

Official Journal

of the European Union

L 225



English edition

Legislation

Volume 56

23 August 2013

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Price: EUR 3

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

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

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 801/2013

of 22 August 2013

amending Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby, off mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment, and amending Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for televisions**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

21 June 2008 addressing the question of networked standby in a separate process, due to a lack of data at the time.

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

Having regard to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

After consulting the Ecodesign Consultation Forum,

Whereas:

(1) Article 16(2) of Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾ makes provision for an implementing measure, one of the priority measures being to reduce standby losses for a group of products.

(2) The networked standby electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment had been addressed by the technical, environmental and economic study on standby and off mode losses carried out in 2006/07. It concluded that network connectivity was to become a common feature of household and office equipment. The Regulatory Committee on the Ecodesign of Energy-using Products recommended on

(3) The Ecodesign Work Plan 2009-11 identified networked standby as one of the priorities. Accordingly, the Commission carried out a preparatory study in 2010/11 which analysed the technical, environmental and economic aspects of networked standby. The study was devised in association with stakeholders and interested parties from the EU and non-member countries, and the results were made publicly available.

(4) The study estimated the power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment products sold in the Community related to conditions providing networked standby to be 54 TWh in 2010, corresponding to 23 Mt CO₂ emissions. If no specific measures are taken, consumption is predicted to increase to 90 TWh in 2020. The conclusion was that electricity consumption related to networked standby can be significantly reduced. The present Regulation should increase the market penetration of technologies yielding improved energy efficiency for networked standby, leading to estimated energy savings of 36 TWh in 2020 and 49 TWh in 2025, compared to a business-as-usual scenario.

(5) In particular, the study found that the power management function that switches equipment into a condition having networked standby when not providing a main function is essential for delivering the potential savings. It is acknowledged that equipment, reactivated by an external or internal trigger, can be in an active mode for a limited period of time independently from its main function(s), e.g. to enable servicing or downloading of software. Power management should ensure that the product returns into a condition having networked standby after having completed the tasks.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 191, 22.7.2005, p. 29.

- (6) The preparatory study concluded that for networked standby a differentiation of requirements along the degree of network availability was needed. To that end, a limited number of HiNA equipment was identified, amongst which router, network switch, wireless network access point, hub and modem whose main function is the processing of network traffic. Since this equipment is expected to react on incoming traffic immediately, the condition having networked standby can be equivalent to the idle mode.
- (7) Given that the functionalities in conditions of standby and networked standby are interlinked and the product scope is equivalent, the Ecodesign Consultation Forum supported, on 14 September 2011, the view that the ecodesign requirements regarding networked standby should be set out in an amending act to the existing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 ⁽¹⁾.
- (8) The requirements for standby and off mode, and for networked standby should be reviewed together. Given that the review date laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 precedes the entry into force of the first stage of the networked standby requirements, the Regulation review date should be postponed by one year.
- (9) Given that televisions which are subject to a product-specific ecodesign implementing measure were exempted from the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008, ecodesign requirements for television-related networked standby are included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 ⁽²⁾. The technical, environmental and economic study on networked standby estimated that the ecodesign requirements for networked standby of televisions would generate estimated savings of 10 TWh by 2020.
- (10) For coffee machines, the Ecodesign Consultation Forums ⁽³⁾ of 16 December 2011 and 18 April 2012 supported the view that a product-specific implementing measure should not be adopted, but that the standby requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 should be made more explicit for coffee machines.
- (11) This regulation introduces specifications for the application of the power management requirements to coffee machines with regard to the default delay time after which the equipment is automatically switched into standby/off mode.
- (12) It can be concluded from the technical, environmental and economic study on household coffee machines, carried out under the Ecodesign Directive, that limiting the delay time after which coffee machines are automatically switched into standby/off mode will result in

additional annual savings of more than 2 TWh by 2020. These have not been considered in the savings assumptions for Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008

Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 is amended as follows:

- (1) the title is replaced by the following:

‘Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 of 17 December 2008 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby and off mode, and networked standby, electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment’;

- (2) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 1

Subject matter and scope

This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements related to standby and off mode, and networked standby, electric power consumption for the placing on the market of electrical and electronic household and office equipment.

This Regulation shall not apply to electrical and electronic household and office equipment placed on the market with a low voltage external power supply to work as intended.’;

- (3) the following definitions are added in Article 2:

‘10. “network” means a communication infrastructure with a topology of links, an architecture, including the physical components, organisational principles, communication procedures and formats (protocols);

11. “networked standby” means a condition in which the equipment is able to resume a function by way of a remotely initiated trigger from a network connection;

12. “remotely initiated trigger” means a signal that comes from outside the equipment via a network;

13. “network port” means a wired or wireless physical interface of the network connection located on the equipment through which the equipment can be remotely activated;

14. “logical network port” means the network technology running over a physical network port;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 339, 18.12.2008, p. 45.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 191, 23.7.2009, p. 42.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 190, 18.7.2008, p. 22.

