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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

I

(Legislative acts)

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2020/1790

of 16 November 2020

authorising Portugal to apply a reduced rate of excise duty on certain alcoholic products produced in the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 349 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

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

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

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Decision No 376/2014/EU ⁽²⁾ authorised Portugal to apply a reduced rate of excise duty in the autonomous region of Madeira on locally produced and consumed rum and liqueurs and in the autonomous region of the Azores on locally produced and consumed liqueurs and eaux-de-vie which may be lower than the minimum rate of excise duty set by Council Directive 92/84/EEC ⁽³⁾, but not more than 75 % lower than the standard national excise duty on alcohol.
- (2) In February 2019, the Portuguese authorities asked the Commission to submit a proposal for a Council Decision extending the time limit of the authorisation set out in Decision No 376/2014/EU, under the same conditions, as well as extending the geographical scope to mainland Portugal with a more limited reduction, for another seven-year period, from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2027.
- (3) The producers in the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores face difficulties in accessing markets outside those regions, and the regional and local markets are the only possible outlets to sell certain alcoholic products. Those producers face additional costs because the raw materials of agricultural origin are more expensive than under normal conditions of production, due to the small size, fragmented nature and low mechanisation of agricultural holdings. In addition, output from processing of sugarcane is lower than in other outermost regions, due to the topography, climate, soil and artisanal production. Moreover, the transport to the islands of certain raw and packaging materials which are not produced locally leads to additional costs.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 15 September 2020 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision No 376/2014/EU of 12 June 2014 authorising Portugal to apply a reduced rate of excise duty in the autonomous region of Madeira on locally produced and consumed rum and liqueurs and in the autonomous region of the Azores on locally produced and consumed liqueurs and eaux-de-vie (OJ L 182, 21.6.2014, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 92/84/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the approximation of the rates of excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages (OJ L 316, 31.10.1992, p. 29).

- (4) In the case of the Azores, the insularity is twofold since it is a group of islands which are widely spread. Transport in those remote and insular regions further increases the additional costs. The same applies to certain necessary travels and shipments to the mainland. Additional costs are also required for the storage of finished products as local consumption does not absorb all output, especially in the case of rum production. The small size of the regional market increases per unit costs, notably through the unfavourable relationship between fixed costs and output. Finally, the producers concerned also bear extra costs generally borne by the local economies, in particular increased labour and energy costs.
- (5) Rum production has increased as a result of increased sugarcane production. While some rum is aged or used as a base for liqueurs, the unsold quantities of rum are stored at a cost which further adds to the additional costs for producers. As a result of the additional costs, producers in the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores are unable to compete with producers from outside those regions due to a higher price of the final product and therefore they cannot access other markets. Access to the market in mainland Portugal with reduced rates of excise duty would address this issue.
- (6) In order to avoid severely restraining development of the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores and to retain the alcohol industry and the jobs it provides in those regions, it is necessary to renew and widen the scope of the authorisation set out in Decision No 376/2014/EU.
- (7) Decision No 376/2014/EU applies until 31 December 2020. For reasons of clarity, it is necessary to adopt a new Decision authorising Portugal to apply a reduced rate of excise duty in the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores.
- (8) Since the tax advantage does not go beyond what is necessary to offset additional costs, and since the volumes at stake remain modest and the tax advantage is limited to consumption in the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores and mainland Portugal, the measure does not undermine the integrity and coherence of the Union legal order.
- (9) In order to allow the Commission to assess whether the conditions justifying the authorisation continue to be fulfilled, Portugal should submit a monitoring report to the Commission by 30 September 2025.
- (10) This Decision is without prejudice to the possible application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Article 110 TFEU, Portugal is hereby authorised to apply a rate of excise duty lower than the full rate on alcohol set in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 92/84/EEC in the autonomous region of Madeira on locally produced and consumed rum and liqueurs and in the autonomous region of the Azores on locally produced and consumed rum, liqueurs and eaux-de-vie.

Article 2

By way of derogation from Article 110 TFEU, Portugal is hereby authorised to apply a rate of excise duty lower than the full rate on alcohol set in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 92/84/EEC on rum and liqueurs produced in the autonomous region of Madeira when consumed on mainland Portugal and on rum, liqueurs and eaux-de-vie produced in the autonomous region of the Azores when consumed on mainland Portugal.

Article 3

1. In the autonomous region of Madeira the authorisation set out in Articles 1 and 2 shall be limited to the following products:

- (a) until 24 May 2021, to rum as defined in point 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ^(*), having the geographical indication 'Rum da Madeira' referred to in point 1 of Annex III to that Regulation, and from 25 May 2021, to rum as defined in point 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council ^(^o), having the geographical indication 'Rum da Madeira';

^(*) Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).

^(^o) Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1).

- (b) until 24 May 2021, to liqueurs and 'crème de' as defined in points 32 and 33 respectively of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, produced from regional fruit or plants, and from 25 May 2021, to liqueurs and 'crème de' as defined in points 33 and 34 respectively of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/787, produced from regional fruit or plants.
2. In the autonomous region of the Azores, the authorisation set out in Articles 1 and 2 shall be limited to the following products:
- (a) until 24 May 2021, to rum as defined in point 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, produced from regional sugarcane, and from 25 May 2021, to rum as defined in point 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/787, produced from regional sugarcane;
- (b) until 24 May 2021, to liqueurs and 'crème de' as defined in points 32 and 33 respectively of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, produced from regional fruit or raw materials, and from 25 May 2021, to liqueurs and 'crème de' as defined in points 33 and 34 respectively of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/787, produced from regional fruit or raw materials;
- (c) until 24 May 2021, to eaux-de-vie made from wine or grape marc having the characteristics and qualities as defined in points 4 and 6 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, and from 25 May 2021, to eaux-de-vie made from wine or grape marc having the characteristics and qualities as defined in points 4 and 6 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/787.

Article 4

The reduced rate of excise duty applicable to the products referred to in Article 1 of this Decision may be lower than the minimum rate of excise duty on alcohol set by Directive 92/84/EEC, but may not be more than 75 % lower than the standard national excise duty on alcohol.

Article 5

The reduced rate of excise duty applicable to the products referred to in Article 2 of this Decision may be lower than the minimum rate of excise duty on alcohol set by Directive 92/84/EEC, but may not be more than 50 % lower than the standard national excise duty on alcohol.

Article 6

By 30 September 2025 at the latest, Portugal shall submit a monitoring report to the Commission to enable it to assess whether the conditions justifying the authorisation set out in Articles 1 and 2 continue to be fulfilled. The monitoring report shall contain the information set out in the Annex.

Article 7

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2027.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Portuguese Republic.

Done at Brussels, 16 November 2020.

For the Council
The President
M. ROTH

ANNEX

Information to be included in the monitoring report referred to in Article 6

1. Estimated additional costs. Information shall be provided for each product benefiting from the reduced rate of excise duty. The Portuguese authorities shall complete Table 1 with at least the following information, where such information is available. The information provided in Table 1 shall be sufficient for determining whether there is additional cost, which increases the cost of products produced locally in comparison to products produced elsewhere.

Table 1

	MADEIRA (EUR)	AZORES (EUR)	Notes ⁽³⁾
Sugarcane price (per 100 kg)			
Passion fruit price (per 100 kg)			
Lime fruit price (per 100 kg)			
Alcohol price (per hlpa ⁽¹⁾ – excluding taxes)			
Freight cost (per kg)			
Other costs ⁽²⁾			

Notes to Table 1:

⁽¹⁾ Hectolitres of pure alcohol.

⁽²⁾ Provide information on water, energy and waste-related costs, costs in case of multiple establishments and other relevant costs.

⁽³⁾ Provide information on all the specifications and clarifications underpinning the calculation methods.

2. Other subsidies. The Portuguese authorities shall complete Table 2 for each region listing all other aid and support measures addressing the additional operating costs of economic operators linked to the outermost status of the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores.

Table 2

Aid/support measure ⁽¹⁾	Period ⁽²⁾	Target sector ⁽³⁾	Budget amount in EUR ⁽⁴⁾	Annual expenditure, in EUR (2019-2024) ⁽⁵⁾	Share of the budget attributable to additional costs compensation ⁽⁶⁾	Estimated number of beneficiary firms ⁽⁷⁾	Notes ⁽⁸⁾
[list]							

Notes to Table 2:

⁽¹⁾ Provide the denomination and the type of measure.

⁽²⁾ Provide information on years covered by the measure.

⁽³⁾ Provide information only for sector-oriented measures.

⁽⁴⁾ Provide information on the overall budget of the measure and the sources of funding.

⁽⁵⁾ Provide information on actual expenditure year by year in the monitoring period (2019-2024), where available.

⁽⁶⁾ Provide approximate estimation, as a percentage of the overall budget.

⁽⁷⁾ Provide approximate estimation, where feasible.

⁽⁸⁾ Provide any comments and clarifications.

3. Impact on public budget. The Portuguese authorities shall complete Table 3 providing the estimated total amount (in EUR) of tax not collected because of the tax differentials applied.

Table 3

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foregone tax revenue						

4. Impact on overall economic performance. The Portuguese authorities shall complete Table 4 for each region providing any data demonstrating the impact of the reduced excise duties on the socioeconomic development of those regions. The indicators required in Table 4 refer to the performance of the supported sector compared to the general performance in the economy of Madeira and in the economy of the Azores. If some of the indicators are not available, alternative reporting data shall be included on the impact on overall economic performance allowing analysis of the socioeconomic impact.

Table 4

Year ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Notes ⁽³⁾
Regional gross value added							
In the supported sector ⁽²⁾							
Overall regional employment							
In the supported sector ⁽²⁾							
Number of active producers							
In the supported sector ⁽²⁾							
Price level index – mainland Portugal							
Price level index of the region							
Number of tourists of the region							

Notes to Table 4:

- ⁽¹⁾ The information might not be available for all the years listed.
⁽²⁾ Provide information on producers of rum, liqueurs and eaux-de-vie.
⁽³⁾ Provide comments and clarifications as deemed relevant.

5. Specifications of the regime. The Portuguese authorities shall complete Table 5 for each product and for each of the autonomous regions of Madeira and of the Azores.

Table 5

Quantity (in hlpa ⁽¹⁾)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Liqueurs production						
Eaux de vie production						
Rum production						
Liqueurs dispatched to mainland Portugal						

Liqueurs dispatched to other Member States						
Liqueurs exported to third countries						
Eaux de vie dispatched to mainland Portugal						
Eaux de vie dispatched to other Member States						
Eaux de vie exported to third countries						
Rum dispatched to mainland Portugal						
Rum dispatched to other Member States						
Rum exported to third countries						

Note to Table 5:

⁽¹⁾ Hectolitres of pure alcohol.

6. Irregularities. The Portuguese authorities shall provide information on any investigations on administrative irregularities, in particular, on evasion from taxes or smuggling, in the context of the application of the authorisation. They shall also provide detailed information, including at least information on the nature of the case, value and time period.

7. Complaints. The Portuguese authorities shall provide information on whether the local, regional, or national authorities have received any complaints concerning the application of the authorisation, either by beneficiaries or by non-beneficiaries.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2020/1791**of 16 November 2020****authorising France to apply a reduced rate of certain indirect taxes on ‘traditional’ rum produced in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 349 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

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

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

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Decision No 189/2014/EU ⁽²⁾ authorises France to apply to ‘traditional’ rum produced in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion, and sold on the French mainland a reduced rate of excise duty which may be lower than the minimum rate of excise duty set by Council Directive 92/84/EEC ⁽³⁾ but not more than 50 % lower than the standard national excise duty on alcohol. The reduction in excise duty is limited to an annual quota of 144 000 hectolitres of pure alcohol. That authorisation expires on 31 December 2020.
- (2) On 18 October 2019, the French authorities asked the Commission to submit a proposal for a Council Decision extending the time limit of the authorisation set out in Decision No 189/2014/EU, with a higher quota for another seven-year period, from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2027.
- (3) Given the small scale of the local market, the distilleries of the four outermost regions covered by that authorisation can only develop their activities if they have sufficient access to the market in the French mainland, which is the main outlet for their rum (65 % of rum). The difficulty for ‘traditional’ rum to compete on the Union market is attributable to two parameters: higher production costs and higher taxes per bottle as ‘traditional’ rum is typically marketed at higher levels of alcohol strength and in bigger bottles.
- (4) Production costs of the cane-sugar-rum value chain in the four outermost regions are higher than in other regions of the world. In particular, the remoteness, difficult topography and climate of those four outermost regions significantly impact the cost of ingredients and production. In addition, labour costs are higher than those in neighbouring countries as French social legislation is applicable in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion. Those outermost regions are also subject to Union environment and safety standards, which entail important investments and costs which are not directly related to productivity, even if part of those investments is co-financed by Union structural funds. Furthermore, distilleries of those outermost regions are smaller than distilleries of international groups. This generates higher production costs per unit of output.
- (5) ‘Traditional’ rum sold on the French mainland is typically marketed in bigger bottles (36 % of rum is sold in bottles containing 1 litre) and at higher levels of alcohol (ranging from 40° to 59°) than competing rum-based products, which are typically marketed in bottles of 0,7 litre at 37,5°. The higher levels of alcohol content trigger in turn higher excise duties, a higher ‘*cotisation sur les boissons alcooliques*’ (also known as ‘*vignette sécurité sociale*’) (VSS) and, in addition, a higher value added tax (VAT) per litre of rum sold. Thus, a reduced rate of excise duty, which is not more than 50 % lower than the standard national excise duty on alcohol, remains proportionate to the cumulative additional costs resulting from the higher production costs and higher excise duty, VSS and VAT.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 6 October 2020 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision No 189/2014/EU of 20 February 2014 authorising France to apply a reduced rate of certain indirect taxes on ‘traditional’ rum produced in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion and repealing Decision 2007/659/EC (OJ L 59, 28.2.2014, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 92/84/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the approximation of the rates of excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages (OJ L 316, 31.10.1992, p. 29).

- (6) The extra costs stemming from the decade-long marketing practice of selling 'traditional' rum at higher levels of alcohol and, thus, triggering higher taxes should therefore also be taken into account.
- (7) The fiscal advantage covering both the harmonised excise duties and the VSS to be authorised needs to remain proportionate so as not to undermine the integrity and the coherence of the Union legal order, including safeguarding undistorted competition in the internal market and state aid policies.
- (8) The fiscal advantage has not, to date, impacted the internal market as the market share of 'traditional' rum has decreased by 11 % in recent years, due to the increasing consumption of rum-based alcoholic drinks.
- (9) In order to avoid severely restraining the economic development of the French outermost regions and to ensure the continuation of the cane-sugar-rum industry and the jobs it provides in the French outermost regions, it is necessary to renew and increase the annual quota of the authorisation set out in Decision No 189/2014/EU.
- (10) In order to ensure that this Decision does not undermine the internal market, the maximum quantities of rum originating in the French overseas departments eligible for the measure should be fixed at 153 000 hectolitres of pure alcohol per annum.
- (11) Since the fiscal advantage does not go beyond what is necessary to offset additional costs, and since the volumes at stake remain modest and the fiscal advantage limited to consumption on the French mainland, the measure does not undermine the integrity and coherence of the Union legal order.
- (12) In order to allow the Commission to assess whether the conditions justifying the authorisation continue to be fulfilled, France should submit a monitoring report to the Commission by 30 September 2025.
- (13) This Decision is without prejudice to the possible application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

By derogation from Article 110 TFEU, France is authorised to extend the application on the French mainland, to 'traditional' rum produced in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion, of a rate of excise duty lower than the full rate on alcohol set in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 92/84/EEC and of a rate of the levy called '*cotisation sur les boissons alcooliques*' (VSS) lower than the full rate applicable according to the national legislation.

Article 2

The derogation set out in Article 1 of this Decision shall apply to rum as defined in point 1(f) of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾ until 24 May 2021 and to rum as defined in point 1(g)(i) of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ as of 25 May 2021, produced in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion from sugarcane harvested at the place of manufacture, having a content of volatile substances other than ethyl and methyl alcohol equal to or exceeding 225 grams per hectolitre of pure alcohol and an alcoholic strength by volume of 40 % or more.

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1).

Article 3

1. The reduced rates of excise duty and of VSS referred to in Article 1 and applicable to the rum referred to in Article 2 shall be confined to an annual quota of 153 000 hectolitres of pure alcohol.
2. The reduced rates of excise duty and of VSS referred to in Article 1 of this Decision may each be lower than the minimum rate of excise duty on alcohol set by Directive 92/84/EEC, but shall not be more than 50 % lower than the full rate on alcohol set in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 92/84/EEC or the full rate on alcohol for the VSS.
3. The cumulative fiscal advantage authorised in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be more than 50 % of the full rate on alcohol set in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 92/84/EEC.

Article 4

By 30 September 2025 at the latest, France shall submit a monitoring report to the Commission to enable it to assess whether the conditions justifying the authorisation set out in Article 1 continue to be fulfilled. The monitoring report shall contain the information set out in the Annex.

Article 5

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2027.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Done at Brussels, 16 November 2020.

For the Council
The President
M. ROTH

ANNEX

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MONITORING REPORT REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4

1. Estimated additional costs. Information shall be provided for each type of rum ('agricole rum' and 'sucrierie rum') benefiting from the reduced rate of the relevant indirect taxes. The French authorities shall complete Table 1 with at least the following information, where such information is available. The information provided in Table 1 shall be sufficient to evaluate the additional cost faced by the producers in the French outermost regions.

Table 1

	Guadeloupe (EUR)	French Guiana (EUR)	Martinique (EUR)	Réunion (EUR)	Notes ⁽³⁾
Sugarcane price (per 100 kg)					
Molasses price (per 100 kg)					
Freight cost (per kg)					
Workforce (per hlpa ⁽¹⁾)					
Other inputs (per hlpa ⁽¹⁾)					
Depreciation costs					
Compliance costs					
Other costs ⁽²⁾					

Notes to Table 1:

⁽¹⁾ Hectolitres of pure alcohol.⁽²⁾ Provide information on water, energy and waste-related costs, other relevant costs.⁽³⁾ Provide information on all the specifications and clarifications underpinning the calculation methods.

2. Other subsidies. The French authorities shall complete Table 2, listing all other aid and support measures addressing the additional operating costs of economic operators linked to the outermost region status.

Table 2

Aid/ support measure ⁽¹⁾	Period ⁽²⁾	Target sector ⁽³⁾	Budget amount in EUR ⁽⁴⁾	Annual expenditure, in EUR (2019- 2024) ⁽⁵⁾	Share of the budget attributable to additional costs compensa- tion ⁽⁶⁾	Estimated number of beneficiary firms ⁽⁷⁾	Notes ⁽⁸⁾
[list]							

Notes to Table 2:

⁽¹⁾ Provide information on the identification and the type of measure (programme, State aid number etc.).⁽²⁾ Provide information on years covered by the measure.⁽³⁾ Provide information only for sector-oriented measures.⁽⁴⁾ Provide information on the overall budget of the measure and the sources of funding.⁽⁵⁾ Provide information on actual expenditure year by year in the monitoring period (2019-2024), where available.⁽⁶⁾ Provide approximate estimation, as a percentage of the overall budget.⁽⁷⁾ Provide approximate estimation, where feasible.⁽⁸⁾ Provide any comments and clarifications.

3. Impact on public budget. The French authorities shall complete Table 3 providing the estimated total amount (in EUR) of tax not collected because of the tax differentials applied.

Table 3

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foregone tax revenue						

4. Impact on overall economic performance. The French authorities shall complete Table 4 providing any data demonstrating the impact of the reduced rate of the relevant indirect taxes on the socioeconomic development of the French outermost regions. The indicators required in Table 4 refer to the performance of the rum sector compared to the general performance in the regional economy. If some of the indicators are not available, alternative reporting data shall be included on the overall socioeconomic performance of the French outermost regions.

Table 4

Year ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Notes ⁽²⁾
Regional gross value added							
In the rum sector							
In the cane-sugar-rum sector							
Employment in local distilleries							
Employment in the cane-sugar-rum sector							
Unemployment rate							
Number of active enterprises							
Number of rum producers (including SMEs)							
Sugarcane cultivation area (ha)							
Price level index – French mainland							
Price level index – regions							
Number of tourists – regions							
Number of tourists – distilleries							

Notes to Table 4:

(¹) The information might not be available for all the years listed.

(²) Provide comments and clarifications as deemed relevant.

5. Specifications of the regime. The French authorities shall complete Table 5 for each type of rum ('agricole rum' and 'sucrerie rum') and by region (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion). If some of the indicators are not available, alternative reporting data shall be included on the specifications of the regime.

Table 5

Quantity (in hlpa ⁽¹⁾)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rum production						
Traditional rum production						
Local sales of rum						
Rum dispatched to the French mainland						
Traditional rum dispatched to the French mainland						
Traditional rum dispatched under the derogation						
Rum dispatched to other Member States						
Rum exported to third countries						
Rum as a percentage of total extra OR-exports (%)						
Share of French traditional rum in the French mainland rum market (%)						
Rum market growth rate in the French mainland (%)						
Spirits market growth rate in the French mainland (%)						

Note to Table 5:

(¹) Hectolitres of pure alcohol.

6. Irregularities. The French authorities shall provide information on any investigations on administrative irregularities, on evasion of the relevant indirect taxes, and on smuggling of the alcoholic products concerned in the context of the application of the authorisation. They shall provide detailed information, including at least information on the nature of the case, value and time period.

7. Complaints. The French authorities shall provide information on whether the local, regional, or national authorities have received any complaints concerning the application of the authorisation, either by beneficiaries or by non-beneficiaries.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2020/1792
of 16 November 2020
on the AIEM tax applicable in the Canary Islands

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 349 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

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

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

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the Council, taking into account the structural social and economic constraints of the outermost regions, including their remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and economic dependence on a few products, is to adopt specific measures aimed, in particular, at laying down the conditions of application of the Treaties to those regions, including common policies.
- (2) Specific measures should therefore be adopted in order to establish the conditions for applying the TFEU to those regions. Such measures are to take account of the special characteristics and constraints of those regions, without undermining the integrity and coherence of the Union legal order, including the internal market and common policies.
- (3) The Canary Islands' economic dependence on the services sector and in particular tourism, as measured in the region's GDP share linked to that sector, constitutes a significant constraint. That sector plays a significantly larger role in the economy of the Canary Islands than the industry sector.
- (4) The combination of isolation and insularity inherent in an archipelago hinders the free movement of persons, goods and services and it is the second biggest constraint facing the Canary Islands. The location of the islands increases their dependence on air transport and maritime transport. Transport to, from and on those remote and insular islands further increases production costs for local industries. Production costs are greater because those modes of transport are less efficient and more expensive than road or rail.
- (5) As a further consequence of this isolation, higher production costs result from the islands' dependence on importing raw materials and energy, the obligation to build up stocks and difficulties affecting the supply of production equipment.
- (6) The small size of the market and the low level of export activity, the geographical fragmentation of the archipelago, and the obligation to maintain diversified small production lines in order to meet the requirements of a small market restrict the opportunities for economies of scale.
- (7) It is, in many cases, more difficult or more expensive in the Canary islands to obtain specialised services and maintenance, and training for managers and technicians, or to subcontract or promote business expansion beyond the regional market. The narrow range of distribution methods also results in overstocking.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 6 October 2020 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

- (8) As regards the environment, the disposal of industrial waste and the treatment of toxic waste give rise to higher environmental costs. Those costs are higher because there are no recycling plants, other than for certain products, and waste has to be transported to be treated outside the Canary Islands.
- (9) The tax known as '*Arbitrio sobre Importaciones y Entregas de Mercancías en las Islas Canarias*' ('AIEM tax') is serving the objective of autonomous development of the Canary Islands' industrial production sectors and of diversifying the Canary Islands' economy.
- (10) Council Decision 2002/546/EC ⁽²⁾, adopted pursuant to Article 299 of the EC Treaty, initially authorised Spain to apply exemptions from or reductions in the AIEM tax until 31 December 2011 to certain products produced locally in the Canary Islands. The Annex to that Decision contained a list of products to which tax exemptions and reductions could be applied. The difference between the taxation of locally produced products and the taxation of other products could not exceed 5, 15 or 25 percentage points, depending on the product.
- (11) Council Decision No 895/2011/EU ⁽³⁾ amended Decision 2002/546/EC, extending its period of application until 31 December 2013.
- (12) Council Decision No 1413/2013/EU ⁽⁴⁾ further amended Decision 2002/546/EC, extending its period of application until 30 June 2014.
- (13) Council Decision No 377/2014/EU ⁽⁵⁾ authorised Spain to apply exemptions from or reductions in the AIEM tax until 31 December 2020 to certain products produced locally in the Canary Islands. The Annex to that Decision contains a list of products to which the tax exemptions or reductions can be applied.
- (14) A careful examination of the situation confirms that it is necessary to grant Spain's request of renewing the authorisation.
- (15) The maximum differential rate, which may be applied to the industrial products in question, should not exceed 15 %. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the Spanish authorities should be able to decide upon the appropriate percentage for each product. The authorised tax differential should not exceed the proven additional costs. Nevertheless, that fiscal advantage should apply subject to a limit of EUR 150 million per annum, except in duly justifiable cases.
- (16) In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity and in order to ensure flexibility, the Spanish authorities should be allowed to amend the list of products and their authorised tax differential to reflect the actual level of additional costs incurred in the production of such products in the Canary Islands. In that context, it should be possible for the Spanish authorities to apply lower differential rates and to establish a minimum tax for specific products where necessary, provided that any amendment is in line with the objectives of Article 349 TFEU. Any amendment of the list of products should be based on the following eligibility criteria: that local production exists and its share of the local market accounts for at least 5 %; that significant importation of goods (including from mainland Spain and other Member States) exists which could jeopardise the continuation of local production, and its share of the local market accounts for at least 10 %; and that additional costs exist which increase the cost price of local production in comparison with products produced elsewhere, compromising the competitiveness of products produced locally.
- (17) The Spanish authorities should be allowed to derogate from the market share thresholds in duly justified circumstances, which include: labour-intensive production; production which is otherwise of strategic importance for local development; production subject to periodical fluctuations; production located in particularly disadvantaged areas; and production of medical products and personal protective equipment required to address health crises. It should be possible for the Spanish authorities to amend the list of products and their authorised tax differential, provided that any amendment is in line with the objectives of Article 349 TFEU.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2002/546/EC of 20 June 2002 on the AIEM tax applicable in the Canary Islands (OJ L 179, 9.7.2002, p. 22).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision No 895/2011/EU of 19 December 2011 amending Decision 2002/546/EC as regards its period of application (OJ L 345, 29.12.2011, p. 17).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Decision No 1413/2013/EU of 17 December 2013 amending Decision 2002/546/EC as regards its period of application (OJ L 353, 28.12.2013, p. 13).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision No 377/2014/EU of 12 June 2014 on the AIEM tax applicable in the Canary Islands (OJ L 182, 21.6.2014, p. 4).

- (18) The objective of promoting the socioeconomic development of the Canary Islands is reflected at national level in the purpose of the AIEM tax and the allocation of the revenue it generates. The incorporation of the revenue from the AIEM tax in the resources of the Canary Islands' economic and tax system and the use of that revenue for an economic and social development strategy involving the promotion of local activities are legal obligations.
- (19) The exemptions from or reductions in the AIEM tax should apply for seven years. In order to allow the Commission to assess whether the conditions justifying the authorisation continue to be fulfilled, the Spanish authorities should submit a monitoring report to the Commission by 30 September 2025.
- (20) This Decision is without prejudice to the possible application of Articles 107 and 108 TFEU,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. By way of derogation from Articles 28, 30 and 110 TFEU, the Spanish authorities shall be authorised until 31 December 2027 to lay down, in respect of the products falling within the categories listed in Annex I that are produced locally in the Canary Islands, total exemptions from or partial reductions in the tax known as '*Arbitrio sobre las Importaciones y Entregas de Mercancías en las islas Canarias*' ('AIEM tax'). Those exemptions or reductions shall form part of the strategy for economic and social development of the Canary Islands and contribute to the promotion of local activities.

2. Application of the total exemptions or of the partial reductions referred to in paragraph 1 shall not lead to differences in excess of 15 % for the products falling within the categories listed in Annex I.

The Spanish authorities shall ensure that the exemptions or reductions applied to the products do not exceed the percentage strictly necessary to maintain, promote and develop local activities. The authorised tax differential shall not exceed the proven additional costs.

3. The fiscal advantage shall apply subject to a limit of EUR 150 million per annum, except in duly justifiable cases.

Article 2

1. The Spanish authorities shall select the products referred to in Article 1(1) taking into account the following criteria:

- (a) local production exists and its share of the local market accounts for at least 5 %;
- (b) significant importation of goods (including from mainland Spain and other Member States) exists which could jeopardise the continuation of local production, and its share of the local market accounts for at least 10 %;
- (c) additional costs exist which increase the costs of local production in comparison with products produced elsewhere, compromising the competitiveness of products produced locally.

2. The Spanish authorities may derogate from the market share thresholds referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 in duly justified circumstances, which include:

- (a) labour-intensive production;
- (b) production which is otherwise of strategic importance for local development;
- (c) production subject to periodical fluctuations;
- (d) production located in particularly disadvantaged areas;
- (e) production of medical products and personal protective equipment required to address health crises.

Article 3

By 1 January 2021, the Spanish authorities shall communicate to the Commission the initial list of products to which exemptions or reductions are applied to. Those products shall fall within the product categories set out in Annex I. Amendments to this list of products may be made by the Spanish authorities, provided that the Commission is notified of all the relevant information.

Article 4

By 30 September 2025 at the latest, the Spanish authorities shall submit a monitoring report to the Commission to enable it to assess whether the conditions justifying the authorisation set out in Article 1 continue to be fulfilled. The monitoring report shall contain the information set out in Annex II.

Article 5

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2021.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Spain.

Done at Brussels, 16 November 2020.

For the Council
The President
M. ROTH

ANNEX I

LIST OF PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1(1) ACCORDING TO THE PRODUCT CATEGORIES OF THE
HARMONISED SYSTEM HEADINGS

Agriculture, livestock farming, forestry and fisheries

0203 0204 0207 0407 0603 0701 0703 0706 0708 0810

Mining and quarrying

2516 6801 6802 6810

Building materials

2523 3816 3824 6809 7006 7007 7008 7009 7010

Chemicals

2804 2807 2811 2828 2853 3102 3105 3208 3209 3212 3213 3214 3304
3401 3402 3406 3814 3917 3920 3923 3925 4012

Metal-working industries

7308 7309 7604 7608 7610 8415 8424 8907 9403 9404 9406

Food and beverage industry

0210 0305 0403 0406 0901 1101 1102 1601 1602 1702 1704 1806 1901
1902 1904 1905 2002 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2103 2105 2106 2201
2202 2203 2204 2208 2309

Tobacco

2402

Textiles, leather and footwear

6109 6112

Paper

4808 4811 4818 4819 4821 4823

Graphic arts

4909 4910 4911

ANNEX II

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MONITORING REPORT REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4

1. Estimated additional costs. The Spanish authorities shall send a summary report containing sufficient data to evaluate whether the additional costs, which increase the cost price of local production in comparison with products produced elsewhere, exist. The information provided in the summary report shall include at least the following information, where such information is available: costs of inputs; costs of over-stocks; equipment costs; additional labour costs; and financial costs. That data must be provided by, at least, a reference to the product categories of the Harmonised System Headings, according to the four digits of the Combined Nomenclature.

That report shall contain the summary results of detailed *ad hoc* studies on additional costs that Spain shall continue conducting periodically.

2. Other subsidies. The Spanish authorities shall send a list of all other aid and support measures addressing the additional operating costs of economic operators linked to the outermost region status of the Canary Islands.
3. Impact on public budget. The Spanish authorities shall complete Table 1 providing the estimated total amount (in EUR) of tax collected or not collected under the AIEM regime.

Table 1

Year (*)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Notes (**)
Foregone tax revenue ⁽¹⁾							
Tax receipts – imports ⁽²⁾							
Tax receipts – local production ⁽³⁾							

Notes to Table 1:

⁽¹⁾ 'Foregone tax revenue': the total amount (in EUR) of tax not collected because of the tax differentials applied to local production (exemptions/reductions). At product level, it is calculated by multiplying the value of production sold on the local market (i.e. deducting exports) by the tax differential applied. The indicator is then calculated by summing up product-level estimates.

⁽²⁾ 'Tax receipts – imports': the total amount (in EUR) of the tax levied on the imports of taxable products.

⁽³⁾ 'Tax receipts – local production': the total amount (in EUR) of the tax levied on the taxable local products.

(*) The information might not be available for all the years listed.

(**) Provide comments and clarifications as deemed relevant.

4. Impact on overall economic performance. The Spanish authorities shall complete Table 2 providing any data demonstrating the impact of the reduced taxes on the socioeconomic development of the region. The indicators required in Table 2 shall refer to the performance of the supported sectors compared to the general performance of the regional economy. If some of the indicators are not available, alternative reporting data shall be included on the overall socioeconomic performance of the region.

Table 2

Year (*)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Notes (**)
Regional gross value added							
— In the supported sectors ⁽¹⁾							

Overall regional employment							
— In the supported sectors ⁽¹⁾							
Number of active enterprises							
— In the supported sectors ⁽¹⁾							
Price level index – mainland							
Price level index – region							

Notes to Table 2:

⁽¹⁾ 'supported sectors': intended as the economic sectors (NACE definition or the like) where the production is prevalently (by production volume) benefitting from tax exemptions/reduction.

^(*) The information might not be available for all the years listed.

^(**) Provide comments and clarifications as deemed relevant.

5. Specifications of the regime. The Spanish authorities shall complete Tables 3 and 4 for each product (CN4, CN6, CN8 or TARIC10 as applicable) and by year (from 2019 to 2024). The list includes only the products benefitting from differentiated tax rates.

Table 3

Identification of products and rates applied

Supported products – CN code (4, 6, 8 or 10 digits)	Year	CN4 approved category ⁽¹⁾	Code specifications ⁽²⁾	External tax rate ⁽³⁾	Internal tax rate ⁽⁴⁾	Tax differential applied ⁽⁵⁾	Notes ^(**)
	2019						
	2020						
	2021						
	2022						
	2023						
	2024						

Notes to Table 3:

⁽¹⁾ 'CN4 approved category': the CN4 category approved in this Decision.

⁽²⁾ 'Code specification': in the event a different treatment is extended to different 10-digit codes or based on other *ad hoc* specifications of the CN/TARIC definitions.

⁽³⁾ 'External tax rate': the tax rate applied to imports.

⁽⁴⁾ 'Internal tax rate': the tax rate applied to local production.

⁽⁵⁾ 'Tax differential applied': the difference between external and internal rate.

^(**) Provide comments and clarifications as deemed relevant.

Table 4

Market share of supported products

Supported products – CN code (4, 6, 8 or 10 digits) (*)	Year	Volume ⁽¹⁾				Value (in EUR) ⁽²⁾			Notes (***)
		local produc-tion	unit	imports	Market share (**)	local produc-tion	imports	Market share (**)	
	2019								
	2020								
	2021								
	2022								
	2023								
	2024								

Notes to Table 4:

- (*) The first column should be identical to the previous table to allow data matching.
- ⁽¹⁾ 'Volume': in the column 'unit' specify the unit of measurement (tons, hl, pieces, etc.).
- ⁽²⁾ 'Value': for import, it coincides with the taxable amount.
- (**) 'Market share': the market share shall be calculated deducting the exports of local products.
- (***) Provide comments and clarifications as deemed relevant.

6. Irregularities. The Spanish authorities shall provide information on any investigations on administrative irregularities, in particular, on evasion from taxes or smuggling, in the context of the application of the authorisation. They shall provide detailed information, including, at least, information on the nature of the case, value and time period.

7. Complaints. The Spanish authorities shall provide information on whether the local, regional, or national authorities have received any complaints concerning the application of the authorisation, either by beneficiaries or by non-beneficiaries.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2020/1793**of 16 November 2020****amending the period of application of Decision No 940/2014/EU concerning the dock dues in the French outermost regions**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 349 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

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

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

Acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Decision No 940/2014/EU ⁽²⁾ authorises the French authorities to apply exemptions or reductions to dock dues in the French outermost regions for products listed in the Annex to that Decision that are produced locally in those outermost regions. The maximum authorised tax differential is 10, 20 or 30 percentage points, depending on the products and the overseas department in question. Decision No 940/2014/EU applies until 31 December 2020.
- (2) France is of the view that the competitive disadvantages suffered by the French outermost regions persist, and has submitted a request to the Commission for a system of differentiated taxation similar to the current system to be maintained beyond 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2027.
- (3) However, analysing the lists of the products to which France wishes to apply differentiated taxation is a lengthy process that requires the verification of the reasons for the differentiated taxation and its proportionality for each product, so as to ensure that the differentiated taxation does not undermine the integrity and coherence of the Union legal order, including the integrity and coherence of the internal market and common policies.
- (4) The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has seriously delayed the work carried out by the French authorities to collect all the information necessary for that verification. Consequently, that work has not yet been completed.
- (5) The failure to adopt a proposal before 1 January 2021 might create a legal vacuum, as it would rule out the application of any differentiated taxation in the French outermost regions after 1 January 2021.
- (6) An additional period of six months is therefore required to make it possible to complete the verification work under way and to give the Commission time to present a balanced proposal that takes account of the various interests at stake.
- (7) Decision No 940/2014/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Article 1(1) of Decision No 940/2014/EU the date ‘31 December 2020’ is replaced by ‘30 June 2021’.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2021.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 6 October 2020 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision No 940/2014/EU of 17 December 2014 concerning the dock dues in the French outermost regions (OJ L 367, 23.12.2014, p. 1).

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Done at Brussels, 16 November 2020.

For the Council
The President
M. ROTH

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/1794**of 16 September 2020****amending Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of in-conversion and non-organic plant reproductive material***(Text with EEA relevance)*

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(2)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 and in particular Part I of Annex II thereto, lays down certain requirements with regard to the use of in-conversion and non-organic plant reproductive material.
- (2) In view of the phasing out of the derogations from the use of organic plant reproductive material laid down in Article 53 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, it is important to increase the production and placing on the market of organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material.
- (3) In accordance with Article 10(4) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, plant reproductive material may be marketed as 'in-conversion' when a conversion period of at least 12 months is respected. Pursuant to Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 Member States are to ensure that a regularly updated database is established for the listing of the organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material, excluding seedlings but including seed potatoes, which is available in their territories. Moreover, Article 26(2) requires Member States to have in place systems that allow operators that market organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material and that are able to supply them in sufficient quantities and within a reasonable period, to make public on a voluntary basis, free of charge, together with their names and contact details, information on the organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material, such as plant reproductive material of organic heterogeneous material or of organic varieties suitable for organic production, excluding seedlings but including seed potatoes, which is available with the quantity in weight of that material and the period of the year of its availability. However, Article 26(5) provides that Member States may continue to use relevant information systems that are already in existence.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1.

- (4) It is therefore important when organic plant reproductive material is not sufficiently available and such unavailability is demonstrated through records collected in the above-mentioned database and systems, to prioritise the use of in-conversion plant reproductive material over non-organic plant reproductive material. In addition, in accordance with Article 6(i) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, the use of self-produced organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material should be allowed.
- (5) Taking into account the current divergent practices in Member States, it is also of particular importance to harmonise the specific criteria and conditions for issuing authorisations to use non-organic plant reproductive material where organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material is not available in sufficient quality or quantity. Such harmonisation should permit to avoid potential unfair competition in organic production and ensure that certain precautionary provisions are applied to plant reproductive material and, in case of prescribed phytosanitary treatments, it should be subject where appropriate to a period of conversion of the parcel as provided in points 1.7.3 and 1.7.4 of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.
- (6) Despite the efforts undertaken by operators involved in the production of organic plant reproductive material, there are still many species, subspecies or varieties for which organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material is not available and for which it is necessary to simplify the process of authorisations by reducing the administrative burden without jeopardising the organic nature of the products. Therefore, and in order to reduce the number of requests for individual authorisations, it is appropriate to provide for annual national general authorisations for species, subspecies or varieties, subject to certain conditions, and for the adoption of national lists of species or subspecies for which appropriate varieties of organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material are available in sufficient quantity. That approach should permit to limit the recourse to individual authorisations. In addition, those national lists constitute relevant information, which is expected to increase knowledge and certainty in the sector of organic plant reproductive material and thus to facilitate the further development both in this highly specialised production sector and in the use of organic plant reproductive material.
- (7) Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) In the interest of clarity and legal certainty, this Regulation should apply from the date of application of Regulation (EU) 2018/848,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2021.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 September 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 is amended as follows:

(1) points 1.8.5.1 to 1.8.5.5 are replaced by the following:

‘1.8.5.1. By way of derogation from point 1.8.1, where the data collected in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2) shows that the qualitative or quantitative needs of the operator regarding relevant organic plant reproductive material are not met, the operator may use in-conversion plant reproductive material in accordance with point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 10(4).

