in equal shares to the Member States.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Decision 2011/350/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*, relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19).

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*Article 3*

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 the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels, 12 March 2019.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/947**  
**of 24 May 2019**  
**on the rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 216/2008 and (EC) No 552/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 57 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Unmanned aircraft, irrespective of their mass, can operate within the same Single European Sky airspace, alongside manned aircraft, whether airplanes or helicopters.
- (2) As for manned aviation, a uniform implementation of and compliance with rules and procedures should apply to operators, including remote pilots, of unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft system ('UAS'), as well as for the operations of such unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft system.
- (3) Considering the specific characteristics of UAS operations, they should be as safe as those in manned aviation.
- (4) Technologies for unmanned aircraft allow a wide range of possible operations. Requirements related to the airworthiness, the organisations, the persons involved in the operation of UAS and unmanned aircraft operations should be set out in order to ensure safety for people on the ground and other airspace users during the operations of unmanned aircraft.
- (5) The rules and procedures applicable to UAS operations should be proportionate to the nature and risk of the operation or activity and adapted to the operational characteristics of the unmanned aircraft concerned and the characteristics of the area of operations, such as the population density, surface characteristics, and the presence of buildings.
- (6) The risk level criteria as well as other criteria should be used to establish three categories of operations: the 'open', 'specific' and 'certified' categories.
- (7) Proportionate risks mitigation requirements should be applicable to UAS operations according to the level of risk involved, the operational characteristics of the unmanned aircraft concerned and the characteristics of the area of operation.
- (8) Operations in the 'open' category, which should cover operations that present the lowest risks, should not require UAS that are subject to standard aeronautical compliance procedures, but should be conducted using the UAS classes that are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 <sup>(2)</sup>.
- (9) Operations in the 'specific' category should cover other types of operations presenting a higher risk and for which a thorough risk assessment should be conducted to indicate which requirements are necessary to keep the operation safe.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 212, 22.8.2018, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 of 12 March 2019 on unmanned aircraft systems and on third-country operators of unmanned aircraft systems (see page 1 of this Official Journal).

- (10) A system of declaration by an operator should facilitate the enforcement of this Regulation in case of low risk operations conducted in the 'specific' category for which a standard scenario has been defined with detailed mitigation measures.
- (11) Operations in the 'certified' category should, as a principle, be subject to rules on certification of the operator, and the licensing of remote pilots, in addition to the certification of the aircraft pursuant to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945.
- (12) Whilst mandatory for the 'certified category', for the 'specific' category a certificate delivered by the competent authorities for the operation of an unmanned aircraft, as well as for the personnel, including remote pilots and organisations involved in those activities, or for the aircraft pursuant to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 could also be required.
- (13) Rules and procedures should be established for the marking and identification of unmanned aircraft and for the registration of operators of unmanned aircraft or certified unmanned aircraft.
- (14) Operators of unmanned aircraft should be registered where they operate an unmanned aircraft which, in case of impact, can transfer, to a human, a kinetic energy above 80 Joules or the operation of which presents risks to privacy, protection of personal data, security or the environment.
- (15) Studies have demonstrated that unmanned aircraft with a take-off mass of 250 g or more would present risks to security and therefore UAS operators of such unmanned aircraft should be required to register themselves when operating such aircraft in the 'open' category.
- (16) Considering the risks to privacy and protection of personal data, operators of unmanned aircraft should be registered if they operate an unmanned aircraft which is equipped with a sensor able to capture personal data. However, this should not be the case when the unmanned aircraft is considered to be a toy within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys <sup>(3)</sup>.
- (17) The information about registration of certified unmanned aircraft and of operators of unmanned aircraft that are subject to a registration requirement should be stored in digital, harmonised, interoperable national registration systems, allowing competent authorities to access and exchange that information. The mechanisms to ensure the interoperability of the national registers in this Regulation should be without prejudice to the rules applicable to the future repository referred to in Article 74 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.
- (18) In accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 56 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, this Regulation is without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to lay down national rules to make subject to certain conditions the operations of unmanned aircraft for reasons falling outside the scope of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, including public security or protection of privacy and personal data in accordance with the Union law.
- (19) National registration systems should comply with the applicable Union and national law on privacy and processing of personal data and the information stored in those registrations systems should be easily accessible <sup>(4)</sup>.
- (20) UAS operators and remote pilots should ensure that they are adequately informed about applicable Union and national rules relating to the intended operations, in particular with regard to safety, privacy, data protection, liability, insurance, security and environmental protection.
- (21) Some areas, such as hospitals, gatherings of people, installations and facilities like penal institutions or industrial plants, top-level and higher-level government authorities, nature conservation areas or certain items of transport infrastructure, can be particularly sensitive to some or all types of UAS operations. This should be without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to lay down national rules to make subject to certain conditions the operations of unmanned aircraft for reasons falling outside the scope of this Regulation, including environmental protection, public security or protection of privacy and personal data in accordance with the Union law.

<sup>(3)</sup> Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys (OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p. 1).

<sup>(4)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).



- (22) Unmanned aircraft noise and emissions should be minimised as far as possible taking into account the operating conditions and various specific characteristics of individual Member States, such as the population density, where noise and emissions are of concern. In order to facilitate the societal acceptance of UAS operations, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 includes maximum level of noise for unmanned aircraft operated close to people in the 'open' category. In the 'specific' category there is a requirement for the operator to develop guidelines for its remote pilots so that all operations are flown in a manner that minimises nuisances to people and animals.
- (23) Current national certificates should be adapted to certificates complying with the requirements of this Regulation.
- (24) In order to ensure the proper implementation of this Regulation, appropriate transitional measures should be established. In particular, Member States and stakeholders should have sufficient time to adapt their procedures to the new regulatory framework before this Regulation applies.
- (25) The new regulatory framework for UAS operations should be without prejudice to the applicable environmental and nature protection obligations otherwise stemming from national or Union law.
- (26) While the 'U-space' system including the infrastructure, services and procedures to guarantee safe UAS operations and supporting their integration into the aviation system is in development, this Regulation should already include requirements for the implementation of three foundations of the U-space system, namely registration, geo-awareness and remote identification, which will need to be further completed.
- (27) Since model aircraft are considered as UAS and given the good safety level demonstrated by model aircraft operations in clubs and associations, there should be a seamless transition from the different national systems to the new Union regulatory framework, so that model aircraft clubs and associations can continue to operate as they do today, as well as taking into account existing best practices in the Member States.
- (28) In addition, considering the good level of safety achieved by aircraft of class C4 as provided in Annex to this Regulation, low risk operations of such aircraft should be allowed to be conducted in the 'open' category. Such aircraft, often used by model aircraft operators, are comparatively simpler than other classes of unmanned aircraft and should therefore not be subject to disproportionate technical requirements.
- (29) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the committee established in accordance with Article 127 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### *Article 1*

##### **Subject matter**

This Regulation lays down detailed provisions for the operation of unmanned aircraft systems as well as for personnel, including remote pilots and organisations involved in those operations.

#### *Article 2*

##### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions in Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 apply.

The following definitions also apply:

- (1) 'unmanned aircraft system' ('UAS') means an unmanned aircraft and the equipment to control it remotely;
- (2) 'unmanned aircraft system operator' ('UAS operator') means any legal or natural person operating or intending to operate one or more UAS;
- (3) 'assemblies of people' means gatherings where persons are unable to move away due to the density of the people present;

- (4) 'UAS geographical zone' means a portion of airspace established by the competent authority that facilitates, restricts or excludes UAS operations in order to address risks pertaining to safety, privacy, protection of personal data, security or the environment, arising from UAS operations;
- (5) 'robustness' means the property of mitigation measures resulting from combining the safety gain provided by the mitigation measures and the level of assurance and integrity that the safety gain has been achieved;
- (6) 'standard scenario' means a type of UAS operation in the 'specific' category, as defined in Appendix 1 of the Annex, for which a precise list of mitigating measures has been identified in such a way that the competent authority can be satisfied with declarations in which operators declare that they will apply the mitigating measures when executing this type of operation;
- (7) 'visual line of sight operation' ('VLOS') means a type of UAS operation in which, the remote pilot is able to maintain continuous unaided visual contact with the unmanned aircraft, allowing the remote pilot to control the flight path of the unmanned aircraft in relation to other aircraft, people and obstacles for the purpose of avoiding collisions;
- (8) 'beyond visual line of sight operation' ('BVLOS') means a type of UAS operation which is not conducted in VLOS;
- (9) 'light UAS operator certificate' ('LUC') means a certificate issued to a UAS operator by a competent authority as set out in part C of the Annex;
- (10) 'model aircraft club or association' means an organisation legally established in a Member State for the purpose of conducting leisure flights, air displays, sporting activities or competition activities using UAS;
- (11) 'dangerous goods' means articles or substances, which are capable of posing a hazard to health, safety, property or the environment in the case of an incident or accident, that the unmanned aircraft is carrying as its payload, including in particular:
  - (a) explosives (mass explosion hazard, blast projection hazard, minor blast hazard, major fire hazard, blasting agents, extremely insensitive explosives);
  - (b) gases (flammable gas, non-flammable gas, poisonous gas, oxygen, inhalation hazard);
  - (c) flammable liquids (flammable liquids; combustible, fuel oil, gasoline);
  - (d) flammable solids (flammable solids, spontaneously combustible solids, dangerous when wet);
  - (e) oxidising agents and organic peroxides;
  - (f) toxic and infectious substances (poison, biohazard);
  - (g) radioactive substances;
  - (h) corrosive substances;
- (12) 'payload' means instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, apparatus, appurtenance, or accessory, including communications equipment, that is installed in or attached to the aircraft and is not used or intended to be used in operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, and is not part of an airframe, engine, or propeller;
- (13) 'direct remote identification' means a system that ensures the local broadcast of information about a unmanned aircraft in operation, including the marking of the unmanned aircraft, so that this information can be obtained without physical access to the unmanned aircraft;
- (14) 'follow-me mode' means a mode of operation of a UAS where the unmanned aircraft constantly follows the remote pilot within a predetermined radius;
- (15) 'geo-awareness' means a function that, based on the data provided by Member States, detects a potential breach of airspace limitations and alerts the remote pilots so that they can take immediate and effective action to prevent that breach;
- (16) 'privately built UAS' means a UAS assembled or manufactured for the builder's own use, not including UAS assembled from sets of parts placed on the market as a single ready-to-assemble kit;
- (17) 'autonomous operation' means an operation during which an unmanned aircraft operates without the remote pilot being able to intervene;
- (18) 'uninvolved persons' means persons who are not participating in the UAS operation or who are not aware of the instructions and safety precautions given by the UAS operator;
- (19) 'making available on the market' means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in exchange of payment or free of charge;

- (20) 'placing on the market' means the first making available of a product on the Union market;
- (21) 'controlled ground area' means the ground area where the UAS is operated and within which the UAS operator can ensure that only involved persons are present;
- (22) 'maximum take-off mass' ('MTOM') means the maximum Unmanned Aircraft mass, including payload and fuel, as defined by the manufacturer or the builder, at which the Unmanned Aircraft can be operated;
- (23) 'unmanned sailplane' means an unmanned aircraft that is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its fixed lifting surfaces, the free flight of which does not depend on an engine. It may be equipped with an engine to be used in case of emergency.

#### Article 3

##### **Categories of UAS operations**

UAS operations shall be performed in the 'open', 'specific' or 'certified' category defined respectively in Articles 4, 5 and 6, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) UAS operations in the 'open' category shall not be subject to any prior operational authorisation, nor to an operational declaration by the UAS operator before the operation takes place;
- (b) UAS operations in the 'specific' category shall require an operational authorisation issued by the competent authority pursuant to Article 12 or an authorisation received in accordance with Article 16, or, under circumstances defined in Article 5(5), a declaration to be made by a UAS operator;
- (c) UAS operations in the 'certified' category shall require the certification of the UAS pursuant to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 and the certification of the operator and, where applicable, the licensing of the remote pilot.

#### Article 4

##### **'Open' category of UAS operations**

1. Operations shall be classified as UAS operations in the 'open' category only where the following requirements are met:
  - (a) the UAS belongs to one of the classes set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 or is privately built or meets the conditions defined in Article 20;
  - (b) the unmanned aircraft has a maximum take-off mass of less than 25 kg;
  - (c) the remote pilot ensures that the unmanned aircraft is kept at a safe distance from people and that it is not flown over assemblies of people;
  - (d) the remote pilot keeps the unmanned aircraft in VLOS at all times except when flying in follow-me mode or when using an unmanned aircraft observer as specified in Part A of the Annex;
  - (e) during flight, the unmanned aircraft is maintained within 120 metres from the closest point of the surface of the earth, except when overflying an obstacle, as specified in Part A of the Annex
  - (f) during flight, the unmanned aircraft does not carry dangerous goods and does not drop any material;
2. UAS operations in the 'open' category shall be divided in three sub-categories in accordance with the requirements set out in Part A of the Annex.

#### Article 5

##### **'Specific' category of UAS operations**

1. Where one of the requirements laid down in Article 4 or in Part A of the Annex is not met, a UAS operator shall be required to obtain an operational authorisation pursuant to Article 12 from the competent authority in the Member State where it is registered.
2. When applying to a competent authority for an operational authorisation pursuant Article 12, the operator shall perform a risk assessment in accordance with Article 11 and submit it together with the application, including adequate mitigating measures.
3. In accordance with point UAS.SPEC.040 laid down in Part B of the Annex, the competent authority shall issue an operational authorisation, if it considers that the operational risks are adequately mitigated in accordance with Article 12.

4. The competent authority shall specify whether the operational authorisation concerns:
  - (a) the approval of a single operation or a number of operations specified in time or location(s) or both. The operational authorisation shall include the associated precise list of mitigating measures;
  - (b) the approval of an LUC, in accordance with part C of the Annex.
5. Where the UAS operator submits a declaration to the competent authority of the Member State of registration in accordance with point UAS.SPEC.020 laid down in Part B of the Annex for an operation complying with a standard scenario as defined in Appendix 1 to that Annex, the UAS operator shall not be required to obtain an operational authorisation in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article and the procedure laid down in paragraph 5 of Article 12 shall apply.
6. An operational authorisation or a declaration shall not be required for:
  - (a) UAS operators holding an LUC with appropriate privileges in accordance with point UAS.LUC.060 of the Annex;
  - (b) operations conducted in the framework of model aircraft clubs and associations that have received an authorisation in accordance with Article 16.

#### Article 6

#### **‘Certified’ category of UAS operations**

1. Operations shall be classified as UAS operations in the ‘certified’ category only where the following requirements are met:
  - (a) the UAS is certified pursuant to points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of Article 40 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945; and
  - (b) the operation is conducted in any of the following conditions:
    - i. over assemblies of people;
    - ii. involves the transport of people;
    - iii. involves the carriage of dangerous goods, that may result in high risk for third parties in case of accident.
2. In addition, UAS operations shall be classified as UAS operations in the ‘certified’ category where the competent authority, based on the risk assessment provided for in Article 11, considers that the risk of the operation cannot be adequately mitigated without the certification of the UAS and of the UAS operator and, where applicable, without the licensing of the remote pilot.

#### Article 7

#### **Rules and procedures for the operation of UAS**

1. UAS operations in the ‘open’ category shall comply with the operational limitations set out in Part A of the Annex.
2. UAS operations in the ‘specific’ category shall comply with the operational limitations set out in the operational authorisation as referred to in Article 12 or the authorisation as referred to in Article 16, or in a standard scenario defined in Appendix 1 to the Annex as declared by the UAS operator.

This paragraph shall not apply where the UAS operator holds an LUC with appropriate privileges.

UAS operations in the ‘specific’ category shall be subject to the applicable operational requirements laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 <sup>(5)</sup>.

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 of 26 September 2012 laying down the common rules of the air and operational provisions regarding services and procedures in air navigation and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1035/2011 and Regulations (EC) No 1265/2007, (EC) No 1794/2006, (EC) No 730/2006, (EC) No 1033/2006 and (EU) No 255/2010 (OJ L 281, 13.10.2012, p. 1).

3. UAS operations in the 'certified' category shall be subject to the applicable operational requirements laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 and Commission Regulations (EU) No 965/2012 <sup>(6)</sup> and (EU) No 1332/2011 <sup>(7)</sup>.

#### Article 8

##### Rules and procedures for the competency of remote pilots

1. Remote pilots operating UAS in the 'open' category shall comply with the competency requirements set in Part A of the Annex.
2. Remote pilots operating UAS in the 'specific' category shall comply with the competency requirements set out in the operational authorisation by the competent authority or in the standard scenario defined in Appendix 1 to the Annex or as defined by the LUC and shall have at least the following competencies:
  - (a) ability to apply operational procedures (normal, contingency and emergency procedures, flight planning, pre-flight and post-flight inspections);
  - (b) ability to manage aeronautical communication;
  - (c) manage the unmanned aircraft flight path and automation;
  - (d) leadership, teamwork and self-management;
  - (e) problem solving and decision-making;
  - (f) situational awareness;
  - (g) workload management;
  - (h) coordination or handover, as applicable.
3. Remote pilots operating in the framework of model aircraft clubs or associations shall comply with the minimum competency requirements defined in the authorisation granted in accordance with Article 16.

#### Article 9

##### Minimum age for remote pilots

1. The minimum age for remote pilots operating a UAS in the 'open' and 'specific' category shall be 16 years.
2. No minimum age for remote pilots shall be required:
  - (a) when they operate in subcategory A1 as specified in Part A of the Annex to this Regulation, with a UAS Class C0 defined in Part 1 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 that is a toy within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC;
  - (b) for privately-built UAS with a maximum take-off mass of less than 250g;
  - (c) when they operate under the direct supervision of a remote pilot complying with paragraph 1 and Article 8.
3. Member States may lower the minimum age following a risk-based approach taking into account specific risks associated with the operations in their territory:
  - (a) for remote pilots operating in the 'open' category by up to 4 years;
  - (b) for remote pilots operating in the 'specific' category by up to 2 years.
4. Where a Member State lowers the minimum age for remote pilots, those remote pilots shall only be allowed to operate a UAS on the territory of that Member State.
5. Member States may define a different minimum age for remote pilots operating in the framework of model aircraft clubs or associations in the authorisation issued in accordance with Article 16.