15. "physical network port" means the physical (hardware) medium of a network port. A physical network port can host two or more network technologies;
16. "network availability" means the capability of the equipment to resume functions after a remotely initiated trigger has been detected by a network port;
17. "networked equipment" means equipment that can connect to a network and has one or more network ports;
18. "networked equipment with high network availability" (HiNA equipment) means equipment with one or more of the following functionalities, but no other, as the main function(s): router, network switch, wireless network access point, hub, modem, VoIP telephone, video phone;
19. "networked equipment with high network availability functionality" (equipment with HiNA functionality) means equipment with the functionality of a router, network switch, wireless network access point or combination thereof included, but not being HiNA equipment;
20. "router" means a network device whose primary function is to determine the optimal path along which network traffic should be forwarded. Routers forward packets from one network to another, based on network layer information (L3);
21. "network switch" means a network device whose primary function is to filter, forward and distribute frames based on the destination address of each frame. All switches operate at least at the data link layer (L2);
22. "wireless network access point" means a device whose primary function is to provide IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) connectivity to multiple clients;
23. "hub" means a network device that contains multiple ports and is used to connect segments of a Local Area Network;
24. "modem" means a device whose primary function is to transmit and receive digitally modulated analogue signals over a wired network;
25. "printing equipment" means equipment that generates paper output from electronic input. Printing equipment may have additional functions and may be marketed as a multifunctional device or multifunctional product;
26. "large format printing equipment" means printing equipment designed for printing on A2 media and larger, including equipment designed to accommodate continuous-form media of at least 406 mm width;
27. "tele-presence system" means a dedicated system for high-definition video conferencing and collaboration which includes a user interface, a high-definition camera, a display, a sound system and processing capabilities for encoding and decoding video and audio;
28. "household coffee machine" means a non-commercial appliance for brewing coffee;
29. "drip filter household coffee machine" means a household coffee machine which uses percolation to extract the coffee;
30. "heating element" means a component of the coffee machine which converts electricity into heat to warm up water;
31. "cup preheating" means a function for warming cups that are stored on the coffee machine;
32. "brewing cycle" means the process that has to be completed to produce coffee;
33. "self-cleaning" means a process that the coffee machine carries out to clean its interior. This process can either be a simple rinse or a washing process using specific additives;
34. "descaling" means a process that the coffee machine carries out to remove totally or partially potential scale in its interior;
35. "desktop thin client" means a computer that relies on a connection to remote computing resources (e.g. computer server, remote workstation) to obtain primary functionality and has no rotational storage media integral to the product. The main unit of a desktop thin client must be intended for use in a permanent location (e.g. on a desk) and not for portability. Desktop thin clients can output information to either an external or, where included with the product, an internal display;
36. "workstation" means a high-performance, single-user computer primarily used for graphics, Computer Aided Design, software development, financial and scientific applications among other compute intensive tasks, and which has the following characteristics:
 - (a) has a mean time between failures (MTBF) of at least 15 000 hours;
 - (b) has error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory;
 - (c) meets three of the following five characteristics:
 - (1) has supplemental power support for high-end graphics (i.e. peripheral component interconnect (PCI)-E 6-pin 12 V supplemental power feed);
 - (2) its system is wired for greater than $\times 4$ PCI-E on the motherboard in addition to the graphics slot(s) and/or PCI-X support;

(3) does not support uniform memory access (UMA) graphics;

(4) includes five or more PCI, PCI-E or PCI-X slots;

(5) is capable of multi-processor support for two or more CPU (must support physically separate CPU packages/sockets, i.e. not met with support for a single multi core CPU);

37. “mobile workstation” means a high-performance, single-user computer primarily used for graphics, Computer Aided Design, software development, financial and scientific applications among other compute intensive tasks, excluding game play, and which is designed specifically for portability and to be operated for extended periods of time either with or without a direct connection to an AC power source. Mobile workstations utilise an integrated display and are capable of operation on an integrated battery or other portable power source. Most mobile workstations use an external power supply and most have an integrated keyboard and pointing device.

A mobile workstation has the following characteristics:

(a) has a mean time between failures (MTBF) of at least 13 000 hours;

(b) has at least one discrete graphics card (dGfx) meeting the G3 (with FB Data Width > 128-bit), G4, G5, G6 or G7 classification;

(c) supports the inclusion of three or more internal storage devices;

(d) supports at least 32 GB of system memory;

38. “small-scale server” means a type of computer that typically uses desktop computer components in a desktop form factor but is designed primarily to be a storage host for other computers and to perform functions such as providing network infrastructure services and hosting data/media, and which has the following characteristics:

(a) is designed in a pedestal, tower, or other form factor similar to those of desktop computers such that all data processing, storage, and network interfacing is contained within one box;

(b) is designed to be operational 24 hours per day and 7 days per week;

(c) is primarily designed to operate in a simultaneous multi-user environment serving several users through networked client units;

(d) where placed on the market with an operating system, the operating system is designed for home server or low-end server applications;

(e) is not placed on the market with a discrete graphics card (dGfx) meeting any classification other than G1;

39. “computer server” means a computing product that provides services and manages networked resources for client devices, such as desktop computers, notebook computers, desktop thin clients, internet protocol (IP) telephones, or other computer servers. A computer server is typically placed on the market for use in data centres and office/corporate environments. A computer server is primarily accessed via network connections, and not through direct user input devices, such as a keyboard or a mouse;

A computer server has the following characteristics:

(a) is designed to support computer server operating systems (OS) and/or hypervisors, and targeted to run user-installed enterprise applications;

(b) supports error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory (including both buffered dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs) and buffered on board (BOB) configurations);

(c) is placed on the market with one or more AC-DC power supply(ies);

(d) all processors have access to shared system memory and are independently visible to a single OS or hypervisor.;

(4) Article 3 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 3

Ecodesign requirements

The ecodesign requirements related to standby and off mode, and networked standby electric power consumption, are set out in Annex II.;

(5) Article 7 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 7

Revision

The Commission shall review this Regulation and present the results of the review to the Consultation Forum no later than 7 January 2016, in the light of technological progress. The review will in particular address the scope and the requirements for standby/off mode and the appropriateness and level of the requirements for networked standby with regard to the third stage of implementation (2019).