Where organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material is not available in sufficient quality or quantity to fulfil the operator’s needs, competent authorities may authorise the use of non-organic plant reproductive material subject to points 1.8.5.3 to 1.8.5.7.

Such individual authorisation shall only be issued in one of the following situations:

- (a) where no variety of the species that the operator wants to obtain is registered in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2);
- (b) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets plant reproductive material, is able to deliver the relevant organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material in time for sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the plant reproductive material in reasonable time to allow the preparation and supply of organic or in conversion plant reproductive material;
- (c) where the variety that the operator wants to obtain is not registered as organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2), and the operator is able to demonstrate that none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate in particular to the agronomic and pedo-climatic conditions and necessary technological properties for the production to be obtained and that, therefore, the authorisation is significant for his or her production;
- (d) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials, for variety conservation purposes or for product innovation and agreed by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.

Prior to requesting any such authorisation, the operator shall consult the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2) in order to verify whether relevant organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material is available and thus whether his or her request is justified.

When in compliance with Article 6 (i) operators may use both organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material obtained from their own holding, irrespective of the qualitative and quantitative availability according to the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2).

1.8.5.2. By way of derogation from point 1.8.1, operators in third countries may use in-conversion plant reproductive material in accordance with point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 10(4) when organic plant reproductive material is justified to be not available in sufficient quality or quantity in the territory of the third country in which the operator is located.

Without prejudice to relevant national rules, operators in third countries may use both organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material obtained from their own holding.

Control authorities or control bodies recognised in accordance with Article 46(1) may authorise operators in third countries to use non-organic plant reproductive material in an organic production unit when organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material is not available in sufficient quality or quantity in the territory of the third country in which the operator is located, under the conditions laid down under points 1.8.5.3, 1.8.5.4 and 1.8.5.5.

- 1.8.5.3. Non-organic plant reproductive material shall not be treated after harvest with plant protection products other than those authorised for the treatment of plant reproductive material in accordance with Article 24 (1) of this Regulation, unless chemical treatment has been prescribed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 for phytosanitary purposes by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned for all varieties and heterogeneous material of a given species in the area in which the plant reproductive material is to be used.

Where the non-organic plant reproductive material treated with the prescribed chemical treatment referred to in the first paragraph is used, the parcel on which the treated plant reproductive material is growing shall be subject, where appropriate, to a conversion period as provided in points 1.7.3 and 1.7.4.

- 1.8.5.4. The authorisation to use non-organic plant reproductive material shall be obtained before the sowing or planting of the crop.

- 1.8.5.5. The authorisation to use non-organic plant reproductive material shall be granted to individual users for one season at a time, and the competent authorities, control authority or body responsible for authorisations shall list the quantities of the authorised plant reproductive material.;

(2) the following points 1.8.5.6 and 1.8.5.7 are inserted:

- 1.8.5.6. The competent authorities of the Member States shall create an official list of species, subspecies or varieties (grouped if applicable) for which it is established that organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material is available in sufficient quantities and for the appropriate varieties in their territory. No authorisations shall be issued for the species, subspecies or varieties included in that list in the territory of the Member State concerned pursuant to point 1.8.5.1 unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in point 1.8.5.1(d). If the quantity or quality of organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material available for a species, subspecies or variety on the list turns out to be insufficient or inappropriate, due to exceptional circumstances, the competent authorities of the Member States may remove a species, subspecies or variety from the list.

The competent authorities of the Member States shall keep their list updated on an annual basis and shall make that list publicly available.

By 30 June each year and for the first time by 30 June 2022, the competent authorities of the Member States shall transmit to the Commission and to the other Member States the link to the internet website where the updated list is made publicly available. The Commission shall publish the links to the national updated lists on a dedicated website.

- 1.8.5.7. By way of derogation from point 1.8.5.5, the competent authorities of the Member States may annually grant a general authorisation to all operators concerned for the use of:

- (a) a given species or subspecies when and in so far as no variety is registered in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2);
- (b) for a given variety when and in so far as the conditions laid down in point 1.8.5.1(c) are fulfilled.

When using a general authorisation, operators shall keep records of the quantity used and competent authority responsible for authorisations shall list the quantities of authorised non-organic plant reproductive material.

The competent authorities of the Member States shall keep the list of species, subspecies or varieties for which a general authorisation is issued updated on an annual basis and shall make that list publicly available.

By 30 June each year and for the first time by 30 June 2022, the competent authorities of the Member States shall transmit to the Commission and to the other Member States the link to the internet website where the updated list is made publicly available. The Commission shall publish the links to the national updated lists on a dedicated website.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1795**of 30 November 2020****concerning the authorisation of iron chelate of lysine and glutamic acid as a feed additive for all animal species****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 an application was submitted for the authorisation of iron chelate of lysine and glutamic acid. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of that Regulation.
- (3) That application concerns the authorisation of iron chelate of lysine and glutamic acid as a feed additive for all animal species to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives'.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinions of 4 July 2019 ⁽²⁾ and 25 May 2020 ⁽³⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, iron chelate of lysine and glutamic acid does not have an adverse effect on animal health and consumer safety. It also concluded that the additive is an eye irritant, skin and respiratory sensitizer, and stated a risk for the users of the additive upon inhalation. Therefore, the Commission considers that appropriate protective measures should be taken to prevent adverse effects on human health, in particular as regards the users of the additive. The Authority also concluded that the additive does not pose an additional risk for the environment compared to other authorised compounds of iron and that it is an efficacious source of iron for all animal species. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (5) The assessment of the additive shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are, subject to the relevant protective measures for the users of the additive, satisfied. Accordingly, the use of the additive should be authorised.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The substance specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'compounds of trace elements', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2019;17(7):5792.

⁽³⁾ EFSA Journal 18(6):6164.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						Content of element (Fe) in mg/kg of complete feed with a moisture content of 12 %			

Category of nutritional additives. Functional group: compounds of trace elements

3b111	-	Iron chelate of lysine and glutamic acid	<i>Additive composition</i> Mixture of chelates of iron with lysine and chelates of iron with glutamic acid in a ratio of 1:1 as a powder with an iron content between 15 and 16 %, a lysine content between 19 and 21 %, a glutamic acid content between 18,5 and 21,5 % and a maximum of 3 % moisture <i>Characterisation of the active substances</i> Chemical formulas: Iron-2,6-diaminohexanoic acid, chloride and hydrogen sulfate salt: $C_6H_{17}ClFeN_2O_7S$ Iron-2-aminopentanedioic acid, sodium and hydrogen sulfate salt: $C_5H_{12}FeNNaO_{10}S$ <i>Analytical methods ⁽¹⁾</i> For the quantification of the lysine and glutamic acid content in the feed additive: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS) For proving the chelated structure of the feed additive: — mid-infrared (IR) spectrometry together with the determination of the content of the trace element and lysine and glutamic acid in the feed additive	All animal species	-	-	Ovine: 500 (total ⁽²⁾) Bovines and poultry: 450 (total ⁽²⁾) Piglets up to one week before weaning: 250 mg/day (total ⁽²⁾) Pet animals: 600 (total ⁽²⁾) Other species: 750 (total ⁽²⁾)	1. The additive shall be incorporated into feed in the form of a premixture. 2. Iron chelate of lysine and glutamic acid may be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. 3. For users of the additive and premixtures, feed business operators shall establish operational procedures and appropriate organisational measures to address the potential risks by inhalation, dermal or eyes contact. Where risks cannot be reduced to an acceptable level by these procedures and measures, the additive and premixtures shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment, including breathing protection.	21.12.2030
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			For the quantification of total iron in the feed additive: — Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, AAS (EN ISO 6869); or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry, ICP-AES (EN 15510); or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry after pressure digestion, ICP-AES (EN 15621). For the quantification of total iron in premixtures: — Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, AAS (EN ISO 6869); or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry, ICP-AES (EN 15510); or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry after pressure digestion, ICP-AES (EN 15621); or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry, ICP-MS (EN 17053). For the quantification of total iron in feed materials and compound feed: — Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, AAS (Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009, Annex IV-C) or — Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, AAS (EN ISO 6869) or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry, ICP-AES (EN 15510) or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry after pressure digestion, ICP-AES (EN 15621) or — Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry, ICP-MS (EN 17053).						
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⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

⁽²⁾ The amount of inert iron is not to be taken into consideration for the calculation of the total iron content of the feed.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1796

of 30 November 2020

concerning the authorisation of L-glutamine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-02524 as a feed additive for all animal species

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 an application was submitted for the authorisation of L-glutamine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-02524 as a feed additive for all animal species. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) The application concerns the authorisation of L-glutamine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-02524 as a feed additive for all animal species to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives', functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues', and in the additive category 'sensory additives', functional group 'flavouring compounds'.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 18 March 2020 ⁽²⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, L-glutamine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-02524 does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment. The Authority also concluded that the additive is an efficacious source of glutamine for all animal species and that for the supplemental L-glutamine to be fully efficacious in ruminants, it should be protected against degradation in the rumen.
- (5) As regards the use as flavouring, the Authority states that no further demonstration of efficacy is necessary when used at the recommended dose. The use of L-glutamine as flavouring compound is not authorised in water for drinking. At the recommended dose, L-glutamine as a flavouring compound is unlikely to pose any concern. The fact that the use of the L-glutamine is not authorised as flavouring in water for drinking does not preclude its use in compound feed which is administered via water. Restrictions and conditions should be provided for to allow a better control of L-glutamine as a flavouring compound. For L-glutamine, recommended contents should be indicated on the label of the additive. Where such contents are exceeded, certain information should be indicated on the label of premixtures.
- (6) The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the reports on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (7) The assessment of L-glutamine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-02524 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of this additive should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2020; 18(4):6075

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The substance specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues' is authorised as a feed additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.
2. The substance specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'sensory additives' and to the functional group 'flavouring compounds' is authorised as a feed additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method.	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						mg/kg of complete feed with a moisture content of 12 %			
Category: nutritional additives. Functional group: amino acids, their salts and analogues									
3c451	-	L-glutamine	<i>Additive composition:</i> Powder with a minimum content of 98 % L-glutamine <i>Characterisation of the active substance:</i> L-glutamine produced by fermentation with <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> NITE BP-02524 IUPAC name: (2S)-2,5-diamino-5-oxopentanoic acid CAS number: 56-85-9 Einecs number: 200-292-1 Chemical formula: C₅H₁₀N₂O₃ <i>Analytical method ⁽¹⁾:</i> For the identification of L-glutamine in the feed additive: — Food Chemical Codex ‘L-glutamine monograph’ For the quantification of glutamine in the feed additive, premixtures, compound feed and feed materials: — Ion exchange chromatography coupled to post-column derivatisation and optical detection) (IEC-VIS/FLD).	All animal species	-	-	-	1. L-glutamine may be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. 2. In the directions for use of the additive and pre-mixture, the storage conditions and the stability to heat treatment shall be indicated. 3. Declaration to be made on the label of the additive and premixture: ‘The supplementation with L-glutamine shall ensure an adequate amino acid profile in feed and address potential glutamine shortages during critical periods of life.’	21.12.2030

Category: Sensory additives. Functional group: Flavouring compounds

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						mg of active substance/kg of complete feed with a moisture content of 12 %			
3c451	-	L-glutamine	<i>Additive composition:</i> Powder with a minimum content of 98 % L-glutamine <i>Characterisation of the active substance:</i> L-glutamine produced by fermentation with <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> NITE BP-02524 IUPAC name: (2S)-2,5-diamino-5-oxopentanoic acid CAS number: 56-85-9 Einecs number: 200-292-1 Chemical formula: C₅H₁₀N₂O₃ Flavis number: 17.007 <i>Analytical method</i> ⁽¹⁾: For the identification of L-glutamine in the feed additive: — Food Chemical Codex ‘L-glutamine monograph’ For the quantification of glutamine in the feed additive and premixtures: — Ion exchange chromatography coupled to visible or fluorescence detection with post-column derivatisation and optical detection) (IEC-VIS/FLD), as described in EN ISO 17180:2013	All animal species	-	-	-	1. L-glutamine may be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. 2. The additive shall be incorporated into the feed in the form of a premixture. 3. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, the storage conditions and the stability to heat treatment shall be indicated. 4. On the label of the additive the following shall be indicated: ‘Recommended maximum content of the active substance of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %: 25 mg/kg’. 5. The functional group, the identification number, the name and the added amount of the active substance shall be	21.12.2030

								indicated on the label of the premixtures, if the following content of the active substance in complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 % is exceeded: 25 mg/kg.	
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(¹) Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1797**of 30 November 2020****concerning the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Escherichia coli* KCCM 80159 as a feed additive for all animal species****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the authorisation of L-valine. The application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of that Regulation.
- (3) The application concerns the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Escherichia coli* KCCM 80159 as a feed additive for all animal species, to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives', functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues'.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 18 March 2020 ⁽²⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, L-valine produced by *Escherichia coli* KCCM 80159 when supplemented to diets in appropriate amounts does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment. Further, the Authority concluded that it is considered an efficacious source of the essential amino acid L-valine for animal nutrition and that in order to be efficacious in ruminants, the additive should be protected against degradation in the rumen. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the reports on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (5) The assessment of L-valine produced by *Escherichia coli* KCCM 80159 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of this substance should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The substance specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues', is authorised as a feed additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(4):6074.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method.	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						mg/kg of complete feed with a moisture content of 12 %			
Category of nutritional additives. Functional group: amino acids, their salts and analogues									
3c370	-	L-valine	Additive composition Powder with a minimum content of L-valine of 98 % (on a dry matter basis) and a maximum content of 1,5 % water	All species	-			1. L-valine may be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. 2. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, the storage conditions and the stability to heat treatment shall be indicated. 3. The label of the additive and premixture shall indicate the following: ‘The supplementation with L-valine should take into account all essential and conditional essential amino acids in order to avoid imbalances.’	21.12.2030
			Characterisation of the active substance L-valine ((2S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanoic acid) produced by <i>Escherichia coli</i> KCCM 80159 Chemical formula: C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂ CAS number: 72-18-4						
			Analytical method ⁽¹⁾ For the identification of L-valine in the feed additive: — Food Chemical Codex "L-valine monograph" For the quantification of valine in the feed additive: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS) For the quantification of valine in premixtures, feed materials and compound feed: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS) – Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 ⁽²⁾ (Annex III, F)						

⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1798**of 30 November 2020****concerning the authorisation of L-lysine monohydrochloride produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* DSM 32932 and L-lysine sulphate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KFCC 11043 as feed additives for all animal species****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 applications were submitted for the authorisation of L-lysine monohydrochloride produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* DSM 32932 and L-lysine sulphate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KFCC 11043. The applications were accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of that Regulation.
- (3) The applications concern the authorisation of L-lysine monohydrochloride produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* DSM 32932 and L-lysine sulphate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KFCC 11043 as feed additives for all animal species, to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives', functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues'.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 19 March 2020 ⁽²⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, L-lysine monohydrochloride produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* DSM 32932 does not have an adverse effect on animal health, consumer safety or the environment. The Authority stated a risk for the users as it should be considered as an eye irritant. Therefore, the Commission considers that appropriate protective measures should be taken to prevent adverse effects on human health, in particular as regards the users of the additive. In its opinion of 1 July 2020 ⁽³⁾, the Authority concluded that, under the proposed conditions of use, L-lysine sulphate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KFCC 11043 does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment. The Authority also concluded that both additives are efficacious sources of the amino acid L-lysine for all animal species and that in order to be as efficacious in ruminants as in non-ruminant species, the additives should be protected against degradation in the rumen. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the reports on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (5) The assessment of L-lysine monohydrochloride produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* DSM 32932 and of L-lysine sulphate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KFCC 11043 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of these substances should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(4):6078.

⁽³⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(7):6203.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The substances specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues', are authorised as additives in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						mg/kg of complete feed with a moisture content of 12 %			

Category of nutritional additives. Functional group: amino acids, their salts and analogues

3c322i		L-lysine monohydrochloride, technically pure	<i>Additive composition</i> Powder of L-lysine monohydrochloride with a minimum of 78 % L-lysine and a maximum moisture content of 1,5 %.	All species	-	-	-	1. The lysine content shall be indicated on the labelling of the additive. 2. L-lysine monohydrochloride, technically pure, may be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. 3. For users of the additive and premixtures, feed business operators shall establish operational procedures and organisational measures to address potential risks for the eyes. Where those risks cannot be eliminated or reduced to a minimum by such procedures and measures, the additive and premixtures shall be used with personal protective equipment. 4. Declarations to be made on the labelling of the additive and premixtures: 'The supplementation with L-lysine should take into account all essential and conditional essential amino acids in order to avoid imbalances.'	21.12.2030
			<i>Characterisation of the active substance</i> L-lysine monohydrochloride produced by fermentation with <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> DSM 32932. Chemical formula: $C_6H_{15}ClN_2O_2$ CAS Number: 657-27-2 <i>Analytical methods</i> ⁽¹⁾ For the identification of L-lysine monohydrochloride in the feed additive: — Food Chemical Codex 'L-lysine monohydrochloride monograph' For the quantification of lysine in the feed additive and premixtures containing more than 10 % lysine: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS/FLD) – EN ISO 17180. For the quantification of lysine in premixtures, compound feed and feed materials: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS), Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 ⁽²⁾ (Annex III, F).						

3c323	L-lysine sulphate	<i>Additive composition</i> Granulate with a minimum L-lysine content of 55 % and a maximum content of 22 % sulphate and 4 % moisture <i>Characterisation of the active substance</i> L-lysine sulphate produced by fermentation with <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> KFCC 11043 Chemical formula: C₁₂H₃₀N₄O₈S CAS number: 60343-69-3 <i>Analytical methods</i> ⁽¹⁾ For the quantification of lysine in the feed additive and premixtures containing more than 10 % lysine: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS/FLD) – EN ISO 17180 For the identification of sulphate in the feed additive: — European Pharmacopoeia Monograph 20301 For the quantification of lysine in premixtures, compound feed and feed materials: — ion exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS), Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 (Annex III, F).	All species	-	-	10 000	1. The L-lysine content shall be indicated on the labelling of the additive. 2. L-lysine sulphate may be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. 3. Declarations to be made on the labelling of the additive and premixtures: 'The supplementation with L-lysine should take into account all essential and conditional essential amino acids in order to avoid imbalances.'	21.12.2030
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⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1799**of 30 November 2020****concerning the authorisation of a preparation of 6-phytase produced by *Komagataella phaffii* CGMCC 12056 as a feed additive for laying hens and other laying birds (holder of authorisation: Andrés Pinaluba S.A.)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 an application was submitted for the authorisation of a preparation of 6-phytase. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) The application concerns the authorisation of a preparation of 6-phytase produced by *Komagataella phaffii* CGMCC 12056 as a feed additive for laying hens and other laying birds to be classified in the additive category 'zootechnical additives' and in the functional group 'digestibility enhancers'.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 7 May 2020 ⁽²⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, the preparation of 6-phytase produced by *Komagataella phaffii* CGMCC 12056 does not have an adverse effect on the health of laying hens and other laying birds, consumer safety or the environment. It was also concluded that the additive should be considered as a potential respiratory sensitiser. Therefore, the Commission considers that appropriate protective measures should be taken to prevent adverse effects on human health, in particular as regards the users of the additive. The Authority concluded that the additive is efficacious as a zootechnical additive in improving the digestibility of the diets in laying hens and other laying birds. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (5) The assessment of the preparation of 6-phytase produced by *Komagataella phaffii* CGMCC 12056 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'zootechnical additives' and to the functional group 'digestibility enhancers', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(5): 6142.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						Unit of activity/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			

Category of zootechnical additives. Functional group: digestibility enhancers

4a31	Andrés Pintaluba S.A.	6-phytase (EC 3.1.3.26)	<i>Additive composition</i> Preparation of 6-phytase (EC 3.1.3.26) produced by <i>Komagataella phaffii</i> (CGMCC 12056) having a minimum activity of: Solid form: 20 000 U ⁽¹⁾ /g Liquid form: 20 000 U/ml	laying hens and other laying birds	-	300 U	-	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixtures, the storage conditions and stability to heat treatment shall be indicated. 2. For users of the additive and premixtures, feed business operators shall establish operational procedures and organisational measures to address potential risks resulting from its use. Where those risks cannot be eliminated or reduced to a minimum by such procedures and measures, the additive and premixtures shall be used with personal protective equipment, including breathing protection.	21.12.2030
			<i>Characterisation of the active substance</i> 6-phytase (EC 3.1.3.26) produced by fermentation with <i>Komagataella phaffii</i> CGMCC 12056						
			<i>Analytical method ⁽²⁾</i> For the quantification of phytase activity in the feed additive: — colorimetric method based on the enzymatic reaction of phytase on the phytate – VDLUFA 27.1.4 For the quantification of phytase activity in premixtures: — colorimetric method based on the enzymatic reaction of phytase on the phytate -VDLUFA 27.1.3 For the quantification of phytase activity in feed materials and compound feed: — colorimetric method based on the enzymatic reaction of phytase on the phytate – EN ISO 30024						

⁽¹⁾ One unit is the amount of enzyme which releases one micromole of inorganic phosphate from phytate per minute at pH 5,5 and 37 °C.

⁽²⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1800**of 30 November 2020****concerning the authorisation of monosodium glutamate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80188 as a feed additive for all animal species****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the authorisation of monosodium glutamate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80188. This application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) The application concerns the authorisation of monosodium glutamate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80188 as a feed additive for all animal species. The applicant requested this additive to be classified in the additive category 'sensory additives'.
- (4) The applicant requested the feed additive to be authorised for use also in water for drinking. However, Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 does not allow the authorisation of 'flavouring compounds' for use in water for drinking. Therefore, the use of monosodium glutamate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80188 in water for drinking should not be allowed. The fact that the additive is not authorised for use as a flavouring in water for drinking does not preclude its use in compound feed administered via water.
- (5) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 19 March 2020 ⁽²⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use monosodium glutamate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80188 does not have adverse effects on animal health, consumer health or the environment. The Authority concluded in the opinion that the additive is not toxic by inhalation, not irritant to skin or eyes and is not a dermal sensitiser. The Authority also concluded, that the effect of monosodium glutamate for increasing the taste of food is well proven, and therefore, no further demonstration of its efficacy in feed is necessary. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the methods of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (6) The assessment of monosodium glutamate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80188 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that substance should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (7) Restrictions and conditions should be provided for to allow better control. In particular, a recommended content should be indicated on the label of the feed additive. Where such content is exceeded, certain information should be indicated on the label of premixtures.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(4):6085.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The substance specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'sensory additives' and to the functional group 'flavouring compounds', is authorised as a feed additive in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						mg of active substance/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			
Category: Sensory additives. Functional group: Flavouring compounds									
2b621i	-	Monosodium glutamate	<i>Additive composition:</i> Monosodium glutamate <i>Characterisation of the active substance:</i> Monosodium L-glutamate Produced by fermentation with <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> KCCM 80188 Purity: ≥ 99 % assay Chemical formula: C₅H₈NaNO₄•H₂O CAS number 6106-04-3 <i>Method of analysis</i> ⁽¹⁾: For the identification of monosodium L-glutamate in the feed additive: Food Chemical Codex 'Monosodium L-glutamate monograph'. For the quantification of monosodium L-glutamate in the feed additive: ion-exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS), as described in Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 (Annex III, F) ⁽²⁾. For the quantification of monosodium L-glutamate in premixtures: ion-exchange chromatography coupled with post-column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC-VIS), Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 (Annex III, F).	All animal species	-	-	-	1. The additive shall be incorporated into the feed in the form of a premixture. 2. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, the storage conditions and the stability to heat treatment shall be indicated. 3. On the label of the additive the following shall be indicated: 'Recommended maximum content of the active substance of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %: 25 mg/kg'. 4. The functional group, the identification number, the name and the added amount of the active substance shall be indicated on the label of the premixtures, if the following content of the active substance in complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 % is exceeded: 25 mg/kg.	21.12.2030

⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1801**of 30 November 2020****adapting the adjustment rate for direct payments pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council in respect of the calendar year 2020**

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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 26(4) thereof,

After consulting the Committee on the Agricultural Funds,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/862 ⁽²⁾ has fixed the adjustment rate for direct payments pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 in respect of the calendar year 2020. That adjustment rate has been set based on the information available in the context of the 2021 Draft Budget, in particular taking into account an amount of financial discipline of EUR 487,6 million for the reserve for crises in the agricultural sector referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013.
- (2) That adjustment rate also took into account the need to apply financial discipline in order to respect the annual ceilings referred to in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, as provided for in Article 26(1) of that Regulation.
- (3) While the need for financial discipline remains at EUR 487,6 million for the reserve for crises in the agricultural sector, the preliminary estimates available in relation to the upcoming Commission Amending Letter No 1 to the 2021 Draft Budget covering forecasts for direct payments and market related expenditure, show nevertheless the need to adapt the rate of financial discipline set in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/862.
- (4) Consequently, based on the new information in possession of the Commission, it is appropriate to adapt the adjustment rate in accordance with Article 26(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 before 1 December of the calendar year in respect of which the adjustment rate applies.
- (5) The amended proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 ⁽³⁾ has not yet been adopted. Therefore, as a precautionary measure and considering the already very advanced stage of the decision-making procedure for the adoption of that Regulation, the net balance available for the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund expenditure for financial year 2021 amounting to EUR 40 368,0 million (sub-ceiling as set out in the European Council conclusions of 21 July 2020, adjusted for transfers notified by Member States in allocations between the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and direct payments), should be used for the calculation of the adjustment rate.
- (6) As a general rule, farmers submitting an aid application for direct payments for one calendar year (N) are paid within a fixed payment period falling within the financial year (N+1). However, Member States may make late payments to farmers beyond that payment period, within certain limits. Such late payments may be made in a subsequent financial year. When financial discipline is applied for a given calendar year, the adjustment rate should not be applied to payments for which aid applications have been submitted in calendar years other than the calendar year for which the financial discipline applies. Therefore, in order to ensure equal treatment of farmers, it is appropriate to provide that the adjustment rate is to be applied only to payments for which aid applications have been submitted in the calendar year for which the financial discipline is applied, irrespective of when the payment to farmers is made.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/862 of 19 June 2020 fixing the adjustment rate for direct payments pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council in respect of the calendar year 2020 (OJ L 197, 22.6.2020, p. 3).

⁽³⁾ COM(2020) 443 final.

- (7) Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾ provides that the adjustment rate applied to direct payments determined in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 is to apply only to direct payments in excess of EUR 2 000 to be granted to farmers in the corresponding calendar year. Furthermore, Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 provides that, as a result of the gradual introduction of direct payments, the adjustment rate is to apply to Croatia only from 1 January 2022. The adjustment rate to be determined by this Regulation should therefore not apply to payments to farmers in that Member State.
- (8) The adapted adjustment rate should be taken into account for the calculation of all payments to be granted to a farmer for an aid application submitted in respect of the calendar year 2020. For the sake of clarity, Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/862 should therefore be repealed.
- (9) In order to ensure that the adapted adjustment rate is applicable as from the date on which the payments to farmers are to start in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, this Regulation should apply from 1 December 2020,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the purpose of fixing the adjustment rate provided for in Articles 25 and 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, and in accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, the amounts of direct payments under the support schemes listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 to be granted to farmers in excess of EUR 2 000 for an aid application submitted in respect of the calendar year 2020 shall be reduced by an adjustment rate of 2,906192 %.
2. The reduction provided for in paragraph 1 shall not apply in Croatia.

Article 2

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/862 is repealed.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 1 December 2020.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).

DECISIONS

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2020/1802

of 27 November 2020

amending the user's guide setting out the steps needed to participate in EMAS, under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)

(notified under document C(2020) 8151)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), repealing Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 46 (5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision (EU) 2017/2285 of 6 December 2017 amending the user's guide setting out the steps needed to participate in EMAS, under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) ⁽²⁾ defines in paragraph 2.4.3 of Annex I the requirements for the utilisation of a sampling method for verification of multisite organisations.
- (2) Paragraph 2.4.3.3(a) of the user's guide, contained in Annex I to Decision (EU) 2017/2285, defines sectors in which the use of a sampling method for the verification of multisite organisations is allowed (Table 9).
- (3) Paragraph 2.4.3.3(b) of the user's guide defines sectors in which the use of a sampling method for the verification of multisite organisations can be allowed in pilot projects (Table 10) and specifies that, after a pilot project and based on the pilot project evaluation, the EMAS Committee may recommend to include the sector in the list of sectors in which the use of a sampling method is allowed (Table 9).
- (4) Two pilot projects in sectors listed in Table 10 have been carried out in Germany: one project in the retail sector (NACE Code 47.1) and one project for residential care activities (NACE Code 87) and social work without accommodation (NACE Code 88). An evaluation of these pilot projects was presented to the EMAS Committee.
- (5) Based on the pilot project evaluation, the EMAS Committee recommended to include these sectors in the list of sectors in which the use of a sampling method for the verification of multisite organisations is allowed (Table 9),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

NACE Codes 47.1, 87 and 88 are sectors in which the use of a sampling method for the verification of multisite organisations shall be allowed. These sectors are therefore moved from Table 10 to Table 9 of Annex I of the user's guide.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 328, 12.12.2017, p. 38.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2020.

For the Commission
Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2020/1803**of 27 November 2020****establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products***(notified under document C(2020) 8155)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, the EU Ecolabel may be awarded to those products with a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 provides that specific EU Ecolabel criteria are to be established according to product groups.
- (3) Commission Decision 2012/481/EU ⁽²⁾ established the criteria and related assessment and verification requirements for the product group 'printed paper'. The period of validity of those criteria and requirements has been extended to 31 December 2020 by Commission Decision (EU) 2018/1590 ⁽³⁾.
- (4) Commission Decision 2014/256/EU ⁽⁴⁾ established criteria and related assessment and verification requirements for the product group 'converted paper products'. The period of validity of those criteria and requirements has been extended to 31 December 2020 by Commission Decision (EU) 2017/1525 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (5) In order to better reflect best practice in the market for these product groups and to take account of innovations introduced in the intervening period, it is appropriate to establish a new set of criteria for printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products.
- (6) The EU Ecolabel Fitness check Report ⁽⁶⁾ of 30 June 2017, reviewing the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 concluded on the need to develop a more strategic approach for the EU Ecolabel, including the bundling of closely related product groups where appropriate.
- (7) In line with those conclusions and after consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board it is appropriate to revise the criteria for the product groups 'printed paper' and 'converted paper products', taking into consideration the current success, stakeholders' interest in the product and potential future windows of opportunity for increased uptake and market's demand on sustainable products.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2012/481/EU of 16 August 2012 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for printed paper (OJ L 223, 21.8.2012, p. 55).

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2018/1590 of 19 October 2018 amending Decisions 2012/481/EU, 2014/391/EU, 2014/763/EU and 2014/893/EU as regards the period of validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for certain products, and of the related assessment and verification requirements (OJ L 264, 23.10.2018, p. 24).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 2014/256/EU of 2 May 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for converted paper products (OJ L 135, 8.5.2014, p. 24).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2017/1525 of 4 September 2017 amending Decision 2014/256/EU in order to prolong the validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to converted paper products (OJ L 230, 6.9.2017, p. 28).

⁽⁶⁾ Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the review of implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and the Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (COM(2017) 355).

- (8) Since the two product groups 'printed paper' and 'converted paper products' are closely related and their criteria will overlap, it is appropriate to adopt a single decision with one Annex for both product groups.
- (9) The product group name should be modified to 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' to better reflect product functionality and ensure the clarity of the products included in the scope. This should also increase the visibility of the schemes for market participants and reduce the administrative burden for national authorities.
- (10) In addition, in line with the review, certain modifications should be made to the definition of the product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products', notably to make a clearer distinction between different type of products.
- (11) The New Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe ⁽⁷⁾ adopted on 11 March 2020 stipulates that the durability, recyclability and recycled content requirements are to be more systematically included in the EU Ecolabel criteria.
- (12) The revised EU Ecolabel criteria for printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products should aim, in particular, at using paper-based products manufactured in a more sustainable way and sourced from sustainably managed forests or recycled materials. The new criteria should be based on a life cycle analysis approach and aim to promote energy efficient manufacturing processes and to reduce emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that contribute to the photochemical oxidation, human toxicity, abiotic depletion, eutrophication, acidification, and climate change. The revised criteria should restrict the use of hazardous substances, address emissions generated during the printing process, reduce the quantity of paper waste generated in a process and increase product recyclability, which contributes to facilitate the transition to a more circular economy.
- (13) The new criteria and related assessment and verification requirements for each product group should remain valid until 31 December 2028, taking into account the innovation cycle for the two product groups.
- (14) For reasons of legal certainty, Decisions 2012/481/EU and 2014/256/EU should be repealed.
- (15) A transitional period should be allowed for producers whose products have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for printed paper products, or converted paper products, on the basis of the criteria set out in Decision 2012/481/EU or Decision 2014/256/EU respectively, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their products to comply with the new criteria and requirements. For a limited period after adoption of this Decision, producers should also be allowed to submit applications based either on the criteria established by those Decisions or on the new criteria established by this Decision. EU Ecolabel licences awarded in accordance with the criteria set out in one of the old Decisions should be allowed to be used for 18 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' shall comprise the following products:
 - (a) printed paper products that consist of at least 90 % by weight of paper, paperboard or paper-based substrates, except for books, catalogues, booklets or forms that shall consist of at least 80 % by weight of paper or paperboard or paper-based substrates. Inserts, covers and any printed paper parts of the final product shall be considered to form part of the product except for non-fixed inserts (such as flyers, removable stickers) that are sold or provided with printed paper products. If the EU Ecolabel is intended to be placed on non-fixed inserts, they shall fulfil the requirements of the Annex to this Decision. Fixed inserts to the printed paper product (not intended to be removed) shall fulfil the requirements of the Annex to this Decision;

⁽⁷⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe (COM(2020) 98 final).

- (b) envelopes that consist of at least 90 % by weight of paper, paperboard or paper-based substrates;
- (c) paper carrier bags, including wrapping paper, that consist of 100 % by weight of paper, paperboard or paper-based substrates;
- (d) stationery paper products, including filing products, that consist of at least 70 % by weight of paper, paperboard or paper based substrates, except for suspension files and folders with metal fastener to which the threshold does not apply.

2. For products referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 that shall consist of at least 80 % by weight of paper or paperboard or paper-based substrates and for products referred to in point (d) of paragraph 1, the plastic component cannot exceed 10 % by weight, except for ring binders, exercise books, notebooks, diaries, and lever arch files where the plastic weight cannot exceed 13 %.

3. The metal weight cannot exceed 30 g per product, except for suspension files, folders with metal fasteners, ring binders and lever arch files having a filing capacity of up to 225 sheets where it can be up to 75 g and except for lever arch files having a filing capacity of more than 225 sheets, where it can be up to 170 g.

4. The product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' shall not include the following products or materials:

- (a) packaging and elements adhered to packaging such as labels (with the exception of paper carrier bags and wrapping paper);
- (b) corrugated board;
- (c) food contact materials and articles intended to come into contact with food that constitutes the subject matter of article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾;
- (d) products falling within the product group 'tissue paper and tissue products' as defined by Article 2 in Commission Decision (EU) 2019/70 ⁽⁹⁾;
- (e) fragranced printed paper products, fragranced stationery paper products, and fragranced carrier bags;
- (f) polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Article 2

For the purposes of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'binders' means paper-based products used for storing of documents or magazines and consisting of a cover, usually made of board, with rings for holding loose papers together, including ring binders and lever arch files;
- (2) 'books' means yarn-bound or adhesive-bound printed paper products with hard or soft covers, not including annual reports, journals, brochures, magazines, and catalogues published on a regular basis;
- (3) 'filing products' mean product used for organization, storage and protection of paper documents, including suspension files and lever arch files;
- (4) 'folder' means a folding case or cover used for storage of loose papers including products including indices and dividers, document wallets, square cut folders, suspension files, cardboard boxes and 3-flap folders;
- (5) 'insert' means an extra leaf or section, printed independently from the printed paper product which is either placed within the pages of a printed paper product and may be removed (non-fixed insert) or bound into the pages of the printed paper product and thus form an integral part thereof (fixed insert) including multipage advertisements, booklets, brochures, reply cards, or other promotional materials;

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p. 4).

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2019/70 of 11 January 2019 establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for graphic paper and the EU Ecolabel criteria for tissue paper and tissue (OJ L 15, 17.1.2019, p. 27)

- (6) 'packaging' means all products made of any material of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery or presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer;
- (7) 'paper carrier bags' mean paper-based products used for the handling or transportation of goods.
- (8) 'printed paper product' means product bearing the printed image resulting from the processing of a printing material printed onto paper and including finishing.
- (9) 'stationery paper products' mean writing and filing materials made of paper, including envelopes and office materials;
- (10) 'wrapping paper' means a paper sheet or roll used for wrapping items such as gifts and parcels;

Article 3

In order for a product to be awarded the EU Ecolabel under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 for the product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products', it shall fall within the definition of that product group as specified in Article 1 of this Decision and shall comply with the criteria and related assessment and verification requirements set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 4

The EU Ecolabel criteria for the product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' and the related assessment and verification requirements shall be valid until 31 December 2028.

Article 5

For administrative purposes, the code number assigned to the product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' shall be '053'.

Article 6

Decisions 2012/481/EU and 2014/256/EU are repealed.

Article 7

1. Notwithstanding Article 6, applications submitted before the date of adoption of this Decision for the EU Ecolabel for the product group 'printed paper' as defined in Decision 2012/481/EU shall be evaluated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2012/481/EU.
2. Notwithstanding Article 6, applications submitted before the date of adoption of this Decision for the EU Ecolabel for the product group 'converted paper products' as defined in Decision 2014/256/EU shall be evaluated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2014/256/EU.
3. Applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' submitted on or within two months from the date of adoption of this Decision may be based either on the criteria set out in this Decision, or on the criteria set out in Decision 2012/481/EU for product group 'printed paper', or in Decision 2014/256/EU for product group 'converted paper products', as applicable. Those applications shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria on which they are based.
4. EU Ecolabel licenses awarded on the basis of an application evaluated in accordance with the criteria set out in Decision 2012/481/EU or Decision 2014/256/EU may be used for 18 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2020.

For the Commission
Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

EU Ecolabel criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel for printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag products

FRAMEWORK

Aims of the criteria

The EU Ecolabel criteria target the best printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag products on the market, in terms of environmental performance. The criteria focus on the main environmental impacts associated with the life cycle of these products and promote circular economy aspects.

In particular, the criteria aim to promote products that use high contents of sustainable or recycled fibres, are recyclable, are associated with low emissions and which may only contain a limited amount of hazardous substances.

To this end the criteria:

- require that the paper substrate, including paper board, is EU Ecolabel certified;
- set strict limits on the use of hazardous substances;
- set requirements to guarantee the product recyclability and a proper waste management system including limits on the maximum amount of paper waste produced;
- set requirements on emissions, particularly on the reduction of VOCs emissions to help guarantee associated benefits for worker health and for reductions in local and regional atmospheric pollution;
- set requirements on energy consumption at the production site.

The criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to 'printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products' are as follows:

1. Substrate;
2. Restricted substances:
 - 2.1. Restrictions on Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs);
 - 2.2. Restrictions on substances classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾;
 - 2.3. Biocidal products and biocidal active substances;
 - 2.4. Cleaning agents;
 - 2.5. Alkyl phenol ethoxylates, halogenated solvents and phthalates;
 - 2.6. Further restrictions applying to printing inks, toners and varnishes;
 - 2.7. Toluene recovery from rotogravure printing;
3. Recyclability:
 - 3.1. Removability of non-paper parts;
 - 3.2. Repulpability;
 - 3.3. Adhesives removability;
 - 3.4. Deinkability;

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

4. Emissions:
 - 4.1. Emissions to water from rotogravure printing;
 - 4.2. Emission from installations covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ or equivalent installations;
 - 4.3. VOCs emission from printing processes not covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;
5. Waste:
 - 5.1. Waste management system;
 - 5.2. Paper for recycling from printing facilities;
 - 5.3. Paper for recycling from stationery paper product and carrier bags production sites;
6. Energy use;
7. Training;
8. Fitness for use;
9. Information on the product;
10. Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel.

