

Official Journal of the European Union

L 133



English edition

Legislation

Volume 65

10 May 2022

Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/708 of 5 May 2022 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of the active substances 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid methylester, acetic acid, aclonifen, aluminium ammonium sulphate, aluminium phosphide, aluminium silicate, beflubutamid, benthiavalicarb, boscalid, calcium carbide, captan, cymoxanil, dimethomorph, dodemorph, ethephon, ethylene, extract from tea tree, fat distillation residues, fatty acids C7 to C20, fluoxastrobin, flurochloridone, folpet, formetanate, gibberellic acid, gibberellins, hydrolysed proteins, iron sulphate, magnesium phosphide, metam, metamitron, metazachlor, metribuzin, milbemectin, phenmedipham, pirimiphos-methyl, plant oils/clove oil, plant oils/rape seed oil, plant oils/spear mint oil, propamocarb, proquinazid, prothioconazole, pyrethrins, quartz sand, fish oil, repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat, S-metolachlor, Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones, sulcotrione, tebuconazole and urea ⁽¹⁾** 1
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/709 of 6 May 2022 refusing to authorise a health claim made on foods and referring to children's development and health ⁽¹⁾** 6
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/710 of 6 May 2022 refusing to authorise a health claim made on foods and referring to the reduction of disease risk ⁽¹⁾** 9
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/711 of 6 May 2022 refusing to authorise certain health claims made on foods, other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health ⁽¹⁾** 12

⁽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.

DECISIONS

★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/712 of 27 April 2022 on the request for registration of the European citizens' initiative 'End The Slaughter Age' pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2022) 2753)	15
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/713 of 4 May 2022 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 as regards harmonised standards for appliances for heating liquids, battery chargers, instantaneous water heaters, thermal-storage room heaters, toilets, multifunctional shower cabinets, skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation, and other electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits ⁽¹⁾	17
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/714 of 5 May 2022 granting a derogation allowing Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland to use means other than electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange and storage of information for the Import Control System 2 in relation to goods in postal consignments (notified under document C(2022) 2760) ⁽¹⁾	28
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/715 of 5 May 2022 granting a derogation allowing Hungary to use means for the exchange and storage of information for the Import Control System 2 other than electronic data-processing techniques in relation to goods in postal consignments (notified under document C(2022) 2765) ⁽¹⁾	31
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/716 of 6 May 2022 on the approval of a Smart Diesel Fuel Heater for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid electric passenger cars and light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾	33
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/717 of 6 May 2022 concerning certain interim emergency measures relating to African swine fever in Italy (notified under document C(2022) 3130) ⁽¹⁾	42

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/708

of 5 May 2022

amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of the active substances 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid methylester, acetic acid, aclonifen, aluminium ammonium sulphate, aluminium phosphide, aluminium silicate, beflubutamid, benthiavalicarb, boscalid, calcium carbide, captan, cymoxanil, dimethomorph, dodemorph, ethephon, ethylene, extract from tea tree, fat distillation residues, fatty acids C7 to C20, fluoxastrobin, flurochloridone, folpet, formetanate, gibberellic acid, gibberellins, hydrolysed proteins, iron sulphate, magnesium phosphide, metam, metamitron, metazachlor, metribuzin, milbemectin, phenmedipham, pirimiphos-methyl, plant oils/clove oil, plant oils/rape seed oil, plant oils/spear mint oil, propamocarb, proquinazid, prothioconazole, pyrethrins, quartz sand, fish oil, repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat, S-metolachlor, Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones, sulcotrione, tebuconazole and urea

(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 Article 17, first paragraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Part A of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 ⁽²⁾ sets out the active substances deemed to have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, whereas part B of that Annex sets out the active substances approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/745 ⁽³⁾ extended the approval period of the active substance flurochloridone until 31 May 2022. That Regulation also extended the approval period of the active substances beflubutamid, benthiavalicarb, boscalid, captan, dimethomorph, ethephon, fluoxastrobin, folpet, formetanate, metazachlor, metribuzin, milbemectin, phenmedipham, pirimiphos-methyl, propamocarb, prothioconazole and

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ 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 (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/745 of 6 May 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of the active substances aluminium ammonium sulphate, aluminium silicate, beflubutamid, benthiavalicarb, bifenazate, boscalid, calcium carbonate, captan, carbon dioxide, cymoxanil, dimethomorph, ethephon, extract from tea tree, famoxadone, fat distillation residues, fatty acids C7 to C20, flumioxazine, fluoxastrobin, flurochloridone, folpet, formetanate, gibberellic acid, gibberellins, heptamaloxyloglucan, hydrolysed proteins, iron sulphate, metazachlor, metribuzin, milbemectin, Paecilomyces lilacinus strain 251, phenmedipham, phosmet, pirimiphos-methyl, plant oils/rape seed oil, potassium hydrogen carbonate, propamocarb, prothioconazole, quartz sand, fish oil, repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat, S-metolachlor, Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones, tebuconazole and urea (OJ L 160, 7.5.2021, p. 89).

S-metolachlor until 31 July 2022, and of the active substances aluminium ammonium sulphate, aluminium silicate, cymoxanil, extract from tea tree, fat distillation residues, fatty acids C7 to C20, gibberellic acid, gibberellins, hydrolysed proteins, iron sulphate, plant oils/rape seed oil, quartz sand, fish oil, repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat, Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones, tebuconazole and urea until 31 August 2022. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/195 ⁽⁴⁾ extended the approval period of the active substance aclonifen until 31 July 2022 and of the active substances 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid methylester, acetic acid, aluminium phosphide, calcium carbide, dodecylmorph, ethylene, magnesium phosphide, metamitron, plant oils/clove oil, plant oils/spear mint oil, pyrethrins and sulcotrione until 31 August 2022. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2069 ⁽⁵⁾ extended the approval period of the active substance proquinazid until 31 July 2022.