The review could address, inter alia, professional equipment and products equipped with electric motors operated by remote control.;

(6) Article 8 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 8

Entry into force

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

Point 1 of Annex II shall apply as from 7 January 2010.

Point 2 of Annex II shall apply as from 7 January 2013.

Point 3 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2015.

Point 4 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2017.

Point 5 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2019.

Point 6 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2015.

Point 7 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2015.

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

(7) Annex II is amended as follows:

(a) point 2, paragraph d, is replaced by the following:

‘(d) Power management for all equipment other than networked equipment

Equipment shall, unless inappropriate for the intended use, offer a power management function or a similar function. When equipment is not providing the main function, and other energy-using product(s) are not dependent on its functions, the power management function shall switch equipment after the shortest possible period of time appropriate for the intended use of the equipment, automatically into:

- standby mode, or
- off mode, or
- another condition which does not exceed the applicable power consumption requirements for off mode and/or standby mode when the equipment is connected to the mains power source.

The power management function shall be activated.;

(b) the following new points 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are added:

‘3. As of 1 January 2015:

(a) Possibility of deactivating wireless network connection(s)

Any networked equipment that can be connected to a wireless network shall offer the user the possibility to deactivate the wireless network connection(s). This requirement does not apply to products which rely on a single wireless network connection for intended use and have no wired network connection.

(b) Power management for networked equipment

Equipment shall, unless inappropriate for the intended use, offer a power management function or a similar function. When equipment is not providing a main function, and other energy-using product(s) are not dependent on its functions, the power management function shall switch equipment after the shortest possible period of time appropriate for the intended use of the equipment, automatically into a condition having networked standby.

In a condition providing networked standby, the power management function may switch equipment automatically into standby mode or off mode or another condition which does not exceed the applicable power consumption requirements for standby and/or off mode.

The power management function, or a similar function, shall be available for all network ports of the networked equipment.

The power management function, or a similar function, shall be activated, unless all network ports are deactivated. In that latter case the power management function, or a similar function, shall be activated if any of the network ports is activated.

The default period of time after which the power management function, or a similar function, switches the equipment automatically into a condition providing networked standby shall not exceed 20 minutes.

(c) Networked equipment that has one or more standby modes shall comply with the requirements for these standby mode(s) when all network ports are deactivated.

(d) Networked equipment other than HiNA equipment shall comply with the provisions under 2(d) when all network ports are deactivated.

- (e) Power consumption in a condition providing networked standby:

The power consumption of HiNA equipment or equipment with HiNA functionality in a condition providing networked standby into which the equipment is switched by the power management function, or a similar function shall not exceed 12,00 W.

The power consumption of other networked equipment in a condition providing networked standby into which the equipment is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 6,00 W.

The power consumption limits as stipulated in point (e) shall not apply to:

- (i) printing equipment with a power supply of a rated power larger than 750 W;
- (ii) large format printing equipment;
- (iii) tele-presence systems;
- (iv) desktop thin clients;
- (v) workstations;
- (vi) mobile workstations;
- (vii) small-scale servers;
- (viii) computer servers.

4. As of 1 January 2017:

In addition to the requirements set out in point 3(a) and (b), the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) Networked equipment that has one or more standby mode(s) shall comply with the requirements for these standby mode(s) when all wired network ports are disconnected and when all wireless network ports are deactivated.
- (b) Networked equipment other than HiNA equipment shall comply with the provisions under 2(d) when all wired network ports are disconnected and when all wireless network ports are deactivated.
- (c) Power consumption in a condition providing "networked standby":

The power consumption of HiNA equipment or equipment with HiNA functionality, in a condition providing networked standby into which the equipment is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 8,00 W.

The power consumption of other networked equipment in a condition providing networked standby into which the equipment is switched

by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 3,00 W.

The power consumption limits as stipulated in point (c) shall not apply to:

- (i) large format printing equipment;
- (ii) desktop thin clients;
- (iii) workstations;
- (iv) mobile workstations;
- (v) small-scale servers;
- (vi) computer servers.

5. As of 1 January 2019:

In addition to the requirements set out in point 3(a) and (b) and point 4(a), (b) and (c), the following provision shall apply for networked equipment other than HiNA equipment or other than equipment with HiNA-functionality:

The power consumption of networked equipment other than HiNA equipment or other than equipment with HiNA functionality, in a condition providing networked standby into which the equipment is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 2,00 W.

6. As of 1 January 2015:

For coffee machines, the delay time after which the product switches automatically into the modes and conditions referred to in Annex II, point 2, paragraph (d) shall be as follows:

- for domestic drip filter coffee machines storing the coffee in an insulated jug, a maximum of five minutes after completion of the last brewing cycle or 30 minutes after completion of a descaling or self-cleaning process,
- for domestic drip filter coffee machines storing the coffee in a non-insulated jug, a maximum of 40 minutes after completion of the last brewing cycle, or 30 minutes after completion of a descaling or self-cleaning process,
- for domestic coffee machines other than drip filter coffee machines, a maximum of 30 minutes after completion of the last brewing cycle, or a maximum of 30 minutes after activation of the heating element, or a maximum of 60 minutes after activation of the cup preheating function, or a maximum of 30 minutes after completion of a descaling or self-cleaning process, unless an alarm has been triggered requiring users' intervention to prevent possible damage or accident.

