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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 685/2013

of 15 July 2013

amending Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 on a regime under Article 2 of Protocol 10 to the Act of Accession as regards goods which are taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and taken back into those areas after passing through the areas not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 866/2004, after passing through the areas in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control.

Having regard to Protocol No 10 on Cyprus ⁽¹⁾ to the 2003 Act of Accession, and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 ⁽²⁾ lays down special rules concerning goods, services and persons crossing the line between the areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control and those areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus exercises effective control.

(2) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 provides a list of approved crossing points between the areas in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control and those areas in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus exercises effective control. Over the years, the number of approved crossing points has increased, resulting in a rising number of crossings.

(3) In order to ease the life of citizens living in remote areas of Cyprus, it is necessary to regulate the movement of goods taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and taken back into those areas through the crossing points

(4) In order to ensure that the goods transported are Union goods, within the meaning of point (18) of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 laying down the Community Customs Code (Modernised Customs Code) ⁽³⁾, that the goods taken back into the areas in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus exercises effective control were taken out of those areas and that a high level of protection of human and animal health is maintained, in so far as the responsibility for checks at the crossing points is with the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, it is necessary to regulate the way in which those checks are to be carried out, which documents are to be presented and the time span allowed between the moment the goods are taken out of the areas in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus exercises effective control, and the moment they are taken back into those areas.

(5) Strict criteria should be foreseen for the movement of goods provided for in this Regulation in order to ensure a high level of protection of human and animal health. In particular, to that end, the movement of live animals should be prohibited and the movement of animal products should be submitted to clear rules, including the requirement that the movement through the areas, subject to a certain margin of flexibility, should be limited to the time necessary for the transportation distance concerned.

(6) Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 should therefore be amended accordingly,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 955.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 161, 30.4.2004, p. 128.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 is amended as follows:

(1) the following Article is inserted:

Article 5a

Treatment of goods which are taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and taken back into those areas after passing through the areas not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus

1. Without prejudice to Articles 4, 4a and 6, Union goods, within the meaning of point (18) of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 450/2008, may be taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and taken back into those areas after passing through the areas of the Republic of Cyprus not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, subject to the following requirements:

- (a) whoever transports those goods shall at the crossing point where the goods are taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus present to the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus appropriate documentation to establish that they are Union goods. That documentation shall include an invoice, a transport document or an equivalent document. In cases where it is not possible to present such documentation, because the goods are produced by the person transporting them, a declaration that the goods are Union goods shall be presented to the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus;
- (b) except when the goods are destined for personal use, the documentation accompanying them shall contain at least the full name and address of the consignor, or the declarant where the consignor and declarant are not the same, the quantity and kind as well as the marks and numbers of the packages, a description of the goods, the gross mass in kilograms and, where necessary, the container numbers;
- (c) whoever transports those goods shall designate the crossing point which is intended to be used for taking them back into the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and shall inform the competent authorities of the Republic of

Cyprus of that designation at the crossing point where the goods are taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus;

- (d) when considered necessary by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, consignments or means of transport shall be sealed at the crossing point where the goods are taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus;
- (e) when the goods are taken back into the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus after passing through the areas not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, whoever transports those goods shall present to the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus at the crossing point where the goods are taken back into the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus the same documentation as used at the crossing point where the goods were taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus;
- (f) the goods shall be taken out and taken back into the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus at the crossing points listed in Annex I and within a reasonable time span determined by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus taking into account the acceptable total time of transportation, considering the total transportation distance;
- (g) the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus shall check the documentation and if appropriate the goods and their seals, whether the goods taken back into the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus correspond to the documentation used at the crossing point where the goods were taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, and whether the requirements in point (f) have been respected;
- (h) in the event of failure to comply with the requirements laid down in points (a) to (g), the goods shall not be allowed to be taken back into the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus unless an assessment of the risk involved has been carried out and effective, proportionate and targeted measures based upon that assessment have been adopted. Those goods shall be subject to confiscation by the customs authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.

2. In accordance with Article 4(9), it shall be prohibited to take back live animals which are subject to Union veterinary requirements.