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 of 5 October 2012 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 296, 25.10.2012, p. 1).

<sup>(7)</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 1332/2011 of 16 December 2011 laying down common airspace usage requirements and operating procedures for airborne collision avoidance (OJ L 336, 20.12.2011, p. 20).

*Article 10***Rules and procedures for the airworthiness of UAS**

Unless privately-built, or used for operations referred to in Article 16, or meeting the conditions defined in Article 20, UAS used in operations set out in this Regulation shall comply with the technical requirements and rules and procedures for the airworthiness defined in the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 58 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.

*Article 11***Rules for conducting an operational risk assessment**

1. An operational risk assessment shall:
  - (a) describe the characteristics of the UAS operation;
  - (b) propose adequate operational safety objectives;
  - (c) identify the risks of the operation on the ground and in the air considering all of the below:
    - i. the extent to which third parties or property on the ground could be endangered by the activity;
    - ii. the complexity, performance and operational characteristics of the unmanned aircraft involved;
    - iii. the purpose of the flight, the type of UAS, the probability of collision with other aircraft and class of airspace used;
    - iv. the type, scale, and complexity of the UAS operation or activity, including, where relevant, the size and type of the traffic handled by the responsible organisation or person;
    - v. the extent to which the persons affected by the risks involved in the UAS operation are able to assess and exercise control over those risks.
  - (d) identify a range of possible risk mitigating measures;
  - (e) determine the necessary level of robustness of the selected mitigating measures in such a way that the operation can be conducted safely.
2. The description of the UAS operation shall include at least the following:
  - (a) the nature of the activities performed;
  - (b) the operational environment and geographical area for the intended operation, in particular overflowed population, orography, types of airspace, airspace volume where the operation will take place and which airspace volume is kept as necessary risk buffers, including the operational requirements for geographical zones;
  - (c) the complexity of the operation, in particular which planning and execution, personnel competencies, experience and composition, required technical means are planned to conduct the operation;
  - (d) the technical features of the UAS, including its performance in view of the conditions of the planned operation and, where applicable, its registration number;
  - (e) the competence of the personnel for conducting the operation including their composition, role, responsibilities, training and recent experience.
3. The assessment shall propose a target level of safety, which shall be equivalent to the safety level in manned aviation, in view of the specific characteristics of UAS operation.
4. The identification of the risks shall include the determination of all of the below:
  - (a) the unmitigated ground risk of the operation taking into account the type of operation and the conditions under which the operation takes place, including at least the following criteria:
    - i. VLOS or BVLOS;
    - ii. population density of the overflowed areas;
    - iii. flying over an assembly of people;
    - iv. the dimension characteristics of the unmanned aircraft;

- (b) the unmitigated air risk of the operation taking into account all of the below:
- i. the exact airspace volume where the operation will take place, extended by a volume of airspace necessary for contingency procedures;
  - ii. the class of the airspace;
  - iii. the impact on other air traffic and air traffic management (ATM) and in particular:
    - the altitude of the operation;
    - controlled versus uncontrolled airspace;
    - aerodrome versus non-aerodrome environment;
    - airspace over urban versus rural environment;
    - separation from other traffic.
5. The identification of the possible mitigation measures necessary to meet the proposed target level of safety shall consider the following possibilities:
- (a) containment measures for people on the ground;
  - (b) strategic operational limitations to the UAS operation, in particular:
    - i. restricting the geographical volumes where the operation takes place;
    - ii. restricting the duration or schedule of the time slot in which the operation takes place;
  - (c) strategic mitigation by common flight rules or common airspace structure and services;
  - (d) capability to cope with possible adverse operating conditions;
  - (e) organisation factors such as operational and maintenance procedures elaborated by the UAS operator and maintenance procedures compliant with the manufacturer's user manual;
  - (f) the level of competency and expertise of the personnel involved in the safety of the flight;
  - (g) the risk of human error in the application of the operational procedures;
  - (h) the design features and performance of the UAS in particular:
    - i. the availability of means to mitigate risks of collision;
    - ii. the availability of systems limiting the energy at impact or the frangibility of the unmanned aircraft;
    - iii. the design of the UAS to recognised standards and the fail-safe design.
6. The robustness of the proposed mitigating measures shall be assessed in order to determine whether they are commensurate with the safety objectives and risks of the intended operation, particularly to make sure that every stage of the operation is safe.

#### Article 12

##### **Authorising operations in the 'specific' category**

1. The competent authority shall evaluate the risk assessment and the robustness of the mitigating measures that the UAS operator proposes to keep the UAS operation safe in all phases of flight.
2. The competent authority shall grant an operational authorisation when the evaluation concludes that:
  - (a) the operational safety objectives take account of the risks of the operation;
  - (b) the combination of mitigation measures concerning the operational conditions to perform the operations, the competence of the personnel involved and the technical features of the unmanned aircraft, are adequate and sufficiently robust to keep the operation safe in view of the identified ground and air risks;
  - (c) the UAS operator has provided a statement confirming that the intended operation complies with any applicable Union and national rules relating to it, in particular, with regard to privacy, data protection, liability, insurance, security and environmental protection.
3. When the operation is not deemed sufficiently safe, the competent authority shall inform the applicant accordingly, giving reasons for its refusal to issue the operational authorisation.

4. The operational authorisation granted by the competent authority shall detail:
  - (a) the scope of the authorisation;
  - (b) the 'specific' conditions that shall apply:
    - i. to the UAS operation and the operational limitations;
    - ii. to the required competency of the UAS operator and, where applicable, of the remote pilots;
    - iii. to the technical features of the UAS, including the certification of the UAS, if applicable;
  - (c) the following information:
    - i. the registration number of the UAS operator and the technical features of the UAS;
    - ii. a reference to the operational risk assessment developed by the UAS operator;
    - iii. the operational limitations and conditions of the operation;
    - iv. the mitigation measures that the UAS operator has to apply;
    - v. the location(s) where the operation is authorised to take place and any other locations in a Member States in accordance with Article 13;
    - vi. all documents and records relevant for the type of operation and the type of events that should be reported in addition to those defined in Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(8)</sup>.
5. Upon receipt of the declaration referred to in paragraph 5 of Article 5, the competent authority shall:
  - (a) verify that it contains all elements set out in paragraph 2 of point UAS.SPEC.020 of the Annex;
  - (b) if this is the case, provide the UAS operator with a confirmation of receipt and completeness without undue delay so that the operator may start the operation.

### Article 13

#### **Cross-border operations or operations outside the state of registration**

1. When an UAS operator intends to conduct an operation in the 'specific' category for which an operational authorisation has already been granted in accordance with Article 12, and which is intended to take place partially or entirely in the airspace of a Member State other than the Member State of registration, the UAS operator shall provide the competent authority of the Member State of intended operation with an application including the following information:
  - (a) a copy of the operational authorisation granted to the UAS operator in accordance with Article 12; and
  - (b) the location(s) of the intended operation including the updated mitigation measures, if needed, to address those risks identified under Article 11(2)(b) which are specific to the local airspace, terrain and population characteristics and the climatic conditions.
2. Upon receipt of the application set out in paragraph 1, the competent authority of the Member State of intended operation shall assess it without undue delay and provide the competent authority of the Member State of registration and the UAS operator with a confirmation that the updated mitigation measures referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 are satisfactory for the operation at the intended location. Upon receipt of that confirmation, the UAS operator may start the intended operation and the Member State of registration shall record the updated mitigation measures that the UAS operator has to apply in the operational authorisation issued in accordance with Article 12.
3. When an UAS operator intends to conduct an operation in the 'specific' category for which a declaration has been made in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 5, and which is intended to take place partially or entirely in the airspace of a Member State other than the Member State of registration, the UAS operator shall provide the competent authority of the Member State of the intended operation with a copy of the declaration submitted to the Member State of registration, as well as a copy of the confirmation of receipt and completeness.

<sup>(8)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the reporting, analysis and follow-up of occurrences in civil aviation, amending Regulation (EU) No 996/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2003/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 1321/2007 and (EC) No 1330/2007 (OJ L 122, 24.4.2014, p. 18).



## Article 14

**Registration of UAS operators and certified UAS**

1. Member States shall establish and maintain accurate registration systems for UAS whose design is subject to certification and for UAS operators whose operation may present a risk to safety, security, privacy, and protection of personal data or environment.
2. The registration systems for UAS operators shall provide the fields for introducing and exchanging the following information:
  - (a) the full name and the date of birth for natural persons and the name and their identification number for legal persons;
  - (b) the address of UAS operators;
  - (c) their email address and telephone number;
  - (d) an insurance policy number for UAS if required by Union or national law;
  - (e) the confirmation by legal persons of the following statement: 'All personnel directly involved in the operations are competent to perform their tasks, and the UAS will be operated only by remote pilots with the appropriate level of competency';
  - (f) operational authorisations and LUCs held and declarations followed by a confirmation in accordance with Article 12(5)(b).
3. The registration systems for unmanned aircraft whose design is subject to certification shall provide the fields for introducing and exchanging the following information:
  - (a) manufacturer's name;
  - (b) manufacturer's designation of the unmanned aircraft;
  - (c) unmanned aircraft's serial number;
  - (d) full name, address, email address and telephone number of the natural or legal person under whose name the unmanned aircraft is registered.
4. Member States shall ensure that registration systems are digital and interoperable and allow for mutual access and exchange of information through the repository referred to in Article 74 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.
5. UAS operators shall register themselves:
  - (a) when operating within the 'open' category any of the following unmanned aircraft:
    - i. with a MTOM of 250 g or more, or, which in the case of an impact can transfer to a human kinetic energy above 80 Joules;
    - ii. that is equipped with a sensor able to capture personal data, unless it complies with Directive 2009/48/EC.
  - (b) when operating within the 'specific' category an unmanned aircraft of any mass.
6. UAS operators shall register themselves in the Member State where they have their residence for natural persons or where they have their principal place of business for legal persons and ensure that their registration information is accurate. A UAS operator cannot be registered in more than one Member State at a time.

Member States shall issue a unique digital registration number for UAS operators and for the UAS that require registration, allowing their individual identification.

The registration number for UAS operators shall be established on the basis of standards that support the interoperability of the registration systems;

7. The owner of an unmanned aircraft whose design is subject to certification shall register the unmanned aircraft.

The nationality and registration mark of an unmanned aircraft shall be established in line with ICAO Annex 7. An unmanned aircraft cannot be registered in more than one State at a time.

8. The UAS operators shall display their registration number on every unmanned aircraft meeting the conditions described in paragraph 5.

*Article 15***Operational conditions for UAS geographical zones**

1. When defining UAS geographical zones for safety, security, privacy or environmental reasons, Member States may:
  - (a) prohibit certain or all UAS operations, request particular conditions for certain or all UAS operations or request a prior operational authorisation for certain or all UAS operations;
  - (b) subject UAS operations to specified environmental standards;
  - (c) allow access to certain UAS classes only;
  - (d) allow access only to UAS equipped with certain technical features, in particular remote identification systems or geo awareness systems.
2. On the basis of a risk assessment carried out by the competent authority, Member States may designate certain geographical zones in which UAS operations are exempt from one or more of the 'open' category requirements.
3. When pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 2 Member States define UAS geographical zones, for geo awareness purposes they shall ensure that the information on the UAS geographical zones, including their period of validity, is made publicly available in a common unique digital format.

*Article 16***UAS operations in the framework of model aircraft clubs and associations**

1. Upon request by a model aircraft club or association, the competent authority may issue an authorisation for UAS operations in the framework of model aircraft clubs and associations.
2. The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued in accordance with any of the following:
  - (a) relevant national rules;
  - (b) established procedures, organisational structure and management system of the model aircraft club or association, ensuring that:
    - i. remote pilots operating in the framework of model aircraft clubs or associations are informed of the conditions and limitations defined in the authorisation issued by the competent authority;
    - ii. remote pilots operating in the framework of model aircraft clubs or associations are assisted in achieving the minimum competency required to operate the UAS safely and in accordance with the conditions and limitations defined in the authorisation;
    - iii. the model aircraft club or association takes appropriate action when informed that a remote pilot operating in the framework of model aircraft clubs or associations does not comply with the conditions and limitations defined in the authorisation, and, if necessary, inform the competent authority;
    - iv. the model aircraft club or association provides, upon request from the competent authority, documentation required for oversight and monitoring purposes.
3. The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the conditions under which operations in the framework of the model aircraft clubs or associations may be conducted and shall be limited to the territory of the Member State in which it is issued.
4. Member States may enable model aircraft clubs and associations to register their members into the registration systems established in accordance with Article 14 on their behalf. If this is not the case, the members of model aircraft clubs and associations shall register themselves in accordance with Article 14.

*Article 17***Designation of the competent authority**

1. Each Member State shall designate one or more entities as the competent authority for the tasks referred to in Article 18.

2. Where a Member State designates more than one entity as a competent authority it shall:
  - (a) clearly define the areas of competence of each competent authority in terms of responsibilities;
  - (b) establish appropriate coordination mechanism between those entities to ensure the effective oversight of all organisations and persons subject to this Regulation.

#### Article 18

##### **Tasks of the competent authority**

The competent authority shall be responsible for:

- (a) enforcing this Regulation;
- (b) issuing, suspending or revoking certificates of UAS operators and licenses of remote pilots operating within the 'certified' category of UAS operations;
- (c) issuing remote pilots with a proof of completion of an online theoretical knowledge examination according to points UAS.OPEN.020 and UAS.OPEN.040 of the Annex and issuing, amending, suspending, limiting or revoking certificates of competency of remote pilots according to point UAS.OPEN.030 of the Annex;
- (d) issuing, amending, suspending, limiting or revoking operational authorisations and LUCs and verifying completeness of declarations, which are required to carry out UAS operations in the 'specific' category of UAS operations;
- (e) keeping documents, records and reports concerning UAS operational authorisations, declarations, certificates of competency of the remote pilots and LUCs;
- (f) making available in a common unique digital format information on UAS geographical zones identified by the Member States and established within the national airspace of its State;
- (g) issuing a confirmation of receipt and completeness in accordance with Article 12(5)(b) or a confirmation in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 13;
- (h) developing a risk-based oversight system for:
  - i. UAS operators that have submitted a declaration or hold an operational authorisation or an LUC;
  - ii. model clubs and associations that hold an authorisation referred to in Article 16;
- (i) for operations other than those in the 'open' category, establishing audit planning based on the risk profile, compliance level and the safety performance of UAS operators who have submitted a declaration, or hold a certificate issued by the competent authority;
- (j) for operations other than those in the 'open' category, carrying out inspections with regard to UAS operators who have submitted a declaration or hold a certificate issued by the competent authority inspecting UAS and ensuring that UAS operators and remote pilots comply with this Regulation;
- (k) implementing a system to detect and examine incidents of non-compliance by UAS operators operating in the 'open' or 'specific' categories and reported in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 19;
- (l) providing UAS operators with information and guidance that promotes the safety of UAS operations;
- (m) establishing and maintaining registration systems for UAS whose design is subject to certification and for UAS operators whose operation may present a risk to safety, security, privacy, and protection of personal data or the environment.

#### Article 19

##### **Safety information**

1. The competent authorities of the Member States and market surveillance and control authorities referred to in Article 36 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 shall cooperate on safety matters and establish procedures for the efficient exchange of safety information.
2. Each UAS operator shall report to the competent authority on any safety-related occurrence and exchange information regarding its UAS in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 376/2014.

3. The European Union Aviation Safety Agency ('the Agency') and the competent authorities shall collect, analyse and publish safety information concerning UAS operations in their territory in accordance with Article 119 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 and its implementing acts.

4. Upon receiving any of the information referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3, the Agency and the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to address any safety issues on the best available evidence and analysis, taking into account interdependencies between the different domains of aviation safety, and between aviation safety, cyber security and other technical domains of aviation regulation.

5. Where the competent authority or the Agency takes measures in accordance with paragraph 4, it shall immediately notify all relevant interested parties and organisations that need to comply with those measures in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 and its implementing acts.

#### Article 20

##### **Particular provisions concerning the use of certain UAS in the 'open' category**

UAS types within the meaning of Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(9)</sup>, which do not comply with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 and which are not privately-built are allowed to continue to be operated under the following conditions, when they have been placed on the market before 1 July 2022:

- (a) in subcategory A1 as defined in Part A of the Annex, provided that the unmanned aircraft has a maximum take-off mass of less than 250 g, including its payload;
- (b) in subcategory A3 as defined in Part A of the Annex, provided that the unmanned aircraft has a maximum take-off mass of less than 25 kg, including its fuel and payload.

#### Article 21

##### **Adaptation of authorisations, declarations and certificates**

1. Authorisations granted to UAS operators, certificates of remote pilot competency and declarations made by UAS operators or equivalent documentation, issued on the basis of national law, shall remain valid until 1 July 2021.

2. By 1 July 2021 Member States shall convert their existing certificates of remote pilot competency and their UAS operator authorisations or declarations, or equivalent documentation, including those issued until that date, in accordance with this Regulation.

3. Without prejudice to Article 14, UAS operations conducted in the framework of model aircraft clubs and associations shall be allowed to continue in accordance with relevant national rules and without an authorisation in accordance with Article 16 until 1 July 2022.

#### Article 22

##### **Transitional provisions**

Without prejudice to Article 20, the use of UAS in the 'open' category which do not comply with the requirements of Parts 1 to 5 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 shall be allowed for a transitional period of two years starting one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) unmanned aircraft with a maximum take-off mass of less than 500 g are operated within the operational requirements set out in points UAS.OPEN.020(1) of Part A of the Annex by a remote pilot having competency level defined by the Member State concerned;
- (b) unmanned aircraft with a maximum take-off mass of less than 2 kg is operated by keeping a minimum horizontal distance of 50 meters from people and the remote pilots have a competency level at least equivalent to the one set out in point UAS.OPEN.030(2) of Part A of the Annex;
- (c) unmanned aircraft with a maximum take-off mass of more than 2 kg and less than 25kg is operated within the operational requirements set out in point UAS.OPEN.040(1) and (2) and the remote pilots have a competency level at least equivalent to the one set out in point UAS.OPEN.020(4)(b) of Part A of the Annex.

