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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 220/2013

of 13 March 2013

amending Council Regulation (EC) No 297/95 as regards the adjustment of the fees of the European Medicines Agency to the inflation rate**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 297/95 of 10 February 1995 on fees payable to the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 67(3) of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency ⁽²⁾, the revenue of the European Medicines Agency (hereinafter 'the Agency') consists of a contribution from the Union and fees paid by undertakings to the Agency. Regulation (EC) No 297/95 lays down the categories and levels of such fees.
- (2) Those fees should be updated by reference to the inflation rate of 2012. The inflation rate in the Union, as published by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat), was 2,6 % in 2012.
- (3) For the sake of simplicity, the adjusted levels of the fees should be rounded to the nearest EUR 100.
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 297/95 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (5) For reasons of legal certainty, this Regulation should not apply to valid applications which are pending on 1 April 2013.

- (6) In accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 297/95, the update has to be made with effect from 1 April 2013. It is therefore appropriate that this Regulation enters into force as a matter of urgency and applies from that date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 297/95 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(i) point (a) is amended as follows:

- in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 267 400' is replaced by 'EUR 274 400',
- in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 26 800' is replaced by 'EUR 27 500',
- in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(ii) point (b) is amended as follows:

- in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 103 800' is replaced by 'EUR 106 500',
- in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 172 800' is replaced by 'EUR 177 300',
- in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 10 300' is replaced by 'EUR 10 600',
- in the fourth subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(iii) point (c) is amended as follows:

- in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 80 300' is replaced by 'EUR 82 400',

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 136, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

— in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 20 100 to EUR 60 200' is replaced by 'EUR 20 600 to EUR 61 800',

— in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(b) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

(i) the first subparagraph of point (a) is amended as follows:

— 'EUR 2 900' is replaced by 'EUR 3 000',

— 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(ii) point (b) is amended as follows:

— in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 80 300' is replaced by 'EUR 82 400',

— in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 20 100 to EUR 60 200' is replaced by 'EUR 20 600 to EUR 61 800';

(c) in paragraph 3, 'EUR 13 300' is replaced by 'EUR 13 600';

(d) in paragraph 4, 'EUR 20 100' is replaced by 'EUR 20 600';

(e) in paragraph 5, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(f) paragraph 6 is amended as follows:

(i) in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 95 900' is replaced by 'EUR 98 400';

(ii) in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 23 900 to EUR 71 900' is replaced by 'EUR 24 500 to EUR 73 800';

(2) In Article 4, 'EUR 66 700' is replaced by 'EUR 68 400';

(3) Article 5 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(i) point (a) is amended as follows:

— in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 133 800' is replaced by 'EUR 137 300',

— in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 13 300' is replaced by 'EUR 13 600',

— in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900',

— the fourth subparagraph is amended as follows:

— 'EUR 66 700' is replaced by 'EUR 68 400',

— 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(ii) point (b) is amended as follows:

— in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 66 700' is replaced by 'EUR 68 400',

— in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 113 100' is replaced by 'EUR 116 000',

— in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 13 300' is replaced by 'EUR 13 600',

— in the fourth subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900',

— the fifth subparagraph is amended as follows:

— 'EUR 33 400' is replaced by 'EUR 34 300',

— 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(iii) point (c) is amended as follows:

— in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 33 400' is replaced by 'EUR 34 300',

— in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 8 400 to EUR 25 000' is replaced by 'EUR 8 600 to EUR 25 700',

— in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(b) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

(i) point (a) is amended as follows:

— 'EUR 2 900' is replaced by 'EUR 3 000',

— 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(ii) point (b) is amended as follows:

— in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 40 100' is replaced by 'EUR 41 100',

— in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 10 000 to EUR 30 100' is replaced by 'EUR 10 300 to EUR 30 900',

— in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(c) in paragraph 3, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(d) in paragraph 4, 'EUR 20 100' is replaced by 'EUR 20 600';