3. Consignments of animal products which are subject to Union veterinary requirements may be taken out of the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and be taken back into those areas after passing through the areas not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus shall ensure that consignments of animal products are not allowed to be taken back to the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus where the total time of transportation considerably exceeds the acceptable total time of transportation, considering the total transportation distance, unless the competent veterinary authority has carried out an assessment of the risks to animal and public health and has adopted effective, proportional and targeted measures based on that assessment.

The Republic of Cyprus shall regularly and as necessary inform the Commission of any non-compliance with this paragraph and of any measures taken to address it.

4. The goods referred to in the paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not be subject to further customs formalities.

The competent customs authorities of the Republic of Cyprus may however perform effective risk analysis and customs security checks in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, on the basis of the documentation concerning the goods being transported.

The crossing points listed in Annex I shall be fully equipped, staffed and in every other way prepared to implement the provisions laid down in paragraphs 1 to 3.;

(2) in Article 11, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. The Commission shall monitor the application of Articles 4 and 5a of this Regulation and the patterns of trade between the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the areas not under its effective control, including the volume and value of trade and products traded. For that purpose the Republic of Cyprus shall collect data and communicate it to the Commission on a monthly basis.’.

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, 15 July 2013.

For the Council
The President
V. JUKNA

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 686/2013**of 16 July 2013****approving minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Oignon doux des Cévennes (PDO))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 53(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By virtue of the first subparagraph of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has examined France's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' registered under Commission Regulation (EC) No 723/2008 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The purpose of the application is to amend the specification by giving more detailed information on the product description, the geographical area, the proof of origin, the method of production, labelling, national requirements, packaging and the contact details of the applicant group.

- (3) The Commission has examined the amendments in question and decided that they are justified. Since the amendments are minor within the meaning of the third subparagraph of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission may approve them without following the procedure set out in Articles 50 to 52 of the Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The specification for the protected designation of origin 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' is hereby amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Annex II to this Regulation contains the consolidated single document setting out the main points of the specification.

Article 3

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, 16 July 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 26.7.2008, p. 28.

ANNEX I

The following amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' have been approved:

— **Description of product**

Deletion of the reference to 'the large size' of the bulb, which was not included in national legislation defining the registered designation of origin in 2003: the specification for the designation does not lay down specific provisions on the sizes of the onions. National legislation defining the registered designation of origin in 2003 did not provide for any specific provisions on the size of the onions. The reference to the words 'large bulb' was a description of the varietal type of the registered designation of origin (see Article 4 of the Decree of 14 October 2003) and not of the onion. Therefore there were no provisions on limiting the sizes authorised for the registered designation of origin.

The description of the registered designation of origin concerns other visual criteria, which are also used in connection with the organoleptic tests carried out on the onions: the colour, shape and shininess of the bulb, the finesse and transparency of the tunics.

Furthermore, as highlighted under the heading 'Link with the geographical area', the on-farm selection used to obtain plant materials adapted to the environment was carried out on the basis of other selection criteria: the keeping quality, a growth cycle adapted to local conditions and the taste of the onion. Bulb size is not a characteristic of the registered designation of origin.

— **Geographical area**

Addition of the procedure for identifying parcels provided for in national legislation on the designation.

— **Evidence that the product originates in the geographical area**

The heading has been supplemented by provisions on the monitoring and guarantee of the origin and traceability of the designation. These provisions were amended following the reform of the control system for French registered designations of origin.

— **Method of production**

Amendments related to the inclusion in the specification of provisions provided for in national legislation defining the designation.

Seeds: introduction of provisions on the use of the seeds produced on the holdings provided for in national legislation defining the registered designation of origin.

Fertilisation: introduction of provisions on nitrogen supplies (maximum limit of 100 units of nitrogen per hectare and division into supplies of a maximum of 50 units) provided for in national legislation defining the registered designation of origin.

Harvesting: the conditions for triggering harvesting are laid down: harvesting is triggered when 50 % of the plant tops have fallen.

Yield: a definition of crop parcel is introduced.