The ecological criteria cover the manufacturing of printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products, including constituent sub-processes, from the paper production to the site(s) and dedicated production lines where the printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag products are printed and/or converted. The ecological criteria do not cover the transport and packaging.

All printing or converting operations applied to the printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag products shall fulfil the respective requirements. Parts of the final product that are printed or converted by a sub-contractor shall also fulfil the related requirements. The application shall include a list of all the printing houses and subcontractors involved in the production of the product, and their geographic locations.

An application can be submitted for a product line of specified type such as e.g. glued brochure of 2 to 30 pages. In this case, the sample product that represents the product line needs to fulfil the criteria. The sample product must be analysed in reference to all materials and chemicals used, types of paper, the maximum number of pages, the maximum format and all possible types of binding. The EU Ecolabel can be used for all subsequent products that comply with the defined criteria for the sample product.

Changes in suppliers, production sites and production process, pertaining to products to which the EU Ecolabel has been granted shall be notified to Competent Bodies, together with supporting information to enable verification of continued compliance with the criteria. For a product type manufactured on a recurring basis or a product type that will only be manufactured once, the application shall address the specific product.

Assessment and verification: *The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.*

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant and/or his supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), etc. as appropriate.

Competent bodies shall preferentially recognise attestations that are issued by bodies accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories, and verifications by bodies that are accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for bodies certifying products, processes and services.

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if the competent body assessing the application accepts their equivalence.

Where appropriate, competent bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications or site inspections to check compliance with these criteria.

⁽²⁾ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

Changes in suppliers and production sites pertaining to products to which the EU Ecolabel has been granted shall be notified to Competent Bodies, together with supporting information to enable verification of continued compliance with the criteria.

As a prerequisite the printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag product(s) shall meet all applicable legal requirements of the country or countries in which the product is placed on the market. The applicant shall declare the product's compliance with this requirement.

The following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'adhesive application' refers to processed adhesives used in finished paper products (typically applied as films);
- (2) 'cleaning agents' means the following: (a) liquid chemicals used to wash printing forms, both separate (off-press) and integrated (in-press), and printing presses to remove printing inks, paper dust and similar products; (b) cleaners for finishing machines and printing machines, such as cleaners to remove adhesive and varnish residues; (c) printing inks removers used in washing off dried printing inks; not including cleaning agents for cleaning other parts of the printing machine or for cleaning other machines than printing machines and finishing machines;
- (3) 'converting process' means a process whereby a material is processed into a converted paper product, including sometimes a printing process (pre-press, press, and post-press operations);
- (4) 'converted paper product' is a paper, board or paper-based substrate, either printed or unprinted, generally used to protect, handle or store items or notes, for which the converting process is an essential part of the production process, comprising three main categories of products: envelopes, paper carrier bags and stationery paper products;
- (5) 'flexography' means a printing activity using an image carrier of rubber or elastic photopolymers on which the printing areas are above the non-printing areas, using liquid inks which dry through evaporation;
- (6) 'fugitive emissions' means any emissions not in waste gases of volatile organic compounds into air, soil and water as well as solvents contained in any products, unless otherwise stated in Part 2 of Annex VII of Directive 2010/75/EU;
- (7) 'halogenated organic solvent' means an organic solvent which contains at least one atom of bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine per molecule;
- (8) 'heatset web offset' means a web-fed printing activity using an image carrier in which the printing and non-printing area are in the same plane, where web-fed means that the material to be printed is fed to the machine from a reel as distinct from separate sheets;
- (9) 'laminating' means adhering together of two or more flexible materials to produce laminates;
- (10) 'paper for recycling' means paper waste stream generated during the production of finished product;
- (11) 'pressure-sensitive adhesive coatings' (PSA): means adhesives with still mobile molecules on their surfaces that, even after setting, can produce sufficient adhesion by pressing their cohesive films (coating) against the surface to be bonded;
- (12) 'publication rotogravure' means a rotogravure printing activity used for printing paper for magazines, brochures, catalogues or similar products, using toluene-based inks;
- (13) 'repulping' means conversion of paper back into pulp;
- (14) 'rotary screen printing' means a web-fed printing activity in which the ink is passed onto the surface to be printed by forcing it through a porous image carrier, in which the printing area is open and the non-printing area is sealed off, using liquid inks which dry only through evaporation.
- (15) 'rotogravure' means a printing activity using a cylindrical image carrier in which the printing area is below the non-printing area, using liquid inks, which dry through evaporation.
- (16) 'TVOC' means total volatile organic carbon, expressed as C (in air).

- (17) 'web-fed' means that the material to be printed is fed into the machine from a reel as distinct from separate sheets;
- (18) 'varnishing' means an activity by which a varnish or an adhesive coating for the purpose of later sealing the packaging material is applied to a flexible material;
- (19) 'volatile organic compounds' (VOC) means any organic compound as well as the fraction of creosote, having at 293,15 K a vapour pressure of 0,01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use;

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA

Criterion 1 – Substrate

The paper substrate, including paperboard used in a final product shall bear the EU Ecolabel for 'Graphic paper' in accordance with Annex I to Commission Decision (EU) 2019/70 ⁽³⁾.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a copy of a valid EU Ecolabel certificate according to Annex I to Commission Decision (EU) 2019/70 for each paper substrate used in EU Ecolabel printed paper, stationery paper or paper carrier bag product(s).

The applicant shall provide the description of the EU Ecolabel substrate(s), including the trade names and amounts of paper used. The list shall also include the names of the suppliers of the papers used.

Criterion 2 – Restricted substances

The basis for demonstrating compliance with each of the sub-criteria under criterion 2 shall be the applicant providing a list of all the relevant chemicals used together with appropriate documentation (safety data sheet and/or a declaration from the chemical supplier). As a minimum, all process chemicals used by the applicant in relevant printing or converting processes must be screened.

2.1 Restrictions on Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs)

All ingoing chemicals used in the production process by the applicant and any supplied materials that form part of the final product shall be covered by declarations from suppliers stating that they do not contain, in concentrations greater than 0,10 % (weight by weight), substances meeting the criteria referred to in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾ that have been identified according to the procedure described in Article 59 of that Regulation and included in the candidate list for substances of very high concern for authorisation. No derogation from this requirement shall be granted.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration that the product has been produced using supplied chemicals or materials that do not contain any SVHC in concentrations greater than 0,10 % (weight by weight). The declaration shall be supported by safety data sheets of process chemicals used or appropriate declarations from chemical or material suppliers.

The list of substances identified as SVHCs and included in the candidate list in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 can be found here:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp

Reference to the list shall be made on the submission date of the EU Ecolabel application.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2019/70 of 11 January 2019 establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for graphic paper and the EU Ecolabel criteria for tissue paper and tissue products (notified under document C(2019) 3) (OJ L15, 17.1.2019, p. 27).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

2.2 Restrictions on substances classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾

Unless derogated in Table 1, the product, and any component articles therein, shall not contain substances or mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,10 % (weight by weight) that are assigned any of the following hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

- Group 1 hazards: Category 1A or 1B carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic for reproduction (CMR): H340, H350, H350i, H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df.
- Group 2 hazards: Category 2 CMR: H341, H351, H361, H361f, H361d, H361fd, H362; Category 1 aquatic toxicity: H400, H410; Category 1 and 2 acute toxicity: H300, H310, H330; Category 1 aspiration toxicity: H304; Category 1 specific target organ toxicity (STOT): H370, H372; Category 1 skin sensitiser: H317 ⁽⁶⁾.
- Group 3 hazards: Category 2, 3 and 4 aquatic toxicity: H411, H412, H413; Category 3 acute toxicity: H301, H311, H331; Category 2 STOT: H371, H373.

The use of substances or mixtures that are chemically modified during the production process, so that any relevant hazard for which the substance or mixture has been classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 no longer applies, shall be exempted from the above requirement.

Table 1

Derogations to restrictions on substances classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and applicable conditions

Substance / mixture type	Applicability	Derogated hazard class, category and hazard statement code	Derogation conditions
Mineral oils and distillates	Heatset, coldset or digitally printed paper products	Aspiration hazard, category 1, H304	The applicant shall demonstrate to the Competent Body that all relevant instructions included in the safety data sheet regarding safe handling and storage and suitable exposure controls and personal protection are in place and declare that these are being complied with.
Nickel	Metal components	Skin sensitization, category 1, H317, Carcinogenicity, category 2, H351, Specific Target Organ Toxicity, repeated exposure, category 1, H372	The applicant must provide information to the consumer regarding the use of nickel for metal electroplating, coating or alloying.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a list of all relevant chemicals used in their production process, together with the relevant safety data sheet or chemical supplier declaration and any relevant declarations from component article suppliers.

Any chemicals containing substances or mixtures with restricted classifications under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall be highlighted. The approximate dosing rate of the chemical, together with the concentration of the restricted substance or mixture in that chemical (as provided in the Safety Data Sheet or supplier declaration) and an assumed retention factor of 100 %, shall be used to estimate the quantity of the restricted substance or mixture remaining in the final product.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Only applies to dye formulations, colourants, surface finishing agents and coating materials used.

Since multiple products or potential products using the same process chemicals may be covered by one licence, the calculation only needs to be presented for the worst-case product covered by the EU Ecolabel licence (e.g. the most heavily printed product).

Justifications for any deviation from retention factor of 100 % (e.g. solvent evaporation) or for chemical modification of a restricted hazardous substance or mixture must be provided in writing to the competent body.

For any restricted substances or mixtures that exceed 0,10 % (weight by weight) of the final printed paper, stationery paper or paper bag product, or of relevant component articles therein, a relevant derogation must be in place and proof of compliance with any relevant derogation conditions must be provided

2.3 Biocidal products and biocidal active substances

Printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag products shall not be treated with any biocidal products, including those of type 7 (film preservatives) and of type 9 (fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives).

Only in-can preservatives (i.e. biocidal product type 6: preservatives for products during storage) present in printing inks, varnishes, lacquers and any other formulations used during the production processes and preservatives used for liquid cooling and processing systems (i.e. biocidal product type 11) shall be permitted, subject to their:

- having been approved by Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾ for product type 6 or product type 11 uses, as appropriate, or
- being under examination pending a decision on approval by Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for product type 6 or product type 11 uses, as appropriate.

If any biocidal active substance meeting the above condition(s) is assigned the hazard statement code H410 or H411 (hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic hazards, category 1 or 2), its use shall only be permitted if the bioaccumulation potential (log Pow octanol/water partition coefficient) is < 3,0 or if the bioconcentration factor (BCF) is ≤ 100.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall declare which biocidal products have been used in the production process, state the nature of the use of the biocidal product (i.e. product type 6 or 11) and provide copies of safety data sheets and any relevant declarations or test reports from the manufacturer of the biocidal products.*

2.4 Cleaning agents

Cleaning agents used for routine cleaning operations in printing processes and/or sub-processes shall:

- not contain solvents with a flashpoint < 60°C in concentrations > 0,10 % (by weight);
- not contain benzene in concentrations > 0,10 % (by weight);
- not contain toluene or xylene in concentrations > 1,0 % (by weight);
- not contain aromatic hydrocarbons (≥ C₉) in concentrations > 0,10 % (by weight);
- not contain any ingredients based on halogenated hydrocarbons, terpenes, n-hexane, nonylphenols, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone or 2-butoxyethanol in concentrations > 0,10 % (by weight).

These restrictions do not apply to cleaning agents used in special formulations that are only occasionally used, such as dried ink removers and blanket revivers.

The restriction on toluene does not apply to cleaning agents used in rotogravure printing processes.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall declare the different cleaning agents that are used and whether they are used for routine cleaning procedures or for special procedures such as dried ink removal or blanket revival. A safety data sheet shall be provided for each cleaning agent used. For the routinely used cleaning agents, the safety data sheets shall be supported by a declaration of compliance with the relevant restrictions listed above from the supplier of the cleaning agent.*

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1).

2.5 Alkyl phenol ethoxylates, halogenated solvents and phthalates

The following substances or preparations shall not be present in concentrations exceeding 0,10 % (by weight) in any inks, dyes, toners, adhesives or cleaning agents used in the printing process or related sub-processes to produce the printed paper, stationery paper or paper carrier bag product:

- alkyl phenol ethoxylates and their derivatives that may produce alkyl phenols by degradation;
- halogenated solvents that at the time of application are classified with any of the hazard classes listed in point 2.2;
- phthalates that at the time of application have been assigned reproductive toxicity hazard classes (category 1A, 1B or 2) and one or more of the following associated hazard statement codes: H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df, H361, H361f, H361d, H361fd or H362 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Assessment and verification: *the applicant shall provide safety data sheet(s) and a declaration(s) from its chemical supplier(s) demonstrating that APEOs or other alkylphenol derivatives, halogenated solvents or relevant phthalates are not present in these chemicals in quantities exceeding 0,10 % (by weight).*

2.6 Further restrictions applying to printing inks, toners and varnishes

Note: for the purpose of this criterion and unless stated otherwise, the restrictions equate to the non-presence of the hazardous substance or mixture in concentrations exceeding 0,10 % (by weight) in the ink, toner or varnish formulation.

The following restrictions shall apply to all substances or mixtures used in printing inks, toners and varnishes for use in the printing process or sub-processes used to produce EU Ecolabel printed paper, stationery paper or paper carrier bag products:

- no substances or mixtures with assigned carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or reproductive toxicity hazard classes (category 1A, 1B or 2) and one or more of the following hazard statement codes: H340, H350, H350i, H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df, shall be used;
- no substances or mixtures with assigned acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation) hazard classes (category 1 or 2) and one or more of the following hazard statement codes: H300, H310, H330, shall be used;
- no substances or mixtures with assigned acute toxicity (oral, dermal) hazard classes (category 3) and one or more of the following hazard statement codes: H301, H311, shall be used;
- no substances or mixtures with assigned specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) hazard classes (category 1) and one or more of the following hazard statement codes: H370, H372, shall be used;
- no pigments or additives based on antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), lead, mercury, selenium, cobalt or any compounds thereof shall be used and only traces of those metals up to 0,010 % (by weight) as impurities shall be permitted.
- no azo dyes, which by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in Appendix 8 of entry 43 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, shall be used (see indicative list in Appendix I to that Annex);
- the following solvents: 2-Methoxyethanol, 2-Ethoxyethanol, 2-Methoxyethyl acetate, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate, 2-Nitropropane and Methanol shall not be used;
- the following plasticisers: chlorinated naphthalenes, chlorinated paraffins, monocresyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate and monocresyl diphenyl phosphate shall not be used;
- diaminostilbene and its derivatives, 2,4-Dimethyl-6-tert-butylphenol, 4,4'-Bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's Ketone) and Hexachlorocyclohexane shall not be used.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a list of all the printing inks and related products used in the production of EU Ecolabel printed paper, stationery paper or paper carrier bag products, together with a safety data sheet and declaration of compliance with this criterion for each printing ink, toner and varnish from the supplier/producer of each product.

2.7 Toluene recovery from rotogravure printing

Any rotogravure printing processes used to produce EU Ecolabel printed paper, stationery paper or paper carrier bag products must have a solvent recovery system in place and be able to demonstrate a toluene recovery efficiency of at least 97 %.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion supported by a description of the solvent recovery system and a mass balance of toluene that demonstrates a recovery of at least 97 % during the most recent completed calendar year. In case of a new or a rebuilt production plant, the calculations shall be based on at least three months of representative running of the plant.

Criterion 3 – Recyclability

3.1 Removability of non-paper parts

The non-paper parts of stationery paper product such as metal bars or plastic covers shall be easily removable to ensure that those components will not hinder the recycling process. Small non-paper elements such as staples or envelope windows are exempted from this requirement.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion supported by at least one of the following documents: a declaration issued by a product manufacturer or designer, paper collecting company, recycling company or an equivalent organization. The declaration shall be supported by a list of non-paper materials used in a product.

3.2 Repulpability

The product shall be suitable for repulping.

Wet strength agents shall not be used except for paper carrier bags and wrapping paper, where they can be used only if the product repulpability can be proven.

Lamination, including polyethylene and/or polypropylene, shall only be used to increase the durability of products with a life span of at least 1 year. This includes books, binders, folders, exercise books, calendars, notebooks and diaries. Lamination shall not be used in magazines, paper carrier bags, or wrapping paper. Double lamination shall not be used in any product.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion supported by the following documentation.

For printed paper products and stationery paper products, the applicant shall declare the non-use of wet strength agents.

For paper carrier bags and wrapping paper, the applicant shall provide a declaration of the non-use of wet strength agents. Otherwise, the applicant shall demonstrate product repulpability supported by the result(s) of test report(s) according to the PTS method PTS-RH 021, the ATICELCA 501 evaluation system or equivalent standard methods that are accepted by the competent body as providing data of equivalent scientific quality.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of the non-use of lamination for newspapers, magazines, paper carrier bags, wrapping paper, or stationery paper products. Otherwise, the applicant shall provide the result(s) of test report(s) proving repulpability according to the PTS method PTS-RH 021 or ATICELCA 501 evaluation system or equivalent standard methods that are accepted by the competent body.

For laminated products, the applicant shall provide a declaration of non-use of double lamination.

Where a part of a paper product is easily removable (for example a metal bar in a suspension file, a magazine insert or a plastic cover or a reusable exercise book cover), the repulpability test may be made without this component.

3.3 Adhesives removability

This criterion applies to printed paper, stationery paper, and paper carrier bag products.

Adhesive labels that constitute 0,50 % w/w or more of the final product shall prove the compliance with this requirement. Non-adhesive labels are exempted from fulfilling the criteria.

Unless otherwise specified, adhesives may be used only if their removability can be proven with a score of at least 71 on the EPRC Adhesive Removal Scorecard.

Pressure sensitive adhesive coatings shall be used only if their removability can be proven with at least a positive removability score according to the EPRC Adhesive Removal Scorecard.

Water-based adhesives are exempted from fulfilling this requirement.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the adhesive removal scorecard according to the guidelines of the European Paper Recycling Council (EPRC). The declaration shall be supported by adhesive removability test results according to INGEDE Method 12, or equivalent standard methods that are accepted by the competent body as providing data of equivalent scientific quality.

For water-based adhesives, a declaration of the water-based nature of the adhesive shall be provided by the adhesive manufacturer. Safety data sheet of adhesive shall be accepted as prove of compliance only if it indicates that the adhesive used in the product is water-based.

Adhesive applications listed in the Annex of the 'Assessment of Printed Product Recyclability, Scorecard for the Removability of Adhesive Applications', are considered compliant with the requirement.

3.4 Deinkability

This criterion applies to printed paper products and envelopes based on white paper.

The deinkability shall be proven.

The printed product is considered compliant with the requirement if all individual parameters analyzed have a positive score and the final score is at least 51 on the EPRC Deinkability Scorecard, or equivalent. Envelopes shall be exempted from performing deinkability test.

For envelopes, internal printing shall only be used for the privacy reasons and in envelopes composed of paper with a grammage of less than 135 g/m², or with opacity level lower than 98 %. The internal printed surface shall be less than 80 % of the total interior surface minus the glued area and shall be printed with light colour shades.

Assessment and verification: the applicant or ink manufacturer shall provide a declaration of compliance with deinkability scores according to the guidelines of the European Paper Recycling Council (EPRC). The declaration shall be supported by deinking test results according to INGEDE Method 11, or equivalent standard methods that are accepted by the competent body as providing data of equivalent scientific quality.

For envelopes, the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the requirement, supported by specifications of the weight/m² of the paper used according to UNE-EN ISO 536 or opacity according to ISO 2471, colour of printing ink, and % coverage of any internal printing pattern.

Printing technologies and material combinations listed in the Annex of the 'Assessment of Printed Product Recyclability, Deinkability Score' shall be considered compliant with the requirements.

Testing of printing technologies or inks must be performed on the paper type(s) that is used in a product. The test certificate can be used for prints with the same ink on the same type of substrate if the ink coverage is equal or lower than on the tested product.

Criterion 4 – Emissions

4.1 Emissions to water from rotogravure printing

The specific amount of Cr and Cu at the point of discharge must not exceed, respectively, 20 mg per m² and 200 mg per m² of printing cylinder surface area used in the press.

Assessment and verification: discharges of Cr and Cu shall be checked at rotogravure printing plants after treatment and immediately prior to discharge. A representative composite sample of Cr and Cu discharges shall be collected at least every 3 months. At least one annual analytical test shall be carried out by an accredited laboratory to determine the content of Cr and Cu from the composite sample according to EN ISO 11885 or equivalent standard methods that are accepted by the competent body as providing data of equivalent scientific quality.

Compliance with this criterion shall be assessed by dividing the content of Cr and Cu, as determined by the annual analytical test, by the cylinder surface used in the press during the printing. The cylinder surface used in the press during printing is calculated by multiplying the cylinder surface ($= 2\pi rL$, where r is the radius and L the length of the cylinder) by the number of printing productions during a year (= number of different printing jobs).

4.2 Emission from installations covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾ or equivalent installations

The following requirements shall apply to printing processes covered by Annex I and VII to Directive 2010/75/EU or to equivalent printing processes outside the EU that meet specifications of Annex I and VII to Directive 2010/75/EU.

4.2(a) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and chromium (VI) emissions from publication rotogravure printing

Fugitive VOC emissions, as calculated by the solvent mass balance, should be lower or equal to 2,0 % of the solvent input, and TVOC ⁽⁹⁾ in waste gases shall be lower or equal to 16,0 mg C/Nm³.

Emissions of Cr(VI) to air shall not exceed 15,0 mg/tonne paper. Abatement equipment for reduction of emission to air shall be installed

4.2(b) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) emission from heatset web offset printing

Total VOC emissions as calculated by the solvent mass balance should be lower or equal to 0,03 kg VOCs per kg of ink input; alternatively fugitive VOC emissions as calculated by the solvent mass balance should be lower or equal to 8 % of the solvent input and TVOC emissions in waste gases should be lower or equal to 12,0 mg C/Nm³.

4.2(c) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) emission from flexography and non – publication rotogravure printing

Total VOC emissions as calculated by the solvent mass balance should be lower or equal to 0,24 kg VOCs per kg of ink input; alternatively fugitive VOC emissions as calculated by the solvent mass balance should be lower or equal to 9,6 % of the solvent input and TVOC emissions in waste gases should be lower or equal to 16,0 mg C/Nm³.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide detailed calculations and test data showing compliance with this criterion, together with related supporting documentation.

For total or fugitive VOC emissions, as applicable, solvent mass balance calculation shall be based on the production during 12 months of operation. The solvent mass balance shall be in line with the definition laid down in Part 7(2) of Annex VII to Directive 2010/75/EU. In case of a new or a rebuilt production plant, the calculations shall be based on at least three months of representative running of the plant.

A declaration of the VOC content in, inks, washing agents, damping solutions or other corresponding chemical products shall be provided by the applicant or a chemical supplier.

⁽⁸⁾ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

⁽⁹⁾ Total volatile organic carbon, expressed as C (in air).

The solvent mass balance shall be performed on yearly basis. A written evaluation shall be done by a responsible staff member. Upon request, the evaluation shall be provided to the competent body.

For the monitoring of total TVOC emissions to air in waste gases, any stack with a TVOC load less than 10 kg C/h should be monitored at least once a year according to EN 12619, or equivalent. In the case of a TVOC load less than 0,1 kg C/h (as an annual average), or in the case of an unabated and stable TVOC load of less than 0,3 kg C/h, the monitoring frequency may be reduced to once every three years or the monitoring may be replaced by calculation provided that it ensures the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.

For any stack with a TVOC load higher or equal to 10 kg C/h the monitoring shall be continuous according to EN 15267-1, EN 15267-2, EN 15267-3 and EN 14181. For continuous measurement, the data shall represent daily average over the period of one day based on valid hourly or half-hourly averages.

The VOC destruction in the abatement system (e.g. thermal oxidation, adsorption to activated carbon) shall be determined, with a frequency of at least every three years, by combined measurements of VOC concentration in raw gas and clean gas.

The measurement data of waste gas shall be registered and available upon request for the competent body.

The applicant shall provide a description of the system in place, together with a documentation related to the control and the monitoring of Cr(VI) emissions. The documentation shall include the test results related to the reduction of Cr(VI) emissions to the air.

4.3 VOCs emission from printing processes not covered by Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council

The following requirements shall apply to printing processes not covered by Annex I or by Annex VII Part 2 to Directive 2010/75/EU or to equivalent printing processes outside the EU that do not meet specification of Annex I and VII to Directive 2010/75/EU.

Total VOC emissions as calculated by the solvent mass balance shall be lower or equal to:

- 4,5 kg VOC/tonne of paper for sheet fed offset printing;
- 1,0 kg VOC/tonne of paper for digital printing;
- 2,0 kg VOC/tonne of paper for heat set web offset printing;
- 2,5 kg VOC/tonne of paper for cold set web offset printing;
- 3,0 kg VOC/tonne of paper for other rotogravure, flexography, rotary screen printing, laminating or varnishing units.

Alternatively, where off-gas treatment is applied fugitive VOC emissions as calculated by the solvent mass balance should be lower or equal to 10 % of the solvent input and TVOC emission in waste gases should be lower or equal to 20 mg C/Nm³.

Volatile solvents from the drying process of heat-set offset, rotogravure and flexography printing shall be managed by means of solvent recovery or thermal treatment or any equivalent system, i.e. substitution by the use of water-based inks.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a description of the system in place together with documentation and test results related to the control and the monitoring of emissions to air.

For total or fugitive VOC emissions, as applicable, solvent mass balance shall be calculated on the production during 12 months of operation. The solvent mass balance shall be in line with the definition laid down in Part 7(2) of Annex VII to Directive 2010/75/EU. For the allocation of VOCs emission into mass of paper, all printed surfaces shall be calculated. In case of a new or a rebuilt production plant, the calculations shall be based on at least three months of representative running of the plant.

For the monitoring of total TVOC emissions to air in waste gases, any stack with a TVOC load less than 10 kg C/h should be monitored at least once a year according to EN 12619, or equivalent. In the case of a TVOC load less than 0,1 kg C/h (as an annual average), or in the case of an unabated and stable TVOC load of less than 0,3 kg C/h, the monitoring frequency may be reduced to once every three years or the monitoring may be replaced by calculation provided that it ensures the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.

A declaration of the VOC content in inks, washing agents, damping solutions or other corresponding chemical products shall be provided by the applicant or a chemical supplier.

Criterion 5 – Waste

5.1 Waste management system

The facility where the product is manufactured shall have in place a system for handling waste, which addresses and documents the measures taken to reduce the amount of solid and liquid waste, including waste paper, ink waste, cleaning agent solution and dampening solution waste as defined by local or national regulatory authorities.

The waste management system shall be documented or explained and shall include information on at least the following procedures:

- handling, collection, separation and use of recyclable materials from the waste stream;
- recovery of materials for other uses, such as incineration for raising process steam or heating, or agricultural use;
- handling, collection, separation and disposal of hazardous waste, as defined by the relevant local and national regulatory authorities;
- continuous improvement objectives and targets relating to the reduction of waste generation and the increase of reuse and recycling rates.

Assessment and verification: *The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures adopted for waste management. The applicant shall provide a waste management plan for each of the sites concerned. Where the waste management is outsourced, the sub-contractor shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion as well.*

Applicants registered with EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and/or certified according to ISO 14001 shall be considered as having fulfilled this criterion if:

- (1) *the inclusion of waste management for the production site(s) is documented in the company's EMAS environmental statement; or*
- (2) *the inclusion of waste management is sufficiently addressed by the ISO 14001 certification for the production site(s).*

5.2 Paper for recycling from printing facilities

This criterion applies to printed paper products. The amount of waste paper 'X' produced shall not exceed the values reported in the following table.

Printing method	Maximum waste paper (%)
Sheet offset	23
Cold-set, newspaper	10
Cold-set, form printing	18
Cold-set rotation (except newspapers)	19
Heat-set rotation	21
Rotogravure printing	15
Flexography printing	17
Digital printing	10
Screen printing	23

Where:

X = annual tonnes of waste paper produced during the printing (including finishing processes) of the eco-labelled printed paper product, divided by annual tonnes of paper purchased and used for the production of eco-labelled printed paper product.

Where the printing house carries out finishing processes on behalf of another printing house, the amount of waste paper produced in those processes shall not be included in the calculation of 'X'.

Where the finishing processes are outsourced to another company, the amount of waste paper resulting from the outsourced work shall be calculated and declared in the calculation of 'X'.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a description of the calculation of the amount of waste paper, together with a declaration from the contractor collecting the waste paper from the printing house. The outsourcing terms and calculations on the amount of paper waste involved in the finishing processes shall be provided.

The period for the calculations shall be based on the production during 12 months. In case of a new or a rebuilt production plant, the calculations shall be based on at least 45 subsequent days of stable running of the plant.

If the calculation of annual tonnes of waste paper produced during the printing of the eco-labelled printed paper product is not technically feasible, the applicant may provide calculations regarding the total amount of paper for recycling produced annually in the printing house.

5.3 Paper for recycling from stationery paper product and carrier bags production sites

The criterion refers to stationery paper products and paper carrier bag products. The amount of waste paper 'X' shall not exceed:

- 19 % for envelopes;
- 15 % for writing stationery products, excluding diaries;
- 20 % for diaries and filing stationery products printed on one side;
- 30 % for filing stationery products printed on both sides;
- 11 % for paper bags and wrapping paper.

Where:

X = annual tonnes of waste paper produced during the manufacturing of the eco-labelled stationery paper and paper carrier bag product (including finishing processes), divided by annual tonnes of paper purchased and used for the production of eco-labelled stationery paper and paper carrier bag product.

Where the printing house carries out finishing processes on behalf of another printing house, the amount of waste paper produced in those processes shall not be included in the calculation of 'X'.

Where the finishing processes are outsourced to another company, the amount of waste paper resulting from the outsourced work shall be calculated and declared in the calculation of 'X'.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a description of the calculation of the amount of waste paper, together with a declaration from the contractor collecting the waste paper from the printing house. The outsourcing terms and calculations on the amount of paper waste involved in the finishing processes shall be provided.

The period for the calculations shall be based on the production during 12 months. In case of a new or a rebuilt production plant, the calculations shall be based on at least 45 subsequent days of stable running of the plant.

If the calculation of annual tonnes of waste paper produced during the manufacturing of the eco-labelled stationery paper and paper carrier bag product is not technically feasible, the applicant may provide calculations regarding the total amount of paper for recycling produced annually in the plant.

Criterion 6 – Energy use

The site where the EU Ecolabel product is manufactured shall have established an energy management system addressing all energy consuming devices (including machinery, lighting, air conditioning, cooling). The energy management system shall include measures for the improvement of energy efficiency and shall include information on at least the following procedures:

- establishing and implementing an energy data collection plan in order to identify key energy figures;
- analysis of energy consumption that includes a list of energy consuming systems, processes and facilities;
- identification of measures for more efficient use of energy;
- continuous improvement objectives and targets relating to the reduction of energy consumption.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance for the production site, supported by a description of the energy management system.

The applicant certified according to ISO 50001, EN 16247 or an equivalent standard/scheme shall be considered as having fulfilled this requirement.

The applicant registered with EMAS shall be considered as having fulfilled this requirement if the inclusion of energy management in the scope of EMAS for the production site(s) is documented in the EMAS environmental statement.

The applicant certified according to ISO 14001 shall be considered as having fulfilled this criterion if the inclusion of energy management plan is sufficiently addressed by the ISO 14001 certification for the production site.

The continuous improvement objectives and targets relating to the reduction of energy consumption shall be enforced on yearly basis. A written evaluation shall be done by a responsible staff member. Upon request, the evaluation shall be provided to the competent body.

Criterion 7 – Training

All relevant members of staff participating in the day-to-day operation of the production site shall be given the knowledge necessary to ensure that the Ecolabel requirements are fulfilled and continuously improved.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the training programme, its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when. The applicant shall provide to the Competent Body also a sample of training material.

Criterion 8 – Fitness for use

The product shall be suitable for its purpose.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion supported by at least one of the following documents:

- letter/document/statements issued by clients for a specific product, assuring that the product met their specifications and performs well in its intended application;
- detailed description of procedure of handling consumer complaints;
- documentation demonstrating the quality certification, in accordance with the standard ISO 9001, or equivalent
- documentation demonstrating the paper quality, in accordance with the standard EN ISO/IEC 17050-1, which provides general criteria for suppliers' declaration of conformity with standards.

Criterion 9 – Information on the product

The following information shall appear on the paper bag product:

'Please reuse this bag'.

The following information shall appear on the printed paper product:

'Please collect used paper for recycling'.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, supported by an image of the product with the information required.

Criterion 10 – Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

If the optional label with text box is used, it shall contain the following three statements:

- low process emissions to air and water;
- the product is recyclable;
- paper with low environmental impact used.

The applicant shall follow the instructions on how to properly use the EU Ecolabel logo provided in the EU Ecolabel Logo Guidelines:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/logo_guidelines.pdf

Assessment and verification: *The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, supported by a high resolution image of the product packaging that clearly shows the label, the registration/licence number and, where relevant, the statements that can be displayed together with the label.*

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2020/1804
of 27 November 2020
establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for electronic displays
(notified under document C(2020) 8156)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, the EU Ecolabel may be awarded to those products with a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 provides that specific EU Ecolabel criteria are to be established according to product groups.
- (3) Commission Decision 2009/300/EC ⁽²⁾ established criteria and related assessment and verification requirements for the product group 'televisions'. The period of validity of those criteria and requirements has been extended to 31 December 2020 by Commission Decision (EU) 2019/1134 ⁽³⁾.
- (4) In order to better reflect best practice in the market for this product group and to take account of innovations introduced in the intervening period, it is appropriate to establish a new set of criteria for 'televisions'.
- (5) The EU Ecolabel Fitness check Report ⁽⁴⁾ of 30 June 2017, reviewing the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, concluded on the need to develop a more strategic approach for the EU Ecolabel, also including the bundling of closely related product groups where appropriate.
- (6) In line with those conclusions and after consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board, it is appropriate to revise the criteria for the product group 'televisions', including the expansion of its scope to external computer displays and signage displays which are covered by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2021 ⁽⁵⁾ and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013 ⁽⁶⁾. In order to reflect that expansion of its scope it is also appropriate to modify the product group name to 'Electronic Displays'.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2009/300/EC of 12 March 2009 establishing the revised ecological criteria for the award of the Community Eco-label to televisions (OJ L 82, 28.3.2009, p. 3).

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2019/1134 of 1 July 2019 amending Decision 2009/300/EC and Decision (EU) 2015/2099, as regards the period of validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to certain products, and of the related assessment and verification requirements (OJ L 179, 3.7.2019, p. 25).

⁽⁴⁾ Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the review of implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and the Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (COM(2017) 355).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2021 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for electronic displays pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 241).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of electronic displays and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1062/2010 (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 1).

- (7) The New Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe ⁽⁷⁾ adopted on 11 March 2020 stipulates that the durability, recyclability and recycled content requirements will be more systematically included in the EU Ecolabel criteria.
- (8) The revised EU Ecolabel criteria for electronic displays aim, in particular, at promoting products that are energy efficient, repairable, easy to dismantle (in order to facilitate the recovery of resources from recycling at the end of their useful life), have a minimum recycled content and which may only contain a limited amount of hazardous substances.
- (9) The new criteria and related assessment and verification requirements for the product group should remain valid until 31 December 2028, taking into account the innovation cycle for that product group.
- (10) For reasons of legal certainty, Decision 2009/300/EC should be repealed.
- (11) A transitional period should be allowed for producers whose products have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for televisions on the basis of the criteria set out in Decision 2009/300/EC, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their products to comply with the new criteria and requirements. For a limited period after adoption of this Decision, producers should also be allowed to submit applications based either on the criteria established by Decision 2009/300/EC or on the new criteria established by this Decision. EU Ecolabel licences awarded in accordance with the criteria set out in the old Decision should be allowed to be used for 12 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The product group 'electronic displays' shall comprise televisions, monitors and digital signage displays.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'electronic display' means a display screen and associated electronics, that as its primary function displays visual information from wired or wireless sources;
- (2) 'digital signage display' means an electronic display that is designed primarily to be viewed by multiple people in non-desktop based environments. Its specifications shall include all of the following features:
 - (a) unique identifier to enable addressing a specific display screen;
 - (b) a function disabling unauthorised access to the display settings and displayed image;
 - (c) network connection (encompassing a hard-wired or wireless interface) for controlling, monitoring or receiving the information to display from remote unicast or multicast but not broadcast sources;
 - (d) designed to be installed hanging, mounted or fixed to a physical structure for viewing by multiple people;
 - (e) does not integrate a tuner to display broadcast signals.
- (3) 'monitor' or 'computer monitor' means an electronic display intended for one person for close viewing such as in a desk-based environment;
- (4) 'television' means an electronic display designed primarily for the display and reception of audiovisual signals and which consists of an electronic display and one or more tuners/receivers;
- (5) 'tuner/receiver' means an electronic circuit that detects television broadcast signal, such as terrestrial digital or satellite, but not internet unicast, and facilitates the selection of a television channel from a group of network channels.

⁽⁷⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe (COM(2020) 98 final).

Article 3

In order for a product to be awarded the EU Ecolabel under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 for the product group 'electronic displays', it shall fall within the definition of that product group as specified in Article 1 of this Decision and shall comply with the criteria and related assessment and verification requirements set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 4

The EU Ecolabel criteria for the product group 'electronic displays' and the related assessment and verification requirements shall be valid until 31 December 2028.

Article 5

For administrative purposes the code number assigned to the product group 'electronic displays' shall be '022'.

Article 6

Decision 2009/300/EC is repealed.

Article 7

1. Notwithstanding Article 6, applications submitted before the date of adoption of this Decision for the EU Ecolabel for the product group 'televisions', as defined in Decision 2009/300/EC, shall be evaluated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2009/300/EC.
2. Applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'televisions' submitted on or within two months from the date of adoption of this Decision may be based either on the criteria set out in this Decision, or on the criteria set out in Decision 2009/300/EC. Those applications shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria on which they are based.
3. EU Ecolabel licenses awarded on the basis of an application evaluated in accordance with the criteria set out in Decision 2009/300/EC may be used for 12 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2020.

For the Commission
Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

EU Ecolabel criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to electronic displays**FRAMEWORK****Aims of the criteria**

The EU Ecolabel criteria target the best electronic displays on the market, in terms of environmental performance. The criteria focus on the main environmental impacts associated with the life cycle of these products and promote circular economy aspects.

In particular, the criteria aim to promote products that are energy efficient, repairable, easy to dismantle (in order to facilitate the recovery of resources from recycling at the end of their useful life), have a minimum recycled content and which may only contain a limited amount of hazardous substances.

To this end, the criteria:

- set requirements on energy consumption demanding best available energy efficient classes and set limits on the maximum on mode energy consumption;
- set power management requirements;
- recognise and reward the products with restricted use of hazardous substances;
- set requirements to ensure a minimum content of post-consumer recycled plastics;
- set requirements to ensure reparability through proper design of the product, and availability of repair manual, of repair information and of spare parts;
- set requirements to ensure a proper end-of-life management requesting provision information to improve recyclability, limiting the material selection and promoting an easy to dismantle design;
- set requirements on corporate social responsibility, addressing labour conditions during manufacturing and the sourcing of tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

The importance of correct use and disposal of electronic displays on life cycle impacts is also addressed by setting requirements on user instructions and consumer information.

The criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to 'electronic displays' are as follows:

1. Energy consumption
 - 1.1 Energy savings
 - 1.2 Power management
2. Restricted substances
 - 2.1 Excluded or limited substances
 - 2.2 Activities to reduce supply chain fluorinated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
3. Reparability and commercial guarantee
4. End-of-life management
 - 4.1 Material selection and information to improve recyclability
 - 4.2 Design for dismantling and recycling
5. Corporate social responsibility
 - 5.1 Labour conditions during manufacture
 - 5.2 Sourcing of 'conflict-free minerals'
6. Information criteria
 - 6.1 User information
 - 6.2 Information appearing on the Ecolabel

Assessment and verification: The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant and/or his/her supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), etc. as appropriate.

Competent bodies shall preferentially recognise attestations which are issued by bodies accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories and verifications by bodies that are accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for bodies certifying products, processes and services.

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if the competent body assessing the application accepts their equivalence.