- (3) The approval of the active substance metam is set to expire on 30 June 2022 in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2012 ⁽⁶⁾.
- (4) Applications for the renewal of the approval of those active substances were submitted in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 844/2012 ⁽⁷⁾. Although Implementing Regulation (EU) No 844/2012 was repealed by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1740 ⁽⁸⁾, the provisions concerning the renewal of the approval of those active substances, laid down in that Regulation, continue to apply in accordance with Article 17 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1740.
- (5) Due to the fact that the assessment of those active substances has been delayed for reasons beyond the control of the applicants, the approvals of those active substances are likely to expire before a decision has been taken on their renewal. It is therefore necessary to extend their approval periods to provide the time necessary to complete the assessment.
- (6) In addition, an extension of the approval period is required for the active substances aluminium ammonium sulphate, cymoxanil, dimethomorph, ethephon, fluoxastrobin, folpet, formetanate, gibberellic acid, gibberellins, metribuzin, milbemectin, phenmedipham, pirimiphos-methyl, propamocarb, prothioconazole and S-metolachlor to provide the time necessary to carry out an assessment as regards the potential endocrine disrupting properties of those active substances in accordance with the procedure set out in Articles 13 and 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 844/2012.
- (7) As regards cases where the Commission is to adopt a Regulation providing that the approval of an active substance referred to in the Annex to this Regulation is not renewed because the approval criteria are not satisfied, the Commission is to set the expiry date at the same date as before this Regulation or at the date of the entry into force of the Regulation providing that the approval of the active substance is not renewed, whichever date is later. As regards cases where the Commission is to adopt a Regulation providing for the renewal of an active substance referred to in the Annex to this Regulation, the Commission will endeavour to set, as appropriate under the circumstances, the earliest possible application date.
- (8) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/195 of 3 February 2017 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of several active substances listed in Part B of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 686/2012 (AIR IV renewal programme) (OJ L 31, 4.2.2017, p. 21).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2069 of 13 November 2017 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of the active substances flonicamid (IKI-220), metalaxyl, penoxsulam and proquinazid (OJ L 295, 14.11.2017, p. 51).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2012 of 25 April 2012 approving the active substance metam, 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 (OJ L 114, 26.4.2012, p. 1).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 844/2012 of 18 September 2012 setting out the provisions necessary for the implementation of the renewal procedure for active substances, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 252, 19.9.2012, p. 26).

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1740 of 20 November 2020 setting out the provisions necessary for the implementation of the renewal procedure for active substances, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 844/2012 (OJ L 392, 23.11.2020, p. 20).

- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is amended as follows:

(1) Part A is amended as follows:

- (1) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 88, Phenmedipham, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (2) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 97, S-metolachlor, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (3) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 110, Milbemectin, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (4) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 142, Ethephon, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (5) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 145, Captan, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (6) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 146, Folpet, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (7) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 147, Formetanate, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (8) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 150, Dimethomorph, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (9) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 152, Metribuzin, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (10) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 154, Propamocarb, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (11) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 156, Pirimiphos-methyl, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (12) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 158, Beflubutamid, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (13) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 163, Benthiavalicarb, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (14) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 164, Boscalid, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (15) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 166, Fluoxastrobin, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (16) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 168, Prothioconazole, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (17) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 215, Aclonifen, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (18) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 217, Metazachlor, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
- (19) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 218, Acetic acid, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
- (20) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 219, Aluminium ammonium sulphate, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
- (21) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 220, Aluminium silicate, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
- (22) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 223, Calcium carbide, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
- (23) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 227, Ethylene, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
- (24) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 228, Extract from tea tree, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
- (25) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 229, Fat distillation residues, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';

- (26) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 230, Fatty acids C7 to C20, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (27) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 232, Gibberellic acid, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (28) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 233, Gibberellins, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (29) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 234, Hydrolysed proteins, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (30) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 235, Iron sulphate, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (31) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 241, Plant oils/clove oil, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (32) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 242, Plant oils/rape seed oil, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (33) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 243, Plant oils/spear mint oil, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (34) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 246, Pyrethrins, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (35) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 247, Quartz sand, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (36) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 248, Fish oil, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (37) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 249, Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (38) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 255, Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (39) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 257, Urea, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (40) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 260, Aluminium phosphide, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (41) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 262, Magnesium phosphide, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (42) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 263, Cymoxanil, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (43) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 264, Dodemorph, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (44) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 265, 2,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid methylester, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (45) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 266, Metamitron, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (46) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 267, Sulcotrione, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (47) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 268, Tebuconazole, the date is replaced by '31 August 2023';
 - (48) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 302, Proquinazid, the date is replaced by '31 July 2023';
 - (49) in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 354, Flurochloridone, the date is replaced by '31 May 2023';
- (2) in Part B, in the sixth column, expiration of approval, of row 22, Metam, the date is replaced by '30 June 2023'.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2022/709**of 6 May 2022****refusing to authorise a health claim made on foods and referring to children's development and health****(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 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 health claims made on foods are prohibited unless they are authorised by the Commission in accordance with that Regulation and are included in a list of permitted claims.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 also provides that applications for authorisations of health claims may be submitted by food business operators to the national competent authority of a Member State. The national competent authority is to forward valid applications to the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority').
- (3) Following the receipt of an application, the Authority is to inform without delay the other Member States and the Commission, and to deliver an opinion on the health claim concerned.
- (4) The Commission is to decide on the authorisation of the health claim taking into account the opinion delivered by the Authority.
- (5) Following an application from H.J. Heinz Supply Chain Europe BV, submitted pursuant to Article 14(1), point (b), of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, the Authority was required to deliver an opinion on a health claim related to Nutrimune and immune defence against pathogens in the gastrointestinal and upper respiratory tracts (Question No EFSA-Q-2018-00727). The claim proposed by the applicant was worded as follows: 'Nutrimune supports the immune system in defence against pathogens in the upper respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts of young children'.
- (6) On 15 April 2019, the Commission and the Member States received the scientific opinion from the Authority ⁽²⁾ which concluded that, on the basis of the data presented, the scientific evidence is insufficient to establish a cause and effect relationship between the consumption of Nutrimune, a pasteurised cow's skimmed milk fermented with *Lactobacillus paracasei* CBA L74), and the immune defence against pathogens in the gastrointestinal and upper respiratory tracts of young children. Accordingly, as the claim does not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, it should not be authorised.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The health claim listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall not be included in the Union list of permitted claims as provided for in Article 14(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2019;17(4):5656.