— **Labelling**

Addition of a code for packaging plants that covers batches entered on the same day. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to supplement the numbering of packaged batches. Only for packages of less than 5 kg, it is possible to replace the identification number containing the identification of the producer and the identification of the parcel with an identification number covering a group of batches entered on the same day. In practice, mesh bags of onions weighing less than 5 kg often consist of onions from different producers. This means that the packaging station must carry out a specific identification of these batches. However, this amendment does not endanger traceability in the sector, because the recording of new batches and of the corresponding numbers makes it possible to guarantee traceability (inwards and outwards registers as referred to in point IV.1 of the specification).

Addition of a requirement to affix the European Union PDO symbol and the words 'protected designation of origin' or 'PDO' instead of the national terms.

— **National requirements**

The national requirements are supplemented by a table on the main points to be verified and their evaluation method, as provided for in French national legislation.

— **Other**

Provisions on packaging are introduced (transport provisions), and the maximum weight of the boxes has been amended from 10 to 12 kg. 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' have fragile and delicate tunics and practice has shown that a maximum capacity of 10 kg is not ideal for the smallest onions. It was found that it is impossible to fill up the

boxes correctly (i.e. totally) with small onions owing to the standard format of the boxes and the maximum weight limit of 10 kg. Consequently the onions do not remain in place and are more vulnerable to sudden movements and deterioration. By increasing the maximum weight of the boxes to 12 kg it will be possible to fill them up more evenly, so that 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' remain in place better. The purpose of this amendment is therefore to prevent sudden movements and the risk of deterioration when the product is handled a number of times.

The contact details of the applicant group have been updated.

ANNEX II

CONSOLIDATED SINGLE DOCUMENT

Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾

'OIGNON DOUX DES CÉVENNES'

EC No: FR-PDO-0105-0314-17.10.2011

PGI () PDO (X)

1. Name

'Oignon doux des Cévennes'

2. Member State or Third Country

France

3. Description of agricultural product or foodstuff**3.1. Type of product**

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

3.2. Description of the product to which the name in point 1 applies

'Oignon doux des Cévennes' is a storage onion cultivated on terraces. It is pearly white to coppery in colour, with a roundish to elongated bulb, a shiny appearance and fine and translucent tunics. The scales are thick with a white, moderately firm and juicy flesh. The dry matter content is less than 10 %. Eaten raw, the flesh is crunchy but not sharp or bitter and has a fine, balanced flavour. Eaten cooked, it keeps its shine and becomes translucent, unctuous, juicy and sugary in taste, with no bitterness and a roasted, chestnut flavour.

Onions packaged after 15 May of the year following the year of harvest may not bear the protected designation of origin 'Oignon doux des Cévennes'. The onions must be marketed in the original packaging used exclusively for the designation. Marketing may not begin before 1 August of the year of harvest.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)

—

3.4. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

—

3.5. Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area

The onions must be sown and produced in the geographical area.

3.6. Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.

Packaging takes place in the geographical area defined in point 4 of this single document. It is carried out in packaging plants identified by the group. The method used to close the package must be such that the package cannot be closed again once it has been opened. The onions are packaged in boxes and plastic film with a maximum capacity of 12 kg or in mesh bags with a maximum capacity of 5 kg.

Packaging must be done in the prescribed geographical area to maintain quality.

The onions are packaged by the producer or are delivered to a packaging plant. Packaging within the prescribed area prevents excessive handling. This in turn preserves the onions' characteristics, in particular their fine, translucent and very fragile tunics, and does not alter the product. Lastly, organoleptic and analytical testing, which ensures that the onions comply with the organoleptic profile, is done by sampling packaged batches.

⁽¹⁾ Replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling*

Each package of onions to be granted the designation bears a label indicating at least the following:

- the name of the protected designation of origin 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' written in a font at least as large as the largest font used on the label,
- 'AOP' and/or 'appellation d'origine protégée', which must appear immediately before or after the name of the designation with no text in between,
- the European Union PDO logo,
- the name of the packager,
- the date of packaging,
- a specific identification number.

The identification number corresponds to the producer code followed by the parcel code. For packages of a maximum of 5 kg it may be replaced by a code covering batches entered on the same day.