Where appropriate, competent bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications or site inspections to check compliance with these criteria.

Changes in suppliers and production sites pertaining to products to which the EU Ecolabel has been granted shall be notified to Competent Bodies, together with supporting information to enable verification of continued compliance with the criteria.

As a prerequisite the electronic display shall meet all applicable legal requirements of the country or countries in which the product is placed on the market. The applicant shall declare the product's compliance with this requirement.

The following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'Automatic Brightness Control' ('ABC') means the automatic mechanism that, when enabled, controls the brightness of an electronic display as a function of the ambient light level illuminating the front of the display;
- (2) 'default' referring to a specific setting, means the value of a specific feature as set at the factory and available when the customer uses the product for the first time and after performing a 'reset to factory settings' action, if allowed by the product;
- (3) 'dismantling step' means an operation that finishes with the removal of a part or with a change of tool;
- (4) 'fast start' or 'quick start' means an enhanced reactivation function capable of completing the transition into 'on mode' in a shorter time than that of the normal reactivation function;
- (5) 'High Dynamic Range (HDR)' means a method to increase the contrast ratio of the image of an electronic display by using metadata generated during the creation of the video material and that the display management circuitry interprets to produce a contrast ratio and colour rendering perceived by the human eye as more realistic than that achieved by non HDR-compatible displays;
- (6) 'LCD' means a liquid crystal display;
- (7) 'luminance' means the photometric measure of the luminous intensity per unit area of light travelling in a given direction, expressed in units of candelas per square metre (cd/m²). The term brightness is often used to subjectively qualify the luminance of a display;
- (8) 'normal configuration' or 'home configuration', 'standard mode', or, for televisions, 'home mode' means a display screen setting which is recommended to the end user by the manufacturer from the initial set-up menu or the factory setting that the electronic display has for the intended product use. It must deliver the optimal quality for the end user in a typical domestic or office environment. The normal configuration is the condition in which the declared values for off, standby, networked standby and on mode are measured;
- (9) 'on mode' or 'active mode' means a condition in which the electronic display is connected to a power source, has been activated, and is providing one or more of its display functions;
- (10) 'proprietary tools' are tools that are not available for purchase by the general public or for which any applicable patents are not available to licence under fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory terms;
- (11) 'recyclability' means an ability of a product to be recycled at its end-of-life, based on current practices;
- (12) 'spare parts' are all components or assemblies that can potentially fail and/or that are expected to need replacement within the service life of the product. Other parts which have a lifetime usually exceeding the typical life span of the product are not spare parts;
- (13) 'UHD' means an electronic display able to receive a UHD signal as defined in International Telecommunications Union Recommendation (ITU-R) BT.2020, and to display it on the screen at resolutions of 3840 × 2160 (UHD-4K) and 7680 × 4320 (UHD-8K).

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA

Criterion 1 – Energy consumption

1.1 Energy savings

- (a) Electronic displays shall meet the specifications of the Energy Efficiency Index set out in Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013 for the energy efficiency classes specified as follows or, alternatively for a more energy efficient class.

Until 31 March 2021:

- (i) Energy efficiency class E (F for UHD resolutions and above) for televisions;
- (ii) Energy efficiency class D (F for UHD resolutions and above) for monitors;
- (iii) Energy efficiency class F for digital signage displays.

After 31 March 2021:

One of the top 2 energy classes which have registered models ⁽¹⁾ under the product database ⁽²⁾ as from Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 ⁽³⁾ for a specific resolution and type of display (televisions, monitor or signage displays) on the submission date of the EU Ecolabel application.

Note: once awarded, the applicant shall prove compliance with one of the top 2 energy classes which have registered models ⁽¹⁾ at least every 2 years throughout the validity period of its licence.

- (b) The maximum on mode power demand in normal configuration shall be ≤ 64 W (125 W for digital signage displays, for UHD resolutions and above).

Assessment and verification: For requirement (a), the applicant shall submit a test report for the electronic display carried out according to the measurement methods indicated in Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013. In addition, evidence of the top classes on EPREL database (with available models for the resolution and type of display model to be awarded) on the date of application and at least every 2 years throughout the validity period of its licence, shall be provided. For requirement (b), the applicant shall submit a test report for the electronic display carried out according to the measurement methods and conditions indicated under points 1 and 2 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2019/2021.

Note: For displays presenting the HDR feature, measurement of the on mode power consumption to meet requirements (a) and (b) shall be done in the normal configuration, in standard dynamic range (SDR).

1.2 Power management

- (a) Manual Brightness Control: the electronic display shall allow the user to manually adjust the backlight intensity;
- (b) Automatic Brightness Control (ABC): electronic displays with automatic brightness control (ABC) shall meet the requirements to qualify for a 10 % reduction in P_{measured} described in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2021 (Section B, point 1);
- (c) Quick start functionality: after enabling the quick start functionality (if the appliance supports the feature), the appliance shall automatically switch back to standby or off mode as a default setting 2 hours after the last user activity at the latest.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration to certify that the appliance has been shipped with the power management settings stated above.

⁽¹⁾ The top 2 energy classes must sum at least 25 registered models to be considered for a specific resolution and type of display (televisions, monitor or signage displays). In the case that 25 registered models minimum is not reached for a certain resolution and type of display, the top 2 energy classes which have registered models (independently on number of registered models) apply for this specific resolution and type of display.

⁽²⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/standards-tools-and-labels/products-labelling-rules-and-requirements/energy-label-and-ecodesign/product-database_en

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1)

For requirement (b) the applicant shall submit a test report for the electronic display showing that the conditions described are met. The relevant measurements shall be carried out according to Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2019/2021.

For requirement (c) the applicant shall submit the relevant pages of the product documentation.

Criterion 2 – Restricted substances

2.1 Excluded or limited substances

The presence in the product, or defined sub-assemblies and component parts, of substances that are identified according to Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾ or substances and mixtures that meet the criteria for classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ for the hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes listed in Table 1 shall be restricted in accordance with sub-criterion 2.1(a) and (c). For the purpose of this criterion, Candidate List Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) and hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes are grouped in Table 1. Sub criterion 2.1(b) limits the presence of specific substances.

Table 1

Grouping of candidate list SVHCs and hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes

Group 1 hazards
— Substances that appear on the Candidate List for Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) — Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and/or Toxic for Reproduction (CMR) Category 1A or 1B CMR: H340, H350, H350i, H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df
Group 2 hazards
— Category 2 CMR: H341, H351, H361f, H361d, H361fd, H362 — Category 1 aquatic toxicity: H400, H410 — Category 1 and 2 acute toxicity: H300, H310, H330 — Category 1 aspiration toxicity: H304 — Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT): H370, H372
Group 3 hazards
— Category 2, 3 and 4 aquatic toxicity: H411, H412, H413 — Category 3 acute toxicity: H301, H311, H331, EUH070 — Category 2 STOT: H371, H373

2.1(a) Restrictions on Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs)

Substances meeting the criteria referred to in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 that have been identified according to the procedure described in Article 59 of that Regulation and included in the candidate list of substances of very high concern for authorisation shall not be intentionally added to the product at concentrations greater than 0,10 % (weight by weight). The same restriction shall apply to the sub-assemblies forming part of the product that are listed in Table 2. No derogation from this requirement shall be granted.

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

Table 2

Sub-assemblies and component parts to which criterion 2.1(a) shall apply

Printed Circuit Boards (Printed Wiring Boards, populated motherboards, power boards (power supply units) and module boards) >10 cm ²
Electrical wiring/cables (aggregated)
External cables (Power cable (AC and DC power cords), modem cable and LAN cable if applicable, HDMI cable and RCA cable)
External housing (Back cover, front cover (bezel decoration) and stands)
External housing of remote control
LED backlights (LED arrays)

In communicating this requirement to suppliers of the listed sub-assemblies/component parts, applicants may pre-screen the REACH Candidate List using the IEC 62474 declarable substance list ⁽⁶⁾. The screening shall be based on identification of the potential for presence of substances in the product.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall compile declarations of the non-presence of SVHCs at or above the specified concentration limit for the product and the sub-assemblies identified in Table 2. Declarations shall be with reference to the latest version of the candidate list published by ECHA ⁽⁷⁾ on the submission date of the EU Ecolabel application. Where declarations are made based on a pre-screening of the candidate list using IEC 62474, the screened list given to sub-assembly suppliers shall also be provided by the applicant. The version of the IEC 62474 declarable substance list used shall reflect the latest version of the candidate list.

The declarations can also be provided directly to competent bodies by any supplier in the applicant's supply chain.

2.1(b) Restrictions on the presence of specific substances

The hazardous substances specified in Table 3 shall not be intentionally added to or formed in the specified sub-assemblies and component parts at or above the stipulated concentration limits.

Table 3

Substance restrictions that shall apply to sub-assemblies and component parts

Substance group	Scope of restriction (substances and sub-assemblies/component parts)	Concentration limits (where applicable)
(i) Metal solder and contacts	Exemption 8b in accordance with Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ relating to the use of cadmium in electrical contacts shall not be permitted.	0,01 % w/w Test method: IEC 62321-5
(ii) Polymer stabilisers, colourants and contaminants	The following organotin stabiliser compounds classified with Group 1 and 2 hazards shall not be present in external cables: Dibutyltin oxide Dibutyltin diacetate Dibutyltin dilaurate Dibutyltin maleate Dioctyl tin oxide Dioctyl tin dilaurate	n/a

⁽⁶⁾ International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), IEC 62474: Material declaration for products of and for the electrotechnical industry, <http://std.iec.ch/iec62474>

⁽⁷⁾ ECHA, Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation, <http://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

	<i>External housing of the display</i> shall not contain the following colourants: Azo dyes that may cleave to the carcinogenic aryl amines listed in Appendix 8 of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and/or Colourant compounds included in the IEC 62474 declarable substances list.	n/a
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) classified with Group 1 and 2 hazards shall not be present at concentrations greater than or equal to individual and sum total concentration limits in any external plastic or man-made rubber surfaces of: <i>External cables</i> <i>External housing of the remote control</i> <i>Rubber parts of the remote control</i> The presence and concentration of the following PAHs shall be verified: <i>PAHs restricted by the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:</i> Benzo[a]pyrene Benzo[e]pyrene Benzo[a]anthracene Chrysen Benzo[b]fluoranthene Benzo[j]fluoranthene Benzo[k]fluoranthene Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene <i>Additional PAHs subject to restriction:</i> Acenaphthene Acenaphthylene Anthracene Benzo[ghi]perylene Fluoranthene Fluorene Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene Naphthalene Phenanthrene Pyrene	The individual concentration limits for PAHs restricted under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be 1 mg/kg The sum total concentration limit for the 18 listed PAHs shall not be greater than 10 mg/kg <i>Test method:</i> AfPS GS 2014:01 PAK.
(iii) Biocidal products	Biocidal products intended to provide an anti-bacterial function shall not be incorporated into <i>External housing and rubber parts of the remote control</i> .	n/a
(iv) Mercury in backlights	Exemption 3 in accordance with Directive 2011/65/EU relating to the use of mercury in <i>cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (CCFL and EEFL)</i> shall not be permitted.	n/a
(v) Glass fining agents	Arsenic and its compounds shall not be used in the manufacturing of LCD display unit glass and screen cover glass.	0,0050 % w/w

(vi) Chlorine-based plastics	Plastic parts >25 g must not contain chlorinated polymers. <i>Note:</i> For this specific sub-requirement, plastic cable housing is not considered as a 'plastic part'.	n/a
(vii) Phthalates	Diisononyl phthalate (DINP), Diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP) shall not be used in external power cables.	n/a

(¹) Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide declarations of compliance and test reports according to the requirements in Table 3. Test reports, where required, shall be valid at the time of application for the relevant production model and all associated suppliers. Where sub-assemblies or component parts with the same technical specifications originate from a number of different suppliers, tests where applicable shall be carried out on parts from each supplier. The declarations/test reports can also be provided directly to competent bodies by any supplier in the applicant's supply chain.

2.1(c) Restrictions on substances classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Flame retardants and plasticisers that are assigned any of the hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes listed in Table 1, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall not be intentionally added to sub-assemblies and component parts defined in Table 4 at or above a concentration limit of 0,10 % (weight by weight).

Table 4

Sub-assemblies and component parts to which criterion 2.1(c) shall apply

Parts containing flame retardants
— Printed Circuit Boards — External cables — External housing of the display
Parts containing plasticisers
— External cables — Internal electrical wiring — External housing of the display

Derogations for the use of hazardous flame retardants and plasticisers

The use of flame retardants and plasticisers meeting the criteria for classification with any of the hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes listed in Table 1 is derogated from the requirements of criterion 2.1(c) provided that they meet the conditions specified in Table 5.

Table 5

Derogations to restrictions on substances classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and applicable conditions

Substance /mixture type	Applicability	Derogated hazard class, category and hazard statement code and derogation conditions
Flame retardants	Printed Circuit Boards	Flame retardants classified with Group 3 hazards and TBBPA (classified with Group 2) are derogated for use.
	External cables	Flame retardant and its synergist classified with Group 3 hazard and Antimony trioxide (Sb ₂ O ₃) classified with Group 2 hazards are derogated for use.

	External housing of the display	Flame retardants and their synergists classified with Group 2 and 3 hazards are derogated for use.
Plasticisers	External cables, internal electrical wiring and external housing of the display	Plasticisers classified with Group 3 hazards are derogated for use.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with criterion 2.1(c). The declaration shall be supported by the list of flame retardants, plasticisers and metal additives and coatings used in the sub-assemblies and component parts listed in Table 4 together with SDS supporting their hazard classification or non-classification.

For the derogated substances and mixtures listed in Tables 5, the applicant shall provide proof that all the derogation conditions are met. Where test reports are required, they shall be valid at the time of application for a production model.

The declarations/test reports can also be provided directly to competent bodies by any supplier in the applicant's supply chain.

2.2 Activities to reduce supply chain fluorinated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

The applicant shall gather the following information from their LCD display suppliers by which they shall demonstrate their activities to reduce GHG emissions from the production process, including the performance of abatement systems they have installed:

- (a) Specification of which of the F-GHGs are used and which are being reduced;
- (b) Annual F-GHG emissions intensity (in kg CO₂eq per m² of flat panel displays (array glass) produced) across manufacturing sites for the most recent year;
- (c) Indication of the destruction or removal efficiencies (DREs) of installed abatement systems for each of the F-GHGs used.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide the supporting documentation containing the information above from their display suppliers to the competent body. The documentation can also be provided directly to competent bodies by any supplier in the applicant's supply chain.

Criterion 3 – Reparability and commercial guarantee

- (a) Design for repair:
 - (i) the following spare parts of electronic displays shall be accessible and exchangeable by the use of commercially available tools (i.e. all tools except proprietary tools, e.g. screwdriver, spatula, pliers, or tweezers):
 - screen assembly and LED backlight,
 - stands, and
 - power and control circuit boards;
 - (ii) adhesives which need to be removed with heat or chemicals shall not be used to fix the back cover of the electronic display;
 - (iii) casing parts are free of electronic assemblies which cannot be removed with use of commercially available tools.
- (b) Repair manual: the applicant shall provide clear disassembly and repair instructions (e.g. hard or soft copy, video) and make them publicly available at no additional cost, to enable a non-destructive disassembly of products for the purpose of replacing key components or parts for upgrades or repairs;

- (c) Repair Service / Information: information should be included in the user instructions or the manufacturer's website to let the user know where to go to obtain professional repairs and servicing of the electronic display, including contact details as appropriate and the recommended manufacturer price of spare parts. During the guarantee period referred to in (e) this may be limited to the applicant's Authorized Service Providers;
- (d) Availability of spare parts: the applicant shall ensure that original or backwardly compatible spare parts (those mentioned in (a)(i) and those included under Annex II (D. Material efficiency requirements. Point 5. (A) Availability of spare parts) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2021, as a minimum) are publicly available for at least 8 years following the end of the model production;
- (e) Commercial guarantee: without prejudice to the legal obligations of the seller under national law on legal and commercial guarantees, the applicant shall provide at no additional cost a minimum of a 3-year commercial guarantee during which time they shall ensure the goods are in conformity with the contract of sale. This guarantee shall include a service agreement with pick-up and return for cases where repair is not done on-site;
- (f) Information on repair, spare parts and commercial guarantee shall be provided in accessible formats for persons with disabilities upon request, in accordance with the accessibility requirements in Directive (EU) 2019/882.

Assessment and verification: *The applicant shall declare the compliance of the product with these requirements to the competent body. Additionally, the applicant shall provide:*

- (a) An exploded diagram showing how casing parts, chassis and electric/electronic assemblies are assembled in the product;
- (b) A copy of the commercial guarantee;
- (c) A copy of the repair manual;
- (d) A copy of the user instructions;
- (e) A public list of authorised dealers of spare parts.

Criterion 4 – End of life management

4.1 Material selection and information to improve recyclability

(a) Recyclability of plastics:

- (i) Parts with a weight greater than 25 grams shall consist of a single polymer or a polymer blend or alloy that are recyclable;
- (ii) The presence of paints and coatings shall not significantly impact upon the resilience of plastic recyclate produced from these components upon recycling and when tested according to ISO 180 [1] or equivalent;
- (iii) Plastic enclosures shall not contain moulded-in or glue-on metal unless the metal inserts can be removed with commercially available tools;
- (iv) Casings, enclosures and bezels incorporating flame retardants shall be recyclable.

Note [1]: For the purposes of this criterion a significant impact is defined as a > 25 % reduction in the notched izod impact of a recycled resin as measured using ISO 180.

(b) Information to facilitate recycling:

1. Plastic parts with a mass greater than 25 grams shall be marked in accordance with ISO 11469 and ISO 1043, Sections 1 and 4. For plastic parts > 100 grams, the markings should be large enough and located in a visible position in order to be easily identified.

Exemptions specified in in Annex II of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2021 (Section D, point 2) apply for this requirement.

2. Applicant shall make available to professional operators of the waste sector, in a website and free of charge, information relevant for dismantling and recovery. This should include at least: (a) a diagram of the product showing the location of the plastic components containing flame retardants; (b) the location of components containing the toxic or ecotoxic substances.

(c) *Recycled content:*

The product shall contain on average a minimum 10 % post-consumer recycled plastic, measured as a percentage of total plastic (by weight) in the product excluding Printed Wiring Boards. Where the recycled content is greater than 25 % a declaration may be made in the text box accompanying the Ecolabel (see Criterion 6.2). Products with a metal casing are exempt from this sub-criterion.

Assessment and verification: *The applicant shall provide an exploded diagram of the electronic display in written or audio-visual format. This shall identify the plastic parts greater than 25 grams by their weight, their polymer composition, and their ISO 11469 and 1043 markings. The dimensions and positions of the marking shall be illustrated and, where exemptions apply, technical justifications provided.*

Applicant shall provide the available information relevant for dismantling and recovery for professional operators and the website where is located.

The applicant shall demonstrate recyclability by providing evidence that the plastics either individually or combined do not impact the technical properties of the resulting recycled plastics in such a way that they cannot be used again in electronic products. This could include:

- *A declaration from an experienced plastics recycler or permitted treatment operator in accordance with Article 23 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾;*
- *Test results from an independent laboratory or an experienced plastics recycler;*
- *Peer and industry reviewed technical literature applicable to EU.*

The applicant shall provide third party verification and traceability for post-consumer recycled content. Certificate of recyclers pursuant to the EuCertPlast certification scheme or equivalent could be used to support verification.

4.2 Design for dismantling and recycling

- (a) For the following target parts, as relevant to the product, a manual dismantling shall be carried out by one person (i.e. not more than one snap-on connection has to be loosened at the same time) using widely used commercially available tools (i.e. pliers, screw-drivers, cutters and hammers as defined by ISO 5742, ISO 1174, ISO 15601):

- (i) Printed Wiring Boards > 10 cm²;
- (ii) Thin Film Transistor (TFT) unit > 100 cm² and film conductors;
- (iii) Polymethyl Methacrylate (PMMA) board light guide.

- (b) At least one of the following optional components (if applicable) shall also be possible to manually disassemble using common commercially available tools:

- (i) LED backlight units;
- (ii) Speaker unit magnets (for display sizes greater than or equal to 25 inches);
- (iii) HDD drive (if applicable in the case of smart devices).

Assessment and verification: *The applicant shall provide:*

A test report detailing the dismantling sequence, including a detailed description of the specific dismantling steps, tools and procedures, for the components listed in (a) and the optional component(s) selected from (b).

Criterion 5 – Corporate social responsibility

5.1 Labour conditions during manufacture

Having regard to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, the UN Global Compact (Pillar 2), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises, the applicant shall obtain third party verification supported by site audits that the applicable principles included in the ILO fundamental conventions and the supplementary provisions below identified have been respected at the final assembly plant(s) for the product.

⁽⁸⁾ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Fundamental conventions of the ILO:

(a) Child Labour:

- (i) Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138);
- (ii) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No 182);

(b) Forced and Compulsory Labour:

- (i) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No 29) and 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention;
- (ii) Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No 105);

(c) Freedom of Association and Right to Collective Bargaining:

- (i) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No 87);
- (ii) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No 98);

(d) Discrimination:

- (i) Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No 100);
- (ii) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No 111).

Supplementary provisions:

(a) Working Hours:

- (i) ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No 1);

(b) Remuneration:

- (i) ILO Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No 131)
- (ii) Living wage: The applicant shall ensure that wages (excluding any taxes, bonuses, allowances, or overtime wages) paid for a normal work week (not exceeding 48 hours) shall be sufficient to afford basic needs (housing, energy, nutrition, clothing, health care, education, potable water, childcare, and transportation) of worker and of a family of four people, and to provide some discretionary income. Implementation should be audited with reference to SA8000 ⁽⁹⁾ guidance on 'Remuneration';

(c) Health & Safety:

- (i) ILO Safety in the use of chemicals at work Convention, 1990 (No 170);
- (ii) ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No 155).

In locations where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining are restricted under law, the company will not restrict workers from developing alternative mechanisms to express their grievances and protect their rights regarding working conditions and terms of employment, and shall recognise legitimate employee associations with whom it can enter into dialogue about workplace issues.

The audit process shall include consultation with external industry independent organisation stakeholders in local areas around sites, including trade unions, community organisations, NGOs and labour experts. Meaningful consultations shall take place with at least two stakeholders from two different subgroups.

During the validity period of the EU Ecolabel, the applicant shall publish aggregated results and key findings from the audits (including details on (a) how many and how serious violations of each labour rights and OHS standard; (b) strategy for remediation – where remediation includes prevention per UNGP concept; (c) assessment of root causes of persistent violations resulting from the stakeholder consultation – who was consulted, what issues were raised, how did this influence the corrective action plan), online in order to provide evidence of their performance to interested consumers.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shows compliance with these requirements by providing copies of the most recent version of their code of conduct which must be consistent with the provisions specified above and by providing supporting audit reports for each final product assembly plant for the model(s) to be ecolabelled, together with a web link to where online publication of the results and findings can be found.

⁽⁹⁾ Social Accountability International, *Social Accountability 8000 International Standard*, <http://www.sa-intl.org>

Third party site audits shall be carried out by auditors qualified to assess the compliance of the industry manufacturing sites with social standards or codes of conduct or, in countries where ILO Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No 81) has been ratified and ILO supervision indicates that the national labour inspection system is effective and the scope of the inspection system covers the areas listed above ⁽¹⁰⁾, by labour inspector(s) appointed by a public authority.

Valid certifications from third party schemes or inspection processes that, together or in part, audit compliance with the applicable principles of the listed fundamental ILO Conventions and the supplementary provisions on working hours, remuneration and health & safety and consultation with external stakeholders, shall be accepted. These certifications shall be not more than 12 months old.

5.2 Sourcing of 'conflict-free minerals'

The applicant shall support the responsible sourcing of tin, tantalum, tungsten and their ores and gold from conflict-affected and high-risk areas by:

- (i) conducting due diligence in line with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas; and
- (ii) promoting responsible mineral production and trade within conflict-affected and high-risk areas for the identified minerals used in components of the product in accordance with OECD.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall declare the compliance with these requirements together with the following supporting information:

- a report describing their due diligence activities along the supply chain for the four minerals identified. Supporting documents such as certifications of conformity issued by the European Union's scheme shall also be accepted.
- Identification of component(s) which contain the identified minerals, and their supplier(s), as well as the supply chain system or project used for responsible sourcing.

Criterion 6 – Information criteria

6.1 User information

The product shall be sold with relevant user information, which provides advice on the product's proper environmental use and disposal.

The product packaging and/or documentation accompanying the product shall provide contact details (telephone and/or email) and a reference to online information for consumers that have enquiries or need specific advice regarding use or disposal of the electronic display. The information shall include, as a minimum, the following information (when applicable):

- (a) Energy consumption: Energy Efficiency Class according to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013. The maximum power demand in each operating mode. In addition, instructions shall be provided on how to use the device's energy saving mode and Information that energy efficiency cuts energy consumption and thus saves money by reducing electricity bills;
- (b) The following indications on how to reduce power consumption:
 - (i) Turning the product off at its mains supply or using the hard off-switch (where one is fitted) will cut energy use to (near) zero;
 - (ii) Putting the product into standby mode will reduce energy consumption, but will still draw some power;
 - (iii) Note that screen savers (computer monitors) can stop displays from powering down into a lower power mode when not in use. Ensuring that screen savers are not activated on displays can therefore reduce energy use;
 - (iv) Note that a Quick Start Function might cause increased power consumption;
 - (v) Note that integrated functions, such as a receiver for digital signals (e.g. DVB-T) or hard disk recorders may help reducing power consumption if, as a result, an external device becomes redundant.
- (c) Network connectivity: Information on how to deactivate networking functions;
- (d) The position of the hard off-switch;
- (e) Information that extension of the product's lifetime reduces the overall environmental impacts;

⁽¹⁰⁾ See ILO NORMLEX (<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en>) and supporting guidance in the User Manual.

- (f) The following indications on how to prolong the lifetime of the product:
 - (i) Clear disassembly and repair to enable a non-destructive disassembly of products for the purpose of replacing key components or parts for repair;
 - (ii) Information to let the user know where to go to obtain professional repairs and servicing of the product, including contact details as appropriate;
- (g) End-of-life instructions for the proper disposal of the product at civic amenity sites or through retailer take-back schemes as applicable, which shall comply with Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- (h) Information that the product has been awarded the EU Ecolabel with a brief explanation as to what this means together with an indication that more information on the Ecolabel can be found at the website address <http://www.ecolabel.eu>;
- (i) Any print-versions of instruction/repair manual(s) should contain recycled content and should not contain chlorine bleached paper. To save resources, online versions should be preferred.

Assessment and verification: *The applicants shall declare the compliance of the product with these requirements to the competent body and shall provide a link to the online-version or a copy of the user instructions / repair manual to the Competent Body.*

6.2 Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

If the optional label with text box is used, it shall contain three of the following texts:

- (a) high energy efficiency;
- (b) restriction of hazardous substances;
- (c) designed to be easy to repair and recycle;
- (d) contains xy % post-consumer recycled plastic (only when greater than 25 % as a percentage of the total plastic).

The applicant shall follow the instructions on how to properly use the EU Ecolabel logo provided in the EU Ecolabel Logo Guidelines:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/logo_guidelines.pdf

Assessment and verification: *The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, supported by a high resolution image/artwork of the product packaging that clearly shows the label, the registration/licence number and, where relevant, the statements that can be displayed together with the label.*

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2020/1805**of 27 November 2020****amending Decisions 2014/350/EU and (EU) 2016/1349 extending the period of validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to textile products and footwear and of the related assessment and verification requirements***(notified under document C(2020) 8152)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board,

Whereas:

- (1) The validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for textile products and of the related assessment and verification requirements set out in Commission Decision 2014/350/EU ⁽²⁾ expires on 5 December 2020.
- (2) The validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for footwear and of the related assessment and verification requirements set out in Commission Decision (EU) 2016/1349 ⁽³⁾ expires on 5 August 2022.
- (3) In line with the conclusions of the EU Ecolabel Fitness check of 30 June 2017 ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission, together with the EU Ecolabelling Board, assessed the relevance of each product group as well as the relevance and appropriateness of its current ecological criteria and of the related assessment and verification requirements before proposing its prolongation. For Decisions 2014/350/EU and (EU) 2016/1349 this assessment confirmed the relevance and appropriateness of the product groups, as well as of their current ecological criteria and of their related assessment and verification requirements.
- (4) Moreover, in line with the conclusions of the EU Ecolabel Fitness check of 30 June 2017, the Commission, together with the EU Ecolabelling Board, is suggesting solutions to improve synergies across product groups and to increase the uptake of EU Ecolabel, including bundling of closely related product groups where appropriate and ensuring that, during the revision process, appropriate attention is paid to the coherence between relevant EU policies, legislation and scientific evidence.
- (5) To further facilitate the transition to a more circular economy, the EU Ecolabel criteria for textile products and footwear are due to be revised in line with the New Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe ⁽⁵⁾. It is therefore appropriate to prolong the validity of the EU Ecolabel criteria set out in Decisions 2014/350/EU and (EU) 2016/1349 until the same end date in order for the Commission to be able to revise both of those product groups together, and bundling them if this is deemed possible.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2014/350/EU of 5 June 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for textile products (OJ L 174, 13.6.2014, p. 45).

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2016/1349 of 5 August 2016 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for footwear (OJ L 214, 9.8.2016, p. 16).

⁽⁴⁾ Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the review of implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (COM(2017) 355 final).

⁽⁵⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A new Circular Economy Action Plan – For a cleaner and more competitive Europe (COM(2020) 98 final).

- (6) In order to allow the required time for a complete finalisation of the revision process and to provide a reliable perspective allowing market continuity for current and future licence holders that can maintain the benefits of the EU Ecolabel on their awarded products in the meanwhile, the period of validity of the current criteria for textile products and footwear, and of the related assessment and verification requirements, should be prolonged until 31 December 2025.
- (7) Decisions 2014/350/EU and (EU) 2016/1349 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Article 6 of Decision 2014/350/EU is replaced by the following:

'Article 6

The ecological criteria for the product group "textile products" and the related assessment and verification requirements shall be valid until 31 December 2025.'

Article 2

Article 4 of Decision (EU) 2016/1349 is replaced by the following:

'Article 4

The ecological criteria for the product group "footwear" and the related assessment and verification requirements shall be valid until 31 December 2025.'

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2020.

For the Commission
Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/1806**of 25 November 2020**

on the approval of the use of the engine-on coasting function in passenger cars with internal combustion engines and in not off-vehicle charging hybrid electric passenger cars as an innovative technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Decisions 2013/128/EU, 2013/341/EU, 2013/451/EU, 2013/529/EU, 2014/128/EU, 2014/465/EU, 2014/806/EU, (EU) 2015/158, (EU) 2015/206, (EU) 2015/279, (EU) 2015/295, (EU) 2015/1132, (EU) 2015/2280, (EU) 2016/160, (EU) 2016/265, (EU) 2016/588, (EU) 2016/362, (EU) 2016/587, (EU) 2016/1721, (EU) 2016/1926, (EU) 2017/785, (EU) 2017/1402, (EU) 2018/1876, (EU) 2018/2079, (EU) 2019/313, (EU) 2019/314, (EU) 2020/728, (EU) 2020/1102, (EU) 2020/1222

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 setting CO₂ emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 6 December 2018, the manufacturers Toyota Motor Europe NV/SA, Opel Automobile GmbH – PSA, FCA Italy S.p.A., Automobiles Citroën, Automobiles Peugeot, PSA Automobiles SA, Audi AG, Ford Werke GmbH, Jaguar Land Rover Ltd, Hyundai Motor Europe Technical Center GmbH, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Renault, Honda Motor Europe Ltd, Volkswagen AG and the supplier Robert Bosch GmbH submitted a joint application ('the application') for the approval as an innovative technology of the engine-on and engine-off coasting functions for use in internal combustion engine powered passenger and in not off-vehicle charging hybrid electric (NOVC-HEV) passenger cars.
- (2) The application has been assessed in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 ⁽²⁾ and the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 and Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 (July 2018 Revision V₂) ⁽³⁾.
- (3) The application refers to CO₂ emission savings that may not be demonstrated by measurements performed in accordance with the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) as set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (4) The coasting function decouples the combustion engine from the drivetrain and prevents deceleration caused by engine braking. It allows the rolling distance of the vehicle to increase in situations where no propulsion or a slow reduction of the speed is needed. The coasting function should be automatically activated in the predominant driving mode, which is the mode automatically selected when the engine is turned on.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 111, 25.4.2019, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ 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 (OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 19).

⁽³⁾ <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/a19b42c8-8e87-4b24-a78b-9b70760f82a9/july%202018%20Technical%20Guidelines.pdf>

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 of 18 July 2008 implementing and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 199, 28.7.2008, p. 1).

- (5) The application concerns two distinct coasting functions: engine-on coasting and engine-off coasting. With engine-on coasting, the combustion engine remains switched-on during the coasting events with a certain fuel consumption required to retain idle speed. With engine-off coasting, the combustion engine is switched-off during the coasting events.
- (6) In determining the potential CO₂ savings of the technologies, it is necessary to consider the effect on fuel consumption of the restart of the engine after the coasting event in the case of engine-off coasting, and of the need to bring engine speed up to the desired synchronisation speed for both technologies.
- (7) New information concerning the potential of the engine-off coasting function to save CO₂ emissions became available to the Commission during the course of 2019, i.e. well after the submission of the application. Additional data was requested from the applicants and this was made available in February 2020.
- (8) As regards the engine-off coasting function, it has not been possible, on the basis of the supporting data provided, to conclusively determine the level of CO₂ savings that may be achieved.
- (9) In particular, it has not been sufficiently demonstrated that the CO₂ savings achieved by switching off the engine are not offset by the CO₂ emissions resulting from the energy required to restart the engine and to bring the engine speed up to the desired synchronisation speed.
- (10) The engine-on coasting function for use in passenger cars powered by an internal combustion engine has already been approved as an eco-innovation in relation to the NEDC emissions test by Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2015/1132 ⁽⁵⁾, (EU) 2017/1402 ⁽⁶⁾ and (EU) 2018/2079 ⁽⁷⁾.
- (11) Based on the experience gained from those Decisions, together with the information provided with the present application, it has been satisfactorily and conclusively demonstrated that the engine-on coasting function for use in passenger cars powered by an internal combustion engine meets the criteria referred to in Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and the eligibility criteria specified in Article 9(1)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.
- (12) For certain NOVC-HEVs for which uncorrected measured fuel consumption and CO₂ emission values may be used in accordance with Annex 8 to Regulation No 101 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations ⁽⁸⁾, it has been demonstrated that the same conditions apply as for internal combustion engine powered passenger cars. As regards other NOVC-HEVs, those conditions cannot be considered applicable, as it has not been sufficiently substantiated in the application how the CO₂ savings from the use of the engine-on coasting function in such NOVC-HEVs are to be determined.
- (13) The testing methodology proposed by the applicants for determining the CO₂ savings from the use of the engine-on coasting function differs from the one approved in Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/2079 in the way the baseline vehicle is to be tested. As the methodology simplifies the testing process, whilst ensuring more conservative results, it is appropriate to approve it for the purpose of determining the CO₂ savings of the technology in question.
- (14) Manufacturers should have the possibility to apply to a type-approval authority for the certification of CO₂ savings from the use of the innovative technology where the conditions laid down in this Decision are met. Manufacturers should for that purpose ensure that the application for certification is accompanied by a verification report from an independent and certified body confirming that the innovative technology complies with the conditions laid down in this Decision and that the savings have been determined in accordance with the testing methodology referred to in this Decision.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1132 of 10 July 2015 on the approval of the Porsche AG coasting function 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 (OJ L 184, 11.7.2015, p. 22).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1402 of 28 July 2017 on the approval of the BMW AG engine idle coasting function 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 (OJ L 199, 29.7.2017, p. 14).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/2079 of 19 December 2018 on the approval of the engine idle coasting function 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 (OJ L 331, 28.12.2018, p. 225).

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation No 101 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UN/ECE) – Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars powered by an internal combustion engine only, or powered by a hybrid electric power train with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and/or the measurement of electric energy consumption and electric range, and of categories M₁ and N₁ vehicles powered by an electric power train only with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and electric range (OJ L 138, 26.5.2012, p. 1).

- (15) It is the responsibility of the type-approval authority to verify thoroughly that the conditions for certifying the CO₂ savings from the use of an innovative technology as specified in this Decision are met. Where the certification is issued, the responsible type-approval authority should ensure that all elements considered for the certification are recorded in a test report and kept together with the verification report and that this information is made available to the Commission on request.
- (16) For the purpose of determining the general eco-innovation code to be used in the relevant type-approval documents in accordance with Annexes I, III, VI and VIII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/683 ⁽⁹⁾, it is necessary to attribute an individual code to the innovative technology.
- (17) From 2021, manufacturers' compliance with their specific emissions targets under Regulation (EU) 2019/631 is to be established on the basis of the CO₂ emissions determined in accordance with the Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test Procedure (WLTP) set out in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 ⁽¹⁰⁾. CO₂ savings from the innovative technology certified by reference to this Decision may therefore be taken into account for the calculation of a manufacturer's average specific emissions of CO₂ only for calendar year 2020.
- (18) In view of the change to WLTP, it is appropriate to repeal with effect from 1 January 2021 this Decision together with the following Implementing Decisions that refer to the conditions applicable under the NEDC, i.e. Commission Implementing Decisions 2013/128/EU ⁽¹¹⁾, 2013/341/EU ⁽¹²⁾, 2013/451/EU ⁽¹³⁾, 2013/529/EU ⁽¹⁴⁾, 2014/128/EU ⁽¹⁵⁾, 2014/465/EU ⁽¹⁶⁾, 2014/806/EU ⁽¹⁷⁾, (EU) 2015/158 ⁽¹⁸⁾, (EU) 2015/206 ⁽¹⁹⁾, (EU) 2015/279 ⁽²⁰⁾, (EU) 2015/295 ⁽²¹⁾, (EU) 2015/1132,

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/683 of 15 April 2020 implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regards to the administrative requirements for the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (OJ L 163, 26.5.2020, p. 1).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 of 1 June 2017 supplementing Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information, amending Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1230/2012 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 (OJ L 175, 7.7.2017, p. 1).

⁽¹¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/128/EU 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 (OJ L 70, 14.3.2013, p. 7).

⁽¹²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/341/EU of 27 June 2013 on the approval of the Valeo Efficient Generation Alternator 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 (OJ L 179, 29.6.2013, p. 98).

⁽¹³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/451/EU of 10 September 2013 on the approval of the Daimler engine compartment encapsulation system as an innovative technology for reducing CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 242, 11.9.2013, p. 12).

⁽¹⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/529/EU of 25 October 2013 on the approval of the Bosch system for navigation-based preconditioning of the battery state of charge for hybrid vehicles 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 (OJ L 284, 26.10.2013, p. 36).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/128/EU of 10 March 2014 on the approval of the light emitting diodes low beam module 'E-Light' 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 (OJ L 70, 11.3.2014, p. 30).

⁽¹⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/465/EU of 16 July 2014 on the approval of the DENSO efficient alternator 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 and amending Commission Implementing Decision 2013/341/EU (OJ L 210, 17.7.2014, p. 17).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/806/EU of 18 November 2014 on the approval of the battery charging Webasto solar roof 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 (OJ L 332, 19.11.2014, p. 34).

⁽¹⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/158 of 30 January 2015 on the approval of two Robert Bosch GmbH high efficient alternators as the innovative technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 26, 31.1.2015, p. 31).

⁽¹⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/206 of 9 February 2015 on the approval of the Daimler AG efficient exterior lighting using light emitting diodes 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 (OJ L 33, 10.2.2015, p. 52).

⁽²⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/279 of 19 February 2015 on the approval of the battery charging Asola solar roof 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 (OJ L 47, 20.2.2015, p. 26).

⁽²¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/295 of 24 February 2015 on the approval of the MELCO GXi efficient alternator 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 (OJ L 53, 25.2.2015, p. 11).

(EU) 2015/2280 ⁽²³⁾, (EU) 2016/160 ⁽²³⁾, (EU) 2016/265 ⁽²⁴⁾, (EU) 2016/588 ⁽²⁵⁾, (EU) 2016/362 ⁽²⁶⁾, (EU) 2016/587 ⁽²⁷⁾, (EU) 2016/1721 ⁽²⁸⁾, (EU) 2016/1926 ⁽²⁹⁾, (EU) 2017/785 ⁽³⁰⁾, (EU) 2017/1402, (EU) 2018/1876 ⁽³¹⁾, (EU) 2018/2079, (EU) 2019/313 ⁽³²⁾, (EU) 2019/314 ⁽³³⁾, (EU) 2020/728 ⁽³⁴⁾, (EU) 2020/1102 ⁽³⁵⁾, (EU) 2020/1222 ⁽³⁶⁾.