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, 6 May 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

Rejected health claim

Application – Relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim	EFSA opinion reference
Article 14(1), point (b), health claim referring to children's development and health	Nutrimune (a pasteurised cow's skimmed milk fermented with <i>Lactobacillus paracasei</i> CBA L74)	Nutrimune supports the immune system in defence against pathogens in the upper respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts of young children	Q-2018-00727

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2022/710**of 6 May 2022****refusing to authorise a health claim made on foods and referring to the reduction of disease risk****(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 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 health claims made on foods are prohibited unless they are authorised by the Commission in accordance with that Regulation and included in the Union list of permitted claims.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 also provides that applications for authorisations of health claims may be submitted by food business operators to the national competent authority of a Member State. The national competent authority is to forward valid applications to the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority').
- (3) Following the receipt of an application, the Authority is to inform without delay the other Member States and the Commission, and to deliver an opinion on the health claim concerned.
- (4) The Commission is to decide on the authorisation of health claims taking into account the opinion delivered by the Authority.
- (5) Following an application from Anxiofit Ltd., submitted pursuant to Article 14(1), point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, the Authority was required to deliver an opinion on the scientific substantiation of a health claim related to Anxiofit-1 and the reduction of subthreshold and mild anxiety (Question No EFSA-Q-2020-00032). The claim proposed by the applicant was worded as follows: 'Anxiofit-1 has been shown to ameliorate subthreshold and mild anxiety. Subthreshold and mild anxiety are risk factors in the development of anxiety disorders and depression'.
- (6) The Commission, the Member States and the applicant received the scientific opinion ⁽²⁾ on that claim from the Authority, which concluded that, on the basis of the data presented, the scientific evidence had been insufficient to establish a cause and effect relationship between the consumption of Anxiofit-1 and the reduction of subthreshold and mild anxiety. Accordingly, as the health claim does not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 for the inclusion in the Union list of permitted claims, it should not be authorised.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The health claim set out in the Annex to this Regulation shall not be included in the Union list of permitted claims as provided for in Article 14(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(10):6264.

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, 6 May 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

Rejected health claim

Application – Relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim	EFSA opinion reference
Article 14(1), point (a), health claim referring to the reduction of disease risk	Anxiofit-1, a food ingredient that contains an <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> hydro-alcoholic root dry extract standardised for the specific alkalamide profile	Anxiofit-1 has been shown to ameliorate subthreshold and mild anxiety. Subthreshold and mild anxiety are risk factors in the development of anxiety disorders and depression	EFSA-Q-2020-00032

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2022/711**of 6 May 2022****refusing to authorise certain health claims made on foods, other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health****(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 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 18(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 health claims made on foods are prohibited unless they are authorised by the Commission in accordance with that Regulation and included in a list of permitted claims.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 also provides that applications for authorisations of health claims may be submitted by food business operators to the national competent authority of a Member State. The national competent authority is to forward valid applications to the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority'), for a scientific assessment, as well as to the Commission and the Member States for information.
- (3) The Authority is to deliver an opinion on the health claim concerned.
- (4) The Commission is to decide on the authorisation of health claims taking into account the opinion delivered by the Authority.
- (5) Following an application from *analyze & realize GmbH*, submitted pursuant to Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, the Authority was required to deliver an opinion on a health claim related to GlycoLite™ and the reduction of body weight (Question No EFSA-Q-2018-00611). The claim proposed by the applicant was worded as follows: 'GlycoLite™ helps to reduce body weight'.
- (6) The Commission, the Member States and the applicant received the scientific opinion ⁽²⁾ on that claim from the Authority, which concluded that, on the basis of the data presented, the evidence provided has been insufficient to establish a cause and effect relationship between the consumption of an aqueous extract from white kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) standardised by its *in vitro* α-amylase inhibitory activity (GlycoLite™) and a reduction of body weight either under energy restriction or when eating *ad libitum*. Accordingly, as the health claim does not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 for the inclusion in the Union list of permitted claims, it should not be authorised.
- (7) Following an application from *BioGaia AB*, submitted pursuant to Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, the Authority was required to deliver an opinion on a health claim related to orodispersible lozenges containing a combination of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938 and *Lactobacillus reuteri* ATCC PTA 5289 and normal gum function (Question No EFSA-Q-2019-00383). The claim proposed by the applicant was worded as follows: 'Lozenges containing *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938 and *Lactobacillus reuteri* ATCC PTA 5289 support normal gum function'.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ EFSA Journal 2019;17(6):5715.

- (8) The Commission, the Member States and the applicant received the scientific opinion ⁽³⁾ on that claim from the Authority, which concluded that, on the basis of the data presented, the evidence provided has been insufficient to establish a cause and effect relationship between the consumption of orodispersible lozenges containing a combination of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM 17938 and *Lactobacillus reuteri* ATCC PTA 5289 and the maintenance of normal gum function. Accordingly, as the health claim does not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 for the inclusion in the Union list of permitted claims, it should not be authorised.
- (9) The comments from analyze & realize GmbH received by the Commission pursuant to Article 16(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, have been considered when adopting this Regulation.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The health claims listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall not be included in the Union list of permitted claims as provided for in Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

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, 6 May 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽³⁾ EFSA Journal 2020;18(3):6004.

Rejected health claims

Application – Relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim	EFSA opinion reference
Article 13(5) health claim based on newly developed scientific evidence and/or including a request for the protection of proprietary data	GlycoLite™ – A proprietary standardised aqueous extract from white kidney bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.)	GlycoLite™ helps to reduce body weight	Q-2018-00611
Article 13(5) health claim based on newly developed scientific evidence and/or including a request for the protection of proprietary data	Lozenges with two <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> strains: <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> DSM 17938 and <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> ATCC PTA 5289, approximately equal amount of each strain (total minimum amount of 1×10^8 CFU/lozenge of each bacterial strain)	Lozenges containing <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> DSM 17938 and <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> ATCC PTA 5289 support normal gum function	Q-2019-00383

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/712

of 27 April 2022

on the request for registration of the European citizens' initiative 'End The Slaughter Age' pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document C(2022) 2753)