Until the above date the ecodesign requirements set out in Annex II.2.d shall not apply.

7. Product information requirements

As of 1 January 2015, the following information for networked equipment shall be visibly displayed on manufacturers' freely accessible websites:

(a) for each standby and/or off mode and the condition providing networked standby into which the equipment is switched by the power management function or similar function:

- the power consumption data in Watt rounded to the first decimal place,
- the period of time after which the power management function, or a similar function, switches the equipment automatically into standby and/or off mode and/or the condition providing networked standby;

(b) the power consumption of the product in networked standby if all wired network ports are connected and all wireless network ports are activated;

(c) guidance on how to activate and deactivate wireless network ports.

The power consumption of the product in networked standby as referred to in point (b) and the guidance as referred to in point (c) shall also be included in the user manual.;

(c) point 3 is replaced by new point 8:

'8. Measurements

The power consumption referred to in point 1(a) and (b), point 2(a) and (b), points 3(e) and 4(c) and point 5, and the delay times referred to in point 6, shall be established by a reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedure, which takes into account the generally recognised state of the art.;

(d) point 4 is replaced by new point 9:

'9. Information to be provided by manufacturers

For the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 4, the technical documentation shall contain the following elements:

(a) for each standby and/or off mode:

- the power consumption data in Watt rounded to the first decimal place,
- the measurement method used,
- a description of how the equipment mode was selected or programmed,

— the sequence of events leading to the condition where the equipment automatically changes modes,

— any notes regarding the operation of the equipment, e.g. information on how the user switches the equipment into a condition having networked standby,

— if applicable, the default time after which the power management function, or similar function, has switched the equipment into the applicable low power mode or condition;

(b) for networked equipment:

— the number and type of network ports and, with the exception of wireless network ports, where these ports are located on the equipment; in particular it shall be declared if the same physical network port accommodates two or more types of network ports,

— whether all network ports are deactivated before delivery,

— whether the equipment qualifies as HiNA equipment or equipment with HiNa functionality; where no information is provided, this is considered not to be the case;

and for each type of network port:

— the default time after which the power management function, or a similar function, switches the equipment into a condition providing networked standby,

— the trigger that is used to reactivate the equipment,

— the (maximum) performance specifications,

— the (maximum) power consumption of the equipment in a condition providing networked standby into which the power management function, or a similar function, will switch the equipment, if only this port is used for remote activation,

— the communication protocol used by the equipment;

If no information is provided, the equipment is considered not to be networked equipment unless it provides the functionalities of a router, network switch, wireless network access point (not being a terminal), hub, modem, VoIP telephone, video phone.

(c) test parameters for measurements:

— ambient temperature,

— test voltage in V and frequency in Hz,

- total harmonic distortion of the electricity supply system,
 - information and documentation on the instrumentation, set-up and circuits used for electrical testing;
- (d) the equipment characteristics relevant for assessing conformity with the requirements set out in point 1(c), or the requirements set out in points 2(c) and/or 2(d) and/or 3(b), as applicable, including the time taken to automatically reach standby, or off mode, or another condition which does not exceed the applicable power consumption requirements for off mode and/or standby mode.

In particular, if applicable, a technical justification shall be provided that the requirements set out in point 1(c), or the requirements set out in points 2(c) and/or 2(d) and/or 3(b), are inappropriate for the intended use of equipment. The need to maintain one or more network connections or to wait for a remotely initiated trigger is not considered a technical justification for exemption from the requirements set out in 2(d) in the case of equipment that is not defined as networked equipment by the manufacturer.;

(8) the following is added to Annex III:

'Regarding the requirements set out in Annex II, point 2(d), Member States' authorities shall use the applicable procedure above to measure the power consumption after the power management function, or similar function, has switched the equipment into the applicable mode or condition.

Regarding the requirements set out in Annex II, points 3(c) and 4(a) Member States authorities shall use the applicable procedure above, after having deactivated and/or disconnected, as applicable, all network ports of the unit.

When performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (*), the Member States' authorities shall apply the following verification procedure for the requirements set out in Annex II, points 3 and 4, as applicable.

Member States' authorities shall test one single unit as follows:

If the equipment has, as indicated in the technical documentation, one type of network port and if two or more ports of that type are available, one of these ports is randomly chosen and that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port. In the event of multiple wireless network ports of the same type, the other wireless ports shall be deactivated if possible. In the event of multiple wired network ports of the same type for verifying requirements set out in Annex II, point 3, the other network ports shall be deactivated if possible. If only one network port is available, that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port.

The unit is put in on mode. Once the unit in on mode is working properly, it is allowed to go into the condition providing networked standby and the power consumption is measured. Then the appropriate trigger is given to the equipment through the network port and a check is made on whether the equipment is reactivated.

If the equipment has, as indicated in the technical documentation, more than one type of network port for each type of network port the following procedure is repeated. If two or more network ports of a type are available, one port is chosen randomly for each type of network port and that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port.