- (19) Taking into account that the time of applicability of this Decision is limited, it is appropriate to ensure that it enters into force as soon as possible and not later than seven days following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

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- ⁽²³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2280 of 7 December 2015 on the approval of the DENSO efficient alternator 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 (OJ L 322, 8.12.2015, p. 64).
- ⁽²³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/160 of 5 February 2016 on the approval of the Toyota Motor Europe efficient exterior lighting using light emitting diodes 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 (OJ L 31, 6.2.2016, p. 70).
- ⁽²⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/265 of 25 February 2016 on the approval of the MELCO Motor Generator 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 (OJ L 50, 26.2.2016, p. 30).
- ⁽²⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/588 of 14 April 2016 on the approval of the technology used in 12 Volt efficient alternators 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 (OJ L 101, 16.4.2016, p. 25).
- ⁽²⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/362 of 11 March 2016 on the approval of the MAHLE Behr GmbH & Co. KG enthalpy storage tank 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 (OJ L 67, 12.3.2016, p. 59).
- ⁽²⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/587 of 14 April 2016 on the approval of the technology used in efficient vehicle exterior lighting using light emitting diodes 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 (OJ L 101, 16.4.2016, p. 17).
- ⁽²⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1721 of 26 September 2016 on the approval of the Toyota efficient exterior lighting using light emitting diodes for the use in non-externally chargeable hybrid electrified vehicles 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 (OJ L 259, 27.9.2016, p. 71).
- ⁽²⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1926 of 3 November 2016 on the approval of the battery-charging photovoltaic roof 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 (OJ L 297, 4.11.2016, p. 18).
- ⁽³⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/785 of 5 May 2017 on the approval of efficient 12 V motor-generators for use in conventional combustion engine powered passenger cars 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 (OJ L 118, 6.5.2017, p. 20).
- ⁽³¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1876 of 29 November 2018 on the approval of the technology used in 12 Volt efficient alternators for use in conventional combustion engine powered light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology for reducing CO₂ emissions from light commercial vehicles pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 306, 30.11.2018, p. 53).
- ⁽³²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/313 of 21 February 2019 on the approval of the technology used in SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid powered light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology for reducing CO₂ emissions from light commercial vehicles pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 51, 22.2.2019, p. 31).
- ⁽³³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/314 of 21 February 2019 on the approval of the technology used in SEG Automotive Germany GmbH High efficient 48V motor generator (BRM) plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid powered passenger cars 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 (OJ L 51, 22.2.2019, p. 42).
- ⁽³⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/728 of 29 May 2020 on the approval of the efficient generator function used in 12 volt motor-generators for use in certain passenger cars and light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 170, 2.6.2020, p. 21).
- ⁽³⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1102 of 24 July 2020 on the approval of the technology used in a 48 Volt efficient motor-generator combined with a 48 Volt/12 Volt DC/DC converter for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid electric passenger cars and light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council and by reference to the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) (OJ L 241, 27.7.2020, p. 38).
- ⁽³⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1222 of 24 August 2020 on the approval of efficient vehicle exterior lighting using light emitting diodes as an innovative technology for reducing CO₂ emissions from internal combustion engine powered light commercial vehicles with regard to NEDC conditions pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 279, 27.8.2020, p. 5).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Innovative technology

The engine-on coasting function is approved as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the engine-on coasting function is fitted for use in passenger cars of category M₁ powered by an internal combustion engine, or in not off-vehicle charging hybrid electric vehicles of category M₁ for which uncorrected measured fuel consumption and CO₂ emission values may be used in accordance with Annex 8 to Regulation No 101 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, and provided that the powertrain configuration is either P0 or P1, where P0 means that the electric machine is connected to the engine transmission belt, and P1 means that the electric machine is connected to the engine crankshaft;
- (b) the vehicles fitted with the engine-on coasting function are equipped with automatic transmission or manual transmission with automated clutch;
- (c) the engine-on coasting function is automatically activated in the predominant driving mode of the vehicle, i.e. the driving mode that is always selected when the engine is turned on regardless of the operating mode selected when the engine was previously shut down;
- (d) it is not possible to deactivate, either by the driver or by external intervention, the engine-on coasting function when the engine is on in the predominant driving mode of the vehicle;
- (e) the engine-on coasting function is not active when the velocity of the vehicle is less than 15 km/h.

Article 2

Application for certification of CO₂ savings

1. A manufacturer may apply to a type-approval authority for certification of the CO₂ savings from the use of the technology approved in accordance with Article 1 ('the innovative technology') by reference to this Decision.
2. The manufacturer shall ensure that the application for the certification is accompanied by a verification report from an independent and certified body confirming that the technology conforms to Article 1.
3. Where CO₂ savings have been certified in accordance with Article 3, the manufacturer shall ensure that the certified CO₂ savings and the eco-innovation code referred to in Article 4(1) are recorded in the certificate of conformity of the vehicles concerned.

Article 3

Certification of CO₂ savings

1. The type-approval authority shall ensure that CO₂ savings from the use of the innovative technology have been determined using the methodology in the Annex.
2. The type approval authority shall record the certified CO₂ savings determined in accordance with paragraph 1, and the eco-innovation code referred to in Article 4(1) in the relevant type-approval documentation.
4. The type-approval authority shall record all the elements considered for the certification in a test report and keep that together with the verification report referred to in Article 2(2), and shall make that information available to the Commission on request.
5. The type-approval authority shall only certify CO₂ savings from the use of the innovative technology if it finds that the technology conforms with Article 1, and if the CO₂ savings achieved are 1 g CO₂/km or higher, as specified in Article 9(1)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.

*Article 4***Eco-innovation code**

1. The innovative technology approved by this Decision is attributed with the eco-innovation code 36.
2. The certified CO₂ savings recorded by reference to that eco-innovation code may only be taken into account for the calculation of the average specific emissions of CO₂ of manufacturers for the calendar year 2020.

*Article 5***Repeal**

This Implementing Decision and the following Implementing Decisions are repealed with effect from 1 January 2021: Implementing Decisions 2013/128/EU, 2013/341/EU, 2013/451/EU, 2013/529/EU, 2014/128/EU, 2014/465/EU, 2014/806/EU, (EU) 2015/158, (EU) 2015/206, (EU) 2015/279, (EU) 2015/295, (EU) 2015/1132, (EU) 2015/2280, (EU) 2016/160, (EU) 2016/265, (EU) 2016/588, (EU) 2016/362, (EU) 2016/587, (EU) 2016/1721, (EU) 2016/1926, (EU) 2017/785, (EU) 2017/1402, (EU) 2018/1876, (EU) 2018/2079, (EU) 2019/313, (EU) 2019/314, (EU) 2020/728, (EU) 2020/1102, (EU) 2020/1222.

From that date, CO₂ savings certified by reference to those Decisions shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the average specific emissions of manufacturers.

*Article 6***Entry into force**

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

Done at Brussels, 25 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

**METHODOLOGY TO DETERMINE THE CO₂ SAVINGS OF THE ENGINE-ON COASTING FUNCTION FOR
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE VEHICLES AND CERTAIN NOT OFF-VEHICLE CHARGING HYBRID
ELECTRIC VEHICLES**

1. SYMBOLS, UNITS AND PARAMETERS

Latin symbols

CO ₂	— Carbon dioxide
C _{CO₂}	— CO ₂ savings [g CO ₂ /km]
idle_corr	— Correction factor for the idle fuel consumption
B _{MC}	— CO ₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle during the coasting corresponding manoeuvres under modified testing conditions [g CO ₂ /km]
B _{MC} ⁱ	— CO ₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle during the i-th coasting corresponding manoeuvres under modified testing conditions [g CO ₂ /km]
B _{const} ⁱ	— CO ₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle at constant speed k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) during the i-th constant speed event [g CO ₂ /km]
B _{overrun} ⁱ	— CO ₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle during the i-th overrun phase under modified testing conditions [g CO ₂ /km]
B _{Recu} ⁱ	— CO ₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle during the i-th overrun phase under modified testing conditions due to the battery balance [g CO ₂ /km]
dist _{overrun} ⁱ	— Distance driven during the i-th overrun event [km]
dist _{coast} ⁱ	— Distance driven during the i-th coasting event [km]
ECE	— Elementary urban driving cycle (part of the NEDC)
E _{MC}	— CO ₂ emissions of the eco-innovative vehicle under modified testing conditions [g CO ₂ /km]
E _{idle} ⁱ	— CO ₂ emissions during the i-th idle phase [g CO ₂ /km]
E _{synchro} ⁱ	— Engine synchronization CO ₂ emissions during the i-th coasting event [g CO ₂ /km]
f _{constk}	— Measured fuel consumption at constant speed phase k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) [g/s]
EUDC	— Extra-Urban Driving Cycle (part of the NEDC)
f _{standstill}	— Idle fuel consumption measured during vehicle standstill [g/s]
fuel_dens	— Fuel density [kg/m ³]
f _{acc}	— Fuel consumption to accelerate the engine from the idle speed to the transmission speed [l]

$F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,N}}}$	— Driving resistance in 'neutral' measured under WLTP conditions for automatic and manual transmission [N] (Section 3.2)
$F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,D}}}$	— Driving resistance during 'overrun' measured under WLTP conditions for automatic transmission [N] (Section 4.1)
$F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,D}}}$	— Driving resistance during 'overrun' evaluated under NEDC conditions [N] (Section 4.1)
$F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,N}}}$	— Driving resistance in NEDC as converted from WLTP conditions in neutral [N]
$F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,x}}}$	— Driving resistance in WLTP conditions with the x-th gear engaged for manual transmission [N]
I_{eng}	— Moment of inertia of engine (engine specific) [kgm ²]
P_{Batt1}^i	— Measured power of the primary battery during the i-th overrun event [W]
P_{Batt2}^i	— Measured power of the secondary battery during the i-th overrun event [W]
RDC_{RW}	— Relative coasting distance under real world conditions defined as the distance travelled with coasting active divided by total driving distance per trip [%]
$\text{RCD}_{\text{mNEDC}}$	— Relative coasting distance under modified testing conditions defined as the distance travelled with coasting active divided by total driving distance of the mNEDC [%]
UF	— Usage factor of the coasting technology defined as $\text{UF} = \frac{\text{RCD}_{\text{RW}}}{\text{RCD}_{\text{mNEDC}}}$
SC_{CO_2}	— Uncertainty of the CO ₂ savings [g CO ₂ /km]
SE_{MC}	— Standard deviation of the arithmetic mean of the CO ₂ emissions of the eco-innovative vehicle under modified testing conditions [g CO ₂ /km]
S_{UF}	— Standard deviation of the arithmetic mean of the usage factor
t_{drag}^i	— Engine drag time of the i-th overrun event [h]
t_{coast}^i	— Duration of the i-th coasting event [s]
$t_{\text{min}}^{\text{const}}$	— Minimum time for constant speed phases after acceleration or coasting deceleration [s]
$t_{\text{min}}^{\text{stop}}$	— Minimum time after every coasting deceleration to a standstill or constant speed phase [s]
$T_{\text{qacc,fric}}$	— Engine friction torque (engine specific) [Nm]
v_{min}	— Minimum speed for coasting [km/h]
v_{max}	— Maximum speed for coasting [km/h]
$v_{\text{const}_k}^i$	— Constant driving speed k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) during the i-th constant speed event [km/h]

Greek symbols

η_{DCDC}	— DC/DC Converter efficiency, which is set equal to 0,92
$\eta_{\text{bat_discharge}}$	— Battery discharge efficiency, which is set equal to 0,94
$\eta_{\text{alternator}}$	— Alternator efficiency, which is set equal to 0,67
$\Delta \text{RES}_{\text{drag}}$	— Difference between the driving resistance in 'neutral' gear position, during 'overrun' and measured under WLTP conditions [N]
ΔP_k^i	— Delta power due to WLTP driving resistance dyno settings occurring in the i-th constant speed event [W]
$\Delta F(v_{\text{const}_k}^i)_{\text{WLTP-NEDC}}$	— Difference of the vehicle driving resistance between the WLTP and NEDC occurring in the i-th constant speed event [N]
Δt_{acc}	— Time needed to accelerate the engine from idle speed to synchronisation speed [s]
$\Delta \gamma_{\text{acc}}$	— Delta rotational angle [rad]
$\Delta \omega_{\text{acc}}$	— Delta engine speed (from idle speed ω_{idle} to the synchronization speed ω_{sync}) [rad/s]

2. TEST VEHICLES

The test vehicles shall fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) Eco-innovative vehicle: a vehicle with the innovative technology installed and active in default or predominant driving mode. The predominant driving mode is the driving mode that is always selected when the vehicle is switched on regardless of the operating mode selected when the vehicle was previously shut down. The engine-on coasting function shall not be deactivated by the driver in the predominant driving mode;
- (b) Baseline vehicle: a vehicle that in all aspects is identical to the eco-innovative vehicle with the exception of the innovative technology, which is either not installed or deactivated in default or predominant driving mode; The baseline vehicle tested may be the eco-innovative vehicle on the condition that a short brake action is applied before the deceleration events so as to avoid the coasting events that would normally appear due to the coasting function installed in the eco-innovative vehicle as, in principle, the coasting function can be inhibited by pressing the brake pedal before the deceleration events. The brake action temporarily inhibits the coasting function until the subsequent driving event.

3. DEFINITION OF THE MODIFIED TESTING CONDITIONS

The steps defining the modified testing conditions are as follows:

1. Definition of the Road Loads;
2. Definition of the Coast Down Curve in engine-on coasting mode;
3. Generation of the modified NEDC speed profile (mNEDC);
4. Coasting corresponding manoeuvres for the baseline vehicle;

3.1. Definition of the Road Loads

The road loads of the baseline and eco-innovative vehicle shall be determined in accordance with the procedure set out in Sub-Annex 4 to Annex XXI to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 and be converted into NEDC road loads for vehicle high and low in accordance with point 2.3.8 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1153 ⁽¹⁾.

3.2. Definition of the Coast Down Curve in engine-on coasting mode

The coast down curve in engine-on coasting mode is defined as the coast down curve with the gear position in 'neutral', as determined during the type approval procedure in accordance with Sub-Annex 4 to Annex XXI to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 and corrected to the corresponding NEDC coast down curve in accordance with point 2.3.8 of Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1153.

3.3. Generation of the modified NEDC speed profile (mNEDC)

The speed profile of the mNEDC shall be generated in accordance with the following:

- (a) The test sequence is composed of an urban cycle made of four elementary urban cycles and an extra-urban cycle;
- (b) All acceleration ramps are identical to the NEDC speed profile;
- (c) All constant speed levels are identical to the NEDC speed profile;
- (d) The speed and time tolerances shall be in accordance with paragraph 1.4 of Annex 7 to UN/ECE Regulation No 101;
- (e) The deviation from the NEDC profile shall be minimised and the overall distance must comply with the NEDC specified tolerances;
- (f) The distance at the end of each deceleration phase of the mNEDC profile shall be equal to the distance at the end of each deceleration phase of the NEDC profile;
- (g) During coasting phases the internal combustion engine (ICE) is decoupled and no active correction of the vehicle's speed trajectory is permitted;
- (h) Lower speed limit for coasting $v_{\min}$: The coasting mode has to be disabled at the lower speed limit for coasting (15 km/h) by engaging the brake;
- (i) In technically justified cases and in agreement with the type approval authority, the manufacturer may select the speed $v_{\min}$ at a higher speed than 15 km/h;
- (j) Minimum stop time: The minimum time after every coasting deceleration to a standstill or constant speed phase is 2 seconds;
- (k) Minimum time for constant speed phases: The minimum time for constant speed phases after acceleration or coasting deceleration is 2 seconds. For technical reasons this value can be increased and it shall be recorded in the test report;
- (l) The coasting mode can be enabled if the speed is below the maximum speed of the test cycle, i.e. 120 km/h

3.3.1. Gearshift profile generation for vehicles with manual gearbox

For vehicles with manual gearbox, the gearshift Tables 1 and 2 in Annex 4a of Regulation UNECE 83 shall be adapted on the basis of the following:

1. The gearshift selection during vehicle acceleration is as defined for the NEDC;
2. The timing for the downshifts of the modified NEDC differs from the one of the NEDC in order to avoid downshifts during coasting phases (e.g. anticipated before deceleration phases).

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1153 of 2 June 2017 setting out a methodology for determining the correlation parameters necessary for reflecting the change in the regulatory test procedure and amending Regulation (EU) No 2014/2010 (OJ L 175, 7.7.2017, p. 679).

The pre-defined shift points for the ECE and EUDC portion of the NEDC, as described in Table 1 and Table 2 of Annex 4a to Regulation UNECE 83, shall be modified in accordance with Table 1 and Table 2 shown below.

Table 1

Operation	Phase	Acceleration (m/s ²)	Speed (km/h)	Duration of each		Cumulative time (s)	Gear to be used
				Operation (s)	Phase (s)		
Idling	1	0	0	11	11	11	6s PM+5sK ₁ ⁽¹⁾
Acceleration	2	1,04	0-15	4	4	15	1
Steady speed	3	0	15	9	8	23	1
Deceleration	4	- 0,69	15-10	2	5	25	1
Deceleration, clutch disengaged		- 0,92	10-0	3		28	K ₁ ⁽¹⁾
Idling	5	0	0	21	21	49	16s PM+5sK ₁ ⁽¹⁾
Acceleration	6	0,83	0-15	5	12	54	1
Gear change			15	2		56	
Acceleration		0,94	15-32	5		61	2
Steady speed	7	0	32	t _{const1}	t _{const1}	61+t _{const1}	2
Deceleration	8	coast down	[32-dv ₁]	Δt _{cd1}	Δt _{cd1} + 8 -Δt ₁ + 3	61+t _{const1} +Δt _{cd1}	2
Deceleration		- 0,75	[32-dv ₁]-10	8-Δt ₁		69+t _{const1} +Δt _{cd1} -Δt ₁	2
Deceleration, clutch disengaged		- 0,92	10-0	3		72+t _{const1} +Δt _{cd1} -Δt ₁	K ₂ ⁽¹⁾
Idling	9	0	0	21-Δt ₁		117	16s-Δt ₁ PM+5sK ₁ ⁽¹⁾
Acceleration	10	0,83	0-15	5	26	122	1
Gear change			15	2		124	
Acceleration		0,62	15-35	9		133	2
Gear change			35	2		135	
Acceleration		0,52	35-50	8		143	3
Steady speed	11	0	50	t _{const2}	t _{const2}	t _{const2}	3
Deceleration		coast down	[50- dv ₂]	Δt _{cd2}	Δt _{cd2}	t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2}	3
Deceleration	12	- 0,52	[50- dv ₂]-35	8-Δt ₂	8-Δt ₂	t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 8-Δt ₂	3
Steady speed	13	0	35	t _{const3}	t _{const3}	t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 8-Δt ₂ +t _{const3}	3
Gear change	14		35	2	12+Δt _{cd1} -Δt ₃	t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 10-Δt ₂ +t _{const3}	
Deceleration		coast down	[35- dv ₃]	Δt _{cd3}		t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 10-Δt ₂ +t _{const3} +Δt _{cd3}	2
Deceleration		- 0,99	[35- dv ₃]-10	7-Δt ₃		t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 17-Δt ₂ +t _{const3} +Δt _{cd3} -Δt ₃	2
Deceleration clutch disengaged		- 0,92	10-0	3		t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 20-Δt ₂ +t _{const3} +Δt _{cd3} -Δt ₃	K ₃ ⁽¹⁾
Idling	15	0	0	7-Δt ₃	7-Δt ₃	t _{const2} +Δt _{cd2} + 27-Δt ₂ +t _{const3} +Δt _{cd3} -2*Δt ₃	7s-Δt ₃ PM ⁽¹⁾

Table 2

No of operation	Operation	Phase	Acceleration (m/s ²)	Speed (km/h)	Duration of each		Cumulative time(s)	Gear to be used
					Operation (s)	Phase (s)		
1	Idling	1	0	0	20	20		K ₁ (°)
2	Acceleration	2	0,83	0-15	5	41		1
3	Gear change			15	2			—
4	Acceleration		0,62	15-35	9			2
5	Gear change			35	2			—
6	Acceleration		0,52	35-50	8			3
7	Gear change			50	2			—
8	Acceleration		0,43	50-70	13			4
9	Steady speed	3	0	70	t _{const4}	t _{const4}		5
9'	Deceleration	3'	coastdown	70-dv ₄ (**)	Δt _{cd4}	Δt _{cd4}		5
10	Deceleration	4	coastdown, (*)-0,69	dv ₄ (**)-50	8-Δt _{cd4}	8-Δt _{cd4}		4
11	Steady speed	5	0	50	69	69		4
12	Acceleration	6	0,43	50-70	13	13		4
13	Steady speed	7	0	70	50	50		5
14	Acceleration	8	0,24	70-100	35	35		5
15	Steady speed (°)	9	0	100	30	30		5 (°)
16	Acceleration (°)	10	0,28	100-120	20	20		5 (°)
17	Steady speed (°)	11	0	120	t _{const5}	t _{const5}		5 (°)
17'	Deceleration (°)		coastdown	[120-dv ₅]	Δt _{cd5}	Δt _{cd5}		5 (°)
18-end	If dv₅ ≥ 80							
	Deceleration (°)	12	- 0,69	[120-dv ₅]-80	16-Δt ₅	34-Δt ₅		5 (°)
	Deceleration (°)		- 1,04	80-50	8			5 (°)
	Deceleration, clutch disengaged		1,39	50-0	10			K ₅ (°)
	Idling	13	0	0	20-Δt ₅	20-Δt ₅		PM (°)
	If 50 < dv₅ < 80							
	Deceleration (°)		- 1,04	[120-dv ₅]-50	8-Δt ₅	18-Δt ₅		5 (°)
	Deceleration, clutch disengaged		1,39	50-0	10			K ₅ (°)
	Idling	13	0	0	20-Δt ₅	20-Δt ₅		PM (°)
	If dv₅ ≤ 50							
	Deceleration, clutch disengaged		1,39	[120-dv ₅]	10-Δt ₅	10-Δt ₅		K ₅ (°)
	Idling	13	0	0	20-Δt ₅	20-Δt ₅		PM (°)

(°) PM = gearbox in neutral, clutch engaged. K₁, K₅ = first or second gear engaged, clutch disengaged.

(°) Additional gears can be used according to manufacturer recommendations if the vehicle is equipped with a transmission with more than five gears.

(*) Achieved velocity after 4 seconds with an acceleration of - 0,69 m/s² is 60,064 km/h. This velocity is also used as gear shift indicator for modified NEDC cycle.

(**) dv₄ ≥ 60,064 km/h.

For the definition of the terms in Table 1 and Table 2 please refer to UNECE Regulation 83.

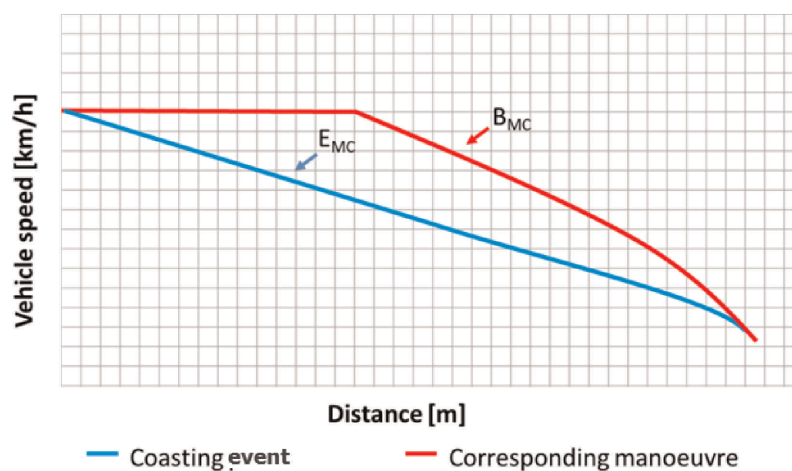
For vehicles with manual transmissions, coasting shall be interrupted during the deceleration from 70 km/h down to 50 km/h as gear shift is commanded from 5th to 4th gear. The gear shift shall interrupt the coasting and the vehicle shall follow the same pre-defined deceleration as in the NEDC until the vehicle reaches 50 km/h. In this case, only the coasting phase before the interruption will be considered in the calculation of the CO₂ savings resulting from the implementation of the coasting on function.

3.4. Coasting corresponding manoeuvres for the baseline vehicle

For each coasting event identified in the mNEDC for the eco-innovative vehicle, a corresponding manoeuvre shall be determined for the baseline vehicle. These manoeuvres shall be composed of a constant speed phase followed by a deceleration phase with engine in overrun conditions (i.e. the engine rotation is caused by the vehicle movement, the gas pedal is released and no fuel is injected), without braking, and they shall fulfil the speed tolerances and distances of the coasting manoeuvres as defined in UNECE Regulation 83. During these manoeuvres, the gearbox shall be engaged in case of automatic transmission, or the speed specific gear shall be engaged as set out in Section 3.3.1 in case of manual transmission.

Figure 1

Coasting event (blue line) of eco-innovative vehicle and coasting corresponding manoeuvre (red line) of baseline vehicle



In order to comply with points (a)-(l) of Section 3.3, the same distance must be covered under the NEDC and mNEDC. Since the distance covered by the baseline vehicle in overrun is shorter than the distance covered during coasting by the eco-innovative vehicle, due to the higher deceleration rate of the baseline vehicle, the difference in the distance to be covered by the baseline vehicle shall be supplemented by constant speed driving phases, where the constant speed driven shall be the speed of the baseline vehicle at the start of the coasting event prior to the engine overrun phases. In case the end speed of the coasting manoeuvre is not zero, the additional distances (Δs) shall be achieved in two sections at start speed and end speed respectively.

To determine the constant speed driving duration before the start of the coasting event $t_{v_{start}}$ and after the end of the coasting event $t_{v_{end}}$, the following system of linear equations (Formula 1) shall be used:

Formula 1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta s = s_{coast} - s_{drag} = v_{start} \cdot t_{v_{start}} + v_{end} \cdot t_{v_{end}} \\ \Delta t = t_{coast} - t_{drag} = t_{v_{start}} + t_{v_{end}} \\ t_{v_{start}} = \frac{\Delta s - v_{end} \cdot \Delta t}{v_{start} - v_{end}} \\ t_{v_{end}} = \frac{\Delta s - v_{start} \cdot \Delta t}{v_{end} - v_{start}} \end{array} \right.$$

where:

- Δs is the additional distance driven at constant speed by the baseline vehicle in comparison with the eco-innovative vehicle [m]
- Δt is the duration of the additional distance driven at constant speed by the baseline in comparison with the eco-innovative vehicle [s]
- s_{coast} is the distance covered during coasting by the eco-innovative vehicle [m]

s_{drag}	is the distance covered during overrun by the baseline vehicle [m]
v_{start}	is the speed at the start of the manoeuvre (coasting or overrun) [m/s]
v_{end}	is the speed at the end of the manoeuvre (coasting or overrun) [m/s]
$t_{v\text{start}}$	is the instant of time in which the overrun event begins [s]
$t_{v\text{end}}$	is the instant of time in which the overrun event ends [s]
t_{coast}	is the duration of the coasting event [s]
t_{drag}	is the duration of the overrun event [s].

4. DETERMINATION OF THE ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

The following tests shall be performed right after the WLTP Type I test in order to define the additional parameters required in the testing methodology:

- Coast down in overrun mode (valid for the baseline vehicle) to measure the driving resistance during overrun phases (Section 4.1);
- Constant speed test (valid for the baseline vehicle) to measure the constant speed fuel consumption. The test is based on a specific testing cycle composed by constant speed segments at 120, 70, 50, 35 and 32 km/h (Section 4.2);
- Idle test (valid for the eco-innovative vehicle) to measure the idle fuel consumption (Section 4.3);
- Engine synchronization energy determination (Section 4.4).

4.1. Coast down in overrun mode (baseline vehicle)

In order to measure the driving resistance in overrun mode, a coast down with the gearbox engaged shall be performed (see Figure 2). The test shall be repeated three times as a minimum and shall be performed after the WLTP type I test during the Type Approval with a maximum time lag of 15 minutes. The coast down curve shall be recorded at least three times in a row.

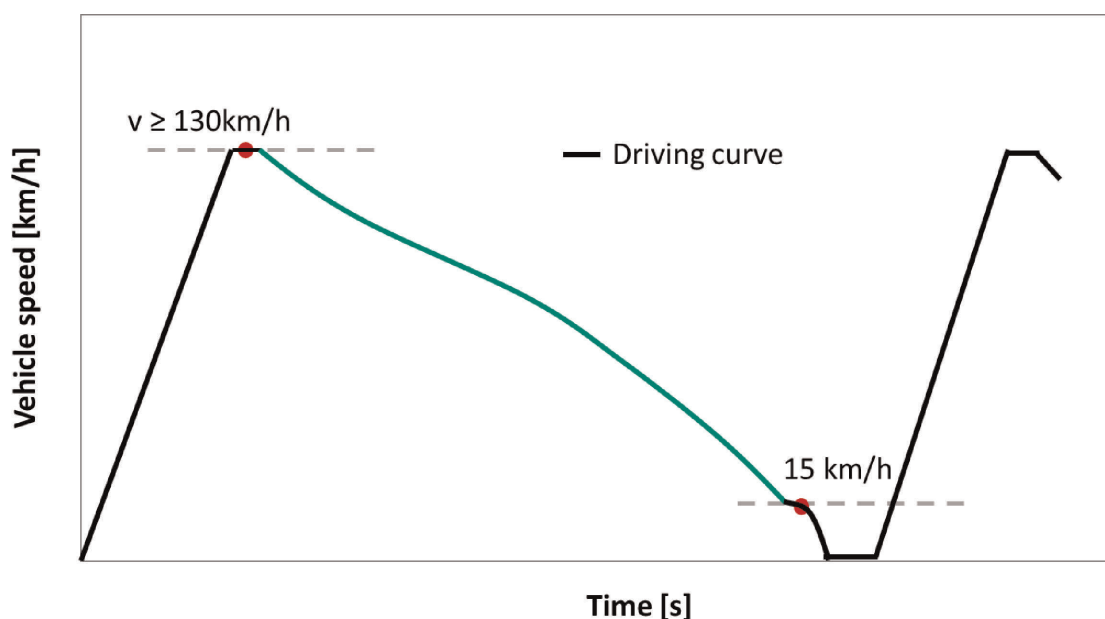
4.1.1. Automatic transmission

The vehicle can be accelerated by itself or by the dynamometer to a minimum speed of 130 km/h.

During each coast down, the driving resistance forces, the generator and battery current of all batteries shall be measured with steps of maximum 10 km/h.

Figure 2

Coast down with gearbox in position D on the vehicle dynamometer for the baseline vehicle (minimum 3 ×)



The driving resistance in overrun mode shall be converted from WLTP settings to NEDC settings in accordance with Formula 2:

Formula 2

$$\Delta RES_{\text{drag}} = F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,D}}} - F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,N}}}$$

$$F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,D}}} = F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,N}}} + \Delta RES_{\text{drag}}$$

where:

ΔRES_{drag} is the difference between the driving resistance in overrun condition and in neutral, measured under WLTP conditions [N]

$F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,N}}}$ is the driving resistance measured as described in Section 3.2 [N]

$F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,D}}}$ is the driving resistance in overrun condition, measured under WLTP conditions [N]

$F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,N}}}$ is the driving resistance in NEDC as converted in accordance with point 2.3.8 of Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1153, as described in Section 3.2 [N].

4.1.2. Manual transmission

For vehicles with manual transmission, the coast down shall be repeated at different vehicle speeds and gears, at least three times for each gear:

- Accelerate by using the engine to minimum 130 km/h and stabilize for 5s, then start the coast down in the highest gear and measure between 120-60 km/h;
- Accelerate by using the engine to 90 km/h and stabilize for 5s, then start the coast down in gear 5 and measure between 70-60 km/h;
- Accelerate by using the engine to 70 km/h and stabilize for 5s, then start the coast down in gear 3 and measure between 55-35 km/h;
- Accelerate by using the engine to 60 km/h and stabilize for 5s, then start the coast down in gear 2 and measure between 40-15 km/h.

During each coast down, the driving resistance forces and the generator and battery current [A] of all batteries shall be measured with steps of maximum 10 km/h.

The driving resistance in overrun mode shall be converted from WLTP settings to NEDC settings, in accordance with Formula 3, for each gear x:

Formula 3

$$\Delta RES_{\text{drag}} = (F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,1}}}, F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,2}}}, \dots, F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,x}}}) - F_{\text{WLTP}_{\text{res,N}}}$$

$$F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,D}}} = F_{\text{NEDC}_{\text{res,N}}} + \Delta RES_{\text{drag}}$$

4.1.3. Load balance of the battery in overrun mode

The load balance of the battery/batteries during the overrun phases shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 4 or 5.

In case the vehicle is equipped with a primary and a secondary battery, Formula 4 applies:

Formula 4

$$\overline{\text{Recu}}^i [\text{Wh}] = t_{\text{drag}}^i \cdot \left(\overline{P}_{\text{Batt1}}^i + \overline{P}_{\text{Batt2}}^i \cdot \frac{1}{\eta_{\text{DCDC}}} \right)$$

where:

$\overline{\text{Recu}}^i$: Energy recuperated during the i-th overrun event, as arithmetic mean of the values obtained from each coast down test in overrun mode [Wh];

- t_{drag}^i : Duration of the i-th overrun event [h];
- $\overline{P_{\text{Batt1}}^i}$: Average (over the overrun test repetitions) measured power of the primary battery during the i-th overrun event [W];
- $\overline{P_{\text{Batt2}}^i}$: Average (over the overrun test repetitions) measured power of the secondary battery during the i-th overrun event [W];
- η_{DCDC} : DC/DC Converter efficiency, which is set equal to 0,92; if no DC/DC Converter is present, this value is set equal to 1.

In case only one battery (i.e. the 12V battery) is available, Formula 5 applies instead:

Formula 5

$$\overline{\text{Recu}}^i [\text{Wh}] = t_{\text{drag}}^i \cdot \overline{P_{\text{Batt1}}^i}$$

The recuperated energy is converted into CO₂ emissions by using Formula 6:

Formula 6

$$\overline{B_{\text{Recu}}^i} \left[\frac{\text{gCO}_2}{\text{km}} \right] = - \frac{\overline{\text{Recu}}^i}{1000 \cdot \eta_{\text{bat_discharge}} \cdot \eta_{\text{alternator}}} \cdot V_{\text{pe}} \cdot 100 \cdot \text{CF} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{dist}_{\text{overrun}}^i}$$

where:

- $\eta_{\text{bat_discharge}}$: Battery discharge efficiency, which is 0,94;
- $\eta_{\text{alternator}}$: Alternator efficiency, which is 0,67;
- $\text{dist}_{\text{overrun}}^i$: Distance driven during the i-th overrun event [km];
- V_{pe} : Consumption of effective power as specified in Table 3;
- CF: Conversion factor as defined in Table 4.

Table 3

Consumption of effective power

Type of engine	Consumption of effective power (V_{pe}) l/kWh
Petrol	0,264
Petrol Turbo	0,280
Diesel	0,220

Table 4

Fuel conversion factor

Type of fuel	Conversion factor (CF) g CO ₂ /l
Petrol	2 330
Diesel	2 640

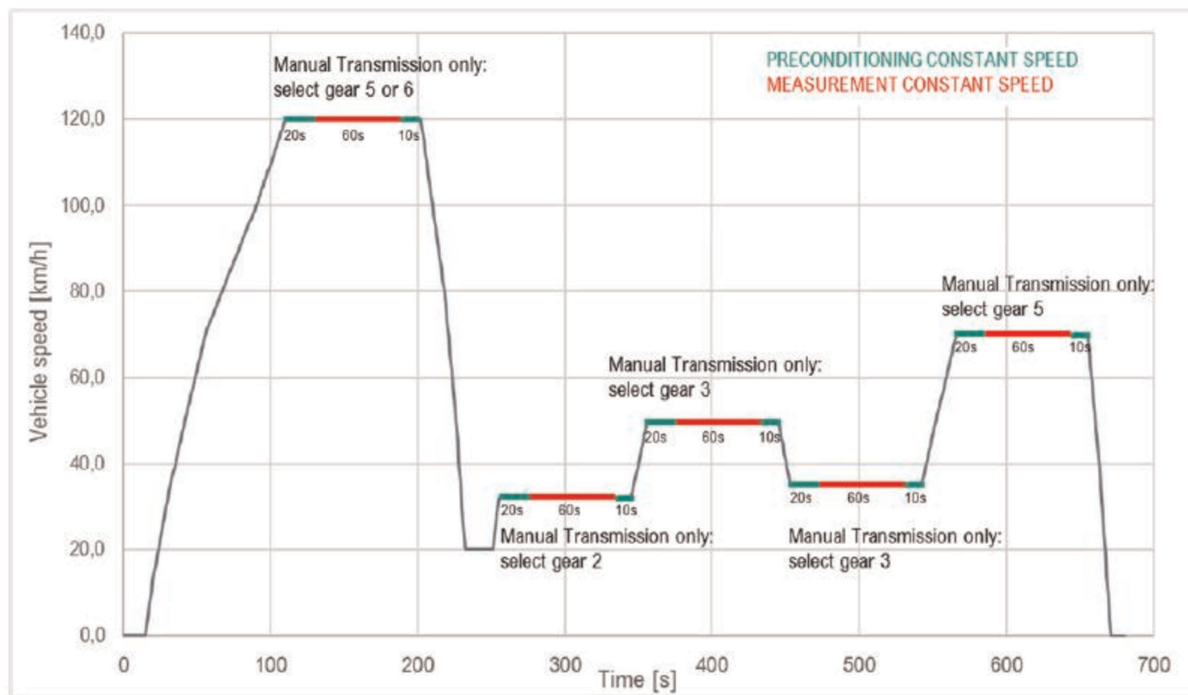
4.2. Constant speed test

The constant driving speed phase fuel consumption shall be measured on a chassis dynamometer by using the on-board-fuel and/or energy consumption monitoring device (OBFCM) meeting the requirements set out in Annex XXII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151.

The measurement of the fuel consumption is based on a driving pattern which includes all the NEDC constant driving speed phases at 32, 35, 50, 70 and 120 km/h. To ensure equal NEDC shifting points and selected gears for manual transmission vehicles, the sequence of the constant driving speed phases shall be as specified in Figure 3.

Figure 3

Driving pattern which covers the relevant NEDC based constant driving speed phase



Each constant speed phase has a duration of 90 seconds, subdivided into 20 seconds for speed and emission stabilization, 60 seconds during which OBFCM measurement takes place and 10 seconds preparation time for the driver for the upcoming driving manoeuvre.

The speed and acceleration profiles are described in the Appendix to this Annex.

The constant speed test shall be performed after the Coast Down test in overrun mode is performed as set out in Section 4.1.

In order to obtain the NEDC constant speed fuel consumption, the results from the measurements carried out with the WLTP type approval dynamometer settings (vehicle road load and vehicle weight) have to be corrected to NEDC conditions as follows:

Formula 7

$$B_{\text{const}}^i \left[\frac{\text{gCO}_2}{\text{km}} \right] = \overline{f_{\text{const}_k}} \cdot \left(\frac{CF}{\text{fuel_dens}} \cdot \frac{t_{\text{const}}^i}{\text{dist}_{\text{const}}^i} \right) + \Delta P_k^i \cdot \frac{V_{\text{Pe}} \cdot CF}{v_{\text{const}_k}^i}$$

Formula 8

$$\Delta P_k^i [\text{kW}] = \Delta F(v_{\text{const}_k}^i)_{\text{WLTP-NEDC}} \cdot v_{\text{const}_k}^i$$

where:

B_{const}^i : CO₂ emissions at constant speed k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) during the i-th constant speed event [g CO₂/km];

$\overline{f_{\text{const}_k}}$:	Measured (WLTP) fuel consumption at constant speed k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) as arithmetic mean of the measurements [g/s];
t_{const}^i :	Duration of the i-th constant speed event [s];
$\text{dist}_{\text{const}}^i$:	Distance driven during the i-th constant speed event [km];
fuel_dens:	Fuel density [kg/m ³];
ΔP_k^i :	Delta power due to WLTP driving resistance dyno settings occurring in the i-th constant speed event [kW];
$\Delta F(v_{\text{const}_k}^i)_{\text{WLTP-NEDC}}$:	Difference of vehicle driving resistance calculated between the WLTP and NEDC driving resistance dynamometer settings occurring in the i-th constant speed event as determined in Section 4.1 [N];
$v_{\text{const}_k}^i$:	Constant driving speed k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) during the i-th constant speed event [km/h].