(Only the Italian text is authentic)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the European citizens' initiative ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) A request for registration of a European citizens' initiative entitled 'End The Slaughter Age' was submitted to the Commission on 3 March 2022.
- (2) The objectives of the initiative as expressed by the organisers are: '(a) the exclusion of livestock farming from activities eligible for agricultural subsidies and the inclusion of ethical and ecological alternatives, such as cell farming and plant proteins and; (b) the introduction of incentives for the production and sale of plant-based and cellular agricultural products'.
- (3) An additional document provides further details on the subject matter, objectives and background to the initiative, by setting out and detailing the reasons to support the initiative. The organisers claim that thousands of people working in the animal slaughter and meat processing sectors are faced with terrible and often illegal working conditions. Since animal wellbeing is an important concern for the Union, there is no longer any moral or legal justification to continue slaughtering animals. They further claim that intensification of unsustainable agriculture and increasing demand for animal protein are two major factors contributing to the risk of zoonotic diseases. At the same time, traditional animal rearing is energy and land-intensive and a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. On the basis of the precautionary and polluter pays principles, the organisers claim that a shift of agricultural subsidies from the livestock sector to ecological alternatives, such as cell farming and farming based on plant proteins, is justified. As regards possible incentives for the production and sale of sustainable alternatives, they mention as an example reversing the additional taxation currently levied on plant alternatives compared with animal-based products.
- (4) As regards the first objective of the initiative concerning the shift of agricultural subsidies from the livestock sector to ecological alternatives, insofar as these subsidies cover products listed in Annex I of the TFEU, the Commission has the power to submit proposals for legal acts for the pursuit of the objectives of the common agricultural policy on the basis of Article 43(2) TFEU.
- (5) As regards the second objective of the initiative asking for the introduction of incentives, in terms of subsidies or similar, for the production and sale of plant-based and cellular agricultural products, the Commission has the power to present proposals for legal acts on the basis of Article 43(2) TFEU insofar as it concerns products listed in Annex I of the TFEU. In addition, inasmuch as the initiative aims to cover also other types of incentives, going beyond agricultural subsidies, the Commission has the power to present proposals for legal acts on the basis of Article 114 TFEU, insofar as they aim at improving the functioning of the internal market.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 55.

- (6) For those reasons, none of the parts of the initiative manifestly falls outside the framework of the Commission's powers to submit a proposal for a legal act of the Union for the purpose of implementing the Treaties.
- (7) This conclusion is without prejudice to the assessment of whether the concrete factual and substantive conditions required for the Commission to act, including compliance with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity and compatibility with fundamental rights, would be met in this case.
- (8) The group of organisers has provided appropriate evidence that it fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 5(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/788 and has designated the contact persons in accordance with Article 5(3), first subparagraph, of that Regulation.
- (9) The initiative is not manifestly abusive, frivolous or vexatious, nor is it manifestly contrary to the values of the Union as set out in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (10) The initiative entitled 'End The Slaughter Age' should therefore be registered.
- (11) The conclusion that the conditions for registration under Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/788 are fulfilled does not imply that the Commission in any way confirms the factual correctness of the content of the initiative, which is the sole responsibility of the group of organisers of the initiative. The content of the initiative only expresses the views of the group of organisers, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The European citizens' initiative entitled 'End The Slaughter Age' shall be registered.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the group of organisers of the citizens' initiative entitled 'End The Slaughter Age', represented by Mr Filippo BORSELLINO and Mr Darryl GRIMA acting as contact persons.

Done at Brussels, 27 April 2022.

For the Commission
Věra JOUROVÁ
Vice-President

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/713**of 4 May 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 as regards harmonised standards for appliances for heating liquids, battery chargers, instantaneous water heaters, thermal-storage room heaters, toilets, multifunctional shower cabinets, skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation, and other electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 12 of Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, electrical equipment which is in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, is to be presumed to be in conformity with the safety objectives referred to in Article 3 of that Directive and set out in Annex I to that Directive, covered by those harmonised standards or parts thereof.
- (2) By letter M/511 of 8 November 2012, the Commission made a request to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (Cenelec) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) for providing the first full list of the titles of harmonised standards and for the drafting, revision and the completion of harmonised standards, for electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits in support of Directive 2014/35/EU. The safety objectives referred to in Article 3 of Directive 2014/35/EU and set out in Annex I to that Directive have not changed since the request was made to CEN, Cenelec and ETSI.
- (3) On the basis of the request M/511, CEN and Cenelec drafted the harmonised standards, and amendments thereto, EN 50689:2021 for consumer laser products; EN IEC 61010-2-011:2021, and EN IEC 61010-2-011:2021/A11:2021 for refrigerating equipment; EN IEC 61347-2-14:2018 and EN IEC 61347-2-14:2018/A11:2021 for DC and/or AC supplied electronic control gear for fluorescent induction lamp.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 357).

- (4) On the basis of the request M/511, CEN and Cenelec revised and amended the following harmonised standards, the references of which are published by Commission Communication (2016/C 249/03) ⁽³⁾: EN 60320-1:2001 as amended by EN 60320-1:2001/A1:2007 for appliance couplers for household; EN 60335-2-25:2012 as amended by EN 60335-2-25:2012/A1:2015 and EN 60335-2-25:2012/A2:2016 for microwave ovens; EN 60335-2-41:2003 as amended by EN 60335-2-41:2003/A1:2004 and EN 60335-2-41:2003/A2:2010 for pumps; EN 60335-2-96:2002 as amended by EN 60335-2-96:2002/A1:2004 and EN 60335-2-96:2002/A2:2009 for flexible sheet heating elements for room heating; EN 60974-8:2009 for gas consoles for welding and plasma cutting systems; EN 61010-2-032:2012 for hand-held and hand manipulated current sensors; EN 61010-2-033:2012 for hand-held multimeters for domestic and professional use; EN 61010-2-040:2005 for sterilisers and washer disinfectors; EN 61914:2016 for cable cleats; EN 62031:2008 as amended by EN 62031:2008/A1:2013 and EN 62031:2008/A2:2015 for LED modules for general lighting. This resulted in the adoption of the following harmonised standards and amendments: EN IEC 60320-1:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60974-8:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-040:2021; EN IEC 61914:2021; EN IEC 62031:2020; and EN IEC 62031:2020/A11:2021.
- (5) On the basis of the request M/511, CEN and Cenelec also revised and amended the following harmonised standards, the references of which are published by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 ⁽⁴⁾: EN 61010-2-091:2012 as corrected by EN 61010-2-091:2012/AC:2013 for cabinet X-rays systems; EN 60335-2-105:2005 as amended by EN 60335-2-105:2005/A11:2010, EN 60335-2-105:2005/A1:2008 and EN 60335-2-105:2005/A2:2020 for multifunctional shower cabinets; EN 60335-2-84:2003 as amended by EN 60335-2-84:2003/A1:2008 and EN 60335-2-84:2003/A2:2019 for toilet appliances; EN 60335-2-29:2004 as amended by EN 60335-2-29:2004/A11:2018 and EN 60335-2-29:2004/A2:2010 for battery chargers. This resulted in the adoption of the following harmonised standards and amendments: EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A1:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021/A11:2021; EN 60335-2-29:2021; EN 60335-2-29:2021/A1:2021.
- (6) On the basis of the request M/511, CEN and Cenelec amended the following harmonised standards, the references of which are published by Commission Communication (2016/C 249/03): EN 60335-2-54:2008 as amended by EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012/AC:2015, EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012, and EN 60335-2-54:2008/A1:2015 for surface cleaning appliances; EN 61009-1:2012 as amended by EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014, EN 61009-1:2012/A11:2015, and EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014 for residual current operated circuit-breakers. This resulted in the adoption of the following amending harmonised standards: EN 60335-2-54:2008/A12:2021; EN 60335-2-54:2008/A2:2021; and EN 61009-1:2012/A13:2021.
- (7) On the basis of the request M/511, CEN and Cenelec also amended and corrected the following harmonised standards, the references of which are published by Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956: EN 60335-2-15:2016 as amended by EN 60335-2-15:2016/A11:2018 for appliances for heating liquids; EN 60335-2-35:2016 as amended by EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019 for instantaneous water heaters; EN 60335-2-61:2003 as amended by EN 60335-2-61:2003/A1:2005, EN 60335-2-61:2003/A2:2008, and EN 60335-2-61:2003/A11:2019 for thermal storage room heaters; EN 60335-2-27:2013 as amended by EN 60335-2-27:2013/A1:2020, EN 60335-2-27:2013/A2:2020 for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation; EN 60335-2-21:2021 for storage water heaters. This resulted in the adoption of the following amending and correcting harmonised standards: EN 60335-2-15:2016/A12:2021; EN 60335-2-15:2016/A1:2021; EN 60335-2-15:2016/A2:2021; EN 60335-2-35:2016/A2:2021; EN 60335-2-61:2003/A12:2021; EN 60335-2-27:2013/AC:2021-11; and EN 60335-2-21:2021/A1:2021.