(e) in paragraph 5, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900';

(f) paragraph 6 is amended as follows:

(i) in the first subparagraph, 'EUR 32 000' is replaced by 'EUR 32 800';

- (ii) in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 8 000 to EUR 23 900' is replaced by 'EUR 8 200 to EUR 24 500';
- (4) In Article 6, 'EUR 40 100' is replaced by 'EUR 41 100';
- (5) Article 7 is amended as follows:
- (a) in the first paragraph, 'EUR 66 700' is replaced by 'EUR 68 400';
- (b) in the second paragraph, 'EUR 20 100' is replaced by 'EUR 20 600';
- (6) Article 8 is amended as follows:
- (a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:
- (i) in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 80 300' is replaced by 'EUR 82 400';
- (ii) in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 40 100' is replaced by 'EUR 41 100';
- (iii) in the fourth subparagraph, 'EUR 20 100 to EUR 60 200' is replaced by 'EUR 20 600 to EUR 61 800';
- (iv) in the fifth subparagraph, 'EUR 10 000 to EUR 30 100' is replaced by 'EUR 10 300 to EUR 30 900';
- (b) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:
- (i) in the second subparagraph, 'EUR 267 400' is replaced by 'EUR 274 400';
- (ii) in the third subparagraph, 'EUR 133 800' is replaced by 'EUR 137 300';
- (iii) in the fifth subparagraph, 'EUR 2 900 to EUR 230 500' is replaced by 'EUR 3 000 to EUR 236 500';
- (iv) in the sixth subparagraph, 'EUR 2 900 to EUR 115 400' is replaced by 'EUR 3 000 to EUR 118 400';
- (c) in paragraph 3, 'EUR 6 700' is replaced by 'EUR 6 900'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall not apply to valid applications pending on 1 April 2013.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 1 April 2013.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 March 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 221/2013**of 13 March 2013****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day 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, 13 March 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	IL	107,2
	MA	70,6
	TN	85,6
	TR	118,6
	ZZ	95,5
0707 00 05	MA	167,3
	TR	169,8
	ZZ	168,6
0709 93 10	MA	47,8
	TR	116,4
	ZZ	82,1
0805 10 20	EG	57,9
	IL	59,6
	MA	51,3
	TN	64,7
	TR	62,8
	ZZ	59,3
0805 50 10	TR	81,8
	ZZ	81,8
0808 10 80	AR	116,3
	BR	84,8
	CL	139,6
	CN	76,3
	MK	31,3
	US	176,8
	ZZ	104,2
0808 30 90	AR	122,4
	BR	113,7
	CL	166,7
	TR	170,3
	US	191,0
	ZA	112,5
	ZZ	146,1

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION

of 11 March 2013

amending Decision 1999/70/EC concerning the external auditors of the national central banks, as regards the external auditors of the Central Bank of Cyprus

(2013/127/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Protocol No 4 on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular to Article 27.1 thereof,

Having regard to Recommendation ECB/2013/3 of the European Central Bank of 4 February 2013 to the Council of the European Union on the external auditors of the Central Bank of Cyprus ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The accounts of the European Central Bank (ECB) and of the national central banks of the Eurosystem are to be audited by independent external auditors recommended by the Governing Council of the ECB and approved by the Council of the European Union.
- (2) The mandate of the current external auditors of the Central Bank of Cyprus will expire after the audit for the financial year 2012. It is therefore necessary to appoint external auditors from the financial year 2013.
- (3) The Central Bank of Cyprus has selected KPMG Limited as its external auditors for the financial years 2013 to 2017.
- (4) The Governing Council of the ECB recommended that KPMG Limited be appointed as the external auditors of the Central Bank of Cyprus for the financial years 2013 to 2017.