<sup>(9)</sup> Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 82)

*Article 23***Entry into force and application**

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2020.

2. Paragraph 5 of Article 5 shall apply as from the date on which Appendix 1 of the Annex is amended so that it contains the applicable standard scenarios. Member States may in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 5 accept declarations by UAS operators based on national standard scenarios, if those scenarios meet the requirements of point UAS.SPEC.020 of the Annex until this Regulation is amended to include the standard scenario in Appendix 1 of the Annex.

3. Paragraph 3 of Article 15 shall apply from 1 July 2021.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 May 2019.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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## ANNEX

## UAS OPERATIONS IN THE 'OPEN' AND 'SPECIFIC' CATEGORIES

## PART A

## UAS OPERATIONS IN THE 'OPEN' CATEGORY

## UAS.OPEN.010 General provisions

- (1) The category of UAS 'open' operations is divided into three subcategories A1, A2 and A3, on the basis of operational limitations, requirements for the remote pilot and technical requirements for UAS.
- (2) Where the UAS operation involves the flight of the unmanned aircraft starting from a natural elevation in the terrain or over terrain with natural elevations, the unmanned aircraft shall be maintained within 120 metres from the closest point of the surface of the earth. The measurement of distances shall be adapted accordingly to the geographical characteristics of the terrain, such as plains, hills, mountains.
- (3) When flying an unmanned aircraft within a horizontal distance of 50 metres from an artificial obstacle taller than 105 metres, the maximum height of the UAS operation may be increased up to 15 metres above the height of the obstacle at the request of the entity responsible for the obstacle.
- (4) By way of derogation from point (2), unmanned sailplanes with a MTOM, including payload, of less than 10 kg, may be flown at a distance in excess of 120 metres from the closest point of the surface of the earth, provided that the unmanned sailplane is not flown at a height greater than 120 metres above the remote pilot at any time.

## UAS.OPEN.020 UAS operations in subcategory A1

UAS operations in subcategory A1 shall comply with all of the following conditions:

- (1) for unmanned aircraft referred to in point (5)(d), be conducted in such a way that a remote pilot of the unmanned aircraft does not overfly assemblies of people and reasonably expects that no uninvolved person will be overflown. In the event of unexpected overflight of uninvolved persons, the remote pilot shall reduce as much as possible the time during which the unmanned aircraft overflies those persons;
- (2) in the case of an unmanned aircraft referred to in points (5)(a), (5)(b) and (5)(c), be conducted in such a way that the remote pilot of the unmanned aircraft may overfly uninvolved persons but shall never overfly assemblies of people;
- (3) by way of derogation from point (d) of paragraph 1 of Article 4, be conducted, when the follow-me mode is active, up to a distance of 50 metres from the remote pilot;
- (4) be performed by a remote pilot:
  - (a) familiarised with the user's manual provided by the manufacturer of the UAS;
  - (b) in the case of an unmanned aircraft class C1, as defined in Part 2 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945, who has completed an online training course followed by completing successfully an online theoretical knowledge examination provided by the competent authority or by an entity recognised by the competent authority of the Member State of registration of the UAS operator. The examination shall comprise 40 multiple-choice questions distributed appropriately across the following subjects:
    - i. air safety;
    - ii. airspace restrictions;
    - iii. aviation regulation;
    - iv. human performance limitations;
    - v. operational procedures;
    - vi. UAS general knowledge;

- vii. privacy and data protection;
  - viii. insurance;
  - ix. security.
- (5) be performed with an unmanned aircraft that:
- (a) has an MTOM, including payload, of less than 250 g and a maximum operating speed of less than 19 m/s, in the case of a privately built UAS; or
  - (b) meets the requirements defined in point (a) of Article 20;
  - (c) is marked as class C0 and complies with the requirements of that class, as defined in Part 1 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945; or
  - (d) is marked as class C1 and complies with the requirements of that class, as defined in Part 2 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 and is operated with active and updated direct remote identification and geo-awareness systems.

#### UAS.OPEN.030 UAS operations in subcategory A2

UAS operations in subcategory A2 shall comply with all of the following conditions:

- (1) be conducted in such a way that the unmanned aircraft does not overfly uninvolved persons and the UAS operations take place at a safe horizontal distance of at least 30 metres from them; the remote pilot may reduce the horizontal safety distance down to a minimum of 5 metres from uninvolved persons when operating an unmanned aircraft with an active low speed mode function and after evaluation of the situation regarding:
  - (a) weather conditions,
  - (b) performance of the unmanned aircraft,
  - (c) segregation of the overflown area.
- (2) be performed by a remote pilot who is familiar with the user's manual provided by the manufacturer of the UAS and holds a certificate of remote pilot competency issued by the competent authority or by an entity recognised by the competent authority of the Member State of registration of the UAS operator. This certificate shall be obtained after complying with all of the following conditions and in the order indicated:
  - (a) completing an online training course and passed the online theoretical knowledge examination as referred to in point (4)(b) of point UAS.OPEN.020;
  - (b) completing a self-practical training in the operating conditions of the subcategory A3 set out in points (1) and (2) of point UAS.OPEN.040;
  - (c) declaring the completion of the self-practical training defined in point (b) and passing an additional theoretical knowledge examination provided by the competent authority or by an entity recognised by the competent authority of the Member State of registration of the UAS operator. The examination shall comprise at least 30 multiple-choice questions aimed at assessing the remote pilot's knowledge of the technical and operational mitigations for ground risk, distributed appropriately across the following subjects:
    - i. meteorology;
    - ii. UAS flight performance;
    - iii. technical and operational mitigations for ground risk.
- (3) be performed with an unmanned aircraft which is marked as class C2 and complies with the requirements of that class, as defined in Part 3 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945, and is operated with active and updated direct remote identification and geo-awareness systems.

UAS.OPEN.040 UAS operations in subcategory A3

UAS operations in subcategory A3 shall comply with all of the following conditions:

- (1) be conducted in an area where the remote pilot reasonably expects that no uninvolved person will be endangered within the range where the unmanned aircraft is flown during the entire time of the UAS operation;
- (2) be conducted at a safe horizontal distance of at least 150 metres from residential, commercial, industrial or recreational areas;
- (3) be performed by a remote pilot who has completed an online training course and passed an online theoretical knowledge examination as defined in point (4)(b) of point UAS.OPEN.020;
- (4) be performed with an unmanned aircraft that:
  - (a) has an MTOM, including payload, of less than 25 kg, in the case of a privately built UAS, or
  - (b) meets the requirements defined in point (b) of Article 20;
  - (c) is marked as class C2 and complies with the requirements of that class, as defined in Part 3 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 and is operated with active and updated direct remote identification and geo-awareness systems or;
  - (d) is marked as class C3 and complies with the requirements of that class, as defined in Part 4 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 and is operated with active and updated direct remote identification and geo-awareness systems; or
  - (e) is marked as class C4 and complies with the requirements of that class, as defined in Part 5 of the Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945.

UAS.OPEN.050 Responsibilities of the UAS operator

The UAS operator shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) develop operational procedures adapted to the type of operation and the risk involved;
- (2) ensure that all operations effectively use and support the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference;
- (3) designate a remote pilot for each UAS operation;
- (4) ensure that the remote pilots and all other personnel performing a task in support of the operations are familiar with the user's manual provided by the manufacturer of the UAS, and:
  - (a) have appropriate competency in the subcategory of the intended UAS operations in accordance with points UAS.OPEN.020, UAS.OPEN.030 or UAS.OPEN.040 to perform their tasks or, for personnel other than the remote pilot, have completed an on-the-job-training course developed by the operator;
  - (b) are fully familiar with the UAS operator's procedures;
  - (c) are provided with the information relevant to the intended UAS operation concerning any geographical zones published by the Member State of operation in accordance with Article 15;
- (5) update the information into the geo-awareness system when applicable according to the intended location of operation;
- (6) in the case of an operation with an unmanned aircraft of one of the classes defined in Parts 1 to 5 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945, ensure that the UAS is:
  - (a) accompanied by the corresponding EU declaration of conformity, including the reference to the appropriate class; and
  - (b) the related class identification label is affixed to the unmanned aircraft.
- (7) Ensure in the case of an UAS operation in subcategory A2 or A3, that all involved persons present in the area of the operation have been informed of the risks and have explicitly agreed to participate.



## UAS.OPEN.060 Responsibilities of the remote pilot

- (1) Before starting an UAS operation, the remote pilot shall:
  - (a) have the appropriate competency in the subcategory of the intended UAS operations in accordance with points UAS.OPEN.020, UAS.OPEN.030 or UAS.OPEN.040 to perform its task and carry a proof of competency while operating the UAS, except when operating an unmanned aircraft referred to in points (5)(a), (5)(b) or (5)(c) of point UAS.OPEN.020;
  - (b) obtain updated information relevant to the intended UAS operation about any geographical zones published by the Member State of operation in accordance with Article 15;
  - (c) observe the operating environment, check the presence of obstacles and, unless operating in subcategory A1 with an unmanned aircraft referred to in points (5)(a), (5)(b) or (5)(c) of point UAS.OPEN.020, check the presence of any uninvolved person;
  - (d) ensure that the UAS is in a condition to safely complete the intended flight, and if applicable, check if the direct remote identification works properly;
  - (e) if the UAS is fitted with an additional payload, verify that its mass does not exceed the MTOM defined by the manufacturer or the MTOM limit of its class.
- (2) During the flight, the remote pilot shall:
  - (a) not perform duties under the influence of psychoactive substances or alcohol or when it is unfit to perform its tasks due to injury, fatigue, medication, sickness or other causes;
  - (b) keep the unmanned aircraft in VLOS and maintain a thorough visual scan of the airspace surrounding the unmanned aircraft in order to avoid any risk of collision with any manned aircraft. The remote pilot shall discontinue the flight if the operation poses a risk to other aircraft, people, animals, environment or property;
  - (c) comply with the operational limitations in geographical zones defined in accordance with Article 15;
  - (d) have the ability to maintain control of the unmanned aircraft, except in the case of a lost link or when operating a free-flight unmanned aircraft;
  - (e) operate the UAS in accordance with the user's manual provided by the manufacturer, including any applicable limitations;
  - (f) comply with the operator's procedures when available.
- (3) During the flight, remote pilots and UAS operators shall not fly close to or inside areas where an emergency response effort is ongoing unless they have permission to do so from the responsible emergency response services.
- (4) For the purposes of point (2)(b), remote pilots may be assisted by an unmanned aircraft observer, situated alongside them, who, by unaided visual observation of the unmanned aircraft, assists the remote pilot in safely conducting the flight. Clear and effective communication shall be established between the remote pilot and the unmanned aircraft observer.

## UAS.OPEN.070 Duration and validity of the remote pilot online theoretical competency and certificates of remote pilot competency

- (1) The remote pilot online theoretical competency, required by points (4)(b) of point UAS.OPEN.020 and point (3) of point UAS.OPEN.040, and the certificate of remote pilot competency, required by point (2) of point UAS.OPEN.030, shall be valid for five years.
- (2) The renewal of the remote pilot online theoretical competency and of the certificate of remote pilot competency is subject to the demonstration of competencies in accordance with point (2) of point UAS.OPEN.030 or point (4)(b) of point UAS.OPEN.020.

## PART B

## UAS OPERATIONS IN THE 'SPECIFIC' CATEGORY

## UAS.SPEC.010 General provisions

The UAS operator shall provide the competent authority with an operational risk assessment for the intended operation in accordance with Article 11, or submit a declaration when point UAS.SPEC.020 is applicable, unless the operator holds a light UAS operator certificate (LUC) with the appropriate privileges, in accordance with Part C of this Annex. The UAS operator shall regularly evaluate the adequacy of the mitigation measures taken and update them where necessary.

## UAS.SPEC.020 Operational declaration

- (1) In accordance with Article 5, the UAS operator may submit an operational declaration of compliance with a standard scenario as defined in Appendix 1 to this Annex to the competent authority of the Member State of operation as an alternative to points UAS.SPEC.30 and UAS.SPEC.40 in relation to operations:
  - (a) of unmanned aircraft with:
    - i. maximum characteristic dimension up to 3 metres in VLOS over controlled ground area except over assemblies of people,
    - ii. maximum characteristic dimension up to 1 metre in VLOS except over assemblies of people;
    - iii. maximum characteristic dimension up to 1 metre in BVLOS over sparsely populated areas;
    - iv. maximum characteristic dimension up to 3 metres in BVLOS over controlled ground area.
  - (b) performed below 120 metres from the surface of earth, and:
    - i. in uncontrolled airspace (class F or G), or
    - ii. in controlled airspace after coordination and individual flight authorisation in accordance with published procedures for the area of operation.
- (2) A declaration of UAS operators shall contain:
  - (a) administrative information about the UAS operator;
  - (b) a statement that the operation satisfies the operational requirement set out in point (1) and a standard scenario as defined in Appendix 1 to the Annex;
  - (c) the commitment of the UAS operator to comply with the relevant mitigation measures required for the safety of the operation, including the associated instructions for the operation, for the design of the unmanned aircraft and the competency of involved personnel.
  - (d) confirmation by the UAS operator that an appropriate insurance cover will be in place for every flight made under the declaration, if required by Union or national law.
- (3) Upon receipt of the declaration, the competent authority shall verify that the declaration contains all the elements listed in point (2) and shall provide the UAS operator with a confirmation of receipt and completeness without undue delay.
- (4) After receiving the confirmation of receipt and completeness, the UAS operator is entitled to start the operation.
- (5) UAS operators shall notify, without any delay, the competent authority of any change to the information contained in the operational declaration that they submitted.
- (6) UAS operators holding an LUC with appropriate privileges, in accordance with Part C of this Annex, are not required to submit the declaration.

## UAS.SPEC.030 Application for an operational authorisation

- (1) Before starting an UAS operation in the 'specific' category the UAS operator shall obtain an operational authorisation from the national competent authority of the Member State of registration, except:
  - (a) when point UAS.SPEC.020 is applicable; or
  - (b) the UAS operator holds an LUC with the appropriate privileges, in accordance with Part C of this Annex.
- (2) The UAS operator shall submit an application for an updated operational authorisation if there are any significant changes to the operation or to the mitigation measures listed in the operational authorisation.
- (3) The application for an operational authorisation shall be based on the risk assessment referred to in Article 11 and shall include in addition the following information:
  - (a) the registration number of the UAS operator;
  - (b) the name of the accountable manager or the name of the UAS operator in the case of a natural person;
  - (c) the operational risk assessment;
  - (d) the list of mitigation measures proposed by the UAS operator, with sufficient information for the competent authority to assess the adequacy of the mitigation means to address the risks;
  - (e) an operations manual when required by the risk and complexity of the operation;
  - (f) a confirmation that an appropriate insurance cover will be in place at the start of the UAS operations, if required by Union or national law.

## UAS.SPEC.040 Issuing of an operational authorisation

- (1) When receiving an application in accordance with point UAS.SPEC.030, the competent authority shall issue, without undue delay, an operational authorisation in accordance with Article 12 when it concludes that the operation meets the following conditions:
  - (a) all information in accordance with point (3) of point UAS.SPEC.030 is provided;
  - (b) a procedure is in place for coordination with the relevant service provider for the airspace if the entire operation, or part of it, is to be conducted in controlled airspace.
- (2) The competent authority shall specify in the operational authorisation the exact scope of the authorisation in accordance with Article 12.

## UAS.SPEC.050 Responsibilities of the UAS operator

- (1) The UAS operator shall comply with all of the following:
  - (a) establish procedures and limitations adapted to the type of the intended operation and the risk involved, including:
    - i. operational procedures to ensure the safety of the operations;
    - ii. procedures to ensure that security requirements applicable to the area of operations are complied with in the intended operation;
    - iii. measures to protect against unlawful interference and unauthorised access;
    - iv. procedures to ensure that all operations are in respect of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. In particular it shall carry out a data protection impact assessment, when required by the National Authority for data protection in application of Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
    - v. guidelines for its remote pilots to plan UAS operations in a manner that minimises nuisances, including noise and other emissions-related nuisances, to people and animals.
  - (b) designate a remote pilot for each operation or, in the case of autonomous operations, ensure that during all phases of the operation, responsibilities and tasks especially those defined in points (2) and (3) of point UAS.SPEC.060 are properly allocated in accordance with the procedures established pursuant to point (a) above;

- (c) ensure that all operations effectively use and support the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference;
- (d) ensure that before conducting operations, remote pilots comply with all of the following conditions:
  - i. have the competency to perform their tasks in line with the applicable training identified by the operational authorisation or, if point UAS.SPEC.020 applies, by the conditions and limitations defined in the appropriate standard scenario listed in Appendix 1 or as defined by the LUC;
  - ii. follow remote pilot training which shall be competency based and include the competencies set out in paragraph 2 of Article 8;
  - iii. follow remote pilot training, as defined in the operational authorisation, for operations requiring such authorisation, it shall be conducted in cooperation with an entity recognised by the competent authority;
  - iv. follow remote pilot training for operations under declaration that shall be conducted in accordance with the mitigation measures defined by the standard scenario;
  - v. have been informed about the UAS operator's operations manual, if required by the risk assessment and procedures established in accordance with point (a);
  - vi. obtain updated information relevant to the intended operation about any geographical zones defined in accordance with Article 15;
- (e) ensure that personnel in charge of duties essential to the UAS operation, other than the remote pilot itself, comply with all of the following conditions:
  - i. have completed the on-the-job-training developed by the operator;
  - ii. have been informed about the UAS operator's operations manual, if required by the risk assessment, and about the procedures established in accordance with point (a);
  - iii. have obtained updated information relevant to the intended operation about any geographical zones defined in accordance with Article 15;
- (f) carry out each operation within the limitations, conditions, and mitigation measures defined in the declaration or specified in the operational authorisation;
- (g) keep a record of the information on UAS operations as required by the declaration or by the operational authorisation;
- (h) use UAS which, as a minimum, are designed in such a manner that a possible failure will not lead the UAS to fly outside the operation volume or to cause a fatality. In addition, Man Machine interfaces shall be such to minimise the risk of pilot error and shall not cause unreasonable fatigue;
- (i) maintain the UAS in a suitable condition for safe operation by:
  - i. as a minimum, defining maintenance instructions and employing an adequately trained and qualified maintenance staff; and
  - ii. complying with point UAS.SPEC.100, if required;
  - iii. using an unmanned aircraft which is designed to minimise noise and other emissions, taking into account the type of the intended operations and geographical areas where the aircraft noise and other emissions are of concern.