4. **Concise definition of the geographical area**

The production area of the PDO 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' extends over the territories of the following 32 municipalities of the Department of Gard:

Arphy; Arre; Arrigas; Aulas; Aumessas; Avèze; Bez-et-Esparon; Bréau-et-Salagosse; Colognac; Cros; Lasalle; Mandagout; Mars; Molières-Cavaillac; Monoblet; Notre-Dame-de-la-Rouvière; Pommiers; Roquedur; Saint-André-de-Majencoules; Saint-André-de-Valborgne; Saint-Bonnet-de-Salendrinque; Saint-Bresson; Sainte-Croix-de-Caderle; Saint-Julien-de-la-Nef; Saint-Laurent-le-Minier; Saint-Martial; Saint-Roman-de-Codières; Soudorgues; Sumène; Vabres; Valler-augue; Vigan (le).

5. **Link with the geographical area**

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area*

The geographical area of the PDO 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' extends principally over granitic and schistose rocks on the southeast edge of the Massif Central and, in particular, along the slopes of the massif de l'Aigoual (1 565 m). The climate, which is Mediterranean, is characterised by summer drought and large amounts of rainfall in the autumn and to a lesser extent in the spring, the average being 1 500 mm. Temperatures also fluctuate greatly. There is plenty of sunshine in the summer, while the weather is rather cold from autumn to spring, with occasional snowfall. The average annual temperature is 12-13 °C.

The hilly topography of Cévennes consists of ridges, the 'serres', that alternate with deep and narrow valleys that are oriented towards the northwest/southeast, the 'valats'. The slope effect on these steep slopes leads to marked climatic contrasts, and the strong equinox rains accentuate erosion, sometimes causing devastating floods. In order to manage this topography, Cévennes farmers have transformed the slopes into terraces by identifying slightly deeper silted-up land and by building over large areas walls made of dry stones, a typical feature of the Cévennes landscape.

5.2. *Specificity of the product*

The organoleptic qualities of 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' has earned it a regional as well as a national reputation: the onion is characterised by great sweetness without any bitterness or sharpness, and a juiciness that gives it a very pleasant texture in the mouth, whether raw or cooked.

Furthermore, it is visually recognisable and appreciated owing to its roundish to elongated bulb, its shininess, its pearly white, sometimes coppery, colour and its fine and translucent skins.

Its low dry matter content (less than 10 %) does not prevent it from keeping well until the end of winter.

5.3. *Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI)*

Cultivated on the southern slopes of the Massif Central, 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' is an original and specific onion, in terms of both its cultivation method and its physical and gustatory qualities.

In this particular environment man has known how to manage the land in order to take advantage of it, select a well-adapted variety and develop cultivation techniques that highlight a special product.

The natural constraints of the geographical area — the scarcity of level surfaces and the damage caused by erosion — have obliged farmers to organise the available space so that it can be used efficiently. The terracing of land, which is gravity-irrigated by the Béal, a canal bringing water from upstream rivers, rapidly became widespread starting in the 18th century and made it possible to increase the meagre farmable land areas. This helped feed a sizeable population and also protected the soil against erosion.

Fruits and vegetables were cultivated on the terraces that had the most favourable orientation and were half-way down the slope, irrigable and close to the hamlets. Soils formed from the decomposition of granites and schists are acid, sandy, filtering and poor in clay. Often they are fertilised with manure from neighbouring sheep and goat farms. Sweet onions started being cultivated in the area, first as a food crop before becoming a genuine form of agricultural production. The parcels where the onion had traditionally been grown, sometimes for more than 50 years, were called 'Cébières'.

The traditional variety, improved and maintained by producers for many generations on the basis of appearance, sweetness and keeping properties, is well adapted to the local climate: it is a long-day plant, which is sowed in January in the most favourably oriented parcels so that it can benefit from the spring warmth. It is then transplanted manually and irrigated regularly; the bulbs are harvested at the end of summer, before the equinox rains of September. In this way they can dry in the field and be preserved in good, healthy conditions.