- (5) It is appropriate to follow the recommendation of the Governing Council of the ECB and to amend Council Decision 1999/70/EC ⁽²⁾ accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Article 1(14) of Decision 1999/70/EC is replaced by the following:

‘14. KPMG Limited is hereby approved as the external auditors of the Central Bank of Cyprus for the financial years 2013 to 2017.’.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the European Central Bank.

Done at Brussels, 11 March 2013.

For the Council
The President
E. GILMORE

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 37, 9.2.2013, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 22, 29.1.1999, p. 69.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 13 March 2013

on the approval of the use of light emitting diodes in certain lighting functions of an M1 vehicle as an innovative technology for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/128/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The manufacturer AUDI AG (the 'Applicant') submitted an application for the approval of an innovative technology on 29 August 2012. The completeness of the application was assessed in accordance with Article 4 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 of 25 July 2011 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾. The Commission identified certain relevant information as missing in the original application and requested the Applicant to complete it. The Applicant provided the required information on 25 October 2012. The application was found to be complete and the period for the Commission's assessment of the application started on the day following the date of official receipt of the complete information, i.e. 26 October 2012.
- (2) The application has been assessed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009, Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 and the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009⁽³⁾.
- (3) The application refers to the use of light emitting diodes (LEDs) in the low beam headlamp, the high beam headlamp, and the licence plate lamp of an M1 vehicle.

- (4) The Commission finds that the information provided in the application demonstrates that the conditions and criteria referred to in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 and in Articles 2 and 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 have been met.
- (5) The Applicant has demonstrated that the use of LEDs in the low beam headlamp, the high beam headlamp, and the licence plate lamp did not exceed 3 % of the new passenger cars registered in the reference year 2009. In support of this the Applicant provided data on the percentage of installed LEDs in different lighting functions in the AUDI A6 model, in M1 vehicles produced by Volkswagen AG and production data from the European Association of Automotive suppliers (CLEPA). On that basis, the Commission finds that the use of LEDs in the low beam headlamp, the high beam headlamp, and the licence plate lamp should be considered eligible for approval as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009.
- (6) The definition of the baseline technology is essential for the determination of the CO₂ savings from the innovative technology. That definition should therefore be justified and be based on relevant data. The Applicant has provided data in support of halogen lighting as the technology with the highest market penetration in 2009. The Commission notes that although other, more energy efficient, lighting technologies may have been in use within a limited segment of the car fleet, it is acknowledged that halogen lighting had the highest market penetration for the fleet as a whole. As a consequence, and for the purpose of ensuring that the testing methodology may be relevant and representative for the vehicle fleet as a whole, it is appropriate to consider halogen lighting as baseline technology.
- (7) The Applicant has provided a methodology for testing the CO₂ reductions from the use of the LEDs in the lighting functions concerned. The Commission finds that the methodology provides accurate and reliable results that are reproducible by a third party.
- (8) The Commission finds that the Applicant has demonstrated satisfactorily that, for the vehicles on which the innovative technology was tested using the described methodology, the emission reduction achieved by the innovative technology is at least 1 g CO₂/km.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/transport/vehicles/cars/docs/guidelines_en.pdf (version of July 2011).

- (9) Since the activation of the lighting in the low beam headlamp, the high beam headlamp, and the licence plate lamp is not required for the CO₂ emissions type approval test referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ and Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 ⁽²⁾, the Commission is satisfied that the lighting functions in question are not covered by the standard test cycle.
- (10) The activation of the lighting functions concerned is mandatory to ensure the safe operation of the vehicle and as a consequence not dependant on the choice of the driver. On that basis the Commission finds that the manufacturer should be considered accountable for the CO₂ emission reduction due to the use of the LEDs.
- (11) The verification report has been prepared by an independent and certified body and it supports the findings and tests performed.
- (12) Against that background, the Commission finds that no objections should be raised as regards the approval of the innovative technology in question.
- (13) Any manufacturer wishing to benefit from a reduction of its average specific CO₂ emissions for the purpose of meeting its specific emissions target by means of the CO₂ savings from the use of LEDs in the lighting functions concerned, should in accordance with Article 11(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU)

No 725/2011, refer to this Decision in its application for an EC type-approval certificate for the vehicles concerned,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The use of light emitting diodes (LEDs) in the low beam headlamp, the high beam headlamp, and the licence plate lamp is approved as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009.