#### UAS.SPEC.060 Responsibilities of the remote pilot

##### (1) The remote pilot shall:

- (a) not perform duties under the influence of psychoactive substances or alcohol or when it is unfit to perform its tasks due to injury, fatigue, medication, sickness or other causes;
- (b) have the appropriate remote pilot competency as defined in the operational authorisation, in the standard scenario defined in Appendix 1 or as defined by the LUC and carry a proof of competency while operating the UAS.

- (2) Before starting an UAS operation, the remote pilot shall comply with all of the following:
- (a) obtain updated information relevant to the intended operation about any geographical zones defined in accordance with Article 15;
  - (b) ensure that the operating environment is compatible with the authorised or declared limitations and conditions;
  - (c) ensure that the UAS is in a safe condition to complete the intended flight safely, and if applicable, check if the direct remote identification works properly;
  - (d) ensure that the information about the operation has been made available to the relevant air traffic service (ATS) unit, other airspace users and relevant stakeholders, as required by the operational authorisation or by the conditions published by the Member State for the geographical zone of operation in accordance with Article 15.
- (3) During the flight, the remote pilot shall:
- (a) comply with the authorised or declared limitations and conditions;
  - (b) avoid any risk of collision with any manned aircraft and discontinue a flight when continuing it may pose a risk to other aircraft, people, animals, environment or property;
  - (c) comply with the operational limitations in geographical zones defined in accordance with Article 15;
  - (d) comply with the operator's procedures;
  - (e) not fly close to or inside areas where an emergency response effort is ongoing unless they have permission to do so from the responsible emergency response services.

#### UAS.SPEC.070 Transferability of an operational authorisation

An operational authorisation is not transferable.

#### UAS.SPEC.080 Duration and validity of an operational authorisation

- (1) The competent authority shall specify the duration of the operational authorisation in the authorisation itself.
- (2) Notwithstanding point (1), the operational authorisation remains valid as long as the UAS operator remains compliant with the relevant requirements of this Regulation and with the conditions defined in the operational authorisation.
- (3) Upon revocation or surrender of the operational authorisation the UAS operator shall provide an acknowledgment in digital format that must be returned to the competent authority without delay.

#### UAS.SPEC.090 Access

For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with this Regulation, an UAS operator shall grant to any person, that is duly authorised by the competent authority, an access to any facility, UAS, document, records, data, procedures or to any other material relevant to its activity, which is subject to operational authorisation or operational declaration, regardless of whether or not its activity is contracted or subcontracted to another organisation.

#### UAS.SPEC.100 Use of certified equipment and certified unmanned aircraft

- (1) If the UAS operation is using an unmanned aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness or a restricted certificate of airworthiness have been issued, or using certified equipment, the UAS operator shall record the operation or service time in accordance either with the instructions and procedures applicable to the certified equipment, or with the organisational approval or authorisation.
- (2) The UAS operator shall follow the instructions referred to in the unmanned aircraft certificate or equipment certificate, and also comply with any airworthiness or operational directives issued by the Agency.

## PART C

## LIGHT UAS OPERATOR CERTIFICATE (LUC)

## UAS.LUC.010 General requirements for an LUC

- (1) A legal person is eligible to apply for an LUC under this Part.
- (2) An application for an LUC or for an amendment to an existing LUC shall be submitted to the competent authority and shall contain all of the following information:
  - (a) a description of the UAS operator's management system, including its organisational structure and safety management system;
  - (b) the name(s) of the responsible UAS operator's personnel, including the person responsible for authorising operations with UASs;
  - (c) a statement that all the documentation submitted to the competent authority has been verified by the applicant and found to comply with the applicable requirements.
- (3) If the requirements of this Part are met, an LUC holder may be granted the privileges, in accordance with point UAS.LUC.060.

## UAS.LUC.020 Responsibilities of the LUC holder

The LUC holder shall:

- (1) comply with the requirements of points UAS.SPEC.050 and UAS.SPEC.060;
- (2) comply with the scope and privileges defined in the terms of approval;
- (3) establish and maintain a system for exercising operational control over any operation conducted under the terms of its LUC;
- (4) carry out an operational risk assessment of the intended operation in accordance with Article 11 unless conducting an operation for which an operational declaration is sufficient according to point UAS.SPEC.020,
- (5) keep records of the following items in a manner that ensures protection from damage, alteration and theft for a period at least 3 years for operations conducted using the privileges specified under point UAS.LUC.060:
  - (a) the operational risk assessment, when required according to point (4), and its supporting documentation;
  - (b) mitigation measures taken; and
  - (c) the qualifications and experience of personnel involved in the UAS operation, compliance monitoring and safety management;
- (6) keep personnel records referred to in point (5)(c) as long as the person works for the organisation and shall be retained until 3 years after the person has left the organisation.

## UAS.LUC.030 Safety management system

- (1) An UAS operator who applies for an LUC shall establish, implement and maintain a safety management system corresponding to the size of the organisation, to the nature and complexity of its activities, taking into account the hazards and associated risks inherent in these activities.
- (2) The UAS operator shall comply with all of the following:
  - (a) nominate an accountable manager with authority for ensuring that within the organisation all activities are performed in accordance with the applicable standards and that the organisation is continuously in compliance with the requirements of the management system and the procedures identified in the LUC manual referred to in point UAS.LUC.040;
  - (b) define clear lines of responsibility and accountability throughout the organisation;
  - (c) establish and maintain a safety policy and related corresponding safety objectives;
  - (d) appoint key safety personnel to execute the safety policy;

- (e) establish and maintain a safety risk management process including the identification of safety hazards associated with the activities of the UAS operator, as well as their evaluation and the management of associated risks, including taking action to mitigate those risks and verify the effectiveness of the action;
  - (f) promote safety in the organisation through:
    - i. training and education;
    - ii. communication;
  - (g) document all safety management system key processes for making personnel aware of their responsibilities and of the procedure for amending this documentation; key processes include:
    - i. safety reporting and internal investigations;
    - ii. operational control;
    - iii. communication on safety;
    - iv. training and safety promotion;
    - v. compliance monitoring;
    - vi. safety risk management;
    - vii. management of change;
    - viii. interface between organisations;
    - ix. use of sub-contractors and partners;
  - (h) include an independent function to monitor the compliance and adequacy of the fulfilment of the relevant requirements of this Regulation, including a system to provide feedback of findings to the accountable manager to ensure effective implementation of corrective measures as necessary;
  - (i) include a function to ensure that safety risks inherent to a service or product delivered through subcontractors are assessed and mitigated under the operator's safety management system.
- (3) If the organisation holds other organisation certificates within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1139, the safety management system of the UAS operator may be integrated with the safety management system that is required by any of those additional certificate(s).

#### UAS.LUC.040 LUC manual

- (1) An LUC holder shall provide the competent authority with an LUC manual describing directly or by cross reference its organisation, the relevant procedures and the activities carried out.
- (2) The manual shall contain a statement signed by the accountable manager that confirms that the organisation will at all times work in accordance with this Regulation and with the approved LUC manual. When the accountable Manager is not the Chief Executive Officer of the organisation, the chief executive officer shall countersign the statement.
- (3) If any activity is carried out by partner organisations or subcontractors, the UAS operator shall include in the LUC manual procedures on how the LUC holder shall manage the relationship with those partner organisations or subcontractors.
- (4) The LUC manual shall be amended as necessary to retain an up-to-date description of the LUC holder's organisation, and copies of amendments shall be provided to the competent authority.
- (5) The UAS operator shall distribute the relevant parts of the LUC manual to all its personnel in accordance with their functions and duties.

#### UAS.LUC.050 Terms of approval of the LUC holder

- (1) The competent authority shall issue an LUC after it is satisfied that the UAS operator complies with points UAS.LUC.020, UAS.LUC.030 and UAS.LUC.040.

(2) The LUC shall include:

- (a) the UAS operator identification;
- (b) the UAS operator's privileges;
- (c) authorised type(s) of operation;
- (d) the authorised area, zone or class of airspace for operations, if applicable;
- (e) any special limitations or conditions, if applicable;

#### UAS.LUC.060 Privileges of the LUC holder

When satisfied with the documentation provided, the competent authority shall:

- (1) specify the terms and conditions of the privilege granted to the UAS operator in the LUC; and
- (2) within the terms of approval, grant to an LUC holder the privilege to authorise its own operations without:
  - (a) submitting an operational declaration;
  - (b) applying for an operational authorisation.

#### UAS.LUC.070 Changes in the LUC management system

After an LUC is issued, the following changes require prior approval by the competent authority:

- (1) any change in the terms of approval of the UAS operator;
- (2) any significant change to the elements of the LUC holder's safety management system as required by point UAS.LUC.030.

#### UAS.LUC.075 Transferability of an LUC

Except for the change to the ownership of the organisation, approved by the competent authority in accordance with point UAS.LUC.070, an LUC is not transferable.

#### UAS.LUC.080 Duration and validity of an LUC

- (1) An LUC shall be issued for an unlimited duration. It shall remain valid subject to:
  - (a) the LUC holder's continuous compliance with the relevant requirements of this Regulation and of the Member State that issued the certificate; and
  - (b) it not being surrendered or revoked.
- (2) Upon revocation or surrender of an LUC, the LUC holder shall provide an acknowledgment in digital format that must be returned to the competent authority without delay.

#### UAS.LUC.090 Access

For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with this Regulation, the LUC holder shall grant any person, that is duly authorised by the competent authority, an access to any facility, UAS, document, records, data, procedures or to any other material relevant to its activity, which is subject to certification, operational authorisation or operational declaration, regardless of whether or not its activity is contracted or subcontracted to another organisation.

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*Appendix 1*

**for standard scenarios supporting a declaration**

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# DECISIONS

## POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION (CFSP) 2019/948

of 29 May 2019

**on the appointment of the EU Mission Force Commander of the European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali) and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2018/1791 (EUTM Mali/1/2019)**

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 38 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2013/34/CFSP of 17 January 2013 on a European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali) <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 5(1) of Decision 2013/34/CFSP, the Council authorised the Political and Security Committee (PSC) to take decisions concerning the political control and strategic direction of EUTM Mali, including decisions on the appointment of subsequent EU Mission Force Commanders for EUTM Mali.
- (2) On 6 November 2018, the PSC adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/1791 <sup>(2)</sup>, appointing Brigadier General Peter MIROW as the EU Mission Force Commander of EUTM Mali.
- (3) On 24 April 2019, Austria proposed the appointment of Brigadier General Christian HABERSATTER to succeed Brigadier General Peter MIROW as the EU Mission Force Commander of EUTM Mali as from 12 June 2019.
- (4) On 24 April 2019, the EU Military Committee supported that recommendation.
- (5) A decision on the appointment of Brigadier General Christian HABERSATTER should therefore be taken.
- (6) Decision (CFSP) 2018/1791 should be repealed.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark does not participate in the elaboration and the implementation of decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications. Consequently, Denmark is not participating in the adoption of this Decision and is neither bound by it nor subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

### *Article 1*

Brigadier General Christian HABERSATTER is hereby appointed as the EU Mission Force Commander of the European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali) as from 12 June 2019.

### *Article 2*

Decision (CFSP) 2018/1791 is hereby repealed.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 14, 18.1.2013, p. 19.

<sup>(2)</sup> Political and Security Committee Decision (CFSP) 2018/1791 of 6 November 2018 on the appointment of the EU Mission Force Commander of the European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali) (EUTM Mali/2/2018) (OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 34).

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*Article 3*

This Decision shall enter into force on 12 June 2019.

Done at Brussels, 29 May 2019.

*For the Political and Security Committee*  
*The Chairperson*  
S. FROM-EMMESBERGER

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**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/949****of 5 June 2019****excluding from European Union financing certain expenditure incurred by the Member States under the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)***(notified under document C(2019) 3981)***(Only the Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak and Spanish texts are authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 52 thereof,

After consulting the Committee on the Agricultural Funds,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 the Commission is to carry out the necessary verifications, communicate to the Member States the results of those verifications, take note of the comments of the Member States, initiate a bilateral discussion so that an agreement may be reached with the Member States in question, and formally communicate its conclusions to them.
- (2) The Member States have had an opportunity to request the launch of a conciliation procedure. That opportunity has been used in some cases and the reports issued on the outcome have been examined by the Commission.
- (3) In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, only agricultural expenditure which has been incurred in a way that has not infringed Union law may be financed.
- (4) In the light of the verifications carried out, the outcome of the bilateral discussions and the conciliation procedures, part of the expenditure declared by the Member States does not fulfil this requirement and cannot, therefore, be financed under the EAGF and the EAFRD.
- (5) The amounts that are not recognised as being chargeable to the EAGF and the EAFRD should be indicated. Those amounts do not relate to expenditure incurred more than 24 months before the Commission's written notification of the results of the verifications to the Member States.
- (6) The amounts excluded from Union financing by the present Decision should also take into account any reductions or suspensions in accordance with Article 41 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 due to the fact that such reductions or suspensions are of a provisional nature and without prejudice to decisions taken pursuant to Articles 51 or 52 of that Regulation.
- (7) As regards the cases covered by this decision, the assessment of the amounts to be excluded on grounds of non-compliance with Union law was notified by the Commission to the Member States in a summary report on the subject <sup>(2)</sup>.
- (8) This Decision is without prejudice to any financial conclusions that the Commission may draw from the judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union in cases pending on 1 April 2019,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The amounts set out in the Annex and related to expenditure incurred by the Member States' accredited paying agencies and declared under the EAGF or the EAFRD shall be excluded from Union financing.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ares(2019)3170272

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*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Done at Brussels, 5 June 2019.

*For the Commission*  
Phil HOGAN  
*Member of the Commission*

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**Decision: 60****Budget Item: 050452**

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>GR</b>	Rural Development EAGGF (2000-2006) - Improving the competitiveness	2011	Reimbursement following judgment in case C-670/17P	ONE OFF		EUR	72 105 592,41	0,00	72 105 592,41
					<b>Total GR:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>72 105 592,41</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>72 105 592,41</b>

Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>EUR</b>	<b>72 105 592,41</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>72 105 592,41</b>

**Budget Item: 05070107**

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>FR</b>	Decoupled Direct Aids	2012	Reimbursement following judgment in case T-156/15	FLAT RATE	100,00 %	EUR	9 630 390,11	0,00	9 630 390,11
	Other Direct Aid - Article 68-72 of Reg. 73/2009	2012	Reimbursement following judgment in case T-156/15	FLAT RATE	100,00 %	EUR	1 576 620,23	0,00	1 576 620,23
	Other Direct Aids	2012	Reimbursement following judgment in case T-156/15	FLAT RATE	100,00 %	EUR	968 446,88	- 0,01	968 446,89
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2013	Reimbursement following judgment in case T-156/15	FLAT RATE	100,00 %	EUR	9 594 884,58	0,00	9 594 884,58

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Other Direct Aid - Article 68-72 of Reg. 73/2009	2013	Reimbursement following judgment in case T-156/15	FLAT RATE	100,00 %	EUR	1 651 565,64	0,00	1 651 565,64
	Other Direct Aids	2013	Reimbursement following judgment in case T-156/15	FLAT RATE	100,00 %	EUR	930 600,78	0,00	930 600,78
					<b>Total FR:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>24 352 508,22</b>	<b>- 0,01</b>	<b>24 352 508,23</b>

Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>EUR</b>	<b>24 352 508,22</b>	<b>- 0,01</b>	<b>24 352 508,23</b>

**Budget Item: 6701**

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>AT</b>	Certification	2017	CEB/2018/001/AT Errors in the EAGF population	ONE OFF		EUR	- 244 593,89	- 124,07	- 244 469,82
					<b>Total AT:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 244 593,89</b>	<b>- 124,07</b>	<b>- 244 469,82</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>BE</b>	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	Weakness in administrative checks in respect of the aid claimed	ONE OFF		EUR	- 12 999,05	0,00	- 12 999,05
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	Weakness in administrative checks in respect of the aid claimed	ONE OFF		EUR	- 27 973,79	0,00	- 27 973,79
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	Weakness in the correct calculation of the aid including administrative reductions and penalties	ONE OFF		EUR	- 14 715,59	0,00	- 14 715,59

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	Weakness in the correct calculation of the aid including administrative reductions and penalties	ONE OFF		EUR	- 12 418,85	0,00	- 12 418,85
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	Weakness in the performance of OTSC of sufficient quality	ONE OFF		EUR	- 29 289,00	0,00	- 29 289,00
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	Weakness in the performance of crosschecks to establish eligibility of the parcel declared	ONE OFF		EUR	- 2 191,26	0,00	- 2 191,26
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	Weakness in the performance of OTSC of sufficient quality	ONE OFF		EUR	- 37 795,75	0,00	- 37 795,75
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	Weakness in the performance of OTSC of sufficient quality	ONE OFF		EUR	- 39 280,16	0,00	- 39 280,16
					<b>Total BE:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 176 663,45</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 176 663,45</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>BG</b>	Promotion Measures	2013	competitive selection of implementing bodies	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 9 095,98	0,00	- 9 095,98
	Promotion Measures	2014	competitive selection of implementing bodies	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 59 411,71	0,00	- 59 411,71
	Promotion Measures	2015	competitive selection of implementing bodies	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 40 564,98	0,00	- 40 564,98
	Promotion Measures	2016	competitive selection of implementing bodies	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 33 543,97	0,00	- 33 543,97
	Promotion Measures	2017	competitive selection of implementing bodies	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 51 618,39	0,00	- 51 618,39



Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Promotion Measures	2018	competitive selection of implementing bodies	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 28 896,31	0,00	- 28 896,31
					<b>Total BG:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 223 131,34</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 223 131,34</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>DE</b>	Certification	2014	financial errors detected by CB	ONE OFF		EUR	- 2 044,54	- 623,96	- 1 420,58
	Certification	2015	financial errors detected by CB	ONE OFF		EUR	- 49 706,62	0,00	- 49 706,62
	Certification	2016	financial errors detected by CB	ONE OFF		EUR	- 7 164,69	- 143,01	- 7 021,68
					<b>Total DE:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 58 915,85</b>	<b>- 766,97</b>	<b>- 58 148,88</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>ES</b>	Clearance of Accounts - Financial Clearance	2017	1 error coming from substantive testing	ONE OFF		EUR	- 54 828,84	0,00	- 54 828,84
	Clearance of Accounts - Financial Clearance	2017	2 errors coming from substantive testing	ONE OFF		EUR	- 45 558,72	0,00	- 45 558,72
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	Calculation of administrative reductions for late lodging	ONE OFF		EUR	- 204,40	0,00	- 204,40
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	Calculation of administrative reductions for late lodging	ONE OFF		EUR	- 370,28	0,00	- 370,28
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	Calculation of administrative reductions for late lodging	ONE OFF		EUR	- 9,09	0,00	- 9,09

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Deficiencies in two key controls affecting certain actions OP 2015	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 321 760,21	0,00	- 321 760,21
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Deficiencies in two key controls affecting certain actions OP 2015	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 19 356,88	0,00	- 19 356,88
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2015	Deficiencies in two key controls affecting several type of actions OP 2014	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 308 998,78	0,00	- 308 998,78
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Deficiencies in two key controls affecting several type of actions OP 2014	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 25 996,02	0,00	- 25 996,02
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Deficiencies in two key controls affecting several types of actions in OP 2016	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 12 943,95	0,00	- 12 943,95
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Deficiencies in two key controls affecting several types of actions in OP 2016	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 368 280,61	0,00	- 368 280,61
	Other Direct Aid - POSEI (2014+)	2017	Known errors EAGF population	ONE OFF		EUR	- 14 613,06	0,00	- 14 613,06
	Clearance of Accounts - Financial Clearance	2016	MLE	ONE OFF		EUR	- 71 516,80	- 0,23	- 71 516,57
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES01 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 269 821,58	0,00	- 269 821,58

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES03 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 98,45	0,00	- 98,45
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES04 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 14 818,73	0,00	- 14 818,73
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES07 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 1 368,84	0,00	- 1 368,84
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES07 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 2 530,89	0,00	- 2 530,89
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES08 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 1 579,72	0,00	- 1 579,72
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES10 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 29 651,25	0,00	- 29 651,25
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES13 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 10 261,27	0,00	- 10 261,27
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES13 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 291 953,22	0,00	- 291 953,22
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES14 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 430,01	0,00	- 430,01

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES14 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 57 303,49	0,00	- 57 303,49
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES16 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 10 206,61	0,00	- 10 206,61
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES17 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 29 177,46	0,00	- 29 177,46
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	Non eligible cost for environmental action ES17 - OP 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 462 341,09	0,00	- 462 341,09
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	Quality of on-the-spot-checks	ONE OFF		EUR	- 25 491,94	0,00	- 25 491,94
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	Quality of on-the-spot-checks	ONE OFF		EUR	- 51 397,83	0,00	- 51 397,83
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	Quality of on-the-spot-checks	ONE OFF		EUR	- 3 062,37	0,00	- 3 062,37
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES02	ONE OFF		EUR	- 389 305,22	0,00	- 389 305,22
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES03	ONE OFF		EUR	- 93 315,18	0,00	- 93 315,18
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES04	ONE OFF		EUR	- 13 113,20	0,00	- 13 113,20
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES06	ONE OFF		EUR	- 1 340,58	0,00	- 1 340,58
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES07	ONE OFF		EUR	- 453 708,92	0,00	- 453 708,92
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES08	ONE OFF		EUR	- 123 869,40	0,00	- 123 869,40

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES09	ONE OFF		EUR	- 112 568,54	0,00	- 112 568,54
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES10	ONE OFF		EUR	- 259 027,07	0,00	- 259 027,07
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES11	ONE OFF		EUR	- 87 011,45	0,00	- 87 011,45
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES12	ONE OFF		EUR	- 8 781,25	0,00	- 8 781,25
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES13	ONE OFF		EUR	- 30 805,25	0,00	- 30 805,25
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES14	ONE OFF		EUR	- 8 098,76	0,00	- 8 098,76
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES15	ONE OFF		EUR	- 135 664,65	0,00	- 135 664,65
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES16	ONE OFF		EUR	- 43 253,37	0,00	- 43 253,37
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	SFS ES17	ONE OFF		EUR	- 254 178,60	0,00	- 254 178,60
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	Small Farmers Scheme ES01	ONE OFF		EUR	- 1 594 286,40	0,00	- 1 594 286,40
					<b>Total ES:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 6 114 260,23</b>	<b>- 0,23</b>	<b>- 6 114 260,00</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>FR</b>	Wine - Investment	2014	administrative control weakness. Non application of Art. 19 of Reg. 555/2008	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 26 203,46	0,00	- 26 203,46
	Wine - Investment	2015	administrative control weakness. Non application of Art. 19 of Reg. 555/2008	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 53 953,04	0,00	- 53 953,04

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Wine - Investment	2016	administrative control weakness. Non application of Art. 19 of Reg. 555/2008	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 110 333,61	- 41 120,58	- 69 213,03
	Wine - Investment	2017	administrative control weakness. Non application of Art. 19 of Reg. 555/2008	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 234 535,04	0,00	- 234 535,04
	Cross-compliance	2015	DP - CY 2014 - Deficient scope of SMR 4 checks	FLAT RATE	2,00 %	EUR	- 4 735 519,50	- 652 058,51	- 4 083 460,99
	Cross-compliance	2016	DP - CY 2015 - Deficient scope of SMR 4 checks, GAEC not achieving objective	FLAT RATE	2,00 %	EUR	- 6 401 557,55	- 12 509,90	- 6 389 047,65
	Cross-compliance	2017	DP - CY 2016 - Deficient scope of SMR 4 checks, GAEC not achieving objective	FLAT RATE	2,00 %	EUR	- 6 130 471,10	0,00	- 6 130 471,10
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue sur les tests de créances - anomalie ou dossier non présenté	ONE OFF		EUR	- 3 626,53	0,00	- 3 626,53
	Certification	2015	Erreurs tests de conformité créances	ONE OFF		EUR	- 299 346,32	0,00	- 299 346,32

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Milk - Other	2016	Ineligible expenditure in the temporary exceptional aid under 1853/2015 for the measure to subsidize loan costs in the live sector	ESTIMATED BY PERCENTAGE	3,49 %	EUR	- 42 266,97	- 22 568,21	- 19 698,76
	Temporary and exceptional support measures	2016	Ineligible expenditure in the temporary exceptional aid under 1853/2015 for the measure to subsidize loan costs in the live sector	ESTIMATED BY PERCENTAGE	3,49 %	EUR	- 33 608,98	- 13 573,20	- 20 035,78
	Certification	2016	Known errors in EAGF Non-IACS	ONE OFF		EUR	- 7 737,00	0,00	- 7 737,00
	Certification	2016	MLE EAGF for FY 2016	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 2 427 577,79	- 1 268 772,69	- 1 158 805,10
	Certification	2016	MLE IN EAGF Non-IACS	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 8 808 247,56	- 1 834 453,27	- 6 973 794,29
	Certification	2016	Payment delays and irregularities	ONE OFF		EUR	- 4 827 821,58	0,00	- 4 827 821,58
					<b>Total FR:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 34 142 806,03</b>	<b>- 3 845 056,36</b>	<b>- 30 297 749,67</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>GR</b>	Certification	2016	financial errors resulting from compliance testing and from the substantive established for EAGF non-IACS	ONE OFF		EUR	- 378 466,15	- 125 695,79	- 252 770,36
	Certification	2016	Known errors established for EAGF IACS	ONE OFF		EUR	- 4 849,56	- 285,01	- 4 564,55

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Certification	2016	MLE for the EAGF non-IACS population	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 1 231 590,15	- 164 655,21	- 1 066 934,94
	Certification	2016	Most Likely Error (MLE) for the EAGF IACS population. Financial errors resulting from the substantive testing of the EAGF IACS population, which are not accepted as 'known errors', as they do not meet all the conditions stipulated in Guideline No 2.	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 9 191 375,64	- 3 131 051,66	- 6 060 323,98
	Voluntary Coupled Support	2016	VCS Measure 6 - CY 2015	ONE OFF		EUR	- 1 106 829,36	- 4 949,59	- 1 101 879,77
	Voluntary Coupled Support	2017	VCS Measure 6 - CY 2016	ONE OFF		EUR	- 620 098,02	0,00	- 620 098,02
					<b>Total GR:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 12 533 208,88</b>	<b>- 3 426 637,26</b>	<b>- 9 106 571,62</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>HU</b>	Certification	2017	Financial errors detected by the CB for the EAGF in the context of the certification audit for FY2017	ONE OFF		EUR	- 174 675,42	0,00	- 174 675,42
	Financial audit - Overshooting	2017	Overrun of ceiling	ONE OFF		EUR	- 155 193,34	0,00	- 155 193,34
					<b>Total HU:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 329 868,76</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 329 868,76</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Irregularities	2016	Negligence in the debt management for some irregularities	ONE OFF		HUF	- 560 597 219,00	0,00	- 560 597 219,00
					<b>Total HU:</b>	<b>HUF</b>	<b>- 560 597 219,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 560 597 219,00</b>



Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
IT	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2015	OP 2015 - Weakness in key control '1.1 - Checks to establish the access to the aid claimed' - Soundness of estimates and aid plan.	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 221 515,41	0,00	- 221 515,41
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2016	OP 2015 - Weakness in key control '1.1 - Checks to establish the access to the aid claimed' - Soundness of estimates and aid plan.	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 354 973,50	0,00	- 354 973,50
	Fruit and Vegetables - Operational programmes incl withdrawals	2017	OP 2016 - Weakness in key control '1.1 - Checks to establish the access to the aid claimed' - Soundness of estimates and aid plan.	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 572 955,52	0,00	- 572 955,52
	Promotion Measures	2011	wide-spread irregularities affecting the competitive selection procedures	FLAT RATE	25,00 %	EUR	- 224 182,53	0,00	- 224 182,53
	Promotion Measures	2012	wide-spread irregularities affecting the competitive selection procedures	FLAT RATE	25,00 %	EUR	- 759 468,11	0,00	- 759 468,11
	Promotion Measures	2013	wide-spread irregularities affecting the competitive selection procedures	FLAT RATE	25,00 %	EUR	- 1 271 140,33	0,00	- 1 271 140,33
	Promotion Measures	2014	wide-spread irregularities affecting the competitive selection procedures	FLAT RATE	25,00 %	EUR	- 1 503 826,13	0,00	- 1 503 826,13
	Promotion Measures	2015	wide-spread irregularities affecting the competitive selection procedures	FLAT RATE	25,00 %	EUR	- 1 515 488,76	0,00	- 1 515 488,76

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Promotion Measures	2016	wide-spread irregularities affecting the competitive selection procedures	FLAT RATE	25,00 %	EUR	- 1 734 102,30	0,00	- 1 734 102,30
					<b>Total IT:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 8 157 652,59</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 8 157 652,59</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>PL</b>	Certification	2017	CEB/2018/073/PL - errors in the EAGF population	ONE OFF		EUR	- 671 437,45	0,00	- 671 437,45
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2016	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors CY2015	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 2 113 458,68	0,00	- 2 113 458,68
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors CY2015	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 3 418,28	0,00	- 3 418,28
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors CY2015	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 642,19	0,00	- 642,19
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2017	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors CY2016	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 2 145 081,96	0,00	- 2 145 081,96
	Decoupled Direct Aids	2018	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors CY2016	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 2 027,32	0,00	- 2 027,32
	Reimbursement of direct aids in relation to financial discipline	2017	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors FD	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 62 762,45	0,00	- 62 762,45
	Reimbursement of direct aids in relation to financial discipline	2018	effectiveness of the/absence of effective risk factors FD	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 61 383,50	0,00	- 61 383,50
					<b>Total PL:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 5 060 211,83</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 5 060 211,83</b>

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>SK</b>	Certification	2016	CEB/2017/080/SK - Known error in EAGF	ONE OFF		EUR	- 19 782,57	- 0,65	- 19 781,92
					<b>Total SK:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 19 782,57</b>	<b>- 0,65</b>	<b>- 19 781,92</b>

Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 67 061 095,42</b>	<b>- 7 272 585,54</b>	<b>- 59 788 509,88</b>
<b>HUF</b>	<b>- 560 597 219,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 560 597 219,00</b>

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Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>AT</b>	Certification	2017	CEB/2018/001/AT Errors in the EAFRD population	ONE OFF		EUR	- 47,27	0,00	- 47,27
					<b>Total AT:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 47,27</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 47,27</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>BE</b>	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2015	M10: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - année de demande 2015 - du 8.8.2015 au 31.12.2015	ONE OFF		EUR	- 22 522,68	0,00	- 22 522,68
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2016	M10: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - année de demande 2015 - du 8.8.2015 au 31.12.2015	ONE OFF		EUR	- 6 053,91	0,00	- 6 053,91
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2018	M10: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - année de demande 2017 - année financière 2018	ONE OFF		EUR	- 200,25	0,00	- 200,25

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2016	M10: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - années de demande 2015 et 2016 - années financières 2016 et 2017	ONE OFF		EUR	- 2 445,12	0,00	- 2 445,12
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2017	M10: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - années de demande 2015 et 2016 - années financières 2016 et 2017	ONE OFF		EUR	- 862,56	0,00	- 862,56
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2018	M10-M11: Qualité suffisante des contrôles sur place - année de demande 2017 - année financière 2018	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 656 898,08	0,00	- 656 898,08
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2016	M10-M11: Qualité suffisante des contrôles sur place - années de demande 2015 et 2016 - années financières 2016 et 2017	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 501 261,87	- 19 909,38	- 481 352,49
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2017	M10-M11: Qualité suffisante des contrôles sur place - années de demande 2015 et 2016 - années financières 2016 et 2017	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 591 934,60	0,00	- 591 934,60
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2016	M11: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - années de demande 2015 et 2016 - années financières 2016 et 2017	ONE OFF		EUR	- 19 091,54	0,00	- 19 091,54
	Rural Development EAFRD measures subject to IACS	2017	M11: Contrôles des critères d'admissibilité - années de demande 2015 et 2016 - années financières 2016 et 2017	ONE OFF		EUR	- 1 981,00	0,00	- 1 981,00
					<b>Total BE:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 1 803 251,61</b>	<b>- 19 909,38</b>	<b>- 1 783 342,23</b>

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>BG</b>	Certification	2015	Clearance of EAFRD accounts decision related to the last execution year (16.10.2014-31.12.2015) in respect of the 2007-2013 programming period – Paying Agency BG01 – State Fund Agriculture - Extrapolated correction	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 4 884 875,78	- 105 195,63	- 4 779 680,15
	Certification	2016	Clearance of EAFRD accounts decision related to the last execution year (16.10.2014-31.12.2015) in respect of the 2007-2013 programming period – Paying Agency BG01 – State Fund Agriculture - Extrapolated correction	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 8 519 759,96	0,00	- 8 519 759,96
					<b>Total BG:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 13 404 635,74</b>	<b>- 105 195,63</b>	<b>- 13 299 440,11</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>CZ</b>	Rural Development EAFRD Measures with flat-rate support	2015	M313: Deficiency in one key control - FY 2015	ONE OFF		EUR	- 158 095,58	0,00	- 158 095,58
					<b>Total CZ:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 158 095,58</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 158 095,58</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>DE</b>	Certification	2016	financial errors detected by CB	ONE OFF		EUR	- 48 037,60	- 34 606,25	- 13 431,35
					<b>Total DE:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 48 037,60</b>	<b>- 34 606,25</b>	<b>- 13 431,35</b>

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>DK</b>	Rural Development EAFRD Leader	2016	Deficiencies in key controls and absences of ancillary controls - Continuation of Financial correction 3455 of audit RD3/2015/016/DK	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 29 636,79	0,00	- 29 636,79
	Rural Development EAFRD Leader	2016	Deficiencies in key controls and absences of ancillary controls - Continuation of Financial correction 3455 of audit RD3/2015/016/DK	FLAT RATE	10,00 %	EUR	- 18 068,66	0,00	- 18 068,66
	Rural Development EAFRD Leader	2018	Deficiencies in key controls and absences of ancillary controls - Continuation of Financial correction 3455 of audit RD3/2015/016/DK	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 26 643,18	0,00	- 26 643,18
					<b>Total DK:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 74 348,63</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 74 348,63</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>ES</b>	Rural Development EAFRD Knowledge and innovation	2017	known errors in EAFRD population	ONE OFF		EUR	- 401 981,04	0,00	- 401 981,04
	Clearance of Accounts - Financial Clearance	2016	MLE	ONE OFF		EUR	- 28 886,62	0,00	- 28 886,62
	Certification	2017	MLE in EAFRD population	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 21 548,63	0,00	- 21 548,63
					<b>Total ES:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 452 416,29</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 452 416,29</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>FR</b>	Certification	2015	Erreur connue 5T adjacente HSIGC_32	ONE OFF		EUR	- 3 516,32	0,00	- 3 516,32
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_107	ONE OFF		EUR	- 22 243,89	0,00	- 22 243,89