The cultural practices and the natural environment affect the characteristics of the onion throughout its growth cycle. Vigorous seedlings are obtained rapidly by sowing on the best parcels. With precise manual transplanting it is possible to optimise plant densities in order to be able to harvest bulbs having a sufficient size and a harmonious appearance, without any flat sides. The soil's poor clay content contributes to the sweetness of the onion but its sandy texture keeps the water reserves low. Therefore irrigation is necessary during the summer, and water is provided regularly in small amounts. This prevents waste and, above all, limits the hydric stress of the plant and the appearance of bitter and sharp tastes but keeps the scales juicy. Finally, parcels oriented towards the northeast to southwest are selected while moist valley bottoms are avoided so that the onions can be cultivated only on parcels with favourable microclimates. This results in earlier ripeness, with a smaller risk of plant-health problems. Consequently inputs can be reduced and the product keeps better.

The combination of natural factors in the geographical area, used effectively by farmers who have known how to employ the potential of the environment to the best advantage, have enabled all the original characteristics of 'Oignon doux des Cévennes' to be brought out.

Reference to publication of the specification

(Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)

<https://www.inao.gouv.fr/fichier/CDCOignonDouxDesCevennes.pdf>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 687/2013**of 18 July 2013****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

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

Whereas:

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

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

*Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	MK	18,5
	ZZ	18,5
0707 00 05	TR	91,2
	ZZ	91,2
0709 93 10	MA	60,4
	TR	132,4
	ZZ	96,4
0805 50 10	AR	80,7
	CL	81,7
	TR	70,0
	UY	82,4
	ZA	93,3
	ZZ	81,6
0808 10 80	AR	140,9
	BR	117,8
	CL	128,5
	CN	95,9
	NZ	139,2
	US	157,7
	ZA	125,9
	ZZ	129,4
0808 30 90	AR	126,2
	CL	129,0
	CN	67,2
	NZ	162,9
	TR	174,5
	ZA	116,9
	ZZ	129,5
0809 10 00	TR	194,3
	ZZ	194,3
0809 29 00	TR	331,2
	ZZ	331,2
0809 30	TR	183,6
	ZZ	183,6
0809 40 05	BA	107,9
	MK	99,6
	XS	103,8
	ZZ	103,8

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 688/2013**of 18 July 2013****on the allocation of import rights for applications lodged for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 under the tariff quota opened by Regulation (EC) No 431/2008 for frozen meat of bovine animals**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 of 31 August 2006 laying down common rules for the administration of import tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import licences ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 431/2008 of 19 May 2008 opening and providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for frozen meat of bovine animals

covered by CN code 0202 and products covered by CN code 0206 29 91 ⁽³⁾ opens an import tariff quota for beef and veal products.

- (2) The applications for import rights lodged for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 relate to quantities exceeding those available. The extent to which import rights may be allocated should therefore be determined and an allocation coefficient laid down to be applied to the quantities applied for,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities for which import right applications covered by the quota with the serial number 09.4003 have been lodged for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 under Regulation (EC) No 431/2008 shall be multiplied by an allocation coefficient of 29,736422 %.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 19 July 2013.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

*Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 130, 20.5.2008, p. 3.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 689/2013**of 18 July 2013****fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs ⁽³⁾.

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 164(2) and Article 170, in conjunction with Article 4, thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 162(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products referred to in Part XX of Annex I to that Regulation and prices in the Union for those products may be covered by an export refund.

(2) In view of the current situation on the market in poultrymeat, export refunds should be fixed in accordance with the rules and criteria provided for in Articles 162, 163, 164, 167 and 169 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

(3) Article 164(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that refunds may vary according to destination, especially where the world market situation, the specific requirements of certain markets, or obligations resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty make this necessary.

(4) Refunds should be granted only on products which are authorised to move freely in the Union and bear the identification mark provided for in Article 5(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin ⁽²⁾. Those products should also comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the

(5) The currently applicable refunds have been fixed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 360/2013 ⁽⁴⁾. Since new refunds should be fixed, that Regulation should therefore be repealed.

(6) In order to prevent divergence with the current market situation, to prevent market speculation and to ensure efficient management this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(7) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Export refunds as provided for in Article 164 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 shall be granted on the products and for the amounts set out in the Annex to this Regulation subject to the conditions provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. The products eligible for a refund under paragraph 1 shall meet the relevant requirements of Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and (EC) No 853/2004 and, in particular, shall be prepared in an approved establishment and comply with the identification marking conditions laid down in Section I of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

Article 2

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 360/2013 is hereby repealed.