2. The CO₂ reduction from the use of LEDs in the lighting functions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined using the methodology set out in the Annex. The CO₂ reduction shall be determined as the total reduction of the combination of the use of LEDs in the three lighting functions specified.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 13 March 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 199, 28.7.2008, p. 1.

ANNEX

Methodology for determining the reduction in CO₂ emissions due to the use of LED lights in the low beam headlamps, the high beam headlamps, and the licence plate lamps**1. INTRODUCTION**

In order to determine the CO₂ reductions that can be attributed to the use of LEDs in the low beam headlamps, the high beam headlamps, and the licence plate lamps fitted to M1 vehicles the following are to be established:

- (a) the electric power consumption of the LED lights used in the lighting functions in question;
- (b) the savings in electric power consumption compared to the base line technology, i.e. halogen lights;
- (c) the reduction in CO₂ emissions due to the savings in the electric power consumption.

2. DETERMINATION OF THE ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION OF THE LEDS

The electric power consumption of the LEDs for each of the lighting functions concerned is to be determined as the multiplication of the battery voltage and the electric current of each lighting unit with the number of lights of each lighting unit, according to the formula:

$$PLED = U \times I \times n;$$

PLED: electric power consumption of an LED lighting function (W);

U: battery voltage (V) This value can be measured with a multimeter;

I: electric current (A). This value can be measured with a multimeter;

n: number of lights in function.

The measurement of the power consumption of the LEDs may be done separate from the NEDC hot test (see point 4 of this Annex).

3. DETERMINATION OF THE SAVINGS IN ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION DUE TO THE USE OF LEDS

The savings in electric power consumption due to the LEDs are to be determined by comparing the electric power consumption of the baseline technology with that of the LEDs for each of the relevant lighting functions.

The total savings resulting from the comparison are to be multiplied by a usage factor representing the time during which the LEDs are fully activated.

The values specified in the table are to be applied for the electric power consumption of the base line technology and for the usage factors.

Lighting Function	Total electric power consumption of the base line technology (halogen lights) (W) ⁽¹⁾	Usage factor (%) ⁽²⁾
Low beam lamp	137	33
High beam lamp	150	3
Licence plate lamp	12	36

⁽¹⁾ Electric energy consumption as determined in the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009, 'the Technical Guidelines'.

⁽²⁾ The usage factors as determined in the Technical Guidelines.

4. DETERMINATION OF THE REDUCTION IN CO₂ EMISSIONS DUE TO THE SAVINGS IN THE ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

In order to quantify the impact of the electric power consumption on the CO₂ emissions the vehicle is to be tested on a chassis dynamometer by running a hot start NEDC test as specified in Annex 4a to Regulation No 83 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UN/ECE) — Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 42, 15.2.2012, p. 1.

In order to ensure repeatability of the measurement, the power of the additional electrical load must be significantly higher than the potential electrical power saving of the LEDs (the saving is less than 40 W). An additional load causing an extra electrical power production of the alternator of ~750 W is to be therefore selected.

In total 10 hot start NEDC tests are to be performed of which five with and five without the additional load of ~750 Watt. In order to minimise the variability of the test results, the oil temperature, ambient temperature, and the time between the experiments are to be monitored and kept constant at the start of the test.

For these variables and for the road load setting the following specifications are to be followed:

- the road load setting of the chassis dynamometer is to be determined according to the procedure for the calibration of the dynamometer as defined in Annex 7 to Regulation No 83 (UN/ECE);
- the engine is to be warmed up at the start of the test, i.e. the oil temperature shall be $92\text{ °C} < T < 96\text{ °C}$;
- the ambient temperature is to be $22,0\text{ °C} < T < 23,8\text{ °C}$;
- the time between the tests is not to exceed 45 minutes.