If for a certain type of network port only one port is available, that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port. Wireless ports not used shall be deactivated if possible. In the event of verification of requirements set out in Annex II, point 3, the wired network ports not used shall be deactivated if possible.

The unit is put in on mode. Once the unit in on mode is working properly, it is allowed to go into the condition providing networked standby and the power consumption is measured. Then the appropriate trigger is given to the equipment through the network port and a check is made whether the equipment is reactivated. If one physical network port is shared by two or more types of (logical) network ports this procedure is repeated for each type of logical network port, with the other logical network ports being logical-disconnected.

The model shall be considered to comply with this Regulation if the results for each type of network port do not exceed the limit value by more than 10 %.

Otherwise, three more units shall be tested. The model shall be considered to comply with this Regulation if the average of the results for each type of network port of the latter three tests does not exceed the limit value by more than 10 %.

Otherwise, the model shall be considered not to comply.

The Member State authorities shall provide the test results and other relevant information to the authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission within one month of the decision being taken on the non-compliance of the model.

In addition to the procedures set out above, Member States' authorities shall use reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedures which take into account the generally recognised state of the art, including methods set out in documents the reference numbers of which have been published for that purpose in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(*) OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.;

(9) In Annex IV the following is added after the last sentence:

'Networked standby: 3 W for HiNA equipment; 1 W or less for non-HiNA equipment.'

Article 2

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 642/2009

Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 2, the following definitions are added:

- '12. "network" means a communication infrastructure with a topology of links, an architecture including the physical components, organisational principles, communication procedures and formats (protocols);
- 13. "network port" means a wired or wireless physical interface of the network connection located at the television through which the television can be remotely activated;
- 14. "networked television" means a television that can connect to a network and has one or more network ports;
- 15. "network availability" means the capability of the television to resume functions after a remotely initiated trigger has been detected by a network port;
- 16. "remotely initiated trigger" means a signal that comes from outside the television via a network;
- 17. "networked standby" means a condition in which the television is able to resume a function through a remotely initiated trigger via a network connection;
- 18. "networked television with high network availability functionality" (a television with HiNA functionality) means a television with the functionality of a router, network switch, wireless network access point (not being a terminal) or combination thereof included;
- 19. "router" means a network device that, as its primary function, determines the optimal path along which network traffic should be forwarded. Routers forward packets from one network to another, based on network layer information (L3);
- 20. "network switch" means a network device that, as its primary function, filters, forwards, and distributes frames based on the destination address of each frame. All switches operate at least at the data link layer (L2);
- 21. "wireless network access point" means a device that, as its primary function, provides IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) connectivity to multiple clients.';

(2) Annex I is amended as follows:

(a) the following is added as new point 3:

'3. NETWORKED STANDBY POWER CONSUMPTION

For networked televisions, the following requirements shall apply:

1. As of 1 January 2015:

(a) Possibility to deactivate wireless network connection(s)

If a networked television has the ability to connect to a wireless network, it shall be possible for the user to deactivate the wireless network connection(s). This requirement does not apply to products which rely on a single wireless network connection for intended use and have no wired network connection.

(b) Power management for networked televisions

Networked televisions shall provide a function with the following characteristics:

After no more than 4 hours in on mode following the last user interaction and/or a channel change, the television shall be automatically switched from on mode to a condition of networked standby or any other condition which does not exceed the applicable power consumption requirements for conditions providing networked standby.

Televisions shall display an alert message before the automatic switch from on mode to the applicable condition/modes. This function shall be set as default.

In a condition providing networked standby, the power management function may switch the television automatically into standby mode, or off mode or another condition which does not exceed the applicable power consumption requirements for off mode and/or standby mode.

The power management function, or a similar function, shall be available for all network ports of the networked television.

The power management function, or a similar function, shall be activated, unless all wireless network ports are deactivated. In that case the power management function, or a similar function, shall be activated if any one of the network ports is activated.

(c) A networked television that has one or more standby modes shall comply with the requirements for these standby mode(s) when all wireless network ports are deactivated.

(d) Power consumption in a condition providing networked standby:

The power consumption of television with HiNA functionality, in a condition providing networked standby into which the television is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 12,00 W.

The power consumption of televisions without HiNA functionality in a condition providing networked standby into which the television is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 6,00 W.

2. As of 1 January 2017:

In addition to the requirements set out in point 1(a) and (b), the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) A networked television that has one or more standby modes shall comply with the requirements for these standby mode(s) when all wired network ports are disconnected and when all wireless network ports are deactivated.
- (b) A networked television shall comply with the provisions under 2.2(d) when all wired network ports are disconnected and when all network ports are deactivated.
- (c) Power consumption in a condition providing networked standby:

The power consumption of television with HiNA functionality, in a condition providing networked standby into which the television is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 8,00 W.

The power consumption of televisions without HiNA functionality in a condition of networked standby into which the television is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 3,00 W.