*Article 3*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55.⁽³⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1.⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 109, 19.4.2013, p. 27.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

ANNEX

Export refunds on poultrymeat applicable from 19 July 2013

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
0105 11 11 9000	A02	EUR/100 pcs	0,00
0105 11 19 9000	A02	EUR/100 pcs	0,00
0105 11 91 9000	A02	EUR/100 pcs	0,00
0105 11 99 9000	A02	EUR/100 pcs	0,00
0105 12 00 9000	A02	EUR/100 pcs	0,00
0105 14 00 9000	A02	EUR/100 pcs	0,00
0207 12 10 9900	V03	EUR/100 kg	0,00
0207 12 90 9190	V03	EUR/100 kg	0,00
0207 12 90 9990	V03	EUR/100 kg	0,00

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

V03: A24, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon, Iraq and Iran.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 690/2013**of 18 July 2013****amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 143 in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 614/2009 of 7 July 2009 on the common system of trade for ovalbumin and lactalbumin ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 ⁽³⁾ lays down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixes representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin.

(2) Regular monitoring of the data used to determine representative prices for poultrymeat and egg products and for

egg albumin shows that the representative import prices for certain products should be amended to take account of variations in price according to origin.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 should be amended accordingly.

(4) Given the need to ensure that this measure applies as soon as possible after the updated data have been made available, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication.

(5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

*Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 181, 14.7.2009, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 145, 29.6.1995, p. 47.

ANNEX

‘ANNEX I

CN code	Description of goods	Representative price (EUR/100 kg)	Security pursuant to Article 3(3) (EUR/100 kg)	Origin ⁽¹⁾
0207 12 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as “70 % chickens”, frozen	141,9	0	AR
0207 12 90	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as “65 % chickens”, frozen	165,7	0	AR
		165,5	0	BR
0207 14 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , boneless cuts, frozen	273,7	8	AR
		251,2	15	BR
		307,5	0	CL
		279,5	6	TH
0207 27 10	Turkeys, boneless cuts, frozen	332,6	0	BR
		297,0	0	CL
0408 11 80	Egg yolks	490,3	0	AR
0408 91 80	Eggs, not in shell, dried	560,6	0	AR
1602 32 11	Preparations of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , uncooked	253,4	10	BR

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

DIRECTIVES

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2013/41/EU

of 18 July 2013

amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include 1R-trans phenothrin as an active substance in Annex I thereto

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 16(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market⁽²⁾ establishes a list of active substances to be assessed, with a view to their possible inclusion in Annex I, IA or IB to Directive 98/8/EC. That list includes d-phenothrin.
- (2) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007, d-phenothrin has been evaluated in accordance with Article 11(2) of Directive 98/8/EC for use in product-type 18, insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods, as defined in Annex V to that Directive.
- (3) The data submitted for the purpose of the evaluation allowed conclusions to be drawn only regarding a certain form of d-phenothrin, i.e. a substance containing at least 89 % w/w of 1R-trans phenothrin. In accordance with current practice for naming of substances⁽³⁾, that substance should be considered as mono-constituent and named 1R-trans phenothrin. The evaluation did not allow conclusions to be drawn regarding any other substance complying with the definition of d-phenothrin in the abovementioned list of active substances in Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007. Therefore, only 1R-trans phenothrin should be included in Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC based on the existing evaluation.
- (4) Ireland was designated as rapporteur Member State and submitted the competent authority report, together with a recommendation, to the Commission on 29 July 2010 in accordance with Article 14(4) and (6) of Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007.
- (5) The competent authority report was reviewed by the Member States and the Commission. In accordance with Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007, the findings of the review were incorporated, within the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products on 1 March 2013, in an assessment report.
- (6) It appears from the evaluations that biocidal products used as insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods and containing 1R-trans phenothrin may be expected to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 5 of Directive 98/8/EC. It is therefore appropriate to include 1R-trans phenothrin for use in product-type 18 in Annex I to that Directive.
- (7) Not all potential uses and exposure scenarios have been evaluated at Union level. It is therefore appropriate to require that Member States assess those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment and, when granting product authorisations, ensure that appropriate measures are taken or specific conditions imposed in order to reduce the identified risks to acceptable levels.
- (8) In view of the risks identified for human health, it is appropriate to require that safe operational procedures are established for ultra low volume (ULV) application, and that products are used with appropriate personal protective equipment, unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means.
- (9) In view of the risks identified for the environment, it is appropriate to require that product authorisations are subject to appropriate risk mitigation measures for the protection of honey bees.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 325, 11.12.2007, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ See in particular *Guidance for identification and naming of substances under REACH and CLP*, ECHA-11-G-10.1-EN, p. 19 f.