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_111	ONE OFF		EUR	- 11 776,80	0,00	- 11 776,80
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_114	ONE OFF		EUR	- 9 277,33	0,00	- 9 277,33
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_117	ONE OFF		EUR	- 2 595,00	- 51,90	- 2 543,10
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_125	ONE OFF		EUR	- 3 110,00	0,00	- 3 110,00
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_96	ONE OFF		EUR	- 5 667,02	0,00	- 5 667,02
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test HSIGC_97	ONE OFF		EUR	- 110 670,00	0,00	- 110 670,00
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test SIGC_45	ONE OFF		EUR	- 33,69	0,00	- 33,69
	Certification	2015	Erreur connue - test SIGC_48	ONE OFF		EUR	- 85,08	0,00	- 85,08
	Certification	2016	Erreur extrapolée - 5eme trimestre de l'EF2015 - Agence de Services et de Paiement	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 10 386 236,30	- 4 267 954,16	- 6 118 282,14
	Certification	2015	Erreur la plus probable - 16.10.2014-15.10.2015	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 49 445 057,00	- 13 827 302,63	- 35 617 754,37
	Certification	2015	Erreur test de conformité avance n° 3	ONE OFF		EUR	- 10 666,80	0,00	- 10 666,80
	Certification	2015	Erreur test de conformité n° 21	ONE OFF		EUR	- 60 000,00	0,00	- 60 000,00
	Rural Development EAFRD Technical Assistance (2007-2013)	2014	Projets assujettis aux règles des marchés publics - Assistance Technique - année 2014	FLAT RATE	7,00 %	EUR	- 20 326,87	- 3,61	- 20 323,26

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - public beneficiaries	2015	Projets assujettis aux règles des marchés publics - Assistance Technique - années 2015 et 2016	FLAT RATE	7,00 %	EUR	- 162 511,43	0,00	- 162 511,43
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - public beneficiaries	2016	Projets assujettis aux règles des marchés publics - Assistance Technique - années 2015 et 2016	FLAT RATE	7,00 %	EUR	- 461 686,57	0,00	- 461 686,57
	Rural Development EAFRD Technical Assistance (2007-2013)	2014	Projets non assujettis aux règles des marchés publics - Assistance Technique - année 2014	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 35 958,05	- 6,38	- 35 951,67
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - public beneficiaries	2015	Projets non assujettis aux règles des marchés publics - Assistance Technique - années 2015 et 2016	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 143 907,17	0,00	- 143 907,17
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - public beneficiaries	2016	Projets non assujettis aux règles des marchés publics - Assistance Technique - années 2015 et 2016	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 68 193,15	0,00	- 68 193,15
					<b>Total FR:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 60 963 518,47</b>	<b>- 18 095 318,68</b>	<b>- 42 868 199,79</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>HU</b>	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2016	Deficiencies in key control 'verification that public procurement procedures are in compliance with relevant procurement rules'	FLAT RATE	3,00 %	EUR	- 260,01	- 8,67	- 251,34
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - public beneficiaries	2016	Deficiencies in key control 'verification that public procurement procedures are in compliance with relevant procurement rules'	FLAT RATE	3,00 %	EUR	- 1 532 196,09	- 51 073,21	- 1 481 122,88



Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
	Rural Development EAFRD Measures with flat-rate support	2016	Deficiencies in key control 'verification that public procurement procedures are in compliance with relevant procurement rules'	FLAT RATE	3,00 %	EUR	- 348 959,87	- 11 632,00	- 337 327,87
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2017	Deficiencies in key control 'verification that public procurement procedures are in compliance with relevant procurement rules'	FLAT RATE	3,00 %	EUR	- 5 380,04	- 179,34	- 5 200,70
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - public beneficiaries	2017	Deficiencies in key control 'verification that public procurement procedures are in compliance with relevant procurement rules'	FLAT RATE	3,00 %	EUR	- 7 499,04	- 249,97	- 7 249,07
	Rural Development EAFRD Measures with flat-rate support	2017	Deficiencies in key control 'verification that public procurement procedures are in compliance with relevant procurement rules'	FLAT RATE	3,00 %	EUR	- 682,47	- 22,75	- 659,72
	Certification	2017	Financial errors detected for the EAFRD during the certification of EAFRD FY2017	ONE OFF		EUR	- 3 291,78	0,00	- 3 291,78
					<b>Total HU:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 1 898 269,30</b>	<b>- 63 165,94</b>	<b>- 1 835 103,36</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>PL</b>	Certification	2017	CEB/2018/073/PL - errors in the EAFRD population	ONE OFF		EUR	- 51 877,48	0,00	- 51 877,48
					<b>Total PL:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 51 877,48</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 51 877,48</b>

Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>PT</b>	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2015	The reasonableness of the costs is not properly assessed	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 219 054,43	- 17 662,44	- 201 391,99
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2016	The reasonableness of the costs is not properly assessed	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 88 055,91	- 5 225,71	- 82 830,20
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2017	The reasonableness of the costs is not properly assessed	FLAT RATE	5,00 %	EUR	- 20 221,69	0,00	- 20 221,69
					<b>Total PT:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 327 332,03</b>	<b>- 22 888,15</b>	<b>- 304 443,88</b>
Member State	Measure	FY	Reason	Type	Correction %	Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>SK</b>	Certification	2016	CEB/2017/080/SK - MLE in EAFRD	ESTIMATED BY AMOUNT		EUR	- 4 112 948,58	0,00	- 4 112 948,58
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2015	FY 2015 one-off SME criterea	ONE OFF		EUR	- 739 799,46	0,00	- 739 799,46
	Rural Development EAFRD investment - private beneficiaries	2017	FY 2017 one-off SME criterea	ONE OFF		EUR	- 177 375,00	0,00	- 177 375,00
					<b>Total SK:</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 5 030 123,04</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>- 5 030 123,04</b>

Currency	Amount	Deductions	Financial Impact
<b>EUR</b>	<b>- 84 211 953,04</b>	<b>- 18 341 084,03</b>	<b>- 65 870 869,01</b>

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/950****of 7 June 2019****amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States***(notified under document C(2019) 4357)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary checks applicable in intra-Union trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 10(4) thereof,Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption <sup>(3)</sup>, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU <sup>(4)</sup> lays down animal health control measures in relation to African swine fever in certain Member States, where there have been confirmed cases of that disease in domestic or feral pigs (the Member States concerned). The Annex to that Implementing Decision demarcates and lists certain areas of the Member States concerned in Parts I to IV thereof, differentiated by the level of risk based on the epidemiological situation as regards that disease. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU has been amended several times to take account of changes in the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards African swine fever that need to be reflected in that Annex. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU was last amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/875 <sup>(5)</sup>, following instances of African swine fever in Poland.
- (2) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/875, there have been further instances of African swine fever in domestic pigs in Poland that also need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (3) In addition, since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/875, there have been further instances of African swine fever in feral pigs in Hungary and Poland that also need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (4) In May 2019, an outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs was observed in Poland in the county of Bielski and in June 2019, an outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs was observed in Poland in the county of Krasnostawski in areas currently listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part II thereof.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

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

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/875 of 27 May 2019 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (OJ L 140, 28.5.2019, p. 123).

- (5) In May 2019, a few cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the counties of Swidnicki and Siedleki in Poland in areas listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (6) In May 2019, a few cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the county of Plonski in Poland in close proximity to areas listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Poland affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (7) In May 2019, a few cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the county of Nógrád in Hungary in an area bordering Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Hungary affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (8) In order to take account of recent developments in the epidemiological evolution of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new high-risk areas of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Poland and Hungary and duly listed in Parts I, II and III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2019.

*For the Commission*  
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

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

'ANNEX

PART I

## 1. Belgium

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

— the area is delimited clockwise by:

- Frontière avec la France,
- Rue Mersinhat,
- La N818 jusque son intersection avec la N83,
- La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N884,
- La N884 jusque son intersection avec la N824,
- La N824 jusque son intersection avec Le Routeux,
- Le Routeux,
- Rue d'Orgéo,
- Rue de la Vierre,
- Rue du Bout-d'en-Bas,
- Rue Sous l'Eglise,
- Rue Notre-Dame,
- Rue du Centre,
- La N845 jusque son intersection avec la N85,
- La N85 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
- La N40 jusque son intersection avec la N802,
- La N802 jusque son intersection avec la N825,
- La N825 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
- La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
- N40: Burnaimont, Rue de Luxembourg, Rue Ranci, Rue de la Chapelle,
- Rue du Tombois,
- Rue Du Pierroy,
- Rue Saint-Orban,
- Rue Saint-Aubain,
- Rue des Cottages,
- Rue de Relune,
- Rue de Rulune,
- Route de l'Ermitage,
- N87: Route de Habay,
- Chemin des Ecoliers,
- Le Routy,
- Rue Burgknapp,
- Rue de la Halte,

- Rue du Centre,
- Rue de l'Église,
- Rue du Marquisat,
- Rue de la Carrière,
- Rue de la Lorraine,
- Rue du Beynert,
- Millewée,
- Rue du Tram,
- Millewée,
- N4: Route de Bastogne, Avenue de Longwy, Route de Luxembourg,
- Frontière avec le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg,
- Frontière avec la France,
- La N87 jusque son intersection avec la N871 au niveau de Rouvroy,
- La N871 jusque son intersection avec la N88,
- La N88 jusque son intersection avec la rue Baillet Latour,
- La rue Baillet Latour jusque son intersection avec la N811,
- La N811 jusque son intersection avec la N88,
- La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N81 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
- La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
- La N40 jusque son intersection avec la rue du Fet,
- Rue du Fet,
- Rue de l'Accord jusque son intersection avec la rue de la Gaume,
- Rue de la Gaume jusque son intersection avec la rue des Bruyères,
- Rue des Bruyères,
- Rue de Neufchâteau,
- Rue de la Motte,
- La N894 jusque son intersection avec la N85,
- La N85 jusque son intersection avec la frontière avec la France.

## 2. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Varna the whole region excluding the villages covered in Part II;

in Silistra region:

- whole municipality of Glavinitza,
- whole municipality of Tutrakan,
- within municipality of Dulovo:
  - Boil,
  - Vokil,
  - Grancharovo,
  - Doletz,
  - Oven,
  - Okorsh,

- Oreshene,
- Paisievo,
- Pravda,
- Prohlada,
- Ruyno,
- Sekulovo,
- Skala,
- Yarebitsa,
- within municipality of Sitovo:
  - Bosna,
  - Garvan,
  - Irnik,
  - Iskra,
  - Nova Popina,
  - Polyana,
  - Popina,
  - Sitovo,
  - Yastrebna,
- within municipality of Silistra:
  - Vetren,
- in Dobrich region:
  - whole municipality of Baltchik,
  - whole municipality of General Toshevo,
  - whole municipality of Dobrich,
  - whole municipality of Dobrich-selska (Dobrichka),
  - within municipality of Krushari:
    - Severnyak,
    - Abrit,
    - Dobrin,
    - Alexandria,
    - Polkovnik Dyakovo,
    - Poruchik Kardzhievo,
    - Zagortzi,
    - Zementsi,
    - Koriten,
    - Krushari,
    - Bistretz,
    - Efreytor Bakalovo,
    - Telerig,
    - Lozenetz,
    - Krushari,
    - Severnyak,
    - Severtsi,

- within municipality of Kavarna:
    - Krupen,
    - Belgun,
    - Bilo,
    - Septemvriytsi,
    - Travnik,
  - whole municipality of Tervel, except Brestnitsa and Kolartzi,
- in Ruse region:
- within municipality of Slivo pole:
    - Babovo,
    - Brashlen,
    - Golyamo vranovo,
    - Malko vranovo,
    - Ryahovo,
    - Slivo pole,
    - Borisovo,
  - within municipality of Ruse:
    - Sandrovo,
    - Prosenia,
    - Nikolovo,
    - Marten,
    - Dolno Ablanovo,
    - Ruse,
    - Chervena voda,
    - Basarbovo,
  - within municipality of Ivanovo:
    - Krasen,
    - Bozhichen,
    - Pirogovo,
    - Mechka,
    - Trastenik,
  - within municipality of Borovo:
    - Batin,
    - Gorno Ablanovo,
    - Ekzarh Yosif,
    - Obretenik,
    - Batin,
  - within municipality of Tsenovo:
    - Krivina,
    - Belyanovo,
    - Novgrad,
    - Dzhulyunitza,
    - Beltzov,



- Tsenovo,
- Piperkovo,
- Karamanovo,
- in Veliko Tarnovo region:
  - within municipality of Svishtov:
    - Sovata,
    - Vardim,
    - Svishtov,
    - Tzarevets,
    - Bulgarsko Slivovo,
    - Oresh,
- in Pleven region:
  - within municipality of Belene:
    - Dekov,
    - Belene,
    - Kulina voda,
    - Byala voda,
  - within municipality of Nikopol:
    - Lozitza,
    - Dragash voyvoda,
    - Lyubenovo,
    - Nikopol,
    - Debovo,
    - Evlogievo,
    - Muselievo,
    - Zhernov,
    - Cherkovitza,
  - within municipality of Gulyantzi:
    - Somovit,
    - Dolni vit,
    - Milkovitsa,
    - Shiyakovo,
    - Lenkovo,
    - Kreta,
    - Gulyantzi,
    - Brest,
    - Dabovan,
    - Zagrazhdan,
    - Gigen,
    - Iskar,
  - within municipality of Dolna Mitropoliya:
    - Komarevo,
    - Baykal,
    - Slavovitsa,

- Bregare,
  - Orehovitsa,
  - Krushovene,
  - Stavertzi,
  - Gostilya,
- in Vratza region:
- within municipality of Oryahovo:
    - Dolni vadin,
    - Gorni vadin,
    - Ostrov,
    - Galovo,
    - Leskovets,
    - Selanovtsi,
    - Oryahovo,
  - within municipality of Miziya:
    - Saraevo,
    - Miziya,
    - Voyvodovo,
    - Sofronievo,
  - within municipality of Kozloduy:
    - Harlets,
    - Glozhene,
    - Butan,
    - Kozloduy,
- in Montana region:
- within municipality of Valtchedram:
    - Dolni Tzibar,
    - Gorni Tzibar,
    - Ignatovo,
    - Zlatiya,
    - Razgrad,
    - Botevo,
    - Valtchedram,
    - Mokresh,
  - within municipality Lom:
    - Kovatchitza,
    - Stanevo,
    - Lom,
    - Zemphyr,
    - Dolno Linevo,
    - Traykovo,
    - Staliyska mahala,
    - Orsoya,

- Slivata,
- Dobri dol,
- within municipality of Brusartsi:
  - Vasilyovtzi,
  - Dondukovo,
- in Vidin region:
  - within municipality of Ruzhintsi:
    - Dinkovo,
    - Topolovets,
    - Drenovets,
  - within municipality of Dimovo:
    - Artchar,
    - Septemvriytzi,
    - Yarlovitza,
    - Vodnyantzi,
    - Shipot,
    - Izvor,
    - Mali Drenovetz,
    - Lagoshevtzi,
    - Darzhanitza,
  - within municipality of Vidin:
    - Vartop,
    - Botevo,
    - Gaytantsi,
    - Tzar Simeonovo,
    - Ivanovtzi,
    - Zheglitza,
    - Sinagovtzi,
    - Dunavtzi,
    - Bukovets,
    - Bela Rada,
    - Slana bara,
    - Novoseltsi,
    - Ruptzi,
    - Akatsievo,
    - Vidin,
    - Inovo,
    - Kapitanovtzi,
    - Pokrayna,
    - Antimovo,
    - Kutovo,
    - Slanotran,

- Koshava,
- Gomotartsi.

### 3. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Hiiumaa maakond.

### 4. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 651100, 651300, 651400, 651500, 651610, 651700, 651801, 651802, 651803, 651900, 652000, 652200, 652300, 652601, 652602, 652603, 652700, 652900, 653000, 653100, 653200, 653300, 653401, 653403, 653500, 653600, 653700, 653800, 653900, 654000, 654201, 654202, 654301, 654302, 654400, 654501, 654502, 654600, 654700, 654800, 654900, 655000, 655100, 655200, 655300, 655500, 655600, 655700, 655800, 655901, 655902, 656000, 656100, 656200, 656300, 656400, 656600, 657300, 657400, 657500, 657600, 657700, 657800, 657900, 658000, 658201, 658202 és 658403 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye 900750, 901250, 901260, 901270, 901350, 901551, 901560, 901570, 901580, 901590, 901650, 901660, 901750, 901950, 902050, 902150, 902250, 902350, 902450, 902550, 902650, 902660, 902670, 902750, 903250, 903650, 903750, 903850, 904350, 904750, 904760, 904850, 904860, 905360, 905450 és 905550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Heves megye 702550, 703350, 703360, 703450, 703550, 703610, 703750, 703850, 703950, 704050, 704150, 704250, 704350, 704450, 704550, 704650, 704750, 704850, 704950, 705050, és 705350 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750250, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750950, 751150, 752150 és 755550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 552010, 552150, 552250, 552350, 552450, 552460, 552520, 552550, 552610, 552620, 552710, 552850, 552860, 552950, 552970, 553050, 553110, 553250, 553260, 553350, 553650, 553750, 553850, 553910 és 554050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 571250, 571350, 571550, 571610, 571750, 571760, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572850, 572950, 573360, 573450, 580050 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 851950, 852350, 852450, 852550, 852750, 853560, 853650, 853751, 853850, 853950, 853960, 854050, 854150, 854250, 854350, 855350, 855450, 855550, 855650, 855660 és 855850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

### 5. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Aizputes novads Aizputes, Āravas, Lažas, Kazdangas pagasts un Aizputes pilsēta,
- Alsungas novads,
- Durbe novads Dunalkas un Tadaļķu pagasts,
- Kuldīga novads Gudenieku pagasts,
- Pāvilostas novads Sakas pagasts un Pāvilostas pilsēta,
- Stopiņu novads daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,
- Ventspils novads Jūrkalnes pagasts,
- Grobiņas novads Bārtas un Gaviezes pagasts,
- Rucavas novads Dunikas pagasts.

### 6. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Smalininkų ir Viešvilės seniūnijos,

- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Kelmės, Kelmės apylinkių, Kražių, Kukečių seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 2128 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2106, Liolių, Pakražančio seniūnijos, Tytuvėnų seniūnijos dalis į vakarus ir šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2105 ir Tytuvėnų apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2105, ir Vaiguvos seniūnijos,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Girkalnio ir Kalnųjų seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr A1, Nemakščių, Paliepių, Raseinių, Raseinių miesto ir Viduklės seniūnijos,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Juknaičių, Kintų, Šilutės ir Usėnų seniūnijos,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė: Lauksargių, Skaudvilės, Tauragės, Mažonų, Tauragės miesto ir Žygaičių seniūnijos.