3. As of 1 January 2019:

In addition to the requirements set out in point 1(a) and (b) and point 2(a), (b) and (c) the following provisions shall apply for networked televisions other than HiNA equipment or televisions with HiNA-functionality:

The power consumption of televisions without HiNA functionality in a condition of networked standby into which the television is switched by the power management function, or a similar function, shall not exceed 2,00 W.;

(b) point 3 becomes point 4;

(c) point 4 becomes point 5;

(d) point 5 becomes point 6;

(e) in point 5.1 (new point 6.1), the following is added after (d) as new point (e):

‘(e) for networked standby

- the number and type of network ports and, except for wireless network ports, where these ports are located on the television; in particular it shall be noted if the same physical network port accommodates two or more types of network ports,
- whether all network ports are deactivated before delivery,
- whether the television qualifies as television with HiNA functionality; if no information is provided the television is considered not to be HiNA equipment or a television with HiNA functionality.’;

(f) in point 5.1 (new point 6.1), the following is added after new point (e) as new point (f):

‘(f) for each type of network port:

- the default time after which the power management function, or a similar function, switches the television into a condition providing networked standby,
- the trigger that is used to reactivate the equipment,
- the (maximum) performance specifications,
- the (maximum) power consumption of the television in a condition providing networked standby into which the power management function, or a similar function, will switch the equipment, if only this port is used for remote activation.

If no information is provided, the television is considered not to be a networked television.’;

(g) point 5.1(e) becomes new point 6.1(g);

(h) in point 5.2 (new point 6.2), the second indent is replaced by the following:

‘— for each standby and/or off mode and the condition providing networked standby, the power consumption data in Watt rounded to the second decimal place.’;

(3) In Annex II, point 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. Measurements of standby/off-mode, and networked standby power consumption

Measurements of the power consumption referred to in Annex I, Parts 2 and 3 shall fulfil all of the following conditions:

The power consumption referred to in point 2.1(a) and (b), point 2.2(a) and (b) and points 3.1(d) and 3.2(c) shall be established by a reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedure, which takes into account the generally recognised state of the art.;

(4) Annex III is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX III

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

A. Verification procedure for requirements established in Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Annex I

- (1) When performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (*), the Member States' authorities shall apply the following verification procedure for the requirements set out in Annex I, Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Member States' authorities shall test one single television unit.

The model shall be considered to comply with the provisions set out in Annex I, if:

- (a) the result for on-mode power consumption does not exceed the applicable limit value set out in Annex I, points 1 and 2 of Part 1 by more than 7 %; and
- (b) the results for off-mode/standby conditions, as applicable, do not exceed the applicable limit values set out in Annex I, point 1(a) and (b) and point 2(a) and (b) of Part 2 by more than 0,10 W; and
- (c) the result for the peak luminance ratio set out in Annex I, Part 5 does not fall below 60 %.

If the results referred to in point 1(a) or (b) or (c) are not achieved, three additional units of the same model shall be tested.

- (2) After three additional units of the same model have been tested, the model shall be considered to comply with the requirements set out in Annex I, if:

- (a) the average of the results for the latter three units for on-mode power consumption does not exceed the applicable limit value set out in Annex I, points 1 and 2 of Part 1 by more than 7 %; and
- (b) the average of the results for the latter three units for off-mode/standby conditions, as applicable, do not exceed the applicable limit values set out in Annex I, point 1(a) and (b) and point 2(a) and (b) of Part 2 by more than 0,10 W; and
- (c) the average of the results for the latter three units for the peak luminance ratio set out in Annex I, Part 5 does not fall below 60 %.

If the results referred to in point 2(a) and (b) and (c) are not achieved, the model shall be considered not to comply with the requirements.

B. Verification procedure for requirements established in Part 3 of Annex I

When performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC, the Member States' authorities shall apply the following verification procedure for the requirements set out in Annex I, points 1(d) and 2(c) of Part 3, as applicable. They shall use the applicable procedure below, after having deactivated and/or disconnected, as applicable, all network ports of the unit.

Member States' authorities shall test one single unit as follows:

If the television has, as indicated in the technical documentation, one type of network port and if two or more ports of that type are available, one of these ports is chosen randomly and that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port. In the event of multiple wireless network ports of the same type, the other wireless ports shall be deactivated if possible. In the event of multiple wired network ports of the same type for verifying requirements set out in Annex I, point 2, the other network ports shall be deactivated if possible. If only one network port is available, that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port.

The unit is put in on mode. Once the unit in on mode is working properly, it is allowed to go into the condition providing networked standby and the power consumption is measured. Then the appropriate trigger is provided to the television through the network port and a check is made whether the television is reactivated.

Where the television has, as indicated in the technical documentation, more than one type of network port, for each type of network port the following procedure is repeated. If two or more network ports of a type are available, one port is chosen randomly for each type of network port and that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port.

If for a certain type of network port only one port is available, that port is connected to the appropriate network complying with the maximum specification of the port. Wireless ports not used shall be deactivated if possible. In the event of verification of requirements set out in Annex II, point 3, the wired network ports not used shall be deactivated if possible.

The unit is put in on mode. Once the unit in on mode is working properly, it is allowed to go into the condition providing networked standby and the power consumption is measured. Then the appropriate trigger is provided to the television through the network port and a check is made whether the television is reactivated.

If one physical network port is shared by two or more types of (logical) network ports this procedure is repeated for each type of logical network port, with the other logical network ports being logical-disconnected.

The model shall be considered to comply with this Regulation if the results for each type of network port do not exceed the limit value by more than 7 %.

Otherwise, three more units shall be tested. The model shall be considered to comply with this Regulation if the average of the results for each type of network port of the latter three tests does not exceed the limit value by more than 7 %.

Otherwise, the model shall be considered not to comply.

The Member State authorities shall provide the test results and other relevant information to the authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission within one month of the decision being taken on the non-compliance of the model.