- (10) For products containing 1R-trans phenothrin that may lead to residues in food or feed, Member States should verify the need to set new or to amend existing maximum residue levels (MRLs) according to Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and amending Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾ or Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC⁽²⁾, and take any appropriate risk mitigation measures ensuring that the applicable MRLs are not exceeded.
- (11) The provisions of this Directive should be applied simultaneously in all Member States in order to ensure equal treatment on the Union market of biocidal products of product-type 18 containing the active substance 1R-trans phenothrin and also to facilitate the proper operation of the biocidal products market in general.
- (12) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before an active substance is included in Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC, in order to permit Member States and interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements entailed and to ensure that applicants who have prepared dossiers can benefit fully from the 10-year period of data protection, which, in accordance with Article 12(1)(c)(ii) of Directive 98/8/EC, starts from the date of inclusion.
- (13) After inclusion, Member States should be allowed a reasonable period to implement Article 16(3) of Directive 98/8/EC.
- (14) Directive 98/8/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (15) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of Member States and the Commission of 28 September 2011 on explanatory documents⁽³⁾, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or

more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments.

- (16) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 31 August 2014 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 September 2015.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

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

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 152, 16.6.2009, p. 11.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14.

ANNEX

In Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC, the following entry is added:

No	Common Name	IUPAC Name Identification Numbers	Minimum degree of purity of the active substance (*)	Date of inclusion	Deadline for compliance with Article 16(3), unless one of the exceptions indicated in the footnote to this heading applies (**)	Expiry date of inclusion	Product type	Specific provisions (***)
'66	1R-trans phenothrin	1R-trans phenothrin IUPAC name: 3-phenoxy- benzyl(1R,3R)-2,2-dimethyl- 3-(2-methylprop-1- enyl)cyclopropanecar- boxylate EC No: 247-431-2 CAS No: 26046-85-5 Sum of all isomers: IUPAC name: (3-Phenoxy- phenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl- 3-(2-methylprop-1- enyl)cyclopropane-1- carboxylate EC No: 247-404-5 CAS No: 26002-80-2	89 % w/w of 1R-trans phenothrin 95,5 % w/w for the sum of all isomers	1 September 2015	31 August 2017	31 August 2025	18	The Union level risk assessment did not address all potential uses and exposure scenarios. When assessing the application for authorisation of a product in accordance with Article 5 and Annex VI, Member States shall assess, where relevant for the particular product, those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment. Member States shall ensure that authorisations are subject to the following conditions: (1) safe operational procedures shall be established for ultra low volume (ULV) application, and products shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment, unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means; (2) for products containing 1R-trans phenothrin that may lead to residues in food or feed, Member States shall verify the need to set new or to amend existing maximum residue levels (MRLs) according to Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 or Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, and take any appropriate risk mitigation measures ensuring that the applicable MRLs are not exceeded; (3) where appropriate, measures shall be taken to protect honey bees.'

(*) The purity indicated in this column was the minimum degree of purity of the active substance used for the evaluation made in accordance with Article 11. The active substance in the product placed on the market can be of equal or different purity if it has been proven technically equivalent with the evaluated substance.

(**) For products containing more than one active substance covered by Article 16(2), the deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) is that of the last of its active substances to be included in this Annex. For products for which the first authorisation has been granted later than 120 days before the deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) and a complete application has been submitted for mutual recognition in accordance with Article 4(1) within 60 days of the granting of the first authorisation, the deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) in relation to that application is extended to 120 days after the date of reception of the complete application for mutual recognition. For products for which a Member State has proposed to derogate from mutual recognition in accordance with Article 4(4), the deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) is extended to 30 days after the date of the Commission Decision adopted in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 4(4).