The generator and battery current of all batteries shall be measured and the battery SOC during each 60s measurement window shall be corrected in accordance with Appendix 2 to Sub-Annex 8 to Annex XXI to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151.

The fuel consumption during each constant speed phase k shall be determined as follows:

Formula 9

$$f_{\text{const}_k} = \overline{f_{\text{const}_k}} - |s_{f_{\text{const}_k}}|$$

Formula 10

$$s_{f_{\text{const}_k}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^J (f_{\text{const}_{k,j}} - \overline{f_{\text{const}_k}})^2}{J(J-1)}}$$

where:

- J: Number of measurement points (J = 60) for each constant speed phase k (32, 35, 50, 70 and 120 km/h);
- $f_{\text{const}_{k,j}}$: j-th fuel consumption measure at constant speed phase k (32, 35, 50, 70 and 120 km/h) [g/s];
- $s_{f_{\text{const}_k}}$: Standard deviation of the fuel consumption at constant speed phase k (32, 35, 50, 70 and 120 km/h).

4.3. Idle fuel consumption or idle speed test

The idle fuel consumption during coasting can be directly measured with an OBFCM meeting the requirements set out in Annex XXII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151, and this measured value can be used for the calculation of E_{idle}^i .

As an alternative, Formula 12 can be used to calculate E_{idle}^i in accordance with the following methodology:

The engine idle fuel consumption (g/s) shall be measured using an OBFCM meeting the requirements set out in Annex XXII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151. The measurement shall be performed just after the Type 1 test when the engine is still warm and under the following conditions:

- (a) the velocity of the vehicle is zero;
- (b) the start-stop system is disengaged;
- (c) the battery state of charge is at balance conditions.

The vehicle shall be left to idle for 3 minutes so that it stabilizes. The fuel consumption shall be measured during 2 minutes. The first minute shall be disregarded. The idle fuel consumption shall be calculated as the average fuel consumption of the vehicle during the second minute.

A manufacturer may request that the engine idle fuel consumption measurements are used also for other vehicles belonging to the same interpolation family, provided that the engines run with the same idle speed. The manufacturer shall demonstrate to the type approval authority or technical service that those conditions are met.

Where the idle fuel consumption differs between engine on coasting and idling at standstill, a correction factor shall be applied as determined in accordance with Formula 11:

Formula 11

$$\text{idle_corr} = \frac{\overline{\text{Idle_speed}}}{\overline{\text{stand_speed}}}$$

where:

$\overline{\text{Idle_speed}}$ mean engine idle speed during coasting determined in accordance with Formula 14 [rpm];
 $\overline{\text{stand_speed}}$ mean engine idle speed during stand-still determined in accordance with Formula 15 [rpm].

The mean engine idle speed during coasting is the arithmetic mean of the engine idle speeds measured via the OBD port during the deceleration from 130 km/h to 10 km/h, with steps of 10 km/h.

As an alternative, the ratio between the maximal possible engine speed during engine-on coasting and idle speed at standstill can be used.

In case the manufacturer can prove that the increase in engine idle speed that occurs during coasting on phases is lower than 5 % of the idle speed during standstill, idle_corr can be set equal to 1.

The corrected CO₂ emissions during each phase (E_{idle}^i) [g CO₂/km], derived from the idle fuel consumption, shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 12:

Formula 12

$$E_{\text{idle}}^i = \left(\frac{\text{idle_corr} \cdot \overline{f_{\text{standstill}}} \cdot \text{CF}}{\text{fuel_dens}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{t_{\text{coast}}^i}{\text{dist}_{\text{coast}}^i} \right)$$

where:

E_{idle}^i : CO₂ emissions during the i-th idle phase [gCO₂/km];
 t_{coast}^i : duration of the i-th coasting event [s];
 $\text{dist}_{\text{coast}}^i$: distance driven during the i-th coasting event [km];
 $\overline{f_{\text{standstill}}}$: mean idle fuel consumption in standstill conditions [g/s], which is the arithmetic mean of 60 measurements.

The mean idle speed during coasting is measured in steps of 10 km/h, considering U measurements for each step (with a 1s resolution), and shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 13:

Formula 13

$$\overline{\text{idle_speed}}_h = \frac{\sum_{u=1}^U \text{idle_speed}_{h,u}}{U}$$

Therefore, the mean idle speed during coasting considering all H steps of 10 km/h shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 14:

Formula 14

$$\overline{\text{Idle_speed}} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^H \overline{\text{idle_speed}}_h}{H}$$

The mean idle speed in standstill conditions shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 15:

Formula 15

$$\overline{\text{stand_speed}} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L \text{stand_speed}_l}{L}$$

where:

stand_speed_l engine idle speed in standstill conditions during the l -th measurement;
 L number of measurement points.

4.4. Engine synchronization energy determination

The engine synchronization CO₂ emissions during the i -th coasting event ($E_{\text{synchrono}}^i$) [g CO₂/km], shall be determined in accordance with Formula 16:

Formula 16

$$E_{\text{synchrono}}^i = f_{\text{acc}} \cdot \frac{CF}{\text{dist}_{\text{coast}}^i}$$

where:

f_{acc} : fuel consumption to accelerate the engine from the idle speed to the synchronization speed [l];
 CF : conversion factor as defined in Table 4 [g CO₂/l];
 $\text{dist}_{\text{coast}}^i$: distance driven during the i -th coasting event [km].

Manufacturers shall provide engine synchronization fuel consumption value [l] to the type approval authority/technical service determined in accordance with the following methodology:

4.4.1. Calculation of fuel consumption to accelerate the engine from the idle speed to the synchronization speed

When a coasting event is completed, an additional amount of energy is required (E_{acc}) to accelerate the engine to the synchronization speed.

The energy needed to accelerate the vehicle engine to synchronization speed, E_{acc} , is the sum of the energies associated with the acceleration and the friction work implemented in the vehicle and shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 17:

Formula 17

$$E_{\text{acc}} = E_{\text{acc,kin}} + E_{\text{acc,fric}}$$

where:

$E_{\text{acc,kin}}$: Energy associated with the acceleration work implemented in the vehicle [kJ];
 $E_{\text{acc,fric}}$: Energy associated with the friction work implemented in the vehicle [kJ].

These energies shall be calculated in accordance with Formulas 18 and 19, respectively.

Formula 18

$$E_{\text{acc,kin}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_{\text{eng}} \cdot \Delta\omega_{\text{acc}}^2$$

where:

I_{eng} : Moment of inertia of engine (engine specific) [kgm²];

$\Delta\omega_{\text{acc}}^2 = \omega_{\text{sync}} - \omega_{\text{idle}}$: Delta engine speed (from idle speed ω_{idle} to the target/synchronization speed ω_{sync}) [rad/s].

Formula 19

$$E_{\text{acc,fric}} = T_{\text{qacc,fric}} \cdot \Delta\gamma_{\text{acc}}$$

where:

$T_{\text{qacc,fric}}$: Engine friction torque (engine specific) [Nm];

$\Delta\gamma_{\text{acc}}$: Delta rotational angle [rad] as determined in accordance with Formula 20.

Formula 20

$$\Delta\gamma_{\text{acceng}} = (\omega_{\text{idle}} + 0,5 \cdot \Delta\omega_{\text{acc}}) \cdot \Delta t_{\text{acc}}$$

with Δt_{acc} as defined in Formula 21:

Formula 21:

$$\Delta t_{\text{acc}} = t_{\text{sync}} - t_{\text{idle}}$$

Finally, the amount of fuel [l] required to reach the synchronization speed, is calculated as follows:

Formula 22

$$_{\text{acc}} = (E_{\text{acc,kin}} + E_{\text{acc,fric}}) \cdot V_{\text{pe}} \cdot 3,6$$

where:

V_{pe} : Consumption of effective power as specified in Table 3 [l/kWh].

5. DETERMINATION OF THE CO₂ EMISSIONS OF THE ECO-INNOVATIVE VEHICLE UNDER MODIFIED TESTING CONDITIONS (E_{MC})

For each coasting event i , the corresponding CO₂ emissions (E_{MC}^i) [g CO₂/km] of the eco-innovative vehicle shall be determined in accordance with Formula 23:

Formula 23

$$E_{\text{MC}}^i = E_{\text{idle}}^i + E_{\text{synchro}}^i$$

where:

E_{idle}^i : CO₂ emissions during the i -th idle phase as set out in point 4.3;

E_{synchro}^i : Engine synchronization CO₂ emissions during the i -th coasting event as set out in point 4.4.

The total CO₂ emissions of the eco-innovative vehicle during coasting events under modified testing conditions (E_{MC}) [g CO₂/km] shall be determined in accordance with Formula 24:

Formula 24

$$E_{\text{MC}} = \sum_{i=1}^I (E_{\text{idle}}^i + E_{\text{Synchro}}^i)$$

where

- I: Total number of coasting events (for the eco-innovative vehicle) and corresponding driving manoeuvres (for the baseline vehicle);
- i: i-th coasting event (for the eco-innovative vehicle) and corresponding driving manoeuvre (for the baseline vehicle).

6. DETERMINATION OF THE CO₂ EMISSIONS OF THE BASELINE VEHICLE UNDER MODIFIED CONDITIONS (B_{MC})

For each coasting corresponding manoeuvre i, as described in Section 3.4, the CO₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle under modified conditions (B_{MC}ⁱ) [g CO₂/km] shall be determined in accordance with Formula 25:

Formula 25

$$B_{MC}^i = B_{const}^i + \overline{B_{Recu}^i}$$

The total CO₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle under modified conditions B_{MC} [g CO₂/km] shall be determined in accordance with Formula 26:

Formula 26

$$B_{MC} = \sum_{i=1}^I \overline{B_{MC}^i}$$

where:

- $\overline{B_{Recu}^i}$ CO₂ emissions (arithmetic mean) of the baseline vehicle during the i-th overrun phase under modified testing conditions due to the battery balance [g CO₂/km] as defined with Formula 6;
- B_{const}^i CO₂ emissions at constant speed k (i.e. 32, 35, 50, 70, 120 km/h) during the i-th constant speed event [g CO₂/km] as defined with Formula 7.

7. CALCULATION OF CO₂ SAVINGS

The CO₂ savings of the engine-on coasting function shall be determined in accordance with Formula 27:

Formula 27

$$C_{CO_2} = (B_{MC} - E_{MC}) \cdot UF_{MC}$$

where

- C_{CO₂}: CO₂ savings [g CO₂/km];
- B_{MC}: CO₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle during the manoeuvres corresponding with coasting events under modified testing conditions [g CO₂/km];
- E_{MC}: CO₂ emissions of the eco-innovative vehicle during coasting events under modified testing conditions [g CO₂/km];
- UF_{MC}: Usage factor of the coasting technology under modified conditions, which is 0,52 for vehicles equipped with automatic transmission and 0,48 for vehicles equipped with manual transmission with an automated clutch.

8. CALCULATION OF THE UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty of the CO₂ savings (s_{C_{CO₂}}) shall not exceed 0,5 g CO₂/km.

This uncertainty of the CO₂ savings shall be calculated as follows:

Formula 28

$$s_{C_{CO_2}} = \sqrt{UF_{MC}^2 \cdot (s_{B_{MC}} - s_{E_{MC}})^2 + (B_{MC} - E_{MC})^2 \cdot s_{UF}^2}$$

where

s_{BMC} : Standard deviation of the arithmetic mean of the CO₂ emissions of the baseline vehicle during the manoeuvres corresponding with coasting events under modified testing conditions [g CO₂/km], determined in accordance with Formula 29;

s_{EMC} : Standard deviation of the arithmetic mean of the CO₂ emissions of the eco-innovative vehicle during coasting events under modified testing conditions [g CO₂/km] determined in accordance with Formulas 30 to 34;

s_{UF} : Standard deviation of the arithmetic mean of the usage factor, which is 0,027.

s_{BMC} is determined as follows:

Formula 29

$$s_{BMC} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^I \left(t_{drag}^i \cdot s_{P_{Batt1}}^i \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^I \left(\frac{t_{drag}^i}{\eta_{DCDC}} \cdot s_{P_{Batt2}}^i \right)^2}$$

where:

$$s_{P_{Batt1}}^i = \frac{\sum_{n_{ov}=1}^{N_{ov}} P_{Batt1,n_{ov}}^i - \overline{P_{Batt1}}}{N_{ov}}$$

and

$$s_{P_{Batt2}}^i = \frac{\sum_{n_{ov}=1}^{N_{ov}} P_{Batt2,n_{ov}}^i - \overline{P_{Batt2}}}{N_{ov}}$$

s_{EMC} is determined as follows, depending on the value of f_{idle} :

If $f_{idle} = f_{idle_meas}$:

Formula 30

$$s_{EMC} = s_{f_{idle_meas}} \cdot \left(\frac{CF}{fuel_dens} \cdot \frac{t_{coast}^i}{dist_{coast}^i} \right)$$

If $f_{idle} = f_{standstill}$:

Formula 31

$$s_{EMC} = \left(\frac{\sum_{l=1}^L f_{standstill_l} - \overline{f_{standstill}}}{L} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{CF}{fuel_dens} \cdot \frac{t_{coast}^i}{dist_{coast}^i} \right)$$

If $f_{idle} = idle_corr \cdot f_{standstill}$:

Formula 32

$$s_{EMC} = \sum_{h=1}^H s_{idle_speed_h} \cdot \frac{\overline{f_{standstill}}}{stand_speed} \cdot \left(\frac{CF}{fuel_dens} \cdot \frac{t_{coast}^i}{dist_{coast}^i} \right) + \frac{1}{(stand_speed)^2} \cdot s_{stand_speed} \cdot \overline{f_{standstill}} \cdot \left(\frac{CF}{fuel_dens} \cdot \frac{t_{coast}^i}{dist_{coast}^i} \right) + s_{f_{standstill}} \cdot \frac{idle_speed}{stand_speed} \cdot \left(\frac{CF}{fuel_dens} \cdot \frac{t_{coast}^i}{dist_{coast}^i} \right)$$

where:

Formula 33

$$s_{\text{idle_speed}_h} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^H \text{idle_speed}_h - \overline{\text{idle_speed}_h}}{H}$$

and:

Formula 34

$$s_{\text{stand_speed}} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L \text{stand_speed}_l - \overline{\text{stand_speed}}}{L}$$

9. CERTIFICATION OF CO₂ SAVINGS BY THE TYPE APPROVAL AUTHORITY

The type approval authority shall, for each vehicle version fitted with the engine-on coasting function, certify the CO₂ savings in accordance with Article 11 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011, by taking the lowest of the CO₂ savings determined respectively for vehicle low and vehicle high of the interpolation family to which the vehicle version belongs.

In determining the CO₂ savings and assessing them against the minimum savings threshold of 1 g CO₂/km, the uncertainty of the CO₂ savings determined in accordance with Section 8 shall be taken into account as set out in Section 10.

The uncertainty of the CO₂ savings shall be calculated for both vehicle low and vehicle high of the interpolation family. In case that in one of those vehicles, the criteria set out in sections 8 or 10 are not fulfilled, the type approval authority shall not certify savings for any of the vehicles belonging in the respective interpolation family.

10. ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE MINIMUM THRESHOLD

Taking into account the uncertainty determined in accordance with section 8, the CO₂ savings shall exceed the minimum threshold of 1 g CO₂/km specified in Article 9(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011, as follows:

Formula 35

$$C_{\text{CO}_2} - s_{\text{CO}_2} \geq \text{MT}$$

where

MT: Minimum threshold (1 g CO₂/km);

C_{CO₂}: CO₂ savings [g CO₂/km];

s_{CO₂}: uncertainty of the CO₂ savings [g CO₂/km].

Where the minimum threshold is met in accordance with Formula 35, the second subparagraph of Article 11(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 shall apply.

Appendix 1

Cycle for constant speed fuel consumption measurement

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
[s]	[km/h]	[m/s ²]	[-]
0	0,0	0,00	Neutral
1	0,0	0,00	Neutral
2	0,0	0,00	Neutral
3	0,0	0,00	Neutral
4	0,0	0,00	Neutral
5	0,0	0,00	Neutral
6	0,0	0,00	Neutral
7	0,0	0,00	Neutral
8	0,0	0,00	Neutral
9	0,0	0,00	Neutral
10	0,0	0,00	Neutral
11	0,0	0,00	Neutral
12	0,0	0,00	Neutral
13	0,0	0,00	Neutral
14	0,0	0,00	Clutch
15	0,0	0,69	1
16	2,5	0,69	1
17	5,0	0,69	1
18	7,5	0,69	1
19	9,9	0,69	1
20	12,4	0,69	1
21	14,9	0,51	1
22	16,7	0,51	2
23	18,6	0,51	2
24	20,4	0,51	2
25	22,2	0,51	2
26	24,1	0,51	2

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
27	25,9	0,51	2
28	27,8	0,51	2
29	29,6	0,51	2
30	31,4	0,51	2
31	33,3	0,51	2
32	35,1	0,42	2
33	36,6	0,42	3
34	38,1	0,42	3
35	39,6	0,42	3
36	41,1	0,42	3
37	42,7	0,42	3
38	44,2	0,42	3
39	45,7	0,42	3
40	47,2	0,42	3
41	48,7	0,42	3
42	50,2	0,40	3
43	51,7	0,40	4
44	53,1	0,40	4
45	54,5	0,40	4
46	56,0	0,40	4
47	57,4	0,40	4
48	58,9	0,40	4
49	60,3	0,40	4
50	61,7	0,40	4
51	63,2	0,40	4
52	64,6	0,40	4
53	66,1	0,40	4
54	67,5	0,40	4
55	68,9	0,40	4
56	70,4	0,24	5

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
57	71,2	0,24	5
58	72,1	0,24	5
59	73,0	0,24	5
60	73,8	0,24	5
61	74,7	0,24	5
62	75,6	0,24	5
63	76,4	0,24	5
64	77,3	0,24	5
65	78,2	0,24	5
66	79,0	0,24	5
67	79,9	0,24	5
68	80,7	0,24	5
69	81,6	0,24	5
70	82,5	0,24	5
71	83,3	0,24	5
72	84,2	0,24	5
73	85,1	0,24	5
74	85,9	0,24	5
75	86,8	0,24	5
76	87,7	0,24	5
77	88,5	0,24	5
78	89,4	0,24	5
79	90,3	0,24	5
80	91,1	0,24	5
81	92,0	0,24	5
82	92,8	0,24	5
83	93,7	0,24	5
84	94,6	0,24	5
85	95,4	0,24	5
86	96,3	0,24	5

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
87	97,2	0,24	5
88	98,0	0,24	5
89	98,9	0,24	5
90	99,8	0,24	5
91	100,6	0,28	5/6
92	101,6	0,28	5/6
93	102,6	0,28	5/6
94	103,6	0,28	5/6
95	104,7	0,28	5/6
96	105,7	0,28	5/6
97	106,7	0,28	5/6
98	107,7	0,28	5/6
99	108,7	0,28	5/6
100	109,7	0,28	5/6
101	110,7	0,28	5/6
102	111,7	0,28	5/6
103	112,7	0,28	5/6
104	113,7	0,28	5/6
105	114,7	0,28	5/6
106	115,7	0,28	5/6
107	116,7	0,28	5/6
108	117,8	0,28	5/6
109	118,8	0,28	5/6
110	119,8	0,00	5/6
111	120,0	0,00	5/6
112	120,0	0,00	5/6
113	120,0	0,00	5/6
114	120,0	0,00	5/6
115	120,0	0,00	5/6
116	120,0	0,00	5/6

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
117	120,0	0,00	5/6
118	120,0	0,00	5/6
119	120,0	0,00	5/6
120	120,0	0,00	5/6
121	120,0	0,00	5/6
122	120,0	0,00	5/6
123	120,0	0,00	5/6
124	120,0	0,00	5/6
125	120,0	0,00	5/6
126	120,0	0,00	5/6
127	120,0	0,00	5/6
128	120,0	0,00	5/6
129	120,0	0,00	5/6
130	120,0	0,00	5/6
131	120,0	0,00	5/6
132	120,0	0,00	5/6
133	120,0	0,00	5/6
134	120,0	0,00	5/6
135	120,0	0,00	5/6
136	120,0	0,00	5/6
137	120,0	0,00	5/6
138	120,0	0,00	5/6
139	120,0	0,00	5/6
140	120,0	0,00	5/6
141	120,0	0,00	5/6
142	120,0	0,00	5/6
143	120,0	0,00	5/6
144	120,0	0,00	5/6
145	120,0	0,00	5/6
146	120,0	0,00	5/6

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
147	120,0	0,00	5/6
148	120,0	0,00	5/6
149	120,0	0,00	5/6
150	120,0	0,00	5/6
151	120,0	0,00	5/6
152	120,0	0,00	5/6
153	120,0	0,00	5/6
154	120,0	0,00	5/6
155	120,0	0,00	5/6
156	120,0	0,00	5/6
157	120,0	0,00	5/6
158	120,0	0,00	5/6
159	120,0	0,00	5/6
160	120,0	0,00	5/6
161	120,0	0,00	5/6
162	120,0	0,00	5/6
163	120,0	0,00	5/6
164	120,0	0,00	5/6
165	120,0	0,00	5/6
166	120,0	0,00	5/6
167	120,0	0,00	5/6
168	120,0	0,00	5/6
169	120,0	0,00	5/6
170	120,0	0,00	5/6
171	120,0	0,00	5/6
172	120,0	0,00	5/6
173	120,0	0,00	5/6
174	120,0	0,00	5/6
175	120,0	0,00	5/6
176	120,0	0,00	5/6

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
177	120,0	0,00	5/6
178	120,0	0,00	5/6
179	120,0	0,00	5/6
180	120,0	0,00	5/6
181	120,0	0,00	5/6
182	120,0	0,00	5/6
183	120,0	0,00	5/6
184	120,0	0,00	5/6
185	120,0	0,00	5/6
186	120,0	0,00	5/6
187	120,0	0,00	5/6
188	120,0	0,00	5/6
189	120,0	0,00	5/6
190	120,0	0,00	5/6
191	120,0	0,00	5/6
192	120,0	0,00	5/6
193	120,0	0,00	5/6
194	120,0	0,00	5/6
195	120,0	0,00	5/6
196	120,0	0,00	5/6
197	120,0	0,00	5/6
198	120,0	0,00	5/6
199	120,0	0,00	5/6
200	120,0	0,00	5/6
201	120,0	0,00	5/6
202	120,0	- 0,69	5/6
203	117,5	- 0,69	5/6
204	115,0	- 0,69	5/6
205	112,5	- 0,69	5/6
206	110,1	- 0,69	5/6

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
207	107,6	– 0,69	5/6
208	105,1	– 0,69	5/6
209	102,6	– 0,69	5/6
210	100,1	– 0,69	5/6
211	97,6	– 0,69	5/6
212	95,2	– 0,69	5/6
213	92,7	– 0,69	5/6
214	90,2	– 0,69	5/6
215	87,7	– 0,69	5/6
216	85,2	– 0,69	5/6
217	82,7	– 0,69	5/6
218	80,3	– 1,04	5/6
219	76,5	– 1,04	5/6
220	72,8	– 1,04	5/6
221	69,0	– 1,04	5/6
222	65,3	– 1,04	5/6
223	61,5	– 1,04	5/6
224	57,8	– 1,04	5/6
225	54,0	– 1,04	5/6
226	50,3	– 1,39	Clutch
227	45,3	– 1,39	Clutch
228	40,3	– 1,39	Clutch
229	35,3	– 1,39	Clutch
230	30,3	– 1,39	Clutch
231	25,3	– 1,39	Clutch
232	20,3	0,00	2
233	20,0	0,00	2
234	20,0	0,00	2
235	20,0	0,00	2
236	20,0	0,00	2

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
237	20,0	0,00	2
238	20,0	0,00	2
239	20,0	0,00	2
240	20,0	0,00	2
241	20,0	0,00	2
242	20,0	0,00	2
243	20,0	0,00	2
244	20,0	0,00	2
245	20,0	0,00	2
246	20,0	0,00	2
247	20,0	0,00	2
248	20,0	0,00	2
249	20,0	0,00	2
250	20,0	0,00	2
251	20,0	0,79	2
252	22,8	0,79	2
253	25,7	0,79	2
254	28,5	0,79	2
255	31,4	0,79	2
256	32,0	0,00	2
257	32,0	0,00	2
258	32,0	0,00	2
259	32,0	0,00	2
260	32,0	0,00	2
261	32,0	0,00	2
262	32,0	0,00	2
263	32,0	0,00	2
264	32,0	0,00	2
265	32,0	0,00	2
266	32,0	0,00	2

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
267	32,0	0,00	2
268	32,0	0,00	2
269	32,0	0,00	2
270	32,0	0,00	2
271	32,0	0,00	2
272	32,0	0,00	2
273	32,0	0,00	2
274	32,0	0,00	2
275	32,0	0,00	2
276	32,0	0,00	2
277	32,0	0,00	2
278	32,0	0,00	2
279	32,0	0,00	2
280	32,0	0,00	2
281	32,0	0,00	2
282	32,0	0,00	2
283	32,0	0,00	2
284	32,0	0,00	2
285	32,0	0,00	2
286	32,0	0,00	2
287	32,0	0,00	2
288	32,0	0,00	2
289	32,0	0,00	2
290	32,0	0,00	2
291	32,0	0,00	2
292	32,0	0,00	2
293	32,0	0,00	2
294	32,0	0,00	2
295	32,0	0,00	2
296	32,0	0,00	2

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
297	32,0	0,00	2
298	32,0	0,00	2
299	32,0	0,00	2
300	32,0	0,00	2
301	32,0	0,00	2
302	32,0	0,00	2
303	32,0	0,00	2
304	32,0	0,00	2
305	32,0	0,00	2
306	32,0	0,00	2
307	32,0	0,00	2
308	32,0	0,00	2
309	32,0	0,00	2
310	32,0	0,00	2
311	32,0	0,00	2
312	32,0	0,00	2
313	32,0	0,00	2
314	32,0	0,00	2
315	32,0	0,00	2
316	32,0	0,00	2
317	32,0	0,00	2
318	32,0	0,00	2
319	32,0	0,00	2
320	32,0	0,00	2
321	32,0	0,00	2
322	32,0	0,00	2
323	32,0	0,00	2
324	32,0	0,00	2
325	32,0	0,00	2
326	32,0	0,00	2

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
327	32,0	0,00	2
328	32,0	0,00	2
329	32,0	0,00	2
330	32,0	0,00	2
331	32,0	0,00	2
332	32,0	0,00	2
333	32,0	0,00	2
334	32,0	0,00	2
335	32,0	0,00	2
336	32,0	0,00	2
337	32,0	0,00	2
338	32,0	0,00	2
339	32,0	0,00	2
340	32,0	0,00	2
341	32,0	0,00	2
342	32,0	0,00	2
343	32,0	0,00	2
344	32,0	0,00	2
345	32,0	0,46	2
346	33,7	0,46	2
347	35,3	0,46	3
348	37,0	0,46	3
349	38,6	0,46	3
350	40,3	0,46	3
351	41,9	0,46	3
352	43,6	0,46	3
353	45,2	0,46	3
354	46,9	0,46	3
355	48,6	0,46	3
356	50,0	0,00	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
357	50,0	0,00	3
358	50,0	0,00	3
359	50,0	0,00	3
360	50,0	0,00	3
361	50,0	0,00	3
362	50,0	0,00	3
363	50,0	0,00	3
364	50,0	0,00	3
365	50,0	0,00	3
366	50,0	0,00	3
367	50,0	0,00	3
368	50,0	0,00	3
369	50,0	0,00	3
370	50,0	0,00	3
371	50,0	0,00	3
372	50,0	0,00	3
373	50,0	0,00	3
374	50,0	0,00	3
375	50,0	0,00	3
376	50,0	0,00	3
377	50,0	0,00	3
378	50,0	0,00	3
379	50,0	0,00	3
380	50,0	0,00	3
381	50,0	0,00	3
382	50,0	0,00	3
383	50,0	0,00	3
384	50,0	0,00	3
385	50,0	0,00	3
386	50,0	0,00	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
387	50,0	0,00	3
388	50,0	0,00	3
389	50,0	0,00	3
390	50,0	0,00	3
391	50,0	0,00	3
392	50,0	0,00	3
393	50,0	0,00	3
394	50,0	0,00	3
395	50,0	0,00	3
396	50,0	0,00	3
397	50,0	0,00	3
398	50,0	0,00	3
399	50,0	0,00	3
400	50,0	0,00	3
401	50,0	0,00	3
402	50,0	0,00	3
403	50,0	0,00	3
404	50,0	0,00	3
405	50,0	0,00	3
406	50,0	0,00	3
407	50,0	0,00	3
408	50,0	0,00	3
409	50,0	0,00	3
410	50,0	0,00	3
411	50,0	0,00	3
412	50,0	0,00	3
413	50,0	0,00	3
414	50,0	0,00	3
415	50,0	0,00	3
416	50,0	0,00	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
417	50,0	0,00	3
418	50,0	0,00	3
419	50,0	0,00	3
420	50,0	0,00	3
421	50,0	0,00	3
422	50,0	0,00	3
423	50,0	0,00	3
424	50,0	0,00	3
425	50,0	0,00	3
426	50,0	0,00	3
427	50,0	0,00	3
428	50,0	0,00	3
429	50,0	0,00	3
430	50,0	0,00	3
431	50,0	0,00	3
432	50,0	0,00	3
433	50,0	0,00	3
434	50,0	0,00	3
435	50,0	0,00	3
436	50,0	0,00	3
437	50,0	0,00	3
438	50,0	0,00	3
439	50,0	0,00	3
440	50,0	0,00	3
441	50,0	0,00	3
442	50,0	0,00	3
443	50,0	0,00	3
444	50,0	0,00	3
445	50,0	- 0,52	3
446	48,1	- 0,52	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
447	46,3	– 0,52	3
448	44,4	– 0,52	3
449	42,5	– 0,52	3
450	40,6	– 0,52	3
451	38,8	– 0,52	3
452	36,9	– 0,52	3
453	35,0	0,00	3
454	35,0	0,00	3
455	35,0	0,00	3
456	35,0	0,00	3
457	35,0	0,00	3
458	35,0	0,00	3
459	35,0	0,00	3
460	35,0	0,00	3
461	35,0	0,00	3
462	35,0	0,00	3
463	35,0	0,00	3
464	35,0	0,00	3
465	35,0	0,00	3
466	35,0	0,00	3
467	35,0	0,00	3
468	35,0	0,00	3
469	35,0	0,00	3
470	35,0	0,00	3
471	35,0	0,00	3
472	35,0	0,00	3
473	35,0	0,00	3
474	35,0	0,00	3
475	35,0	0,00	3
476	35,0	0,00	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
477	35,0	0,00	3
478	35,0	0,00	3
479	35,0	0,00	3
480	35,0	0,00	3
481	35,0	0,00	3
482	35,0	0,00	3
483	35,0	0,00	3
484	35,0	0,00	3
485	35,0	0,00	3
486	35,0	0,00	3
487	35,0	0,00	3
488	35,0	0,00	3
489	35,0	0,00	3
490	35,0	0,00	3
491	35,0	0,00	3
492	35,0	0,00	3
493	35,0	0,00	3
494	35,0	0,00	3
495	35,0	0,00	3
496	35,0	0,00	3
497	35,0	0,00	3
498	35,0	0,00	3
499	35,0	0,00	3
500	35,0	0,00	3
501	35,0	0,00	3
502	35,0	0,00	3
503	35,0	0,00	3
504	35,0	0,00	3
505	35,0	0,00	3
506	35,0	0,00	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
507	35,0	0,00	3
508	35,0	0,00	3
509	35,0	0,00	3
510	35,0	0,00	3
511	35,0	0,00	3
512	35,0	0,00	3
513	35,0	0,00	3
514	35,0	0,00	3
515	35,0	0,00	3
516	35,0	0,00	3
517	35,0	0,00	3
518	35,0	0,00	3
519	35,0	0,00	3
520	35,0	0,00	3
521	35,0	0,00	3
522	35,0	0,00	3
523	35,0	0,00	3
524	35,0	0,00	3
525	35,0	0,00	3
526	35,0	0,00	3
527	35,0	0,00	3
528	35,0	0,00	3
529	35,0	0,00	3
530	35,0	0,00	3
531	35,0	0,00	3
532	35,0	0,00	3
533	35,0	0,00	3
534	35,0	0,00	3
535	35,0	0,00	3
536	35,0	0,00	3

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
537	35,0	0,00	3
538	35,0	0,00	3
539	35,0	0,00	3
540	35,0	0,00	3
541	35,0	0,00	3
542	35,0	0,42	3
543	36,5	0,42	3
544	38,0	0,42	3
545	39,5	0,42	3
546	41,0	0,42	3
547	42,6	0,42	3
548	44,1	0,42	3
549	45,6	0,42	3
550	47,1	0,42	3
551	48,6	0,42	3
552	50,1	0,40	3
553	51,6	0,40	4
554	53,0	0,40	4
555	54,4	0,40	4
556	55,9	0,40	4
557	57,3	0,40	4
558	58,8	0,40	4
559	60,2	0,40	4
560	61,6	0,40	4
561	63,1	0,40	4
562	64,5	0,40	4
563	66,0	0,40	4
564	67,4	0,40	4
565	68,8	0,40	4
566	70,0	0,00	5

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
567	70,0	0,00	5
568	70,0	0,00	5
569	70,0	0,00	5
570	70,0	0,00	5
571	70,0	0,00	5
572	70,0	0,00	5
573	70,0	0,00	5
574	70,0	0,00	5
575	70,0	0,00	5
576	70,0	0,00	5
577	70,0	0,00	5
578	70,0	0,00	5
579	70,0	0,00	5
580	70,0	0,00	5
581	70,0	0,00	5
582	70,0	0,00	5
583	70,0	0,00	5
584	70,0	0,00	5
585	70,0	0,00	5
586	70,0	0,00	5
587	70,0	0,00	5
588	70,0	0,00	5
589	70,0	0,00	5
590	70,0	0,00	5
591	70,0	0,00	5
592	70,0	0,00	5
593	70,0	0,00	5
594	70,0	0,00	5
595	70,0	0,00	5
596	70,0	0,00	5

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
597	70,0	0,00	5
598	70,0	0,00	5
599	70,0	0,00	5
600	70,0	0,00	5
601	70,0	0,00	5
602	70,0	0,00	5
603	70,0	0,00	5
604	70,0	0,00	5
605	70,0	0,00	5
606	70,0	0,00	5
607	70,0	0,00	5
608	70,0	0,00	5
609	70,0	0,00	5
610	70,0	0,00	5
611	70,0	0,00	5
612	70,0	0,00	5
613	70,0	0,00	5
614	70,0	0,00	5
615	70,0	0,00	5
616	70,0	0,00	5
617	70,0	0,00	5
618	70,0	0,00	5
619	70,0	0,00	5
620	70,0	0,00	5
621	70,0	0,00	5
622	70,0	0,00	5
623	70,0	0,00	5
624	70,0	0,00	5
625	70,0	0,00	5
626	70,0	0,00	5

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
627	70,0	0,00	5
628	70,0	0,00	5
629	70,0	0,00	5
630	70,0	0,00	5
631	70,0	0,00	5
632	70,0	0,00	5
633	70,0	0,00	5
634	70,0	0,00	5
635	70,0	0,00	5
636	70,0	0,00	5
637	70,0	0,00	5
638	70,0	0,00	5
639	70,0	0,00	5
640	70,0	0,00	5
641	70,0	0,00	5
642	70,0	0,00	5
643	70,0	0,00	5
644	70,0	0,00	5
645	70,0	0,00	5
646	70,0	0,00	5
647	70,0	0,00	5
648	70,0	0,00	5
649	70,0	0,00	5
650	70,0	0,00	5
651	70,0	0,00	5
652	70,0	0,00	5
653	70,0	0,00	5
654	70,0	0,00	5
655	70,0	– 1,04	5
656	66,3	– 1,04	5

Time	Speed	Acceleration *	Gear for manual transmission
657	62,5	– 1,04	5
658	58,8	– 1,04	5
659	55,0	– 1,04	5
660	51,3	– 1,04	5
661	47,5	– 1,04	Clutch
662	43,8	– 1,39	Clutch
663	38,8	– 1,39	Clutch
664	33,8	– 1,39	Clutch
665	28,8	– 1,39	Clutch
666	23,8	– 1,39	Clutch
667	18,8	– 1,39	Clutch
668	13,8	– 1,39	Clutch
669	8,8	– 1,39	Clutch
670	3,8	– 1,05	Clutch
671	0,0	0,00	Clutch
672	0,0	0,00	Neutral
673	0,0	0,00	Neutral
674	0,0	0,00	Neutral
675	0,0	0,00	Neutral
676	0,0	0,00	Neutral
677	0,0	0,00	Neutral
678	0,0	0,00	Neutral
679	0,0	0,00	Neutral
680	0,0	0,00	Neutral

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/1807**of 27 November 2020****concerning the extension of the action taken by the United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive permitting the making available on the market and use of the biocidal product Biobor JF in accordance with Article 55(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council***(notified under document C(2020) 8158)***(Only the English text is authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 55(1) thereof, in conjunction with Article 131 of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) On 30 April 2020 the United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive ('the competent authority') adopted a decision in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 55(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 to permit until 27 October 2020 the making available on the market and use of the biocidal product Biobor JF for the preventive and curative antimicrobial treatment of fuel tanks and fuel systems of aircraft ('the action'). The competent authority informed the Commission and the competent authorities of the other Member States about the action and the justification for it, in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 55(1) of that Regulation.
- (2) According to the information provided by the competent authority, the action was necessary in order to protect public health. Parking and storage of aircraft allows the settling of water in the fuel. Microbiological contamination is caused by micro-organisms, such as bacteria, mould, and yeast, that grow in the settled water and feed off the hydrocarbons in the fuel at the fuel-to-water interface. If allowed to grow, the microbiological contamination of aircraft fuel tanks and fuel systems can lead to malfunctions of the aircraft engine and endanger its airworthiness, thus endangering the safety of passengers and crew. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing flight restrictions led to numerous aircraft being temporarily parked. The immobility of aircraft is an aggravating factor of microbiological contamination.
- (3) Biobor JF contains 2,2'-(1-methyltrimethylenedioxy)bis-(4-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane) (CAS number 2665-13-6) and 2,2'-oxybis (4,4,6-trimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane) (CAS number 14697-50-8), active substances for use in biocidal products of product-type 6 as preservatives for products during storage as defined in Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. As those active substances are not included in the work programme ⁽³⁾ for the systematic examination of all existing active substances contained in biocidal products referred to in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, they have to be assessed and approved before biocidal products containing them can be authorised at national or Union level.
- (4) On 20 August 2020, the Commission received a reasoned request from the competent authority to extend the action in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 55(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. The reasoned request was made on the basis of concerns that air transport safety might continue to be endangered by microbiological contamination of aircraft fuel tanks and fuel systems and the argument that Biobor JF is essential in order to control such microbiological contamination.
- (5) According to the information provided by the competent authority the only alternative biocidal product recommended by aircraft and engine manufacturers for the treatment of microbiological contamination was withdrawn from the market in March 2020 on account of severe engine behaviour anomalies noticed after the treatment with that product.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 29, 31.1.2020, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1062/2014 of 4 August 2014 on the work programme for the systematic examination of all existing active substances contained in biocidal products referred to in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 294, 10.10.2014, p. 1).

- (6) As indicated by the competent authority, the alternative procedure for treating an existing microbiological contamination is manual removal in-tank, following defueling and purging of the aircraft. This may not always be possible alongside the additional maintenance actions that are required when an aircraft is parked or stored for long periods. Moreover, the manual cleaning of contaminated tanks would expose workers to toxic gases and should therefore be avoided.
- (7) According to the information provided by the competent authority, the manufacturer of Biobor JF has taken steps towards the regular authorisation of the product and an application for approval of the active substances it contains is expected to be submitted in the near future. The approval of the active substances and subsequent authorisation of the biocidal product would represent a permanent solution for the future, but a significant amount of time will be needed for the completion of those procedures.
- (8) As the lack of control of microbiological contamination of aircraft fuel tanks and fuels systems might endanger the air transport safety and that danger cannot be adequately contained by using another biocidal product or by other means, it is appropriate to allow the competent United Kingdom authority to extend the action.
- (9) Considering that the action has lapsed since 28 October 2020, this Decision should have retroactive effect.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive may extend the permit for the making available on the market and use of the biocidal product Biobor JF for the preventive and curative antimicrobial treatment of fuel tanks and fuel systems of aircraft until the end of the transition period referred to in the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community or until 1 May 2022, whichever is earlier.