C. *Conformity check*

For the purpose of checking conformity with the requirements, the authorities of the Member States shall use the procedure set out in Annex II and reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedures, which take into account the generally recognised state of the art measurement methods, including methods set in documents the reference numbers of which have been published for that purpose in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(*) OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 2013.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 802/2013

of 22 August 2013

approving the active substance fluopyram, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

(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 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 13(2) and 78(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 80(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽²⁾ is to apply, with respect to the procedure and the conditions for approval, to active substances for which a decision has been adopted in accordance with Article 6(3) of that Directive before 14 June 2011. For fluopyram the conditions of Article 80(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are fulfilled by Commission Decision 2009/464/EC ⁽³⁾.
- (2) In accordance with Article 6(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC, Germany received on 30 June 2008 an application from Bayer CropScience AG for the inclusion of the active substance fluopyram in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. Decision 2009/464/EC confirmed that the dossier was 'complete' in the sense that it could be considered as satisfying, in principle, the data and information requirements of Annexes II and III to Directive 91/414/EEC.
- (3) For that active substance, the effects on human and animal health and the environment have been assessed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6(2) and (4) of Directive 91/414/EEC, for the uses proposed by the applicant. The designated rapporteur Member State submitted a draft assessment report on 30 August 2011.
- (4) The draft assessment report was reviewed by the Member States and the European Food Safety Authority (hereinafter 'the Authority'). The Authority presented to the Commission its conclusion ⁽⁴⁾ on the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance fluopyram on 17 December 2012. The draft assessment report and the conclusion of the Authority were reviewed by the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health and finalised on 16 July 2013 in the format of the Commission review report for fluopyram.
- (5) It has appeared from the various examinations made that plant protection products containing fluopyram may be expected to satisfy, in general, the requirements laid down in Article 5(1)(a) and (b) and Article 5(3) of Directive 91/414/EEC, in particular with regard to the uses which were examined and detailed in the Commission review report. It is therefore appropriate to approve fluopyram.
- (6) In accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 in conjunction with Article 6 thereof and in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge, it is, however, necessary to include certain conditions and restrictions. It is, in particular, appropriate to require further confirmatory information.
- (7) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before approval in order to permit Member States and the interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements resulting from the approval.
- (8) Without prejudice to the obligations provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 as a consequence of approval, taking into account the specific situation created by the transition from Directive 91/414/EEC to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the following should, however, apply. Member States should be allowed a period of six months after approval to review authorisations of plant protection products containing fluopyram. Member States should, as appropriate, vary, replace or withdraw authorisations. By way of derogation from that deadline, a longer period should be provided for the submission and assessment of the complete Annex III dossier, as set out in Directive 91/414/EEC, of each plant protection product for each intended use in accordance with the uniform principles.
- (9) The experience gained from inclusions in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC of active substances assessed in the framework of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3600/92 of 11 December 1992 laying down the detailed rules for the implementation of the first stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ⁽⁵⁾ has shown that difficulties can arise in interpreting the duties of holders of existing authorisations in relation to access to data. In order to avoid further difficulties it therefore appears necessary to clarify the duties of the Member States, especially the duty to verify that the holder of an authorisation demonstrates access to a dossier satisfying the requirements of Annex II to that Directive. However, this clarification does not impose any new

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 151, 16.6.2009, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ EFSA Journal 2013; 11(1):3052. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 366, 15.12.1992, p. 10.

obligations on Member States or holders of authorisations compared to the Directives which have been adopted until now amending Annex I to that Directive or the Regulations approving active substances.

- (10) In accordance with Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances⁽¹⁾ should be amended accordingly.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Approval of active substance

The active substance fluopyram, as specified in Annex I, is approved subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

Re-evaluation of plant protection products

1. Member States shall in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, where necessary, amend or withdraw existing authorisations for plant protection products containing fluopyram as an active substance by 31 July 2014.

By that date they shall in particular verify that the conditions in Annex I to this Regulation are met, with the exception of those identified in the column on specific provisions of that Annex, and that the holder of the authorisation has, or has access to, a dossier satisfying the requirements of Annex II to Directive 91/414/EEC in accordance with the conditions of Article 13(1) to (4) of that Directive and Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, for each authorised plant protection product containing fluopyram as either

the only active substance or as one of several active substances, all of which were listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 by 31 January 2014 at the latest, Member States shall re-evaluate the product in accordance with the uniform principles, as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, on the basis of a dossier satisfying the requirements of Annex III to Directive 91/414/EEC and taking into account the column on specific provisions of Annex I to this Regulation. On the basis of that evaluation, they shall determine whether the product satisfies the conditions set out in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Following that determination Member States shall:

- (a) in the case of a product containing fluopyram as the only active substance, where necessary, amend or withdraw the authorisation by 31 July 2015 at the latest; or
- (b) in the case of a product containing fluopyram as one of several active substances, where necessary, amend or withdraw the authorisation by 31 July 2015 or by the date fixed for such an amendment or withdrawal in the respective act or acts which added the relevant substance or substances to Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC or approved that substance or those substances, whichever is the latest.