⁽³⁾ Commission Communication (2016/C 249/03) in the framework of the implementation of Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ C 249, 8.7.2016, p. 62).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 of 26 November 2019 on the harmonised standards for electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits and drafted in support of Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 306, 27.11.2019, p. 26).

- (8) The Commission, together with CEN and Cenelec, has assessed whether those harmonised standards and amendments and corrections thereto comply with the request M/511.
- (9) Harmonised standards EN 50689:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-011:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-011:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61347-2-14:2018 as amended by EN IEC 61347-2-14:2018/A11:2021; EN IEC 60320-1:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60974-8:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-040:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61914:2021; EN IEC 62031:2020 as amended by EN IEC 62031:2020/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A11:2021 and EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A1:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021/A11:2021; EN 60335-2-29:2021 as amended by EN 60335-2-29:2021/A1:2021; EN 60335-2-54:2008 as amended by EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012/AC:2015, EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012, and EN 60335-2-54:2008/A1:2015, EN 60335-2-54:2008/A12:2021, and EN 60335-2-54:2008/A2:2021; EN 61009-1:2012 as amended by EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014, EN 61009-1:2012/A11:2015, EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014, and EN 61009-1:2012/A13:2021; EN 60335-2-15:2016 as amended by EN 60335-2-15:2016/A11:2018, EN 60335-2-15:2016/A12:2021, EN 60335-2-15:2016/A1:2021, and EN 60335-2-15:2016/A2:2021; EN 60335-2-35:2016 as amended by EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019, and EN 60335-2-35:2016/A2:2021; EN 60335-2-61:2003 as amended by EN 60335-2-61:2003/A1:2005, EN 60335-2-61:2003/A2:2008, and EN 60335-2-61:2003/A11:2019, and EN 60335-2-61:2003/A12:2021; EN 60335-2-27:2013 as amended by EN 60335-2-27:2013/A1:2020, EN 60335-2-27:2013/A2:2020, and corrected by EN 60335-2-27:2013/AC:2021-11; EN 60335-2-21:2021 as amended by EN 60335-2-21:2021/A1:2021 satisfy the safety objectives which they aim to cover and which are set out in Directive 2014/35/EU. It is therefore appropriate to publish the references of those standards and of the amendments and corrections thereto in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (10) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 provides in its Annex I the references of harmonised standards conferring a presumption of conformity with Directive 2014/35/EU. In order to ensure that the references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Directive 2014/35/EU are listed in one act, the references of those standards should be included in that Annex.
- (11) It is therefore necessary to withdraw the references of the following harmonised standards together with the references of any amending or correcting standards thereto published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*: EN 60320-1:2001; EN 60335-2-25:2012; EN 60335-2-41:2003; EN 60335-2-96:2002; EN 60974-8:2009; EN 61010-2-032:2012; EN 61010-2-033:2012; EN 61010-2-040:2005; EN 61914:2016; EN 62031:2008; EN 60335-2-54:2008; EN 61009-1:2012.
- (12) It is also necessary to withdraw the reference of the harmonised standard EN 61851-22:2002 published by Commission Communication (2016/C 249/03), given that the revised standard EN IEC 61851-1:2019, which was added to Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 incorporates integrally the text of the standard EN 61851-22:2002.
- (13) Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 lists the references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Directive 2014/35/EU that are withdrawn from the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*. It is therefore appropriate to include the references of the withdrawn standards in that Annex.
- (14) It is also necessary to withdraw the references of the following harmonised standards: EN 61010-2-091:2012; EN 60335-2-105:2005; EN 60335-2-84:2003; EN 60335-2-29:2004; EN 60335-2-15:2016; EN 60335-2-35:2016; EN 60335-2-61:2003; EN 60335-2-27:2013; and EN 60335-2-21:2021, together with the references of any amending or correcting standards thereto published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, from the L series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*, given that they have been corrected or amended. It is therefore appropriate to delete those references from Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956.