The following measurements are to be performed:

- the electric output of the alternator measured with the additional electric load of ~750 W (5 tests) (potentiometer) and without the additional load (5 tests);
- CO₂ emissions.

5. DETERMINATION OF THE CO₂ EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The difference between the average CO₂ emissions resulting from the ten tests performed in accordance with point 4 is to be multiplied with the average electric power savings determined in accordance with point 3 divided by the difference between the average electric power consumption resulting from the two tests performed with and without the additional electric load, i.e.:

$$C_{\text{CO}_2} = (M_{\text{IC}} - M_{\text{INC}}) \times \frac{\Delta P_{\text{M}}}{P_{\text{IC}} - P_{\text{INC}}}$$

C_{CO_2} : CO₂ saving of the LED lights (g/km)

M_{IC} : CO₂ mass emissions with additional electric load (g/km)

M_{INC} : CO₂ mass emissions without additional electric load (g/km)

ΔP_{M} : average electrical power saving by using LED (W)

P_{IC} : average electrical power consumption with additional consumer (W)

P_{INC} : average electrical power consumption without additional consumer (W)

The statistical significance of the measured effects is to be determined by calculating the standard deviation of the measured CO₂ values (with and without the additional load) and by comparing the difference of the measured CO₂ values (with and without the additional load) with the standard deviation. The difference of the measured CO₂ values is to be more than 3 times the standard deviation.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2010/18/EC of 26 November 2009 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community Ecolabel for wooden floor coverings

(Official Journal of the European Union L 8 of 13 January 2010)

On page 38, sub-criterion 2.2:

for: **'Formaldehyde**

Formaldehyde emissions from substances and preparations for surface treatment liberating formaldehyde shall be less than 0,05 ppm.

Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or its supplier shall provide the Material Safety Data Sheet or an equivalent declaration for the compliance of this requirement, together with information on the formulation of the surface treatment.',

read: **'Formaldehyde**

Formaldehyde emissions from substances and preparations for surface treatment liberating formaldehyde shall be less than 0,062 mg/m³ air.

Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or his supplier shall provide a declaration that the above requirement is met, together with either information on the formulation of the surface treatment (e.g. Safety Data Sheets) or test results proving that the maximum formaldehyde emission value does not exceed the stated limit (based on EN 717-1).';

on page 39, sub-criterion 4.1:

for: **'4.1. Release of dangerous substances**

The release of formaldehyde from the panels of cork, bamboo or wood fibres constituting the covering shall not exceed 0,05 mg/m³.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide appropriate documentation based on test following the chamber method according to EN 717-1 method.',

read: **'4.1. Release of dangerous substances**

Wood-based materials are only allowed for use in wooden floor coverings if they comply with the following requirements on formaldehyde emissions:

- (a) Particleboard: the emission of formaldehyde from particleboards in their raw state, i.e. prior to machining or coating, shall not exceed 50 % of the threshold value that would allow it to be classified as E1 according to standard EN 312.
- (b) Fibreboard: the emission of formaldehyde from fibreboard(s) in their raw state, i.e. prior to machining or coating, shall not exceed 50 % of the threshold value that would allow it to be classified as E1 quality according to EN 622-1. However, fibreboard(s) classified as E1 will be accepted if they do not represent more than 50 % of the total wood and wood-based materials used in the product.
- (c) Cork and bamboo: The release of formaldehyde shall not exceed 0,062 mg/m³ air.

Assessment and verification: the applicant and/or his supplier shall provide evidence that the wood-based materials emit less than 4 mg/100 g oven dry board according to EN 120 (perforation method) or less than 0,062 mg/m³ air according to EN 717-1 (chamber method). Additionally, a declaration that a system of factory production control in accordance with EN 312 or EN 622-1 has been established, shall be provided.'.

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