(***) For the implementation of the common principles of Annex VI, the content and conclusions of assessment reports are available on the Commission website: <http://ec.europa.eu/comm/environment/biocides/index.htm>

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION

of 15 July 2013

appointing two Finnish members of the European Economic and Social Committee

(2013/389/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 302 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Finnish Government,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 13 September 2010 the Council adopted Decision 2010/570/EU, Euratom appointing the members of the European Economic and Social Committee for the period from 21 September 2010 to 20 September 2015 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) Two members' seats on the European Economic and Social Committee have become vacant following the end of the terms of office of Ms Leila KURKI and Ms Marja-Liisa PELTOLA,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Mr Timo VUORI, *Chief Executive, ICC Finland* and Ms Marianne MUONA, *Director of FinUnions*, are hereby appointed as members of the European Economic and Social Committee for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 20 September 2015.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 15 July 2013.

For the Council
The President
V. JUKNA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 251, 25.9.2010, p. 8.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 18 July 2013

on the compliance of European standards series EN 15649 (parts 1-7) for floating leisure articles for use on and in the water with the general safety requirement of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and publication of the references of those standards in the *Official Journal of the European Union*

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/390/EU)

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) Article 3(1) of Directive 2001/95/EC requires producers to place only safe products on the market.

(2) Under the second subparagraph of Article 3(2) of Directive 2001/95/EC, a product shall 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(2) of that Directive.

(3) Pursuant to Article 4(1) of the Directive 2001/95/EC, European standards are established by European standardisation organisations (ESOs) under mandates drawn up by the Commission.

(4) Pursuant to Article 4(2) of Directive 2001/95/EC, the Commission is to publish the references of such standards.

(5) On 21 April 2005, the Commission adopted Decision 2005/323/EC on the safety requirements to be met by the European standards for floating leisure articles for use on or in the water pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.

(6) On 6 September 2005, the Commission issued a mandate M/372 to the European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs) for the drafting of European standard(s) to

address the main risks associated with floating leisure articles for use on and in the water, namely, of drowning and near-drowning accidents as well as other risks which include risks related to the product design, such as drifting away, losing hold, fall from high height, entrapment or entanglement above or below water surface, sudden loss of buoyancy, capsizing, cold shock, as well as the risks inherent to their use, such as collision and impact, and risks linked to winds, currents and tides.

(7) The European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) adopted a series of European standards (EN 15649 parts 1-7) for floating leisure articles for use on and in the water in response to the Commission's mandate.

(8) European standards series EN 15649 (parts 1-7) for floating leisure articles for use on and in the water fulfil the mandate M/372 and comply with the general safety requirement of Directive 2001/95/EC. Their references should be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up under Directive 2001/95/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following European standards meet the general safety requirement of Directive 2001/95/EC for the risks they cover:

(a) EN 15649-1:2009 + A1:2012 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 1: Classification, materials, general requirements and test methods',

(b) EN 15649-2:2009 + A1:2012 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 2: Consumer information',

(c) EN 15649-3:2009 + A1:2012 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class A',

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 104, 23.4.2005, p. 39.

- (d) EN 15649-4:2010 + A1:2012 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class B devices',
- (e) EN 15649-5:2009 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class C devices',
- (f) EN 15649-6:2009 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class D devices',
- (g) EN 15649-7:2009 'Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 7: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for class E'.

Article 2

The references of standards EN 15649-1:2009 + A1:2012, EN 15649-2:2009 + A1:2012, EN 15649-3:2009 + A1:2012, EN

15649-4:2010 + A1:2012, EN 15649-5:2009, EN 15649-6:2009 and EN 15649-7:2009 shall be published in part C of the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

NOTICE TO READERS

Council Regulation (EU) No 216/2013 of 7 March 2013 on the electronic publication of the *Official Journal of the European Union*

In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) No 216/2013 of 7 March 2013 on the electronic publication of the *Official Journal of the European Union* (OJ L 69, 13.3.2013, p. 1), as of 1 July 2013, only the electronic edition of the Official Journal shall be considered authentic and shall have legal effect.

Where it is not possible to publish the electronic edition of the Official Journal due to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances, the printed edition shall be authentic and shall have legal effect in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 216/2013.

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