For Northern Ireland, however, it may extend that permit until 1 May 2022.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive.

It shall apply from 28 October 2020.

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2020.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/1808**of 30 November 2020****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698 as regards European standards for certain child care articles, children's furniture, stationary training equipment, and the ignition propensity of cigarettes****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 4(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with to the second subparagraph of Article 3(2) of Directive 2001/95/EC a product is to be presumed safe as far as the risks and risk categories covered by the relevant national standards are concerned when it conforms to voluntary national standards transposing European standards, the references of which have been published by the Commission in the *Official Journal of the European Union* in accordance with Article 4 of that Directive.
- (2) On 25 March 2008, the Commission adopted Decision 2008/264/EC ⁽²⁾ on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for cigarettes.
- (3) By letter M/425 of 27 June 2008, the Commission made a request to CEN to prepare European standards relating to the fire safety requirements for cigarettes. On the basis of that request, CEN adopted standard EN ISO 12863:2010 'Standard test method for assessing the ignition propensity of cigarettes' and amendment to that standard – EN ISO 12863:2010/A1:2016. The reference of the standard and its amendment were published by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698 ⁽³⁾. In order to ensure a correct and consistent application of standard EN ISO 12863:2010 as amended by EN ISO 12863:2010/A1:2016 and to introduce technical corrections CEN adopted corrigendum EN ISO 12863:2010/AC:2011. Standard EN ISO 12863:2010 as amended by EN ISO 12863:2010/A1:2016 and as corrected by EN ISO 12863:2010/AC:2011 complies with the general safety requirement set out in Directive 2001/95/EC. It is therefore appropriate to publish the reference of corrigendum EN ISO 12863:2010/AC:2011 in the *Official Journal of the European Union* together with reference of standard EN ISO 12863:2010 and its amendment EN ISO 12863:2010/A1:2016.
- (4) On 2 July 2010 the Commission adopted Decision 2010/376/EU ⁽⁴⁾ on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for certain products in the sleep environment of children.
- (5) By letter M/497 of 20 October 2011, the Commission made a request to CEN to draw up European standards on the safety of child-care articles subject to risks related to the sleeping environment (cluster 2 risks), in particular, mattresses for cots, cot bumpers, suspended beds for children, duvets for children, and sleep bags for children.
- (6) On the basis of request M/497, CEN adopted standard EN 16890:2017 'Children's furniture – Mattresses for cots and cribs – Safety requirements and test methods'. Standard EN 16890:2017 complies with the general safety requirement set out in Directive 2001/95/EC. Its reference should therefore be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2008/264/EC of 25 March 2008 on the fire safety requirements to be met by European standards for cigarettes pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 26.3.2008, p. 35).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698 of 9 October 2019 on European standards for products drafted in support of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on general product safety (OJ L 259, 10.10.2019, p. 65).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 2010/376/EU of 2 July 2010 on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for certain products in the sleep environment of children pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 170, 6.7.2010, p. 39).

- (7) On 6 January 2010, the Commission adopted Decision 2010/9/EU ⁽⁵⁾ on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for bath rings, bathing aids and bath tubs and stands for infants and young children.
- (8) By letter M/464 of 3 May 2010, the Commission made a request to CEN to draw up European standards to address the main risks associated with the safety of child-care articles subject to risks related to drowning (cluster 1 risks), in particular bath rings, bathing aids, bath tubs and stands.
- (9) On the basis of request M/464, CEN adopted standard EN 17022:2018 'Child care articles – Bathing aids – Safety requirements and test methods'. Standard EN 17022:2018 complies with the general safety requirement set out in Directive 2001/95/EC. Its reference should therefore be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (10) On the basis of request M/464, CEN adopted standard EN 17072:2018 'Child care articles – Bath tubs, stands and non-standalone bathing aids – Safety requirements and test methods'. Standard EN 17072:2018 complies with the general safety requirement set out in Directive 2001/95/EC. Its reference should therefore be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (11) On 24 July 2011, the Commission adopted Decision 2011/476/EU ⁽⁶⁾ on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for stationary training equipment.
- (12) By letter M/506 of 5 September 2012, the Commission made a request to CEN to draw up European standards to address the main risks associated with stationary training equipment pursuant to the safety requirements. On the basis of that request, CEN adopted standard EN ISO 20957-9:2016 'Stationary training equipment – Part 9: Elliptical trainers, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (ISO 20957-9:2016)' the reference of which was published by Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698.
- (13) Taking into account new knowledge, CEN revised standard EN ISO 20957-9:2016. This resulted in adoption of amendment EN ISO 20957-9:2016/A1:2019 'Stationary training equipment – Part 9: Elliptical trainers, additional specific safety requirements and test methods – Amendment 1 (ISO 20957-9:2016/Amd 1:2019)'. Standard EN ISO 20957-9:2016 as amended by EN ISO 20957-9:2016/A1:2019 complies with the general safety requirement set out in Directive 2001/95/EC. Reference of amendment EN ISO 20957-9:2016/A1:2019 should therefore be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* together with reference of standard EN ISO 20957-9:2016.
- (14) References of European standards adopted in support of Directive 2001/95/EC are published by Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698. In order to ensure that the references of European standards drafted in support of Directive 2001/95/EC are listed in one act, the relevant references of new standards, amendments and corrections to standards should be included in Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698.
- (15) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (16) Compliance with the relevant national standards transposing European standards the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* confers a presumption of safety as far as the risks and risk categories covered by the relevant national standard are concerned from the date of publication of the reference of the European standard in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. This Decision should therefore enter into force on the date of its publication.
- (17) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Directive 2001/95/EC,

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision 2010/9/EU of 6 January 2010 on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for bath rings, bathing aids and bath tubs and stands for infants and young children pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 3, 7.1.2010, p. 23).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Decision 2011/476/EU of 27 July 2011 on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for stationary training equipment pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 196, 28.7.2011, p. 16).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698 is amended as follows:

(1) row 37 is replaced by the following:

'37	EN ISO 12863:2010 Standard test method for assessing the ignition propensity of cigarettes (ISO 12863:2010) EN ISO 12863:2010/AC:2011 EN ISO 12863:2010/A1:2016'
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(2) the following rows 52a, 52b and 52c are inserted:

'52a	EN 16890:2017 Children's furniture – Mattresses for cots and cribs – Safety requirements and test methods
52b	EN 17022:2018 Child care articles – Bathing aids – Safety requirements and test methods
52c	EN 17072:2018 Child care articles – Bath tubs, stands and non-standalone bathing aids – Safety requirements and test methods'

(3) row 57 is replaced by the following:

'57	EN ISO 20957-9:2016 Stationary training equipment – Part 9: Elliptical trainers, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (ISO 20957-9:2016) EN ISO 20957-9:2016/A1:2019'
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/1809**of 30 November 2020****concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States***(notified under document C(2020) 8591)***(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 ⁽¹⁾, 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 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 63(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Avian influenza is an infectious viral disease in birds. Infections with avian influenza viruses in domestic poultry and other captive birds cause two main forms of that disease that are distinguished by their virulence. The low pathogenic form generally only causes mild symptoms, while the highly pathogenic form results in very high mortality rates in most species of birds. That disease may have a severe impact on the profitability of poultry farming.
- (2) Since 2005, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses of the H5 subtype have been shown to be able to infect migratory birds, which can then spread these viruses over long distances during their autumn and spring migrations.
- (3) In the event of an outbreak of HPAI, there is a risk that the disease agent may spread to other holdings where poultry or other captive birds are kept.
- (4) Directive 2005/94/EC lays down certain preventive measures relating to the surveillance and the early detection of avian influenza and the minimum control measures to be applied in the event of an outbreak of that disease in poultry or other captive birds. That Directive provides for the establishment of protection and surveillance zones in the event of an outbreak of HPAI. This regionalisation is applied in particular to preserve the health status of poultry and other captive birds in the remainder of the territory of the affected Member State and in the rest of the Union. Measures set out in those zones prevent further spread of infection by carefully monitoring and restricting movements of poultry and other captive birds and the use of products liable to be contaminated with the pathogenic agent and by ensuring the early detection of the disease.
- (5) Between December 2019 and June 2020, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia notified the Commission of outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N8 in holdings on their territory where poultry or other captive birds were kept.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 10, 14.1.2006, p. 16.

- (6) For reasons of clarity, co-ordination at Union level and in order to keep the Member States, third countries and stakeholders up-to-date on the evolution of the epidemiological situation, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted to list in one Union act all the protection and surveillance zones established by the competent authorities of those Member States following outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N8 in holdings on their territory in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC.
- (7) The epidemiological situation with regard to HPAI improved from July to September 2020, when no outbreaks in poultry or other captive birds, or detections of HPAI in wild birds were confirmed in the Union during that time.
- (8) Since October 2020, following the arrival of migratory wild birds during their autumn migration, the Netherlands and Germany have confirmed outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N8 in holdings on their territory where poultry or other captive birds are kept. In those Member States, the causative virus was first found in several species of wild birds, before it was detected in holdings where poultry or other captive birds were kept. In response to those occurrences of HPAI of subtype H5N8 in the Netherlands and Germany, the Commission adopted several Commission Implementing Decisions laying down certain interim protection measures addressed to those Member States.
- (9) The HPAI virus of subtype H5N8 continues to be identified in a high number of wild birds in the Netherlands and in Germany. Denmark, Ireland and Belgium have also identified the same HPAI of subtype H5N8 virus in wild birds on their territory. In addition, the United Kingdom has also confirmed outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N8 in holdings where poultry or other captive birds were kept and it has identified the virus as well in wild birds on its territory. Recently, Denmark, France, Sweden, Croatia and Poland have also confirmed outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N8 on their territory in holdings where poultry or other captive birds are kept.
- (10) In addition, HPAI viruses of subtypes H5N1 and H5N5 have also been identified in wild birds in the Netherlands and Germany respectively.
- (11) Wild birds, in particular wild migratory water birds, are known to be the natural host for avian influenza viruses. The presence of different subtypes of HPAI viruses in wild birds is not unusual, but poses a continuing threat for the direct and indirect introduction of those viruses into holdings where poultry or other captive birds are kept with the risk of the possible subsequent spread of the virus from an infected holding to other holdings. In addition, this increases the risk for re-assortment and the emergence of new virus subtypes.
- (12) Given the evolving epidemiological situation of HPAI viruses in the Union, and taking into account the seasonality of virus circulation in wild birds, there is a risk that further outbreaks of different subtypes of HPAI will occur in the Union in the coming months. The Commission, together with Member States, is therefore continually assessing the epidemiological situation and keeping the protective measures under review.
- (13) The protective measures laid down in this Decision should be adapted from those laid down in Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47, to ensure that they are appropriate to cover the level of risks associated with the current epidemiological situation, and that they do not place burdens on operators that are disproportionate to the risks involved in the spread of HPAI. Therefore, these new protective measures should take into account the varying levels of risks associated with the movements of different poultry commodities.
- (14) Article 26(1) and point (c)(iv) of Article 30 of Directive 2005/94/EC lay down the conditions under which competent authorities of Member States may authorise the direct transport of hatching eggs from a holding located in a protection or surveillance zone to a designated hatchery, subject to compliance with certain conditions. The direct transport of such hatching eggs from the designated hatchery to a vaccine-manufacturing establishment does not represent any increased risk than if they were directly transported from the holding of origin of the parent flock from which they are derived to the vaccine-manufacturing establishment, subject to compliance with the conditions to be laid down in this Decision.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 of 20 January 2020 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 16, 21.1.2020, p. 31).

- (15) Hatching eggs are an important component in the specialised manufacture of vaccines, including human influenza vaccines. Vaccine manufacturing implies the use of specific hatching eggs obtained from pathogen-free parent flocks and also that strict biosafety and biosecurity measures are followed. In addition, the vaccine producing process eliminates the risk of pathogens, including avian influenza viruses. Therefore, the direct transport of hatching eggs from the establishment of origin or from a designated hatchery to a vaccine-manufacturing establishment, may be considered an activity that represents a very low risk for the spread of the HPAI viruses.
- (16) The restrictions on the movement of consignments of hatching eggs from areas in protection and surveillance zones, as required by Articles 22 and 30 of Directive 2005/94/EC, can, in the case of movements to vaccine-manufacturing establishments, create disruptions in the well-established chain of supply for the production of human influenza vaccines in a period of high market demand for such products and therefore give rise to health concerns as regards the availability of such vaccines during the forthcoming months.
- (17) Therefore, the direct transport of hatching eggs from establishments of origin or designated hatcheries in the protection and surveillance zones to vaccine-manufacturing establishments should be permitted under certain conditions. In such cases, the animal health certificates provided for in accordance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC ^(*) should include a reference to this Decision.
- (18) Directive 2009/158/EC lays down general health rules governing trade within the Union in poultry and hatching eggs, including the veterinary certificates required to accompany consignments of those commodities dispatched to other Member States. Article 6 of that Directive provides that in order to be traded within the Union, hatching eggs are to come from establishments which are not located in an area which for animal health reasons is subject to restrictive measures in accordance with Union legislation, as a result of an outbreak of a disease to which poultry are susceptible. In order to verify compliance with the requirements of this Decision, it is appropriate that the veterinary certificates provided for in Article 20 of Directive 2009/158/EC that are required to accompany consignments of hatching eggs, include a reference to this Decision.
- (19) Taking into account that the direct transport of hatching eggs to a vaccine-manufacturing establishment poses a very low risk for the spread of HPAI, the competent authorities of the Member States required to establish protection or surveillance zones in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC and duly referred to in the Annex to this Decision, should be allowed to authorise the dispatch of hatching eggs for direct transport from establishments of origin or from designated hatcheries to a vaccine-manufacturing establishment located outside the protection and surveillance zones.
- (20) Accordingly, this Decision should lay down the conditions for the competent authorities of the Member States of dispatch to authorise the dispatch of hatching eggs from establishments of origin or from designated hatcheries located inside the protection and surveillance zones to vaccine-manufacturing establishments located outside the protection and surveillance zones, or in another Member State.
- (21) For reasons of clarity and taking into account the current co-circulation of three and possibly more different HPAI virus subtypes during the current epidemic, it is necessary to extend the scope of the current protection measures laid down in Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 in order to cover all HPAI viruses as defined in Directive 2005/94/EC, as well as to keep the Member States, third countries and stakeholders up-to-date on the current epidemiological situation in the Union.
- (22) The protection and surveillance zones that have been established by Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden (the 'concerned Member States') in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC, should be listed in a single act and the duration of the regionalisation should be fixed taking into account the current epidemiological situation with regard to HPAI.
- (23) The duration of the measures to be applied in the protection and surveillance zones required to be laid down in accordance with Article 29(1) and Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC should be adapted to the evolution of the epidemiological situation as shown by the results of the epidemiological inquiries provided for by Article 6 of that Directive, and the measures applied in accordance with Article 18 and points (a) and (g) of Article 30 thereof.
- (24) The Commission has examined those measures in collaboration with the concerned Member States, and it is satisfied that the boundaries of the protection and surveillance zones, established by the competent authority of the concerned Member States, are at a sufficient distance to any holding where an outbreak of HPAI has been confirmed.

^(*) Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 74).

- (25) In order to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade being imposed by third countries, it is necessary to rapidly describe at Union level, in collaboration with the concerned Member States the new protection and surveillance zones established in those Member States in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC.
- (26) Accordingly, the protection and surveillance zones in the concerned Member States, where the animal health control measures as laid down in Directive 2005/94/EC are applied, should be set out in the Annex to this Decision and the duration of that regionalisation fixed.
- (27) In addition, Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2020/47, (EU) 2020/1606 ⁽⁶⁾ and (EU) 2020/1664 ⁽⁷⁾ should be repealed and replaced by this Decision.
- (28) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards HPAI, it is important that this Decision take effect as soon as possible.
- (29) 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

1. This Decision establishes at Union level the protection and surveillance zones to be established by the Member States listed in the Annex to this Decision hereto (the concerned Member States), following an outbreak or outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in poultry or other captive birds in accordance with Article 16(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC and the duration of the measures to be applied in accordance with Article 29(1) and Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC.
2. This Decision lays down rules concerning the dispatch of consignments of hatching eggs from the concerned Member States.

Article 2

The concerned Member States shall ensure that:

- (a) the protection zones established by their competent authorities, in accordance with Article 16(1)(a) of Directive 2005/94/EC, comprise at least the areas listed as protection zones in Part A of the Annex to this Decision;
- (b) the measures to be applied in the protection zones, as provided for in Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC, are maintained until at least the dates for the protection zones set out in Part A of the Annex to this Decision.

Article 3

The concerned Member States shall ensure that:

- (a) the surveillance zones established by their competent authorities in accordance with Article 16(1)(b) of Directive 2005/94/EC, comprise at least the areas listed as surveillance zones in Part B of the Annex to this Decision;
- (b) the measures to be applied in the surveillance zones, as provided for in Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC, are maintained until at least the dates for the surveillance zones set out in Part B of the Annex to this Decision.

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1606 of 30 October 2020 concerning certain interim protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in the Netherlands (OJ L 363, 3.11.2020, p. 9).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1664 of 9 November 2020 concerning certain interim protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in Germany (OJ L 374, 10.11.2020, p. 11).

Article 4

1. The competent authorities of the concerned Member States may authorise the direct transport of consignments of hatching eggs from establishments of origin and designated hatcheries in the areas in their territory listed in the Annex to vaccine-manufacturing establishments located outside those areas in their territory or in the territory of another Member State subject to compliance with all of the following conditions:

- (a) the direct transport of the consignment is ensured from the establishment of origin to the vaccine-manufacturing establishment of destination; or from the establishment of origin to the designated hatchery and from there to the vaccine-manufacturing establishment of destination;
- (b) the parent flock from which the hatching eggs are derived was not affected by HPAI within the period of 21 days prior to the date of collection of those hatching eggs in the establishment of origin;
- (c) the parent flock from which the hatching eggs are derived has been subjected to clinical and virological surveillance in accordance with point 8.10 of Chapter IV of the Annex to Commission Decision 2006/437/EC ⁽⁸⁾, with favourable results;
- (d) a clinical visit of the poultry in all the production units of the establishment of origin during a period of 72 hours preceding the time of dispatch of the consignment has given a favourable result;
- (e) the hatching eggs, as well as their packaging, have been disinfected before dispatch from the establishment of origin, and where applicable from the designated hatchery, in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian and the tracing back of these eggs can be ensured;
- (f) the hatching eggs are transported in vehicles sealed by the competent authority or under its supervision from the establishment of origin, and where applicable from the designated hatchery;
- (g) biosecurity measures are applied in the establishment of origin, and where applicable in the designated hatchery, in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority of the place of dispatch;
- (h) the competent authority of the Member State of destination has given its prior consent for such movement to take place in advance of the movement from the establishment of origin or where applicable from the designated hatchery.

2. The concerned Member States shall ensure that the veterinary certificates for trade within the Union provided for in Article 20 of Directive 2009/158/EC, and set out in Annex IV thereto, accompanying the consignments of hatching eggs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to be dispatched to other Member States include the following sentence: 'The consignment complies with the animal health conditions laid down in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809'.

Article 5

Implementing Decisions (EU) 2020/47, (EU) 2020/1606 and (EU) 2020/1664 are repealed.

Article 6

This Decision shall apply until 20 April 2021.

Article 7

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2020.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Decision of 4 August 2006 approving a Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza as provided for in Council Directive 2005/94/EC (OJ L 237, 31.8.2006, p. 1).

ANNEX

PART A

Protection zone as referred to in Article 1:

Croatia

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
Općina Koprivnički Bregi, naselja Koprivnički Bregi i Jeduševac, općina Novigrad Podravski, naselja Playšinc, Delovi, Vlislav i Novigrad Podravski, općina Hlebine, naselje Hlebine u Koprivničko- križevačkoj županiji koji se nalaze na području u obliku kruga radijusa tri kilometra sa središtem na GPS koordinatama N46.122115; E16.9561216666667.	31.12.2020

Denmark

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
The parts of Randers municipality (ADNS code 01730), Favrskov municipality (ADNS 01710) and Syddjurs municipality (ADNS code 01706) that are contained within circle of radius 3 kilometer, centred on GPS coordinates N56.3980; E10.1936.	11.12.2020

France

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département de HAUTE-CORSE (2B)</i>	
— ALTIANI — AVAPESSA — BIGORNO — BISINCHI — CAMPILE — CAMPITELLO — CANAVAGGIA — CASTELLO-DI-ROSTINO — CATERI — CROCICCHIA — ERBAJOLO — FELICETO — FOCICCHIA — LENTO — MONTEGROSSO — MURO — NESSA — ORTIPORIO — PENTA-ACQUATELLA — PIEDICORTE-DI-GAGGIO — SCOLCA — SPELONCATO — SANT'ANDREA-DI-BOZIO — SANT'ANTONINO	10.12.2020

— VALLE-DI-ROSTINO — VOLPAJOLA	
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département de YVELINES (78)</i>	
— SAINT-CYR-L'ECOLE	10.12.2020
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département de Corse du Sud (2A)</i>	
— AFA — AJACCIO — ALATA — BASTELICACCIA — GROSSETO-PRUGNA — SARROLA-CARCOPINO	9.12.2020

Germany

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Hallig Oland	1.12.2020
Landkreis Segeberg — Gemeinde Latendorf — Gemeinde Heidmühlen - exklusive des Bereiches zwischen Stellbrooker Weg und Osterau nördlich des Stellbrooker Moors — Gemeinde Boostedt - Gebiet südlich der Ortschaft Boostedt (entlang Waldweg, Heidenbarg, Münsterberg, Heisterbarg, Zum Quellental, Tegelbar, Mühlenweg, Latendorfer Str.) sowie östlich und südlich des Bundeswehrgeländes — Gemeinde Rickling - Gebiet südlich der Rothenmühlenau und westlich der Straßen Alter Schönmoorer Weg und Kirschenweg bis zur Einmündung in die Schönmoorer Str., weiter südlich der Schönmoorer Str. bis zum Glinngraben und westlich des Glinngrabens — Gemeinde Großenaspe - Gebiet westlich der Straßen Halloh und Eekholt sowie östlich des Wildparks Eekholt — Forstgutsbezirk Buchholz	5.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Gemeinde Rodenäs — Gemeinde Neukirchen — Gemeinde Klanxbüll — Gemeinde Humptrup — Gemeinde Braderup — Gemeinde Tinningstedt — Gemeinde Klixbüll — Gemeinde Risum-Lindholm — Gemeinde Niebüll — Gemeinde Bosbüll — Gemeinde Uphusum — Gemeinde Klanxbüll — Gemeinde Emmelsbüll-Horsbüll — Gemeinde Holm	15.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Gemeinde Pellworm	10.12.2020

MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN**Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen**

— Ostseeheilbad Zingst

9.12.2020

Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen

- Gemeinde Ramin - Ortsteile Drammendorf, Götemitz, Kasselwitz, Kasselvitzer Katen, Rothenkirchen, Sellentin, Ramin, Giesendorf
- Gemeinde Samtens - Ortsteile Frankenthal, Muhltitz, Luttow, Natzevitz, Samtens
- Gemeinde Gustow - Ortsteile Saalkow, Warksow
- Gemeinde Poseritz - Ortsteile Datzow, Poseritz-Ausbau
- Gemeinde Altefähr - Ortsteil Kransdorf

9.12.2020

Landkreis Rostock

- Gemeinde Neubukow Stadt - Ortsteile Buschmühlen, Malpendorf, Neubukow, Spriehusen, Steinbrink
- Gemeinde Biendorf - Ortsteile Jörnstorff Dorf, Jörnstorff Hof, Lehnenhof
- Gemeinde Rerik Stadt - Ortsteile Russow, Russow Ausbau

8.12.2020

Landkreis Rostock

- Stadt Gnoien - Ortsteile Eschenhörn, Warbelow sowie die Stadt Gnoien südöstlich der Teterower Straße und südöstlich der Straße „Bleiche“
- Gemeinde Behren-Lübchin - Ortsteile Bobbin, Neu Wasdow
- Gemeinde Finkenthal - Ortsteil Schlutow

14.12.2020

The Netherlands

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
<i>Province: Gelderland</i>	
1. From the crossing with N322 and Zandstraat, follow Zandstraat in eastern direction until tram line. 2. Follow tramline in south-eastern direction until Molenstraat. 3. Follow Molenstraat in north-eastern direction until Meidoornstraat. 4. Follow Meidoornstraat in eastern direction until Korenbloemstraat. 5. Follow Korenbloemstraat in eastern direction until Florastraat. 6. Follow Florastraat in southern direction until Vogelzang. 7. Follow Vogelzang in eastern direction until Kamstraat. 8. Follow Kamstraat in southern direction until Van Heemstraweg. 9. Follow van Heemstraweg in north-eastern direction until North-South (N329) 10. Follow North-South (N329) in southern direction until Neersteindsestraat. 11. Follow Neersteindsestraat in south-eastern direction until Altforstestraat. 12. Follow Altforstestraat in south-west direction until Middenweg. 13. Follow Middenweg in south-eastern direction until Mekkersteeg. 14. Follow Mekkersteeg in southern direction until Zuidweg. 15. Follow Zuidweg in western direction until Veerweg. 16. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Raadhuisdijk. 17. Follow Raadhuisdijk in western direction until Veerweg. 18. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Raadhuisdijk. 19. Follow Raadhuisdijk in western direction turning into Berghuizen until Nieuweweg. 20. Follow Nieuweweg in western direction until Wamelseweg. 21. Follow Wamelseweg in northern direction turning into Zijvond until Liesbroekstraat. 22. Follow Liesbroekstraat in eastern direction until Nieuweweg. 23. Follow Nieuweweg in northern direction until Liesterstraat. 24. Follow Liesterstraat in eastern direction until Maas en Waalweg (N322). 25. Follow Maas en Waalweg in northern direction until crossing with Zandstraat.	20.11.2020
1. From Waalbandijk follow “de Waal” in eastern direction until Waalbandijk at nr 155. 2. Follow Waalbandijk at nr 155 in southern direction, turning into Heersweg until Kerkstraat.	28.11.2020

3. Follow Kerkstraat in southern direction until Van Heemstraweg. 4. Follow Van Heemstraweg in eastern direction until Scharenburg. 5. Follow Scharenburg in southern direction until Molenweg. 6. Follow Molenweg in southern direction until Broerstraat. 7. Follow Broerstraat in western direction until Neersteindsestraat. 8. Follow Neersteindsestraat in eastern direction, turning into Bikkeldam until Singel. 9. Follow Singel in southern direction until Middenweg. 10. Follow Middenweg in eastern direction until Mekkersteeg. 11. Follow Mekkersteeg in southern direction until Zuidweg. 12. Follow Zuidweg in western direction until Noord Zuid N329. 13. Follow Noord Zuid N329 in southern direction until "de Maas" (river). 14. Follow "de Maas" in western direction until Veerweg. 15. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Raadhuisdijk. 16. Follow Raadhuisdijk in western direction until Kapelstraat. 17. Follow Kapelstraat in northern direction, turning into Den Hoedweg until Dijkgraaf De Leeuweg. 18. Follow Dijkgraaf De Leeuweg in western direction until Wolderweg. 19. Follow Wolderweg in northern direction until Nieuweweg. 20. Follow Nieuweweg in eastern direction until Liesterstraat. 21. Follow Liesterstraat in eastern direction until Zijveld. 22. Follow Zijveld in northern direction until Zandstraat. 23. Follow Zandstraat in eastern direction until Dijkstraat. 24. Follow Dijkstraat in northern direction until Waalbandijk.	
1. Vanaf kruising A50 / Halve Wetering (water), Halve wetering volgen in noordoostelijke richting tot aan Geerstraat. 2. Geerstraat volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Geersepad overgaand in Dorpsplein tot aan Middendijk. 3. Middendijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kerkepad. 4. Kerkepad volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Zeedijk. 5. Zeedijk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Vaassenseweg (N792). 6. Vaassenseweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Dorpsstraat tot aan Twelloseweg. 7. Twelloseweg volgen in zuidelijke richting, overgaand in Terwoldseweg tot aan Rijkstraatweg. 8. Rijkstraatweg volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Oude Rijkstraatweg tot aan Molenstraat. 9. Molenstraat volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Hietweideweg tot aan Jupiter. 10. Jupiter volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Leigraaf tot aan Zonnenbergstraat. 11. Zonnenbergstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Leemsteeg. 12. Leemsteeg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Bottenhoekseweg. 13. Bottenhoekseweg volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Stationsweg tot aan Rijkstraatweg (N344). 14. Rijkstraatweg (N344) / Deventerstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Drostendijk. 15. Drostendijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan A50. 16. A50 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Halve Wetering (water).	4.12.2020
<i>Province: Groningen</i>	
1. Vanaf kruising N355-Kloosterweg, Kloosterweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in herestraat tot aan Van Eysingaweg. 2. Van Eysingaweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Eeuwe Ennesweg tot aan Leegsterweg. 3. Leegsterweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Laauwersweg overgaand in brugstraat tot aan Schoolstraat. 4. Schoolstraat volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Wester-waardijk tot aan Zuiderried. 5. Zuiderried volgen oostelijke richting tot aan Kievitsweg. 6. Kievitsweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Friesestraatweg volgen oostelijke richting tot aan Bindervoetpolder (N388). 7. Bindervoetpolder (N388) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Provincialeweg. 8. Provincialeweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hoofdstraat. 9. Hoofdstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Lutjegasterweg.	2.12.2020

10. Lutjegasterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Bombay. 11. Bombay volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Zandweg tegenover Easterweg 1. 12. Zandweg vogen in westelijke richting volgen tot aan De Lauwers. 13. De Lauwers volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Miedweg. 14. Miedweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Prinses Margriekanaal. 15. Prinses Margrietkanaal volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Stroboser Trekfeart. 16. Stroboser Trekfeart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Rijksweg N355. 17. Rijksweg N355 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Kloosterweg	
<i>Province: Friesland</i>	
1. Vanaf Krusing Waltingleane / Mulierlaan, Mulierlaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Taekelaan. 2. Taekelaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Witmarsumerfvaart. (water) 3. Witmarsumerfvaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Harlingervaart (Water). 4. Harlingervaart volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Westergoaweg. 5. Westergoaweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan A7. 6. A7 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Bolswarderweg. 7. Bolswarderweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Dorpsstraat. 8. Dorpsstraat volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Bruinder tot aan Van Panhuysenkanaal. 9. Van Panhuysenkanaal volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hemmensweg. 10. Hemmensweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Weersterweg. 11. Weersterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Haitmaleane. 12. Haitmaleane volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Melkvaart (water). 13. Melkvaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kornwerdervaart (water) 14. Kornwerdervaart volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Miedlaan. 15. Miedlaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Hayumerlaene 16. Hayumerleane volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Gooyumervaart (water) 17. Gooyumervaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Gooyumerlaan. 18. Gooyumerlaan. Volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Buitendijk. 19. Buitendijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Stuitlaan. 20. Stuitlaan volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Pingjumer Gulden Halsband tot aan Waltingaleane. 21. Waltingaleane volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Mulierlaan.	13.12.2020
<i>Province: Utrecht</i>	
1. Vanaf de kruising van de N228 en de Goverwellesingel, de Goverwellesingel volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Goverwelletunnel tot aan de Achterwil-lenseweg. 2. De Achterwillenseweg volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de Vlietdijk. 3. De Vlietdijk volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Platteweg tot aan de Korssendijk. 4. De Korssendijk volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Ree in oostelijke richting tot aan de Nieuwenbroeksedijk. 5. De Nieuwenbroeksedijk volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de Kippenkade 6. De Kippenkade volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Wierickepad. 7. De Wierickepad volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in oostelijke richting overgaand in de Kerkweg overgaand in de Groendijk tot aan de Westeinde. 8. De Westeinde volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Oosteinde tot aan de Tuurluur. 9. De Tuurluur volgend in zuidelijke richting overgaand in de Papekoperdijk. 10. De Papekopperdijk volgend in zuidelijke richting overgaand in de Johan J Vierbergenweg overgaand in de Zwier Regelinkstraat tot aan de N228. 11. De N228 volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Damweg. 12. De Damweg volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Zuidzijdseweg. 13. De Zuidzijdseweg volgend in westelijke richting overgaand in de Slangenweg tot aan de West-Vlisterdijk. 14. De West-Vlisterdijk volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in westelijke richting overgaand in de Bredeweg volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in Grote Haven tot aan de N228. 15. De N228 volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Goverwellesingel.	15.12.2020

Poland

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
<i>W województwie wielkopolskim, w powiecie wolsztyńskim:</i>	
Obszary gmin Wolsztyn i Przemęt położone w promieniu 3 km wokół ogniska o współrzędnych GPS: N 52.0492 E 16.1558	23.12.2020

Sweden

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC
Those parts of the municipality of Ystad (ADNS code 01200) contained within a circle of a radius of three kilometres, centred on WGS84 dec. coordinates N55.24.13 and E14.5.27	10.12.2020

PART B

Surveillance zone as referred to in Article 1:

Croatia

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
Općina Koprivnički Bregi, naselja Koprivnički Bregi i Jeduševac, općina Novigrad Podravski, naselja Plavšinc, Delovi, Vlaislav i Novigrad Podravski, općina Hlebine, naselje Hlebine u Koprivničko- križevačkoj županiji koji se nalaze na području u obliku kruga radijusa tri kilometra sa središtem na GPS koordinatama N46.122115; E16.9561216666667.	From 1.1.2021 until 10.1.2021
Općina Koprivnica naselja Bakovčica, Koprivnica, Draganovec, Herešin, Jagnjedovec, Starigrad i Staglinec, općina Hlebine, naselje Gabajeva Greda, općina Drnje, naselje Drnje, općina Molve, naselja Molve, Molve Grede, Čingi - Lingi i Repaš, općina Koprivnički Bregi, naselje Glogovac, općina Gola, naselja Ždala, Gola, Gotalovo, Novačka i Otočka, općina Virje, naselja Donje Zdjelice, Miholjanec, Hampovica i Virje, općina Petrinec naselja Sigetec, Komatnica i Peteranec, općina Đurđevac, naselje Đurđevac, općina Novigrad Podravski, naselja Borovljani, Javorovac i Srdinac, općina Sokolovac, naselje Gornja Velika, općina Novo Virje, naselje Novo Virje u Koprivničko- križevačkoj županiji i općina Kapela, naselja Gornji Mosti, Donji Mosti i Srednji Mosti u Bjelovarsko-bilogorskoj županiji koji se nalaze na području u obliku kruga radijusa sedam kilometra sa središtem na GPS koordinatama N46.122115; E16.9561216666667.	10.1.2021

Denmark

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
The parts of Randers municipality (ADNS code 01730) lying in Denmark, beyond the area described in the protection zone and beyond the area in the surveillance zone within the circle of radius 10 kilometres, centred on GPS koordinates N56.3980; E10.1936.	20.12.2020
The parts of Tønder municipality (ADNS code 01550), beyond the area described in the protection zone and beyond the area of the surveillance zone lying in Germany but within the circles of radius 10 kilometres, centred on GPS coordinates N 54,844346; E 8,688644, GPS coordinates N54,841968; E8,868140 and GPS coordinates N54,863731; E8,718642	24.12.2020

France

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département de HAUTE-CORSE (2B)</i>	
All except the following: — ALTIANI — AVAPESSA — BIGORNO — BISINCHI — CAMPILE — CAMPITELLO — CANAVAGGIA — CASTELLO-DI-ROSTINO — CATERI — CROCICCHIA — ERBAJOLO — FELICETO — FOCICCHIA — LENTO — MONTEGROSSO — MURO — NESSA — ORTIPORIO — PENTA-ACQUATELLA — PIEDICORTE-DI-GAGGIO — SCOLCA — SPELONCATO — SANT'ANDREA-DI-BOZIO — SANT'ANTONINO — VALLE-DI-ROSTINO — VOLPAJOLA	19.12.2020
— ALTIANI — AVAPESSA — BIGORNO — BISINCHI — CAMPILE — CAMPITELLO — CANAVAGGIA — CASTELLO-DI-ROSTINO — CATERI — CROCICCHIA — ERBAJOLO — FELICETO — FOCICCHIA — LENTO — MONTEGROSSO — MURO — NESSA — ORTIPORIO — PENTA-ACQUATELLA — PIEDICORTE-DI-GAGGIO — SCOLCA — SPELONCATO — SANT'ANDREA-DI-BOZIO — SANT'ANTONINO — VALLE-DI-ROSTINO — VOLPAJOLA	From 11.12.2020 until 19.12.2020
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département de YVELINES (78)</i>	
— BAILLY — BOIS-D'ARCY	20.12.2020

— BOUGIVAL — BUC — LA CELLE-SAINT-CLOUD — CHAMBOURCY — CHATEAUFORT — CHAVENAY — LE CHESNAY — LES CLAYES-SOUS-BOIS — CROISSY-SUR-SEINE — ELANCOURT — L'ETANG-LA-VILLE — FONTENAY-LE-FLEURY — FOURQUEUX — GUYANCOURT — JOUY-EN-JOSAS — LES LOGES-EN-JOSAS — LOUVECIENNES — MAGNY-LES-HAMEAUX — MAREIL-MARLY — MARLY-LE-ROI — MAUREPAS — MONTIGNY-LE-BRETONNEUX — NOISY-LE-ROI — LE PECQ — PLAISIR — LE PORT-MARLY — RENNEMOULIN — ROCQUENCOURT — SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE — TOUSSUS-LE-NOBLE — TRAPPES — VELIZY-VILLACOUBLAY — VERSAILLES — LE VESINET — VILLEPREUX — VIROFLAY — VOISINS-LE-BRETONNEUX	
— SAINT-CYR-L'ECOLE	From 11.12.2020 until 20.12.2020
<i>Les communes suivantes dans le département de Corse du Sud (2A)</i>	
— ALBITRECCIA — APPIETTO — CALCATOGGIO — CANNELLE — CASAGLIONE — CAURO — COGNOCOLI-MONTICCHI — CUTTOLI-CORTICCHIATO — ECCICA-SUARELLA — OCANA — PERI — PIETROSELLA — SARI-D'\ORCINO — SANT'\ANDRÉA-D'\ORCINO — TAVACO — VALLE-DI-MEZZANA — VILLANOVA	18.12.2020
— AFA — AJACCIO — ALATA — BASTELICACCIA — GROSSETO-PRUGNA — SARROLA-CARCOPINO	From 10.12.2020 until 18.12.2020