- (15) However, given that reference of harmonised standard EN 61010-2-091:2012 as corrected by EN 61010-2-091:2012/AC:2013 is published in Annex IB to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956, it is necessary to delete those references from that Annex.
- (16) In order to give manufacturers sufficient time to prepare for application of harmonised standards EN IEC 60320-1:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 60974-8:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-040:2021; EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021 as amended by EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021/A11:2021; EN IEC 61914:2021; EN IEC 62031:2020 as amended by EN IEC 62031:2020/A11:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A11:2021 and EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A1:2021; EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021 as amended by EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021/A11:2021; EN 60335-2-29:2021 as amended by EN 60335-2-29:2021/A1:2021; EN 60335-2-54:2008 as amended by EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012/AC:2015, EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012, EN 60335-2-54:2008/A1:2015, EN 60335-2-54:2008/A12:2021 and EN 60335-2-54:2008/A2:2021; EN 61009-1:2012 as amended by EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014, EN 61009-1:2012/A11:2015, EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014 and EN 61009-1:2012/A13:2021; EN 60335-2-15:2016 as amended by EN 60335-2-15:2016/A11:2018, EN 60335-2-15:2016/A12:2021, EN 60335-2-15:2016/A1:2021 and EN 60335-2-15:2016/A2:2021; EN 60335-2-35:2016 as amended by EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019 and EN 60335-2-35:2016/A2:2021; EN 60335-2-61:2003 as amended by EN 60335-2-61:2003/A1:2005, EN 60335-2-61:2003/A2:2008, EN 60335-2-61:2003/A11:2019 and EN 60335-2-61:2003/A12:2021; EN 60335-2-27:2013 as amended by EN 60335-2-27:2013/A1:2020, EN 60335-2-27:2013/A2:2020 and EN 60335-2-27:2013/AC:2021-11; and EN 60335-2-21:2021 as amended by EN 60335-2-21:2021/A1:2021; it is necessary to defer the withdrawal of the references of the following harmonised standards together with the references of any amending or correcting standards: EN 60320-1:2001; EN 60335-2-25:2012; EN 60335-2-41:2003; EN 60335-2-96:2002; EN 60974-8:2009; EN 61010-2-032:2012; EN 61010-2-033:2012; EN 61010-2-040:2005; EN 61914:2016; EN 62031:2008; EN 60335-2-54:2008; EN 61009-1:2012; EN 61851-22:2002; EN 61010-2-091:2012; EN 60335-2-105:2005; EN 60335-2-84:2003; EN 60335-2-29:2004; EN 60335-2-15:2016; EN 60335-2-35:2016; EN 60335-2-61:2003; EN 60335-2-27:2013; and EN 60335-2-21:2021.
- (17) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (18) Compliance with a harmonised standard confers a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements, including the safety objectives, set out in Union harmonisation legislation from the date of publication of the reference of such standard in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. This Decision should therefore enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956 is amended as follows:

- (a) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Decision;
- (b) Annex IB is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Decision;
- (c) Annex II is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Article 1, point (b), shall apply from 10 November 2023.

Point (1) of Annex I regarding rows 4, 7, 34, 39, 41, 68 and 96 shall apply from 10 November 2023.

Point (1) of Annex I regarding row 76 shall apply from 10 November 2022.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

(1) In Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956, rows 4, 7, 34, 39, 41, 68, 76 and 96 are deleted.

(2) In Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956, the following rows are inserted in sequential order:

No	Reference of the standard
'4a.	EN 60335-2-15:2016 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids EN 60335-2-15:2016/A11:2018 EN 60335-2-15:2016/A12:2021 EN 60335-2-15:2016/A1:2021 EN 60335-2-15:2016/A2:2021'
'7a.	EN 60335-2-29:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-29: Particular requirements for battery chargers EN 60335-2-29:2021/A1:2021'
'34a.	EN 60335-2-35:2016 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019 EN 60335-2-35:2016/A2:2021'
'39a.	EN 60335-2-61:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-61: Particular requirements for thermal-storage room heaters EN 60335-2-61:2003/A1:2005 EN 60335-2-61:2003/A2:2008 EN 60335-2-61:2003/A11:2019 EN 60335-2-61:2003/A12:2021'
'41a.	EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-84: Particular requirements for toilets EN IEC 60335-2-84:2021/A11:2021'
'68a.	EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-105: Particular requirements for multifunctional shower cabinets EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A11:2021 EN IEC 60335-2-105:2021/A1:2021'
'76a.	EN 60335-2-27:2013 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation EN 60335-2-27:2013/A1:2020 EN 60335-2-27:2013/A2:2020 EN 60335-2-27:2013/AC:2021-11'

'96a.	EN 60335-2-21:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters EN 60335-2-21:2021/A1:2021;
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(3) In Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956, the following rows are added:

'112.	EN 50689:2021 Safety of laser products – Particular Requirements for Consumer Laser Products
113.	EN IEC 61010-2-011:2021 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-011: Particular requirements for refrigerating equipment EN IEC 61010-2-011:2021/A11:2021
114.	EN IEC 61347-2-14:2018 Lamp controlgear – Part 2-14: Particular requirements for DC and/or AC supplied electronic controlgear for fluorescent induction lamps EN IEC 61347-2-14:2018/A11:2021
115.	EN IEC 60320-1:2021 Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 1: General requirements
116.	EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens EN IEC 60335-2-25:2021/A11:2021
117.	EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-41: Particular requirements for pumps EN IEC 60335-2-41:2021/A11:2021
118.	EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-96: Particular requirements for flexible sheet heating elements for room heating EN IEC 60335-2-96:2021/A11:2021
119.	EN IEC 60974-8:2021 Arc welding equipment – Part 8: Gas consoles for welding and plasma cutting systems
120.	EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-032: Particular requirements for hand-held and hand-manipulated current sensors for electrical test and measurement EN IEC 61010-2-032:2021/A11:2021
121.	EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-033: Particular requirements for hand-held multimeters and other meters, for domestic and professional use, capable of measuring mains voltage EN IEC 61010-2-033:2021/A11:2021

122.	EN IEC 61010-2-040:2021 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 2-040: Particular requirements for sterilizers and washer-disinfectors used to treat medical materials
123.	EN IEC 61914:2021 Cable cleats for electrical installations
124.	EN IEC 62031:2020 LED modules for general lighting – Safety specifications EN IEC 62031:2020/A11:2021
125.	EN 60335-2-54:2008 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-54: Particular requirements for surface-cleaning appliances for household use employing liquids or steam EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012/AC:2015 EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012 EN 60335-2-54:2008/A1:2015 EN 60335-2-54:2008/A12:2021 EN 60335-2-54:2008/A2:2021
126.	EN 61009-1:2012 Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) – Part 1: General rules EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014 EN 61009-1:2012/A11:2015 EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014 EN 61009-1:2012/A13:2021
127.	EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 2-091: Particular requirements for cabinet X-ray systems EN IEC 61010-2-091:2021/A11:2021'

ANNEX II

In Annex IB to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956, row 30 is deleted.