Article 3

Amendments to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 4

Entry into force and date of application

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 February 2014.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX I

Common Name, Identification Numbers	IUPAC Name	Purity ⁽¹⁾	Date of approval	Expiration of approval	Specific provisions
Fluopyram CAS No 658066-35-4 CIPAC No 807	N-{2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]ethyl}-α,α,α-trifluoro-o-toluamide	≥ 960 g/kg	1 February 2014	31 January 2024	For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on fluopyram, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 16 July 2013, shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to the risk to birds and aquatic organisms. Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate. The applicant shall submit confirmatory information as regards: (1) the long-term risk to insectivorous birds; (2) the potential for causing endocrine disrupting effects in non-target vertebrates other than mammals. The applicant shall submit to the Commission, Member States and the Authority the information set out in point 1 by 1 February 2016 and the information set out in point 2 within two years after adoption of the corresponding OECD test guidelines on endocrine disruption.

⁽¹⁾ Further details on identity and specification of active substance are provided in the review report.

ANNEX II

In Part B of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, the following entry is added:

Number	Common Name, Identification Numbers	IUPAC Name	Purity (*)	Date of approval	Expiration of approval	Specific provisions
'51	Fluopyram CAS No 658066-35-4 CIPAC No 807	N-{2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]ethyl}- α,α,α-trifluoro-o-tolamide	≥ 960 g/kg	1 February 2014	31 January 2024	For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on fluopyram, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 16 July 2013, shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to the risk to birds and aquatic organisms. Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate. The applicant shall submit confirmatory information as regards: (1) the long-term risk to insectivorous birds; (2) the potential for causing endocrine disrupting effects in non-target vertebrates other than mammals. The applicant shall submit to the Commission, Member States and the Authority the information set out in point 1 by 1 February 2016 and the information set out in point 2 within two years after adoption of the corresponding OECD test guidelines on endocrine disruption.'

(*) Further details on identity and specification of active substance are provided in the review report.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 803/2013
of 22 August 2013
concerning the authorisation of folic 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. Article 10 of that Regulation provides for the re-evaluation of additives authorised pursuant to Council Directive 70/524/EEC ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Folic acid was authorised without a time limit in accordance with Directive 70/524/EEC as a feed additive for use on all animal species as part of the group 'Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect'. That product was subsequently entered in the European Union Register of Feed Additives as an existing product, in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) In accordance with Article 10(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 in conjunction with Article 7 thereof, an application was submitted for the re-evaluation of folic acid, as a feed additive for all animal species, requesting that additive to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives'. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 24 April 2012 ⁽³⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use in feed, folic acid does not have an adverse effect on animal and consumer

health, and it is not expected to pose additional risk for the environment. The Authority also concluded that no safety concerns would arise for users provided that appropriate protective measures are taken. 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 folic acid 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.
- (6) Since safety reasons do not require the immediate application of the modifications to the conditions of authorisation, it is appropriate to allow a transitional period for the disposal of existing stocks of the additive, premixtures and compound feed containing it, as authorised by Directive 70/524/EEC.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

The preparation specified in the Annex and feed containing that preparation, which are produced and labelled before 12 March 2014 in accordance with the rules applicable before 12 September 2013 may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ EFSA Journal 2012; 10(5):2674.

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, 22 August 2013.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

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 feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			
Category of nutritional additives. Functional group: vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect									
3a316	—	Folic acid	<i>Additive composition</i> Preparation of folic acid, solid form <i>Characterisation of the active substance</i> Name: folic acid Chemical formula: C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N ₇ O ₆ CAS No: 59-30-3 Produced by chemical synthesis Purity: not less than 96 % folic acid, anhydrous basis Purity criteria: as laid down by European Pharmacopeia 6th edition 01/2008/0067 <i>Method of Analysis</i> ⁽¹⁾ — For the quantification of folic acid in feed additive and premixtures: Reverse Phase High-Performance Liquid Chromatography coupled to UV detection (RP-HPLC-UV). — For the quantification of total folates (including added folic acid) in feedingstuffs and water: microbiological assay — based on CEN-ring trial validated method EN 14131.	All animal species	—	—	—	1. If the preparation contains a technological additive or feed materials for which a maximum content is set or which is subject to other restrictions, the feed additive manufacturer shall provide this information to the customers. 2. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage and stability conditions. 3. Folic acid may be used also via water for drinking. 4. For safety: breathing, eye and skin protection shall be used during handling.	12 September 2023

⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: http://irmm.jrc.ec.europa.eu/EURLs/EURL_feed_additives/Pages/index.aspx

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 804/2013**of 22 August 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, 22 August 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)		
Code NC	Code des pays tiers ⁽¹⁾	Valeur forfaitaire à l'importation
0707 00 05	TR	95,4
	ZZ	95,4
0709 93 10	TR	121,9
	ZZ	121,9
0805 50 10	AR	118,3
	CL	112,4
	TR	70,0
	UY	99,9
	ZA	104,1
	ZZ	100,9
0806 10 10	EG	182,8
	MA	135,8
	TR	145,7
	ZZ	154,8
0808 10 80	AR	186,2
	BR	108,7
	CL	140,9
	CN	95,5
	NZ	125,1
	US	129,8
	ZA	117,7
	ZZ	129,1
0808 30 90	AR	196,9
	CL	148,9
	TR	147,4
	ZA	87,4
	ZZ	145,2
0809 30	TR	142,6
	ZZ	142,6
0809 40 05	BA	52,6
	MK	57,7
	TR	101,0
	ZZ	70,4

⁽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'.

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.

NOTE TO READERS — WAY OF REFERRING TO ACTS

As of 1 July 2013 the way of referring to acts has changed.

During a transitional period this new practice will coexist with the previous one.

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