## 7. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gmina Ruciane – Nida w powiecie piskim,
- część gminy Miłki położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63, część gminy Ryn położona na południe od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn, część gminy Giżycko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżycko, na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżycko i na południe od granicy miasta Giżycko w powiecie giżyckim,
- gminy Mikołajki, Piecki, część gminy Sorkwity położona na południe od drogi nr 16 i część gminy wiejskiej Mrągowo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 16 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo w powiecie mrągowskim,
- gminy Dźwierzuty, Rozogi i Świętajno w powiecie szczycieńskim,
- gminy Gronowo Elbląskie, Markusy, Rychliki, część gminy Elbląg położona na wschód i na południe od granicy powiatu miejskiego Elbląg i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 biegnącą od granicy powiatu miejskiego Elbląg do wschodniej granicy gminy Elbląg i część gminy Tolkmicko niewymieniona w części II załącznika w powiecie elbląskim oraz strefa wód przybrzeżnych Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej,
- gminy Barczewo, Biskupiec, Dobre Miasto, Dywity, Jonkowo, Świątki i część gminy Jeziorany położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 593 w powiecie olsztyńskim,
- gminy Łukta, Miłakowo, Małdyty, Miłomłyn i Morąg w powiecie ostródzkim,
- gmina Zalewo w powiecie iławskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Rudka, Wyszki, część gminy Brańsk położona na północ od linii od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 66 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Brańsk i miasto Brańsk w powiecie bielskim,
- gmina Perlejewo w powiecie siemiatyckim,
- gminy Kolno z miastem Kolno, Mały Płock i Turośl w powiecie kolneńskim,
- gmina Poświętne w powiecie białostockim,
- gminy Kulesze Kościelne, Nowe Piekuty, Szepietowo, Klukowo, Ciechanowiec, Wysokie Mazowieckie z miastem Wysokie Mazowieckie, Czyżew w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- gminy Miastkowo, Nowogród, Śniadowo i Zbójna w powiecie łomżyńskim,
- powiat zambrowski;

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Ceranów, Kosów Lacki, Sabnie, Sterdyń, część gminy Bielany położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 i część gminy wiejskiej Sokołów Podlaski położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 w powiecie sokołowskim,

- gminy Grębków, Korytnica, Liw, Łochów, Miedzna, Sadowne, Stoczek, Wierzбно i miasto Węgrów w powiecie węgrowskim,
  - gminy Rzekuń, Troszyn, Lelis, Czerwin, Łyse i Goworowo w powiecie ostrołęckim,
  - powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
  - powiat ostrowski,
  - gminy Karniewo, Maków Mazowiecki, Rzewnie i Szelków w powiecie makowskim,
  - gmina Krasne w powiecie przasnyskim,
  - gminy Bodzanów, Bulkowo, Mała Wieś, Staroźreby i Wyszogród w powiecie plockim,
  - gminy Ciechanów z miastem Ciechanów, Głinojeck, Gołymin – Ośrodek, Ojrzeń, Opinogóra Górna i Sońsk w powiecie ciechanowskim,
  - gminy Baboszewo, Dzierżążnia, Naruszewo, Płońsk z miastem Płońsk i Sochocin w powiecie płońskim,
  - gminy Gzy, Obryte, Zatory, Pułtusk i część gminy Winnica położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
  - gminy Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Rząśnik, Wyszków, Zabrodzie i część gminy Somianka położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
  - gminy Jadów, Klembów, Poświętne, Strachówka i Tłuszcz w powiecie wołomińskim,
  - gminy Dobrze, Stanisławów, część gminy Jakubów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A2, część gminy Kałuszyn położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 2 i 92 i część gminy Mińsk Mazowiecki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A2 w powiecie mińskim,
  - gminy Garbatka Letnisko, Gniewoszków i Sieciechów w powiecie kozienickim,
  - gminy Baranów i Jaktorów w powiecie grodziskim,
  - powiat zyrardowski,
  - gminy Belsk Duży, Błędów, Goszczyn i Mogielnica w powiecie grójeckim,
  - gminy Białobrzegi, Promna, Stara Błotnica, Wyśmierzyce i część gminy Stromiec położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 48 w powiecie białobrzeskim,
  - gminy Jedlińsk, Jastrzębia i Pionki z miastem Pionki w powiecie radomskim,
  - gminy Iłów, Nowa Sucha, Rybno, część gminy Teresin położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92, część gminy wiejskiej Sochaczew położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 i część miasta Sochaczew położona na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 50 i 92 w powiecie sochaczewskim,
  - gmina Policzna w powiecie zwoleńskim,
  - gmina Solec nad Wisłą w powiecie lipskim;
- w województwie lubelskim:
- gminy Bełżyce, Borzechów, Bychawa, Niedrzwica Duża, Jastków, Konopnica, Strzyżewice, Wysokie, Wojciechów i Zakrzew w powiecie lubelskim,
  - gminy Miączyn, Nielisz, Sitno, Komarów-Osada, Sulów, część gminy Szczebrzeszyn położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Szczebrzeszyn i część gminy wiejskiej Zamość położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 w powiecie zamojskim,
  - powiat miejski Zamość,
  - gmina Jeziorzany i część gminy Kock położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Czarną w powiecie lubartowskim,
  - gminy Adamów i Serokomla w powiecie łukowskim,
  - gminy Nowodwór, Ryki, Ułęż i miasto Dęblin w powiecie ryckim,
  - gminy Janowiec, i część gminy wiejskiej Puławy położona na zachód od rzeki Wisły w powiecie puławskim,
  - gminy Chodel, Karczmiska, Łaziska, Opole Lubelskie, Poniatowa i Wilków w powiecie opolskim,
  - gminy Rudnik i Żółkiewkaw powiecie krasnostawskim,
  - gminy Bełżec, Jarczów, Lubycza Królewska, Rachanie, Susiec, Ulhówek i część gminy Łaszczów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 852 w powiecie tomaszowskim,

- gminy Łukowa i Obsza w powiecie biłgorajskim,
  - gminy Kraśnik z miastem Kraśnik, Szastarka, Trzydnik Duży, Urzędów, Wilkołaz i Zakrzówek w powiecie kraśnickim,
  - gminy Modliborzyce i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim;
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- powiat lubaczowski,
  - gminy Laszki i Wiązownica w powiecie jarosławskim,
  - gminy Pysznica, Zaleszany i miasto Stalowa Wola w powiecie stalowowolskim,
  - gmina Gorzyce w powiecie tarnobrzeskim;
- w województwie świętokrzyskim:
- gminy Tarłów i Ożarów w powiecie opatowskim,
  - gminy Dwikozy, Zawichost i miasto Sandomierz w powiecie sandomierskim.

## 8. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Județul Alba,
- Județul Cluj,
- Județul Harghita,
- Județul Hunedoara,
- Județul Iași,
- Județul Neamț,
- Județul Vâlcea,
- Restul județului Mehedinți care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:
  - Comuna Garla Mare,
  - Hinova,
  - Burila Mare,
  - Gruia,
  - Pristol,
  - Dubova,
  - Municipiul Drobeta Turnu Severin,
  - Eselnița,
  - Salcia,
  - Devesel,
  - Svinița,
  - Gogoșu,
  - Simian,
  - Orșova,
  - Obârșia Closani,
  - Baia de Aramă,
  - Bala,
  - Florești,
  - Broșteni,

- 
- Corcova,
  - Isverna,
  - Balta,
  - Podeni,
  - Cireșu,
  - Ilovița,
  - Ponoarele,
  - Ilovăț,
  - Patulele,
  - Jiana,
  - Iyvoru Bârzii,
  - Malovat,
  - Bălvănești,
  - Breznița Ocol,
  - Godeanu,
  - Padina Mare,
  - Corlățel,
  - Vânju Mare,
  - Vânjuleț,
  - Obârșia de Câmp,
  - Vânători,
  - Vladaia,
  - Punghina,
  - Cujmir,
  - Oprișor,
  - Dârvari,
  - Căzănești,
  - Husnicioara,
  - Poroina Mare,
  - Prunișor,
  - Tămna,
  - Livezile,
  - Rogova,
  - Voloiac,
  - Sisești,
  - Sovarna,
  - Bălăcița,
  - Județul Gorj,
  - Județul Suceava,
  - Județul Mureș,
  - Județul Sibiu,
  - Județul Caraș-Severin.



## PART II

**1. Belgium**

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

- the area is delimited clockwise by:
- La frontière avec la France au niveau de Florenville,
- La N85 jusque son intersection avec la N894 au niveau de Florenville,
- La N894 jusque son intersection avec la rue de la Motte,
- La rue de la Motte jusque son intersection avec la rue de Neufchâteau,
- La rue de Neufchâteau,
- La rue des Bruyères jusque son intersection avec la rue de la Gaume,
- La rue de la Gaume jusque son intersection avec la rue de l'Accord,
- La rue de l'Accord,
- La rue du Fet,
- La N40 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
- La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau de Weyler,
- La N81 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N88 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N811,
- La N811 jusque son intersection avec la rue Baillet Latour,
- La rue Baillet Latour jusque son intersection avec la N88,
- La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N871,
- La N871 jusque son intersection avec la N87 au niveau de Rouvroy,
- La N87 jusque son intersection avec la frontière avec la France.

**2. Bulgaria**

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Varna region:

- within municipality of Beloslav:
  - Razdelna,
- within municipality of Devnya:
  - Devnya,
  - Poveyanovo,
  - Padina,
- within municipality of Vetrino:
  - Gabarnitsa,
- within municipality of Provadiya:
  - Staroselets,
  - Petrov dol,
  - Provadiya,
  - Dobrina,
  - Manastir,
  - Zhitnitsa,
  - Tutrakantsi,

- Bozveliysko,
- Barzitsa,
- Tchayka,
- within municipality of Avren:
  - Trastikovo,
  - Sindel,
  - Avren,
  - Kazashka reka,
  - Yunak,
  - Tsarevtsi,
  - Dabravino,
- within municipality of Dalgopol:
  - Tsonevo,
  - Velichkovo,
- within municipality of Dolni chiflik:
  - Nova shipka,
  - Goren chiflik,
  - Pchelnik,
  - Venelin,
- in Silistra region:
  - within municipality of Kaynardzha:
    - Voynovo,
    - Kaynardzha,
    - Kranovo,
    - Zarnik,
    - Dobrudzhanka,
    - Golesh,
    - Svetoslav,
    - Polkovnik Cholakovo,
    - Kamentzi,
    - Gospodinovo,
    - Davidovo,
    - Sredishte,
    - Strelkovo,
    - Poprusanovo,
    - Posev,
  - within municipality of Alfatar:
    - Alfatar,
    - Alekovo,
    - Bistra,
    - Kutlovitza,
    - Tzar Asen,
    - Chukovetz,
    - Vasil Levski,

- within municipality of Silistra:
    - Glavan,
    - Silistra,
    - Aydemir,
    - Babuk,
    - Popkralevo,
    - Bogorovo,
    - Bradvari,
    - Sratzimir,
    - Bulgarka,
    - Tsenovich,
    - Sarpovo,
    - Srebarna,
    - Smiletz,
    - Profesor Ishirkovo,
    - Polkovnik Lambrinovo,
    - Kalipetrovo,
    - Kazimir,
    - Yordanovo,
  - within municipality of Sitovo:
    - Dobrotitza,
    - Lyuben,
    - Slatina,
  - within municipality of Dulovo:
    - Varbino,
    - Polkovnik Taslakovo,
    - Kolobar,
    - Kozyak,
    - Mezhden,
    - Tcherkovna,
    - Dulovo,
    - Razdel,
    - Tchernik,
    - Poroyno,
    - Vodno,
    - Zlatoklas,
    - Tchernolik,
- in Dobrich region:
- within municipality of Krushari:
    - Kapitan Dimitrovo,
    - Ognyanovo,
    - Zimnitza,
    - Gaber,

— within municipality of Dobrich-selska:

- Altsek,
- Vodnyantsi,
- Feldfebel Denkovo,
- Hitovo,

— within municipality of Tervel:

- Brestnitza,
- Kolartzi,
- Angelariy,
- Balik,
- Bezmer,
- Bozhan,
- Bonevo,
- Voynikovo,
- Glavantsi,
- Gradnitsa,
- Guslar,
- Kableschkovo,
- Kladentsi,
- Kochmar,
- Mali izvor,
- Nova Kamena,
- Onogur,
- Polkovnik Savovo,
- Popgruevo,
- Profesor Zlatarski,
- Sartents,
- Tervel,
- Chestimenstko,

— within municipality Shabla:

- Shabla,
- Tyulenovo,
- Bozhanovo,
- Gorun,
- Gorichane,
- Prolez,
- Ezeretz,
- Zahari Stoyanovo,
- Vaklino,
- Granichar,
- Durankulak,
- Krapetz,
- Smin,

- Staevtsi,
- Tvarditsa,
- Chernomortzi,
- within municipality of Kavarna:
  - Balgarevo,
  - Bozhurets,
  - Vranino,
  - Vidno,
  - Irechek,
  - Kavarna,
  - Kamen briag,
  - Mogilishte,
  - Neykovo,
  - Poruchik Chunchevo,
  - Rakovski,
  - Sveti Nikola,
  - Seltse,
  - Topola,
  - Travnik,
  - Hadzhi Dimitar,
  - Chelopechene.

### 3. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

### 4. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Heves megye 700150, 700250, 700260, 700350, 700450, 700460, 700550, 700650, 700750, 700850, 700860, 700950, 701050, 701111, 701150, 701250, 701350, 701550, 701560, 701650, 701750, 701850, 701950, 702050, 702150, 702250, 702260, 702350, 702450, 702750, 702850, 702950, 703050, 703150, 703250, 703370, 705150, 705250, 705450, 705510 és 705610 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 850950, 851050, 851150, 851250, 851350, 851450, 851550, 851560, 851650, 851660, 851751, 851752, 852850, 852860, 852950, 852960, 853050, 853150, 853160, 853250, 853260, 853350, 853360, 853450, 853550, 854450, 854550, 854560, 854650, 854660, 854750, 854850, 854860, 854870, 854950, 855050, 855150, 855250, 855460, 855750, 855950, 855960, 856051, 856150, 856250, 856260, 856350, 856360, 856450, 856550, 856650, 856750, 856760, 856850, 856950, 857050, 857150, 857350, 857450, 857650, valamint 850150, 850250, 850260, 850350, 850450, 850550, 852050, 852150, 852250 és 857550, továbbá 850650, 850850, 851851 és 851852 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 550110, 550120, 550130, 550210, 550310, 550320, 550450, 550460, 550510, 550610, 550710, 550810, 550950, 551010, 551150, 551160, 551250, 551350, 551360, 551450, 551460, 551550, 551650, 551710, 551810, 551821, 552360 és 552960 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 650100, 650200, 650300, 650400, 650500, 650600, 650700, 650800, 650900, 651000, 651200, 652100, 655400, 656701, 656702, 656800, 656900, 657010, 657100, 658100, 658310, 658401, 658402, 658404, 658500, 658600, 658700, 658801, 658802, 658901, 658902, 659000, 659100, 659210, 659220, 659300, 659400, 659500, 659601, 659602, 659701, 659800, 659901, 660000, 660100, 660200, 660400, 660501, 660502, 660600 és 660800, valamint 652400, 652500 és 652800 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Hajdú-Bihar megye 900150, 900250, 900350, 900450, 900550, 900650, 900660, 900670, 901850, 900850, 900860, 900930, 900950, 901050, 901150, 901450, 902850, 902860, 902950, 902960, 903050, 903150, 903350, 903360, 903370, 903450, 903550, 904450, 904460, 904550, 904650 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

## 5. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Ādažu novads,
- Aizputes novada Kalvenes pagasts,
- Aglonas novads,
- Aizkraukles novads,
- Aknīstes novads,
- Alojās novads,
- Alūksnes novads,
- Amatas novads,
- Apes novads,
- Auces novads,
- Babītes novads,
- Baldones novads,
- Baltinavas novads,
- Balvu novads,
- Bauskas novads,
- Beverīnas novads,
- Brocēnu novada Bīdienes pagasts, Remtes pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1154 un P109,
- Burtnieku novads,
- Carnikavas novads,
- Cēsu novads,
- Cesvaines novads,
- Ciblas novads,
- Dagdas novads,
- Daugavpils novads,
- Dobeles novads,
- Dundagas novads,
- Durbes novada Durbes un Vecpils pagasts,
- Engures novads,
- Ērgļu novads,
- Garkalnes novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Iecavas novads,
- Ikšķiles novads,
- Ilūkstes novads,
- Inčukalna novads,
- Jaunjelgavas novads,
- Jaunpiebalgas novads,

- Jaunpils novads,
- Jēkabpils novads,
- Jelgavas novads,
- Kandavas novads,
- Kārsavas novads,
- Ķeguma novads,
- Ķekavas novads,
- Kocēnu novads,
- Kokneses novads,
- Krāslavas novads,
- Krimuldas novads,
- Krustpils novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Ēdoles, Īvandes, Padures, Rendas, Kabiles, Rumbas, Kurmāles, Pelču, Snēpeles, Turlavas, Laidu un Vārmes pagasts, Kuldīgas pilsēta,
- Lielvārdes novads,
- Līgatnes novads,
- Limbažu novads,
- Līvānu novads,
- Lubānas novads,
- Ludzas novads,
- Madonas novads,
- Mālpils novads,
- Mārupes novads,
- Mazsalacas novads,
- Mērsraga novads,
- Naukšēnu novads,
- Neretas novads,
- Ogres novads,
- Olaines novads,
- Ozolnieku novads,
- Pārgaujas novads,
- Pļaviņu novads,
- Preiļu novads,
- Priekules novads,
- Priekuļu novads,
- Raunas novads,
- republikas pilsēta Daugavpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jelgava,
- republikas pilsēta Jēkabpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jūrmala,
- republikas pilsēta Rēzekne,
- republikas pilsēta Valmiera,
- Rēzeknes novads,
- Riebiņu novads,
- Rojas novads,

- Ropažu novads,
- Rugāju novads,
- Rundāles novads,
- Rūjienas novads,
- Salacgrīvas novads,
- Salas novads,
- Salaspils novads,
- Saldus novada Novadnieku, Kursišu, Zvārdes, Pampāļu, Šķēdes, Nīgrandes, Zaņas, Ezeres, Rubas, Jaunauces un Vadakstes pagasts,
- Saulkrastu novads,
- Sējas novads,
- Siguldas novads,
- Skrīveru novads,
- Skrundas novads,
- Smiltenes novads,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz austrumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,
- Strenču novads,
- Talsu novads,
- Tērvetes novads,
- Tukuma novads,
- Vaiņodes novads,
- Valkas novads,
- Varakļānu novads,
- Vārkavas novads,
- Vecpiebalgas novads,
- Vecumnieku novads,
- Ventspils novada Ances, Tārgales, Popes, Vārves, Užavas, Piltenes, Puzes, Ziru, Ugāles, Usmas un Zlēku pagasts, Piltenes pilsēta,
- Viesītes novads,
- Viļakas novads,
- Viļānu novads,
- Zilupes novads.