ANNEX III

In Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1956, the following rows are added:

No	Reference of the standard	Date of withdrawal
'105.	EN 60320-1:2001 Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 1: General requirements EN 60320-1:2001/A1:2007	10 November 2023
106.	EN 60335-2-25:2012 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens EN 60335-2-25:2012/A1:2015 EN 60335-2-25:2012/A2:2016	10 November 2023
107.	EN 60335-2-41:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-41: Particular requirements for pumps EN 60335-2-41:2003/A1:2004 EN 60335-2-41:2003/A2:2010	10 November 2023
108.	EN 60335-2-96:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-96: Particular requirements for flexible sheet heating elements for room heating EN 60335-2-96:2002/A1:2004 EN 60335-2-96:2002/A2:2009	10 November 2023
109.	EN 60974-8:2009 Arc welding equipment – Part 8: Gas consoles for welding and plasma cutting systems	10 November 2023
110.	EN 61010-2-032:2012 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-032: Particular requirements for hand-held and hand-manipulated current sensors for electrical test and measurement	10 November 2023
111.	EN 61010-2-033:2012 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-033: Particular requirements for hand-held multimeters and other meters, for domestic and professional use, capable of measuring mains voltage	10 November 2023
112.	EN 61010-2-040:2005 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 2-040: Particular requirements for sterilizers and washer-disinfectors used to treat medical materials	10 November 2023

113.	EN 61914:2016 Cable cleats for electrical installations	10 November 2023
114.	EN 62031:2008 LED modules for general lighting – Safety specifications EN 62031:2008/A1:2013 EN 62031:2008/A2:2015	10 November 2023
115.	EN 60335-2-54:2008 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-54: Particular requirements for surface-cleaning appliances for household use employing liquids or steam EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012/AC:2015 EN 60335-2-54:2008/A11:2012 EN 60335-2-54:2008/A1:2015	10 November 2023
116.	EN 61009-1:2012 Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) – Part 1: General rules EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014 EN 61009-1:2012/A11:2015 EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014	10 November 2023
117.	EN 61851-22:2002 Electric vehicle conductive charging system – Part 22: AC electric vehicle charging station	10 November 2023'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/714**of 5 May 2022****granting a derogation allowing Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland to use means other than electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange and storage of information for the Import Control System 2 in relation to goods in postal consignments***(notified under document C(2022) 2760)***(Only the Bulgarian, Greek, French, Lithuanian, Dutch, Finnish and Swedish texts are authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(4) in conjunction with Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the Customs Code Committee,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 requires that all exchanges of information between customs authorities and between economic operators and customs authorities, and the storage of such information, as required under the customs legislation, be made using electronic data-processing techniques.
- (2) Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 provides for adopting decisions in exceptional cases to allow one or several Member States to derogate from using electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange and storage of information if such derogation is justified by the specific situation of the requesting Member State and is granted for a specific period of time.
- (3) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2151 ⁽²⁾ establishes the work programme relating to the development and deployment of the electronic systems provided for in the Union Customs Code ('the work programme'). The work programme lists the electronic systems to be developed and the dates on which those systems are expected to become operational. The work programme specifies the implementation and dates of deployment of the Import Control System 2 ('ICS2') in accordance with Articles 6(1), 16, 46, 47 and 127 to 132 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
- (4) In accordance with the work programme, Member States were to be ready from 15 March 2021 to deploy ICS2 in order to collect entry summary declarations from the postal operators and express carriers for goods transported by air, and they were to grant economic operators the possibility to connect to the system and to lodge entry summary declarations using that system by 1 October 2021.
- (5) In accordance with Article 127 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and Article 183(1), point (c), of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 ⁽³⁾, the postal operators established in the Union are to lodge entry summary declarations by using ICS2 from 1 October 2021.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2151 of 13 December 2019 establishing the work programme relating to the development and deployment of the electronic systems provided for in the Union Customs Code (OJ L 325, 16.12.2019, p. 168).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558).

- (6) Postal operators in the Union, which receive post from non-Union postal operators, depend on those operators for the timely collection and exchange of electronic advance data in order to fulfil the obligations under Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447. However, postal operators from certain third countries are not yet technically ready to comply with the requirements for the collection and the international exchange of electronic advance data, which apply to them under the Universal Postal Union Convention. Therefore, they still fail to capture, fully or partially, electronic data and thus do not communicate them to the postal operators established in the Union. Postal operators in the Union could instead re-use the data collected for customs declaration purposes and communicate that data to ICS2 through automated process. However, not all postal operators in the Union have established such an automated process of re-use.
- (7) Due to the lack of electronic advance data, which is the pre-arrival or pre-loading declaration information, typically contained in the customs form, from certain postal operators established in third countries, postal operators established in the Union are required to manually key in the data into ICS2 at the time of physical arrival of postal consignments, where they have not established an automated process to re-use and communicate the data to ICS2 which are collected for customs declaration purposes, in accordance with Article 139(5) Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. When such manual process concerns a high proportion of postal consignments, it may cause a significant disruption in the international postal supply chain.
- (8) Despite the obligation to submit entry summary declaration data electronically for all postal consignments as from 1 October 2021, according to the information received by the customs authorities of Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland, the volume of the postal consignments for which no electronic advance data is available in order to lodge entry summary declarations through ICS2 in these Member States was above 15 % of the total number of postal consignments received in the month preceding the date of application of this Decision. This creates disruption and bottlenecks in the flow of goods arriving by post in those Member States despite the ongoing efforts of the latter to comply with the legal obligations with regard to the electronic exchange of ICS2 related data.
- (9) These exceptional circumstances caused by the lack of technical readiness of the non-Union postal operators' systems justify the requests for a derogation in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, which were submitted by Bulgaria, Cyprus and Lithuania on 21 December 2021, by the Netherlands on 23 December 2021, by Belgium on 5 January 2022 and by Finland on 14 January 2022. Such derogations should temporarily allow those Member States to use means other than the electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange and storage of information in relation to goods in postal consignments for which the non-Union postal operators do not communicate electronic advance data to the Union postal operators and for which the Union postal operators cannot re-use the customs declarations' data for lodging entry summary declarations through ICS2.
- (10) In implementing this Decision, the customs authorities of Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland will need to notify the Commission about the progress made by their respective postal operators in providing the entry summary declarations data for the postal consignments through ICS2 within one month following the notification of the Decision.
- (11) Since the obligation to submit entry summary declaration data electronically for all postal consignments took effect on 1 October 2021, this Decision should apply retroactively from that date and until 30 June 2022,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, the customs authorities of Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland may allow their postal operators to lodge entry summary declarations for goods in postal consignments by using means for the exchange and storage of information other than electronic data-processing techniques, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) no electronic advance data were communicated for those goods by a postal operator who is established outside the customs territory of the Union and provides international services governed by the Universal Postal Union Convention;

- (b) the volume of the postal consignments concerned exceeded 15 % of the total number of postal consignments received during the month preceding the date of application of this Decision;
- (c) when the Member State concerned allows the use of means other than electronic data-processing techniques as provided for above, the national postal operator does not yet have the technical capacity to re-use and communicate to the Import Control System (ICS2) the data collected for the purpose of the customs declaration for release for free circulation.