Germany

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Gemeinde Galmsbüll — Gemeinde Dagebüll — Gemeinde Ockholm — Hallig Gröde — Hallig Langeneß — Gemeinde Wyk auf Föhr — Gemeinde Wrixum — Gemeinde Oevenum	10.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Hallig Oland	From 2.12.2020 until 10.12.2020
Landkreis Segeberg — Gemeinde Daldorf - südlich des Hohenberger Wegs und der Ricklinger Str. sowie westlich der BAB 21 — Gemeinde Rickling - exklusive des Gebiets in Part A — Gemeinde Boostedt - exklusive des Gebiets in Part A — Gemeinde Groß Kummerfeld — Gemeinde Negernbötel – Gebiet westlich der BAB 21 — Stadt Wahlstedt — Gemeinde Wittenborn - Gebiet westlich der Kieler Str. und nördlich der B 206 — Gemeinde Bark — Gemeinde Todesfelde - Gebiet westlich der Verlängerung der Straße Hörn und nördlich des Bogens Poggenstaal sowie nördlich der Todesfelder Straße (L 187) — Gemeinde Hartenholm — Gemeinde Hasenmoor — Gemeinde Bimöhlen — Gemeinde Großenaspe - exklusive des Gebiets in Part A — Gemeinde Wiemersdorf - Gebiet östlich der Bahnstrecke Bad Bramstedt-Neumünster bis zur Bahnhofstraße sowie östlich der Straße Am Teich, des Verbindungsfeldweges zwischen Am Teich und Ziegeleiweg, östlich des Ziegeleiweges bis zur Wiemersdorfer Au, nördlich der Wiemersdorfer Au und östlich der Straße Harzhorn — Gemeinde Gönnebek	14.12.2020
Landkreis Segeberg — Gemeinde Latendorf — Gemeinde Heidmühlen - exklusive des Bereiches zwischen Stellbrooker Weg und Osterau nördlich des Stellbrooker Moors — Gemeinde Boostedt - Gebiet südlich der Ortschaft Boostedt (entlang Waldweg, Heidenbarg, Münsterberg, Heisterbarg, Zum Quellental, Tegelbar, Mühlenweg, Latendorfer Str.) sowie östlich und südlich des Bundeswehrgeländes — Gemeinde Rickling - Gebiet südlich der Rothenmühlenau und westlich der Straßen Alter Schönmoorer Weg und Kirschenweg bis zur Einmündung in die Schönmoorer Str., weiter südlich der Schönmoorer Str. bis zum Glinngraben und westlich des Glinngrabens — Gemeinde Großenaspe - Gebiet westlich der Straßen Halloh und Eekholt sowie östlich des Wildparks Eekholt — Forstgutsbezirk Buchholz	From 6.12.2020 until 14.12.2020
Kreisfreie Stadt Neumünster — von der Kreisgrenze zum Kreis Segeberg stadteinwärts auf der Altonaer Straße bis zum Holsatenring, ostwärts entlang Holsatenring und Sachsenring bis zur Kreuzung Haart, an der Kreuzung Haart / Sachsenring südostwärts Richtung Segeberg bis zur Straße „Am Geilenbek“, von dort die Straße „Am Geilenbek“ entlang bis zur Kreisgrenze des Kreises Plön, dann entlang der Stadtgrenze bis zur Kreisgrenze des Kreises Segeberg Höhe Kummerfelder Straße	14.12.2020

Landkreis Plön — Gemeinde Bönebüttel - von der Stadtgrenze Neumünster südlich der Bundesstraße B430 bis zur Straße Sickfurt, dann südlich der Straße Börringbaumer Weg bis zum Wiesenweg — Gemeinde Rendswühren - südlich der Straße Wiesenweg und Neuenrader Weg bis zur B430, dann südlich der B430 bis zur Straße Gönnebeker Weg, dann südwestlich der Straße Gönnebeker Weg und der Straße Böhren bis zur Kreisgrenze des Kreises Segeberg	14.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Gemeinde Friedrich-Wilhelm-Lübke-Koog — Gemeinde Aventoft — Gemeinde Ellhöft — Gemeinde Süderlügum — Gemeinde Westre — Gemeinde Ladelund — Gemeinde Achtrup — Gemeinde Karlum — Gemeinde Lexgaard — Gemeinde Galmsbüll — Gemeinde Leck — Gemeinde Sprakebüll — Gemeinde Stadum — Gemeinde Enge-Sande — Gemeinde Bargum — Gemeinde Stedesand — Gemeinde Langenhorn — Gemeinde Dagebüll	24.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Gemeinde Rodenäs — Gemeinde Neukirchen — Gemeinde Klanxbüll — Gemeinde Humptrup — Gemeinde Braderup — Gemeinde Tinningstedt — Gemeinde Klixbüll — Gemeinde Risum-Lindholm — Gemeinde Niebüll — Gemeinde Bosbüll — Gemeinde Uphusum — Gemeinde Klanxbüll — Gemeinde Emmelsbüll-Horsbüll — Gemeinde Holm	From 16.12.2020 until 24.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Hallig Hooge — Hallig Süderoog — Hallig Südfall	19.12.2020
Landkreis Nordfriesland — Gemeinde Pellworm	From 11.12.2020 until 19.12.2020
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	
Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen — Gemeinde Ostseebad Prerow — Gemeinde Wieck a. Darß — Gemeinde Pruchten — Stadt Barth einschließlich der Ortsteile Tannenheim, Planitz, Glöwitz, Fahrenkamp — Gemeinde Fuhlendorf - Ortsteile Bodstedt, Fuhlendorf — Gemeinde Kenz-Küstrow, Ortsteile: Dabitz und Küstrow	18.12.2020
Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen — Ostseeheilbad Zingst	From 10.12.2020 until 18.12.2020

Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen — Gemeinde Dreschvitz — Gemeinde Ummanz - Ortsteile Lüßvitz, Moordorf, Unrow, Lieschow, Groß Kubitz, Dubkevitz — Gemeinde Sehlen - Ortsteile Sehlen, Groß Kubbelkow, Teschenhagen — Gemeinde Garz - Ortsteile Buhse, Bietegast, Garz, Dumseviz, Gützlaßshagen, Heidenfelde, Karnitz, Klein Stubben, Kniepow, Koldevitz, Kowall, Poltenbusch, Rosengarten, Tangnitz, Swine, Wendorf — Gemeinde Poseritz - Ortsteile Poseritz, Glutzow-Siedlung, Glutzow-Hof, Groß Stubben, Klein Grabow, Luppah, Mellnitz, Mellnitz Hof, Mellnitz Siedlung, Neparmitz, Neparmitz Ausbau, Puddemin, Renz, Swantow, Üselitz, Venzvitz, Wulfsberg, Zeiten — Gemeinde Gustow - Ortsteile Benz, Gustow, Drigge, Nesebanz, Prosnitz, Sissow — Gemeinde Altfähr - Ortsteile Altfähr, Barnkevitz, Grahlhof, Jarkvitz, Klein Bandelvitz, Scharpitz, Poppelvitz, Groß Bandelvitz, Papenhagen — Gemeinde Ramin - Ortsteile Bessin, Breesen, Grabitz, Kasselvitz-Ausbau, Gurvitz, Neuendorfer Katen — Gemeinde Samtens - Ortsteile Berglase, Dumrade, Tolkmitz, Stönkvitz, Zirkow-Hof, Negast, Sehrow — Gemeinde Putbus - Ortsteile Dumgenevitz, Krimvitz, Strachtitz — Gemeinde Gingst - Ortsteile Haidhof, Steinsdorf, Klucksevitz — Gemeinde Parchtitz - Ortsteile Neuendorf, Volkshagen, Platvitz — Hansestadt Stralsund — Gemeinde Sundhagen - Ortsteile Niederhof, Neuhof	18.12.2020
Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen — Gemeinde Ramin - Ortsteile Drammendorf, Götemitz, Kasselvitz, Kasselvitzer Katen, Rothenkirchen, Sellentin, Ramin, Giesendorf — Gemeinde Samtens - Ortsteile Frankenthal, Muhlit, Luttow, Natzevitz, Samtens — Gemeinde Gustow - Ortsteile Saalkow, Warksow — Gemeinde Poseritz - Ortsteile Datzow, Poseritz-Ausbau — Gemeinde Altfähr - Ortsteil Kransdorf	From 10.12.2020 until 18.12.2020
Landkreis Vorpommern-Rügen — Gemeinde Lindholz - Ortsteile Breesen, Tangrim, Carlsthal — Gemeinde Deyelsdorf - Ortsteile Deyelsdorf, Stubbendorf, Fäsekow, Bassendorf — Gemeinde Grammdorf - Ortsteile Keffenbrink, Dorow, Nehringen, Rodde, Camper	23.12.2020
Landkreis Rostock — Gemeinde Neubukow Stadt - Ortsteil Panzow — Gemeinde Biendorf - Ortsteile Biendorf, Büttelkow, Gersdorf, Körchow, Parchow, Sandhagen, Uhlenbrook, Westenbrügge, Wischuer — Gemeinde Rerik Stadt - Ortsteile Blengow, Gaarzer Hof, Garvsmühlen, Meschendorf, Rerik, Roggow — Gemeinde Alt Bukow - Ortsteile Alt Bukow, Questin, Teschow, Bantow — Gemeinde Am Salzhaff - Ortsteile Klein Strömkendorf, Pepelow, Rakow, Teßmannsdorf — Gemeinde Bastorf - Ortsteile Bastorf, Hohen Niendorf, Mechelsdorf, Wendelstorf, Westhof, Zweedorf — Gemeinde Carinerland - Ortsteile Alt Karin, Bolland, Clausdorf, Danneborth, Garvensdorf, Kamin, Karin, Kirch Mulsow, Klein Mulsow, Krempin, Moitin, Neu Karin, Ravensberg, Zarfzow — Kröpelin Stadt - Ortsteile Altenhagen, Boldenshagen, Brusow, Detershagen, Diedrichshagen, Hanshagen, Horst, Hundehagen, Jennewitz, Klein Nienhagen, Kröpelin, Parchow Ausbau, Schmadebeck, Wichmannsdorf	17.12.2020
Landkreis Rostock — Gemeinde Neubukow Stadt - Ortsteile Buschmühlen, Malpendorf, Neubukow, Spriehusen, Steinbrink — Gemeinde Biendorf - Ortsteile Jörnstorff Dorf, Jörnstorff Hof, Lehnenhof — Gemeinde Rerik Stadt - Ortsteile Russow, Russow Ausbau	From 9.12.2020 until 17.12.2020
Landkreis Rostock — Stadt Gnoien - Ortsteile Dölitz, Kranichshof sowie die Stadt Gnoien nordwestlich der Teterower Straße und nordwestlich der Straße „Bleiche“ — Gemeinde Behren-Lübchin - Ortsteile Alt Quitzenow, Bäbelitz, Behren-Lübchin, Friedrichshof, Groß Nieköhr, Klein Nieköhr, Neu Nieköhr, Neu Quitzenow, Samow, Viecheln und Wasdow	23.12.2020

— Gemeinde Finkenthal - Ortsteile Finkenthal und Fürstenhof — Gemeinde Walkendorf - Ortsteile Boddin, Gottesgabe, Groß Lunow, Klein Lunow, Neu Boddin — Gemeinde Altkalen - Ortsteile Altkalen, Alt Pannekow, Damm, Granzow, Granzow Ausbau, Kämmerich, Kleverhof, Lüchow und Neu Pannekow — Gemeinde Schwasdorf - Ortsteile Neu Remlin und Remlin	
Landkreis Rostock — Stadt Gnoiien - Ortsteile Eschenhörn, Warbelow sowie die Stadt Gnoiien südöstlich der Teterower Straße und südöstlich der Straße „Bleiche“ — Gemeinde Behren-Lübchin - Ortsteile Bobbin, Neu Wasdow — Gemeinde Finkenthal - Ortsteil Schlutow	From 15.12.2020 Until 23.12.2020
Landkreis Nordwestmecklenburg — Gemeinde Boiensdorf — Gemeinde Neuburg- die Ortsteile Lischow, Vogelsang, Nantrow, Neu Nantrow, Ilow, Madsow — Gemeinde Pässe- die Ortsteile Neu Poorstorf, Höltingsdorf	17.12.2020
Landkreis Mecklenburgische Seenplatte — Gemeinde Dargun - Ortschaften Altbauhof, Barlin, Brudersdorf, Darbein, Neu Darbein, Dargun, Dörgelin, Glasow, Groß Methling, Klein Methling (in Teilen), Lehnenhof, Neubauhof, Stubbendorf (in Teilen) — Gemeinde Nossendorf - Ortschaft Nossendorf	23.12.2020

The Netherlands

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
<i>Province: Gelderland</i>	
1. From the crossing Beldertseweg with Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal, follow Beldertseweg (N835) in eastern direction until Ommerenwal. 2. Follow Ommerenwal in eastern direction turning into Voorburgtseweg turning into Ooievaar turning into Dokter Guepinlaan turning into Voorstraat turning into Dokter van Noorstraat until Oudsmidsestraat. 3. Follow Oudsmidsestraat in eastern direction until Dorpstraat. 4. Follow Dorpstraat in northern direction until Papestraat. 5. Follow Papestraat in eastern direction turning into Remstraat turning into Hogeweg until Cuneraweg. 6. Follow Cuneraweg in northern direction until Nederrijn (river). 7. Follow Nederrijn in south-eastern direction until Veerweg. 8. Follow Veerweg in southern direction until aan Rijnbandijk. 9. Follow Rijnbandijk in eastern direction until Dorpsstraat. 10. Follow Dorpsstraat in southern direction until Burg Lodderstaat. 11. Follow Burg Lodderstaat in eastern direction until Dalwagenseweg. 12. Follow Dalwagenseweg in southern direction turning into Dodewaardsestraat until Matensestraat. 13. Follow Matensestraat in eastern direction until Dalwagen. 14. Follow Dalwagen in southern direction until Pluimburgsestraat. 15. Follow Pluimburgsestraat in eastern direction, turning into Waalbandijk, crossing river "de Waal" until Waalbandijk. 16. Follow Waalbandijk in eastern direction along "pad langs ganzenkuil" until Deest. 17. Follow Deest in southern direction until Heemstraweg. 18. Follow Van Heemstraweg in eastern direction until Geerstraat. 19. Follow Geerstraat in southern direction until Koningstraat. 20. Follow Koningstraat in eastern direction until Betenlaan. 21. Follow Betenlaan in southern direction until Broeksche Leigraaf Winsen (water) 22. Follow Broeksche Leigraaf Winsen in eastern direction until A50.	29.11.2020

23. Follow A50 in southern direction until Graafsebaan. 24. Follow Graafsebaan in Northern direction until Julianasingel. 25. Follow Julianasingel in western direction until Dr Saal v. Zwanenbergsingel. 26. Follow Dr Saal v. Zwanenbergsingel in northern direction until railway-track Nijmegen-'s Hertogenbosch. 27. Follow railway-track Nijmegen-'s Hertogenbosch in western direction until Klompstraat. 28. Follow Klompstraat in northern direction turning into Kepkensdonk turning into Weisestraat until Gewandeweg. 29. Follow Gewandeweg in western direction until Kesselsegraaf 30. Follow Kesselsegraaf in northern direction until De Lithse Ham. 31. From Lithse Ham crossing the rivers "Maas" and "Waal" at Heerewaarden until Waalbandijk. 32. Follow Waalbandijk in northern direction turning into Molenstraat until Dreef. 33. Follow Dreef volgen in northern direction until Pippertsestraat. 34. Follow Pippertsestraat in northern direction turning into Zijvelingsestraat until Vuadapad. 35. Follow Vuadapad in eastern direction until Groenestraat. 36. Follow Groenestraat in northern direction until "de Linge" (river) 37. Follow Linge in north-eastern direction until Beldertseweg (N835).. 38. Follow Beldertseweg in northern diection until crossing with the "Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal".	
1. From the crossing with N322 and Zandstraat, follow Zandstraat in eastern direction until tram line. 2. Follow tramline in south-eastern direction until Molenstraat. 3. Follow Molenstraat in north-eastern direction until Meidoornstraat. 4. Follow Meidoornstraat in eastern direction until Korenbloemstraat. 5. Follow Korenbloemstraat in eastern directionuntil Florastraat 6. Follow Florastraat in southern direction until Vogelzang. 7. Folow Vogelzang in eastern direction until Kamstraat. 8. Follow Kamstraat in southern direction until Van Heemstraweg. 9. Follow van Heemstraweg in north-eastern direction until North-South (N329) 10. Follow North-South (N329) in southern direction until Neersteindsestraat. 11. Follow Neersteindsestraat in south-eastern direction until Altforstestraat. 12. Follow Altforstestraat in south-west direction until Middenweg. 13. Follow Middenweg in south-eatern direction until Mekkersteeg. 14. Follow Mekkersteeg in southern direction until Zuidweg. 15. Follow Zuidweg in western direction until Veerweg. 16. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Raadhuisdijk. 17. Follow Raadhuisdijk in western direction until Veerweg. 18. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Raadhuisdijk. 19. Follow Raadhuisdijk in western direction turning into Berghuizen until Nieuweweg. 20. Follow Nieuweweg in western direction until Wamelseweg. 21. Follow Wamelseweg in northern direction turing into Zijvond until Liesbroekstraat. 22. Follow Liesbroekstraat in eastern direction until Nieuweweg. 23. Follow Nieuweweg in northern direction until Liesterstraat. 24. Follow Liesterstraat in eastern direction until Maas en Waalweg (N322). 25. Follow Maas en Waalweg in northern direction until crossing with Zandstraat.	From 21.11.2020 until 29.11.2020
1. From Marsdijk at the Bicycle ferry cross the "Nederriijn" towards Veerweg. 2. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Herenstraat. 3. Follow Herenstraat in eastern direction turning into Grebbeweg until Grebbedijk. 4. Follow Grebbedijk in eastern direction turning into 'Nederriijn' until Wolfswaard. 5. Follow Wolfswaard in southern direction until Randwijkse Rijndijk 6. Follow Randwijkse Rijndijk in eastern direction until Lakemondsestraat. 7. Follow Lakemondsestraat in southern directtion until De Hel. 8. Follow De Hel in southern direction turning into Tolsestraat until zandweg at nr 6 9. Follow Zandweg in southern direction until Gesperdensestraat. 10. Follow Gesperdensestraat in eastern direction until Wuustweg. 11. Follow Wuustweg in southern direction until Boelenhamsestraat. 12. Follow Boelenhamsestraat in western direction until railway track.	7.12.2020

13. Follow the railway track in eastern direction until Leigraafseweg.
14. Follow Leigraafseweg in southern direction until A15.
15. Follow A15 in eastern direction until Andeltsche Leigraaf.
16. Follow Andeltsche Leigraaf in southern direction until Engelandstraat.
17. Follow Engelandstraat in western direction until De Steeg.
18. Follow De Steeg in southern direction turning into Molenhofstaat until Groenestraat.
19. Follow Groenestraat in eastern direction until Horstweg.
20. Follow Horstweg in southern direction until Waalbandijk.
21. Follow Waalbandijk in eastern direction, crossing "de Waal" until Uiterwaard
22. Cross Uiterwaard until Dijk.
23. Follow Dijk in southern direction until Molenstraat.
24. Follow Molenstraat in western direction until Leegstraat.
25. Follow Leegstraat in southern direction until Van Heemstraweg.
26. Follow Van Heemstraweg in eastern direction until Plakstraat.
27. Follow Plakstraat in southern direction until Koningstraat.
28. Follow Koningstraat in eastern direction until A50
29. Follow A50 in southern direction until Ficarystraat.
30. Follow Ficarystraat in eastern direction until Wezelsedijk.
31. Follow Wezelsedijk in southern direction until Hoogvonderweg.
32. Follow Hoogvonderweg in western direction, tuning into Wezelseveldweg until Broekstraat.
33. Follow Broekstraat in eastern direction until Puitsestraat.
34. Follow Puitsestraat in southern direction, turning into Van Balverenlaan.
35. Follow Van Balverenlaan in southern direction turning into Ruffelsdijk until N845.
36. Follow N845 in southern direction until A326
37. Follow A326 in western direction until A50.
38. Follow A50 in southern direction until Berghemseweg.
39. Follow Berghemseweg in western direction until railway track.
40. Follow the railway track in western direction until Hertog Johannasingel.
41. Follow Hertog Johannasingel in northern direction until Gewandeweg.
42. Follow Gewandeweg in western direction until Huizenbeemdweg.
43. Follow Huizenbeemdweg in northern direction until Lutterstraat.
44. Follow Lutterstraat in northern direction until Tiendweg.
45. Follow Tiendweg in western direction until Weisestraat.
46. Follow Weisestraat in northern direction until Valkseweg.
47. Follow Valkseweg in western direction until Lithseweg.
48. Follow Lithseweg crossing "de Maas" until Maasdijk.
49. Follow Maasdijk in northern direction crossing "de Waal" until Waalbandijk.
50. Follow Waalbandijk in northern direction until Jonkheer P.A. Reuchlinlaan.
51. Follow Jonkheer P.A. Reuchlinlaan in northern direction until Provincialeweg.
52. Follow Provincialeweg in northern direction until Rivierenlandlaan.
53. Follow Rivierenlandlaan in northern direction until Industrieweg.
54. Follow Industrieweg in northern direction, turning into Beldertseweg until Ommerenweg.
55. Follow Ommerenweg in eastern direction until Voorburgseweg.
56. Follow Voorburgseweg in eastern direction, turning into Dokter Guepinlaan until Kerststraat.
57. Follow Kerststraat in northern direction until Groenestraat.
58. Follow Groenestraat in eastern direction until Hogebrinksestraat.
59. Follow Hogebrinksestraat in southern direction until Beemsestraat.
60. Follow Beemsestraat in northern direction, turning into Rijndijk until Waaijweg.
61. Follow Waaijweg in eastern direction until Drosseweg.
62. Follow Drosseweg in northern direction until Marsdijk.
63. Follow Marsdijk in eastern direction until the Bicycle ferry.

1. From Waalbandijk follow "de Waal" in eastern direction until Waalbandijk at nr 155.
2. Follow Waalbandijk at nr 155 in southern direction, turning into Heersweg until Kerkstraat.
3. Follow Kerkstraat in southern direction until Van Heemstraweg.
4. Follow Van Heemstraweg in eastern direction until Scharenburg.
5. Follow Scharenburg in southern direction until Molenweg.
6. Follow Molenweg in southern direction until Broerstraat.
7. Follow Broerstraat in western direction until Neersteindsestraat.

From 29.11.2020 until
7.12.2020

8. Follow Neersteindsestraat in eastern direction, turning into Bikkeldam until Singel.
9. Follow Singel in southern direction until Middenweg.
10. Follow Middenweg in eastern direction until Mekkersteeg.
11. Follow Mekkersteeg in southern direction until Zuidweg.
12. Follow Zuidweg in western direction until Noord Zuid N329.
13. Follow Noord Zuid N329 in southern direction until "de Maas" (river).
14. Follow "de Maas" in western direction until Veerweg.
15. Follow Veerweg in northern direction until Raadhuisdijk.
16. Follow Raadhuisdijk in western direction until Kapelstraat.
17. Follow Kapelstraat in northern direction, turning into Den Hoedweg until Dijkgraaf De Leeuweg.
18. Follow Dijkgraaf De Leeuweg in western direction until Wolderweg.
19. Follow Wolderweg in northern direction until Nieuweweg.
20. Follow Nieuweweg in eastern direction until Liesterstraat.
21. Follow Liesterstraat in eastern direction until Zijveld.
22. Follow Zijveld in northern direction until Zandstraat.
23. Follow Zandstraat in eastern direction until Dijkstraat.
24. Follow Dijkstraat in northern direction until Waalbandijk.

1. Vanaf Krusing Zuukerenweg / De Meent. De Meent volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Oenerweg.
2. Oenerweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Eperweg tot aan Ooster Oenerweg.
3. Ooster Oenerweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Molenstraat.
4. Molenstraat volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Houtweg.
5. Houtweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan IJsseldijk.
6. IJsseldijk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan IJsseldijk 10.
7. Bij IJsseldijk 10 de IJssel overstekend tot aan Rijksstraatweg (N337).
8. Rijksstraatweg (N337) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Beltenweg.
9. Beltenweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Holstweg.
10. Holstweg volgen in zuidoostelijke richting tot aan Zandwetering (water)
11. Zandwetering volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Kleistraat.
12. Kleistraat volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Dingshofweg.
13. Dingshofweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Soestwetering (water).
14. Soestwetering volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Raalterweg (N348).
15. Raalterweg (N348) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Lindemanweg.
16. Lindemanweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Nering Bögelweg.
17. Nering Bögelweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan haakse bocht, overstekend in Dotherweg.
18. Dotherweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Olthoflaan.
19. Olthoflaan volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hassinklaan.
20. Hassinklaan volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Deventerweg (N348).
21. Deventerweg (N348) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Ravensweerdsweg.
22. Ravensweerdsweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan IJssel (water)
23. IJssel overstekend tot aan Rammelwaardsdijk.
24. Rammelwaardsdijk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Voorsterbeek (water).
25. Voorsterbeek (water) volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Lange Klarenbeekseweg.
26. Lange Klarenbeekseweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Oudhuizerstraat.
27. Oudhuizerstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Polveensweg.
28. Polveensweg volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Hessenallee tot aan Klarenbeekseweg.
29. Klarenbeekseweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Woudweg.
30. Woudweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Apeldoornsch kanaal (water).
31. Apeldoornsch kanaal volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Wolfskuilen.
32. Wolfskuilen volgen in westelijke richting tot aan A1
33. A1 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Arnhemseweg.
34. Arnhemseweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Laan van Westenenk (Ring).
35. Laan van Westenenk (Ring) in westelijke richting, overgaand in Laan van Spitsbergen tot aan J.C. Wilsaan.
36. J.C.Wilsaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Amersfoortseweg (N344).
37. Amersfoortseweg (N344) volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Elspetergrindweg.
38. Elspetergrindweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Elspeterweg.

13.12.2020

39. Elspeterweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Enkhoutweg. 40. Enkhoutweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Elburgerweg. 41. Elburgerweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Oranjeweg. 42. Oranjeweg volgen in noordoostelijke richting tot aan Woesterweg. 43. Woesterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Langeweg. 44. Langeweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Hoofdstraat. 45. Hoofdstraat volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan VegtelLarijweg 46. VegtelLarijweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Willem Dreeslaan. 47. Willem Dreeslaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Europalaan. 48. Europalaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Zuukerenweg. 49. Zuukerenweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan De Meent.	
1. Vanaf kruising A50/Halve Wetering (water), Halve wetering volgen in noodoostelijke richting tot aan Geerstraat. 2. Geerstraat volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Geersepad overgaand in Dorpsplein tot aan Middendijk. 3. Middendijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kerkepad. 4. Kerkepad volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Zeedijk. 5. Zeedijk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Vaassenseweg (N792). 6. Vaassenseweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Dorpsstraat tot aan Twelloseweg. 7. Twelloseweg volgen in zuidelijke richting, overgaand in Terwoldseweg tot aan Rijksstraatweg. 8. Rijksstraatweg volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Oude Rijksstraatweg tot aan Molenstraat. 9. Molenstraat volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Hietweideweg tot aan Jupiter. 10. Jupiter volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Leigraaf tot aan Zonnenbergstraat. 11. Zonnenbergstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Leemsteeg. 12. Leemsteeg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Bottenhoekseweg. 13. Bottenhoekseweg volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Stationsweg tot aan Rijksstraatweg (N344). 14. Rijksstraatweg (N344) / Deventerstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Drostendijk. 15. Drostendijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan A50. 16. A50 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Halve Wetering (water).	From 5.12.2020 until 13.12.2020
<i>Province: Groningen</i>	
1. Vanaf Brug Sylsterwei Dokkumer Djip, Dokkumer Djip volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Lauwersmeer. 2. Lauwersmeer volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Zoutkamperril. 3. Zoutkamperril volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Hunsingokanaal. 4. Hunsingokanaal volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Hunsingoweg (N388). 5. Hunsingoweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan S.H.Woldringhstraat. 6. S.H.Woldringhstraat, overgaand in Julianastraat volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Chrchillweg. 7. Churchillweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Zoutkamperweg, overgaand in Hoofdstraat overgaand in Ewer, overgaand in Hoofdweg, volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan Reitdiep 8. Reitdiep volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Boerderij Nwe Kampen. 9. Vanaf De Nwe Kampen, De Kampen volgen in zuidelijke richting, overgaand in Englumweg tot aan Englumstraat 10. Englumstraat volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Boventilsterweg (N982) tot aan Barnwerderweg (N983). 11. Barnwerderweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Oude Dijk.. 12. Oude Dijk, overgaand in, Jensemaweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Spanjaardsdijk Noord. 13. Spanjaardsdijk Noord volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Van Starkenborghkanaal Noordzijde. 14. Van Starkenborghkanaal Noordzijde volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Rijksstraatweg (N355) volgen in zuidelijke richting totaan rotonde met Fanerweg (N980), de Fanerweg volgend tot aan Spoorlijn Groningen-Leeuwarden. 15. Spoorlijn Groningen-Leeuwarden volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hoge weg. 16. Hoge Weg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Dorpsstraat..	11.12.2020

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Dorpsstraat overgaand in Westerdijk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Lettelberterdiep. 18. Lettelberterdiep volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan A7. 19. A7 volgen westelijke richting tot aan Zethuisterweg. 20. Zethuisterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kolonieweg. 21. Kolonieweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Julianabuurt. 22. Julianabuurt volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Drachsterweg. 23. Drachsterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Poelbuurt. 24. Poelbuurt volgen in westelijke richting to aan Scheiding. 25. Scheiding volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Heidelaan. 26. Heidelaan volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Warreboslaan. 27. Warreboslaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Burmaniastraat. 28. Burmaniastraat volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Badlaan tot aan Gedemptevaart. 29. Gedemptevaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Vierhuisterweg. 30. Vierhuisterweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Turfloane tot aan Warmotsstrjitte. 31. Warmoltsstjitte volgen in westelijke richting tot Pauloane. 32. Pauloane volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Wopkeloane. 33. Wopkeloane volgen in noordelijke / westelijke richting overgaand in De Singel. 34. De Singel volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Krúswei. 35. Krúswei volgen in westelijke richting tot aan It Kleasterbreed. 36. It Kleasterbreed volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan De Sânnen. 37. De Sânnen volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in De Buorren overgaand in Tillewei tot aan Prinses Margrietkanaal. 38. Prinses Margrietkanaal volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Twizelerfeart. 39. Twizelerfeart volgen in westelijke richting tot aan N355. 40. N355 volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan De Wedze. 41. De Wedze volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Ganzewei tot aan Sparrewei. 42. Sparrewei volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Hanenburgch overgaand in Cecilialoane tot aan Nonnewei. 43. Nonnewei volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Müntsewei. 44. Müntsewei volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Hústernoard tot aan Foarwei. 45. Foarwei volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Jan Binneswei. 46. Jan Binneswei volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in De Wygeast tot aan Allemawei. 47. Allemawei volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Lauwersmeerweg (N358). 48. Lauwersmeerweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Alddjip. 49. Alddjip volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Butendykswei. 50. Butendykswei volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Streamkanaal Willem Loreslús. Streamkanaal Willem Loreslús volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Brug Sylsterwei Dokkumer Djip. | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vanaf kruising N355-Kloosterweg, Kloosterweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in herestraat tot aan Van Eysingaweg. 2. Van Eysingaweg volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Eeuwe Ennesweg tot aan Leegsterweg. 3. Leegsterweg volgen in oostelijke richting overgaand in Laauwersweg overgaand in brugstraat tot aan Schoolstraat. 4. Schoolstraat volgen in noordelijke richting overgaand in Wester-waardijk tot aan Zuiderried. 5. Zuiderried volgen oostelijke richting tot aan Kievitsweg. 6. Kievitsweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Friesestraatweg volgen oostelijke richting tot aan Bindervoetpolder (N388). 7. Bindervoetpolder (N388) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Provincialeweg. 8. Provincialeweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hoofdstraat. 9. Hoofdstraat volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Lutjegasterweg. 10. Lutjegasterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Bombay. 11. Bombay volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Zandweg tegenover Easterweg 1. 12. Zandweg vogen in westelijke richting volgen tot aan De Lauwers. 13. De Lauwers volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Miedweg. 14. Miedweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Prinses Margriekanaal. 15. Prinses Margrietkanaal volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Stroboser Trekfeart. 16. Stroboser Trekfeart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Rijksweg N355. Rijksweg N355 volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Kloosterweg | <p>From 3.12.2020 until
11.12.2020</p> |

Province: Friesland

1. Vanaf Tjerk Hiddessluizen van Harinxmakanaal volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Waadseewei.
2. Waadseewei volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Rijksweg.
3. Rijksweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Kiesterzijl.
4. Kiesterzijl volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Van Harinxmakanaal.
5. Van Harinxmakanaal volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Burgermeester J.Dijkstraweg.
6. Burgermeester J.Dijkstraweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Tsjommer Faert (water).
7. Tsjommer Faert volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Witzumerweg.
8. Witzumerweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Lollumerweg.
9. Lollumerweg volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Holprijp.
10. Holprijp volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Aldmaer (water)
11. Aldmaer volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Platendijk.
12. Platendijk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Felsumerleane
13. Felsumerleane volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Bonkwerterreed.
14. Bonkwerterreed volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Provincialeweg.
15. Provincialeweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Lange Daam(water)
16. Lange Daam volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Boolserterfeart(water).
17. Boolserterfeart volgen in westelijke richting tot aan De Sebeare(water).
18. De Sebeare(water) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Seaberefeart (water).
19. Seaberefeart (water) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Eastereinderfeart(water).
20. Eastereinderfeart(water) volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Frjensjerterfeart (water).
21. Frjensjerterfeart (water) volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Terpstjitte.
22. Terpstjitte volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Ringdijk tot aan Ingenawei.
23. Ingenawei volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Folsgearsterleane.
24. Folsgearsterleane volgen zuidelijke richting overgaand in monumentwei tot aan Skeender.
25. Skeender volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Easthimmerwei tot aan Rige.
26. Rige volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan De Wimerts. (water)
27. De Wimerts volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Abbegaerster Opfeart (water).
28. Abbegaerster Opfeart volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Morrawei.
29. Morrawei volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hissedyk.
30. Hissedyk volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in De Kat tot aan Westerkating.
31. Westerkating volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan spoorlijn Leeuwarden – Stavoren.
32. Spoorlijn Leeuwarden – Stavoren volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Nijhuzumerdyk.
33. Nijhuzumerdyk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Trekwei.
34. Trekwei volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Prystershoek tot aan Brouwersdyk.
35. Brouwersdyk volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Droege Dolte (water).
36. Droege Dolte volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan De Tillefonne.
37. De Tillefonne volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Slinkewei.
38. Slinkewei volgen in westelijke richting tot aan oever van het Ijsselmeer (water).
39. Ijsselmeer volgen in noordelijke richting via sluizen Kornwerderzand tot aan Tjerk Hiddessluizen.

22.12.2020

22. Vanaf Kruising Waltingleane / Mulierlaan, Mulierlaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Taekelaan.
23. Taekelaan volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Witmarsumerfvaart. (water)
24. Witmarsumerfvaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Harlingervaart (Water).
25. Harlingervaart volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Westergoaweg.
26. Westergoaweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan A7.
27. A7 volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Bolswarderweg.
28. Bolswarderweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Dorpsstraat.
29. Dorpsstraat volgen in zuidelijke richting overgaand in Bruinder tot aan Van Panhuysenkanaal.
30. Van Panhuysenkanaal volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Hemmensweg.
31. Hemmensweg volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Weersterweg.
32. Weersterweg volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Haitmaleane.
33. Haitmaleane volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Melkvaart (water).
34. Melkvaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Kornwerdervaart (water)
35. Kornwerdervaart volgen in westelijke richting tot aan Miedlaan.
36. Miedlaan volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Hayumerlaane

From 14.12.2020 until
22.12.2020

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| 37. Hayumerleane volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Gooyumervaart (water)
38. Gooyumervaart volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Gooyumerlaan.
39. Gooyumerlaan. Volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Buitendijk.
40. Buitendijk volgen in noordelijke richting tot aan Stuitlaan.
41. Stuitlaan volgen in westelijke richting overgaand in Pingjumer Gulden Halsband tot aan Waltingaleane.
42. Waltingaleane volgen in oostelijke richting tot aan Mulierlaan. | |
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Province: Utrecht

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| 1. Vanaf de kruising van de N207 en de N11, de N11 volgend in oostzuidelijke richting tot aan de spoorlaan.
2. De spoorlaan volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de RijkSstraatweg.
3. De RijkSstraatweg volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Kerklaan.
4. De Kerklaan volgend in oostelijke richting overgaand in de Verloostraat tot aan Buitendijk .
5. De Buitendijk volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan Kerkweg.
6. De Kerkweg volgend in oostelijke richting overgaand in Meije tot aan Hazekade.
7. De Hazekade volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan Hoofdweg
8. Hoofdweg volgen in zuidelijke richting tot aan de 's Gravensloot .
9. de 's Gravensloot volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan Oudelandseweg.
10. De Oudelandseweg volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Geestdorp.
11. De Geestdorp volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de N198.
12. De N198 volgend in oostelijke richting overgaand in zuidelijke richting overgaand in oostelijke richting overgaand in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Strijkviertel.
13. De Strijkviertel volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de A12.
14. De A12 volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de A2.
15. De A2 volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de N210.
16. De N210 volgend in zuidelijke richting overgaand in westelijke richting overgaand in zuidelijke richting tot aan de S.L. van Alterenstraat.
17. S.L. van Alterenstraat volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de rivier de Lek.
18. De rivier de Lek volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Bonevlietweg.
19. De Bonevlietweg volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Melkweg.
20. De Melkweg volgend in zuidelijke richting overgaand in de Peppelweg tot aan de Essenweg.
21. De Essenweg volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Graafland tot aan de Irenestraat.
22. Irenestraat volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Beatrixstraat.
23. De Beatrixstraat volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Voorstraat.
24. De Voorstraat volgend in westelijke richting overgaand in Sluis, overgaand in de Opperstok overgaand, in de Bergstoep tot aan de veerpont Bergambacht-Groot Ammers.
25. De Veerpont volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Veerweg.
26. De Veerweg volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de N210.
27. De N210 volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Zuidbroekse Opweg.
28. De Zuidbroekse Opweg volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Oosteinde.
29. De Oosteinde volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Kerkweg.
30. De Kerkweg volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Graafkade.
31. De Graafkade volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de Wellepoort.
32. De Wellepoort volgend in noordwestelijke richting overgaand in de Schaapjeshaven tot aan de Kattendijk.
33. De Kattendijk volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de veerpont over de Hollandsche IJssel.
34. De veerpont volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Veerpad.
35. Het Veerpad volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Kerklaan overgaand in de Middelweg tot aan de N456
36. De N456 volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de N207.
37. De N207 volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de N11. | 24.12.2020 |
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| 1. Vanaf de kruising van de N228 en de Goverwellesingel, de Goverwellesingel volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Goverwelletunnel tot aan de Achterwillenseweg.
2. De Achterwillenseweg volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de Vlietdijk.
3. De Vlietdijk volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Platteweg tot aan de Korssendijk. | From 16.12.2020 until
24.12.2020 |
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4. De Korssendijk volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Ree in oostelijke richting tot aan de Nieuwenbroeksedijk. 5. De Nieuwenbroeksedijk volgend in oostelijke richting tot aan de Kippenkade 6. De Kippenkade volgend in noordelijke richting tot aan de Wierickepad. 7. De Wierickepad volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in oostelijke richting overgaand in de Kerkweg overgaand in de Groendijck tot aan de Westeinde. 8. De Westeinde volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in de Oosteinde tot aan de Tuurluur. 9. De Tuurluur volgend in zuidelijke richting overgaand in de Papekoperdijk. 10. De Papekopperdijk volgend in zuidelijke richting overgaand in de Johan J Vierbergenweg overgaand in de Zwier Regelinkstraat tot aan de N228. 11. De N228 volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Damweg. 12. De Damweg volgend in zuidelijke richting tot aan de Zuidzijdseweg. 13. De Zuidzijdseweg volgend in westelijke richting overgaand in de Slangenweg tot aan de West-Vlisterdijk. 14. De West-Vlisterdijk volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in westelijke richting overgaand in de Bredeweg volgend in noordelijke richting overgaand in Grote Haven tot aan de N228. 15. De N228 volgend in westelijke richting tot aan de Goverwellesingel.	
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Poland

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
<i>W województwie wielkopolskim w powiecie wolsztyńskim i grodziskim i w województwie lubuskim w powiecie wschowskim</i>	
Obszary gmin Wolsztyn oraz Przemęt w powiecie wolsztyńskim, Rakoniewice w powiecie grodziskim oraz Sława w powiecie wschowskim położone poza obszarem zapowietrzonym w promieniu 10 km wokół ogniska o współrzędnych GPS: N 52.0492 E 16.1558	1.1.2021
Obszary gmin Wolsztyn i Przemęt w powiecie wolsztyńskim położone w promieniu 3 km wokół ogniska o współrzędnych GPS: N 52.0492 E 16.1558	From 24.12.2020 until 1.1.2021

Sweden

Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
The area of the parts of the municipality of Ystad (ADNS code 01200) extending beyond the area described in the protection zone and within the circle of a radius of 10 kilometres, centred on WGS84 dec. coordinates N55.24.13 and E14.5.27	19.12.2020
Those parts of the municipality of Ystad (ADNS code 01200) contained within a circle of a radius of three kilometres, centred on WGS84 dec. coordinates N55.24.13 and E14.5.27	From 11.12.2020 until 19.12.2020

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