## 6. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,
- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė: Ventos ir Papilės seniūnijos,
- Biržų miesto savivaldybė,
- Biržų rajono savivaldybė,
- Birštono savivaldybė,
- Druskininkų savivaldybė,
- Elektrėnų savivaldybė,
- Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,



- Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė: Kepalių, Kriukų, Saugėlaukio ir Satkūnų seniūnijos,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė,
- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė,
- Kazlų Rūdos savivaldybė,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Tytuvėnų seniūnijos dalis į rytus ir pietus nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2105 ir Tytuvėnų apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2105, Užvenčio, Kukečių dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 2128 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2106, ir Šaukėnų seniūnijos,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė: Būdviečio, Kapčiamieščio, Krosnos, Kučiūnų ir Noragėlių seniūnijos,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė: Šerkšnėnų, Sedos ir Židikų seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio miesto savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Ariogalos, Betygalos, Pagojukų, Šiluvos, Kalnujų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė: Šiaulių kaimiškoji seniūnija,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Rusnės seniūnija,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė,
- Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė: Batakių ir Gaurės seniūnijos,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,
- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,
- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

## 7. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Kalinowo, Prostki, Stare Juchy i gmina wiejska Elk w powiecie elckim,
- gminy Godkowo, Milejewo, Młynary, Pasłęk, część gminy Elbląg położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 biegnącą od granicy powiatu miejskiego Elbląg do wschodniej granicy gminy Elbląg, i część obszaru lądowego gminy Tolkmicko położona na południe od linii brzegowej Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej do granicy z gminą wiejską Elbląg w powiecie elbląskim,
- powiat miejski Elbląg,
- gmina Wydminy, część gminy Miłki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63, część gminy Ryn położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn, część gminy wiejskiej Giżycko położona na zachód od zachodniej linii brzegowej jeziora Kisajno i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Giżyckow powiecie giżyckim,
- powiat gołdapski,
- część gminy Węgorzewo położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 650, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą do miejscowości Przyszań i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przyszań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radziej, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,
- powiat olecki,
- gminy Orzysz, Biała Piska i Pisz w powiecie piskim,
- gminy Górowo Iławeckie z miastem Górowo Iławeckie, Bisztynek, część gminy wiejskiej Bartoszyce położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 57 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 57 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 51 do południowej granicy gminy i miasto Bartoszyce w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gmina Kolno i część gminy Jeziorany położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 593 w powiecie olsztyńskim,
- powiat braniewski,
- gminy Kętrzyn z miastem Kętrzyn, Reszel i część gminy Korsze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Krelikiejmy i Sątoczno i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na wschód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- powiat lidzbarski,
- część gminy Sorkwity położona na północ od drogi nr 16 i część gminy wiejskiej Mrągowo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 16 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo w powiecie mrągowskim;

w województwie podlaskim:

- powiat grajewski,
- powiat moniecki,
- powiat sejneński,
- gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wizna w powiecie łomżyńskim,
- powiat miejski Łomża,
- gminy Mielnik, Nurzec – Stacja, Grodzisk, Drohiczyn, Dziadkowice, i Siemiatycze z miastem Siemiatyczew powiecie siemiatyckim,
- gminy Białowieża, Czyże, Narew, Narewka, Hajnówka z miastem Hajnówka i część gminy Dubicze Cerkiewne położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1654B w powiecie hajnowskim,
- gminy Kobylin-Borzyni Sokoły w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,

- gminy Grabowo i Stawiski w powiecie kolneńskim,
  - gminy Czarna Białostocka, Dobrzyniewo Duże, Gródek, Juchnowiec Kościelny, Łapy, Michałowo, Supraśl, Suraż, Turośń Kościelna, Tykocin, Wasilków, Zabłudów, Zawady i Choroszcz w powiecie białostockim,
  - miasto Bielsk Podlaski, część gminy Bielsk Podlaski położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 biegnącą od południowo-zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Bielsk Podlaski, na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 689 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do wschodniej granicy miasta Bielsk Podlaski oraz na północ i północny zachód od granicy miasta Bielsk Podlaski, część gminy Boćki położona na zachód od linii od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 i część gminy Brańsk położona na południe od linii od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 66 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Brańsk w powiecie bielskim,
  - powiat suwalski,
  - powiat miejski Suwałki,
  - powiat augustowski,
  - powiat sokólski,
  - powiat miejski Białystok;
- w województwie mazowieckim:
- gminy Korczew, Kotuń, Paprotnia, Przesmyki, Wodynie, Skórzec, Mokobody, Mordy, Siedlce, Suchożebry i Zbuczyn w powiecie siedleckim,
  - powiat miejski Siedlce,
  - gminy Repki, Jabłonna Lacka, część gminy Bielany położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 i część gminy wiejskiej Sokołów Podlaski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 w powiecie sokołowskim,
  - powiat łosicki,
  - gminy Brochów, Młodzieszyn, część gminy Teresin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92, część gminy wiejskiej Sochaczew położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 i część miasta Sochaczew położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 50 i 92 w powiecie sochaczewskim,
  - powiat nowodworski,
  - gminy Czerwińsk nad Wisłą, Joniec, Naruszewo Nowe Miasto i Załuski w powiecie płońskim,
  - gminy Pokrzywnica, Świercze i część gminy Winnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
  - gminy Dąbrówka, Kobyłka, Marki, Radzymin, Wołomin, Zielonka i Ząbki w powiecie wołomińskim,
  - część gminy Somianka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
  - gminy Cegłów, Dębe Wielkie, Halinów, Latowicz, Mrozy, Siennica, Sulejówek, część gminy Jakubów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A2, część gminy Kałuszyn położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 2 i 92 i część gminy Mińsk Mazowiecki położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A2 i miasto Mińsk Mazowiecki w powiecie mińskim,
  - powiat garwoliński,
  - powiat otwocki,
  - powiat warszawski zachodni,
  - powiat legionowski,
  - powiat piaseczyński,
  - powiat pruszkowski,
  - gminy Chynów, Grójec, Jasieniec, Pniewy i Warkaw powiecie grójeckim,
  - gminy Milanówek, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Podkowa Leśna i Żabia Wola w powiecie grodziskim,
  - gminy Grabów nad Pilicą, Magnuszew, Głowaczów, Kozienice w powiecie kozienickim,
  - część gminy Stromiec położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 48 w powiecie białobrzeskim,
  - powiat miejski Warszawa;

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Borki, Czemierniki, Kąkolewnica, Komarówka Podlaska, Wohyń i Radzyń Podlaski z miastem Radzyń Podlaski w powiecie radzyńskim,
- gminy Stoczek Łukowski z miastem Stoczek Łukowski, Wola Mysłowska, Trzebieszów, Krzywda, Stanin, część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Łuków i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Łuków i miasto Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,
- gminy Janów Podlaski, Kodeń, Tucznia, Leśna Podlaska, Rossosz, Łomazy, Konstantynów, Piszczac, Rokitno, Biała Podlaska, Zalesie, Terespol z miastem Terespol, Drelów, Międzyrzec Podlaski z miastem Międzyrzec Podlaski w powiecie białskim,
- powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
- gmina Łęczna i część gminy Spiczyn położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 829 w powiecie łęczyńskim,
- część gminy Siemień położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 i część gminy Milanów położona na zachód od drogi nr 813 w powiecie parczewskim,
- gminy Niedźwiada, Ostrówek, Abramów, Firlej, Kamionka, Michów, Lubartów z miastem Lubartów i część gminy Kock położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Czarną, w powiecie lubartowskim,
- gminy Jabłonna, Krzczonów, Niemce, Garbów, Głusk i Wólka w powiecie lubelskim,
- powiat miejski Lublin,
- gminy Mełgiew, Rybczewice, Piaski i miasto Świdnik w powiecie świdnickim,
- gminy Fajslawice, Gorzków, i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
- gminy Dołhobyczów, Mircze, Trzeszczany, Werbkowice i część gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 844 oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 i miasto Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
- gmina Telatyn, Tyszowce i część gminy Łaszczów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 852 w powiecie tomaszowskim,
- część gminy Wojsławice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
- gmina Grabowiec i część gminy Skierbieszów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 843 w powiecie zamojskim,
- gminy Markuszów, Nałęczów, Kazimierz Dolny, Końskowola, Kurów, Wąwolnica, Żyrzyn, Baranów, część gminy wiejskiej Puławy położona na wschód od rzeki Wisły i miasto Puławy w powiecie puławskim,
- gminy Anapol, Dzierzkowice i Gościeradów w powiecie kraśnickim,
- gmina Józefów nad Wisłą w powiecie opolskim,
- gminy Kłoczew i Stężyca w powiecie ryckim;

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim.

## 8. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Restul județului Maramureș care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:
  - Comuna Vișeu de Sus,
  - Comuna Moisei,
  - Comuna Borșa,
  - Comuna Oarța de Jos,
  - Comuna Suciul de Sus,
  - Comuna Coroieni,
  - Comuna Târgu Lăpuș,

- Comuna Vima Mică,
- Comuna Boiu Mare,
- Comuna Valea Chioarului,
- Comuna Ulmeni,
- Comuna Băsești,
- Comuna Baia Mare,
- Comuna Tăuții Magherăuș,
- Comuna Cicărlău,
- Comuna Seini,
- Comuna Ardușat,
- Comuna Farcasa,
- Comuna Salsig,
- Comuna Asuaju de Sus,
- Comuna Băița de sub Codru,
- Comuna Bicz,
- Comuna Grosi,
- Comuna Recea,
- Comuna Baia Sprie,
- Comuna Sisesti,
- Comuna Cernesti,
- Copalnic Mănăstur,
- Comuna Dumbrăvița,
- Comuna Cupsieni,
- Comuna Șomcuța Mare,
- Comuna Sacaleșeni,
- Comuna Remetea Chioarului,
- Comuna Mireșu Mare,
- Comuna Ariniș,
- Județul Bistrița-Năsăud.

## PART III

**1. Latvia**

The following areas in Latvia:

- Brocēnu novada Cieceres un Gaiķu pagasts, Remtes pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1154 un P109, Brocēnu pilsēta,
- Saldus novada Saldus, Zirņu, Lutriņu un Jaunlutriņu pagasts, Saldus pilsēta.

**2. Lithuania**

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė: Akmenės, Kruopių, Naujosios Akmenės kaimiškoji ir Naujosios Akmenės miesto seniūnijos,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė: Gaižaičių, Gataučių, Joniškio, Rudiškių, Skaistgirio, Žagarės seniūnijos,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė: Lazdijų miesto, Lazdijų, Seirijų, Šeštokų, Šventezerio ir Veisiejų seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybės: Laižuvos, Mažeikių apylinkės, Mažeikių, Reivyčių, Tirkšlių ir Viekšnių seniūnijos,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybės: Bubių, Ginkūnų, Gruzdžių, Kairių, Kuršėnų kaimiškoji, Kuršėnų miesto, Kužių, Meškuičių, Raudėnų ir Šakynos seniūnijos.

### 3. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gmina Sępólno i część gminy wiejskiej Bartoszyce położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 57 i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 57 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 51 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gminy Srokowo, Barciany i część gminy Korsze położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącej miejscowości Krelikiejmy i Sątoczno i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- gminy Budry, Pozezdrze i część gminy Węgorzewo położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 650, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą do miejscowości Przysań i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przysań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radziejewo, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,
- gmina Kruklanki, część gminy Giżycko położona na wschód od zachodniej linii brzegowej jeziora Kisajno do granic miasta Giżycko oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy miasta Giżycko do południowej granicy gminy Giżycko i, miasto Giżycko w powiecie giżyckim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gmina Orla, część gminy Bielsk Podlaski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 biegnącą od południowo-zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Bielsk Podlaski i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 689 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do wschodniej granicy miasta Bielsk Podlaski i część gminy Boćki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 w powiecie bielskim,
- gminy Kleszczewo, Czeremcha i część gminy Dubicze Cerkiewne położona na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1654B w powiecie hajnowskim,
- gmina Milejczyce w powiecie siemiatyckim;

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Domanice i Wiśniew w powiecie siedleckim,

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Białołęka, Dubienka, Chełm, Leśniowice, Wierzbica, Sawin, Ruda Huta, Dorohusk, Kamień, Rejowiec, Rejowiec Fabryczny z miastem Rejowiec Fabryczny, Siedliszcze, Żmudź i część gminy Wojsławice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
- powiat miejski Chełm,
- gminy Izbica, Kraśniczyn, Krasnystaw z miastem Krasnystaw, Siennica Różana i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
- gmina Stary Zamość i część gminy Skierbieszów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 843 w powiecie zamojskim,
- gminy Hanna, Hańsk, Wola Uhruska, Urszulino, Stary Brus, Wiryki i gmina wiejska Włodawa w powiecie włodawskim,
- gminy Cyców, Ludwin, Puchaczów, Milejów i część gminy Spiczyn położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 829 w powiecie łęczyńskim,
- gmina Trawniki w powiecie świdnickim,
- gminy Jabłoń, Podedwórze, Dębowa Kłoda, Parczew, Sosnowica, część gminy Siemień położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 i część gminy Milanów położona na wschód od drogi nr 813 w powiecie parczewskim,
- gminy Sławatycze, Sosnówka, i Wisznice w powiecie bialskim,

- gmina Ulan Majorat w powiecie radzyńskim,
- gminy Ostrów Lubelski, Serniki i Uścimów w powiecie lubartowskim,
- gmina Wojcieszków i część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Łuków, a następnie na północ, zachód, południe i wschód od linii stanowiącej północną, zachodnią, południową i wschodnią granicę miasta Łuków do jej przecięcia się z drogą nr 806 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,
- gminy Horodło, Uchanie i część gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 844 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów do granicy miasta Hrubieszów oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Hrubieszów do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,

#### 4. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Zona oraşului Bucureşti,
- Judeţul Constanţa,
- Judeţul Satu Mare,
- Judeţul Tulcea,
- Judeţul Bacău,
- Judeţul Bihor,
- Judeţul Brăila,
- Judeţul Buzău,
- Judeţul Călăraşi,
- Judeţul Dâmboviţa,
- Judeţul Galaţi,
- Judeţul Giurgiu,
- Judeţul Ialomiţa,
- Judeţul Ilfov,
- Judeţul Prahova,
- Judeţul Sălaj,
- Judeţul Vaslui,
- Judeţul Vrancea,
- Judeţul Teleorman,
- Partea din judeţul Maramureş cu următoarele delimitări:
  - Comuna Petrova,
  - Comuna Bistra,
  - Comuna Repedea,
  - Comuna Poienile de sub Munte,
  - Comuna Vişeu e Jos,
  - Comuna Ruscova,
  - Comuna Leordina,
  - Comuna Rozavlea,
  - Comuna Strâmtura,
  - Comuna Bârsana,

- Comuna Rona de Sus,
- Comuna Rona de Jos,
- Comuna Bocoiu Mare,
- Comuna Sighetu Marmației,
- Comuna Sarasau,
- Comuna Câmpulung la Tisa,
- Comuna Săpânța,
- Comuna Remeti,
- Comuna Giulești,
- Comuna Ocna Șugatag,
- Comuna Desești,
- Comuna Budești,
- Comuna Băiuț,
- Comuna Căvnic,
- Comuna Lăpuș,
- Comuna Dragomirești,
- Comuna Ieud,
- Comuna Saliștea de Sus,
- Comuna Săcel,
- Comuna Călinești,
- Comuna Vadu Izei,
- Comuna Botiza,
- Comuna Bogdan Vodă,
- Localitatea Groșii Țibileșului, comuna Suciul de Sus,
- Localitatea Vișeu de Mijloc, comuna Vișeu de Sus,
- Localitatea Vișeu de Sus, comuna Vișeu de Sus.
- Partea din județul Mehedinți cu următoarele comune:
  - Comuna Strehăia,
  - Comuna Greci,
  - Comuna Brejnita Motru,
  - Comuna Butoiești,
  - Comuna Stângăceaua,
  - Comuna Grozești,
  - Comuna Dumbrava de Jos,
  - Comuna Băcles,
  - Comuna Bălăcița,
- Județul Argeș,
- Județul Olt,
- Județul Dolj,
- Județul Arad,
- Județul Timiș,
- Județul Covasna,



- Județul Brașov,
- Județul Botoșani.

## PART IV

**Italy**

The following areas in Italy:

- tutto il territorio della Sardegna.'
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**CORRIGENDA**

**Corrigendum to Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom**

*(Official Journal of the European Union L 13 of 17 January 2014)*

On page 41, title of Annex III:

*for:* 'Activity values defining high-activity sealed sources as referred to in point (43) of Article 4',

*read:* 'Activity values defining high-activity sealed sources as referred to in point (41) of Article 4'.

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