Article 2

Customs authorities of Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland shall notify the Commission within 1 month from the date of notification of this Decision of the progress made from the date of application of this Decision by their national postal operators to provide entry summary declaration data for goods in postal consignments to the customs authorities by using ICS2.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Lithuania, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Finland.

It shall apply from 1 October 2021 until 30 June 2022.

Done at Brussels, 5 May 2022.

For the Commission
Paolo GENTILONI
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/715**of 5 May 2022****granting a derogation allowing Hungary to use means for the exchange and storage of information for the Import Control System 2 other than electronic data-processing techniques in relation to goods in postal consignments***(notified under document C(2022) 2765)***(Only the Hungarian text is authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(4) in conjunction with Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the Customs Code Committee,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 requires that all exchanges of information between customs authorities and between economic operators and customs authorities, and the storage of such information, as required under the customs legislation, be made using electronic data-processing techniques.
- (2) Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 provides for adopting decisions in exceptional cases to allow one or several Member States to derogate from using electronic data processing techniques for the exchange and storage of information, if such derogation is justified by the specific situation of the requesting Member State and is granted for a specific period of time.
- (3) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2151 ⁽²⁾ establishes the work programme relating to the development and deployment of the electronic systems provided for in the Union Customs Code ('the work programme'). The work programme lists the electronic systems to be developed and the dates on which those systems are expected to become operational. The work programme specifies the implementation and dates of deployment of the Import Control System 2 ('ICS2') in accordance with Article 6(1) and Articles 16, 46, 47 and 127 to 132 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
- (4) In accordance with the work programme, Member States were to be ready from 15 March 2021 to deploy release 1 of ICS2 in order to collect entry summary declarations from postal operators and express carriers for goods transported by air, and they were to grant economic operators the possibility to connect to the system and to lodge entry summary declarations by using that system by 1 October 2021.
- (5) In accordance with Article 127 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and Article 183(1), point (c), of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 ⁽³⁾, from 1 October 2021 postal operators established in the Union are to lodge entry summary declarations and to provide the required data to the customs authorities of the concerned Member States using ICS2.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2151 of 13 December 2019 establishing the work programme relating to the development and deployment of the electronic systems provided for in the Union Customs Code (OJ L 325, 16.12.2019, p. 168).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558).

- (6) However, the postal operator in Hungary is not yet technically ready to comply with those requirements. Due to an exceptional circumstance caused by the inability of the selected contractor to develop the necessary electronic solution, the Hungarian postal operator could not establish a connection with ICS2 within the deadline of 1 October 2021. The postal operator decided to use another contractor to develop the connection and the technical work is ongoing. Consequently, the postal operator is still not able to communicate entry summary declaration data to the system by use of electronic data-processing techniques.
- (7) The exceptional circumstance that caused the lack of technical readiness of the Hungarian postal operator justifies the request to obtain a derogation in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 submitted by the customs authority of Hungary on 21 December 2021. Therefore, such derogation should temporarily allow Hungary to use means other than the electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange and storage of information in relation to goods in postal consignments for which that postal operator is obliged to lodge an entry summary declaration.
- (8) In implementing this Decision, the customs authority of Hungary shall notify the Commission about the connection of its designated postal operator to ICS2.
- (9) The duration of the derogation should be based on the state of development of the national postal system allowing for the electronic communication of ICS2 data for postal consignments to the customs administration and the timeline for its completion.
- (10) Since the obligation to submit entry summary declaration data electronically for all postal consignments took effect on 1 October 2021, this Decision should therefore apply from that date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, the customs authority of Hungary shall allow its national postal operator to lodge entry summary declarations for goods in postal consignments by using means for the exchange and storage of information other than electronic data-processing techniques until the national postal operator establishes the connection with the Import Control System 2 ('ICS2') or until 30 April 2022, whichever date is sooner.

Article 2

The customs authority of Hungary shall notify the Commission within 1 month from the date of notification of this Decision of the connection to ICS2 of its national postal operator for providing entry summary declaration data for goods in postal consignments to the customs authority.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Hungary.

It shall apply from 1 October 2021 until 30 April 2022.

Done at Brussels, 5 May 2022.

For the Commission
Paolo GENTILONI
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/716**of 6 May 2022****on the approval of a Smart Diesel Fuel Heater for use in conventional combustion engine and certain hybrid electric passenger cars and light commercial vehicles as an innovative technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 7 July 2021 the manufacturer Stellantis submitted an application ('the application') for the approval as an innovative technology of a Smart Diesel Fuel Heater technology for use in passenger cars ('M₁ vehicles') and light commercial vehicles ('N₁ vehicles') with conventional internal combustion engines ('ICE') running on diesel and in not-off vehicle charging hybrid electric M₁ or N₁ vehicles (NOVC-HEVs) running on diesel for which uncorrected measured fuel consumption and CO₂ emission values may be used in accordance with paragraph 1.1.4 of Appendix 2 to Sub-annex 8 to Annex XXI to Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The application has been assessed in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) No 725/2011 ⁽³⁾ and (EU) No 427/2014 ⁽⁴⁾ and the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 (July 2018 version) ⁽⁵⁾. In accordance with Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, the application was accompanied by a verification report undertaken by an independent and certified body.
- (3) For its use in vehicles, diesel fuel needs to be filtered in order to ensure a high-quality combustion process and proper vehicle operability. For diesel fuels, there is an intrinsic specific low temperature at which the heaviest paraffins they contain start to precipitate and form wax crystals, which in turn clog the filtration elements within the fuel system, leading to non-startability of the engine, misfire or loss of engine power while driving. Therefore, diesel vehicles are equipped with a fuel heater that is activated at low temperatures and prevents this clogging process.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 111, 25.4.2019, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 of 1 June 2017 supplementing Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information, amending Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1230/2012 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 (OJ L 175, 7.7.2017, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 of 25 July 2011 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 19).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 of 25 April 2014 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions from light commercial vehicles pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 125, 26.4.2014, p. 57).

⁽⁵⁾ <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/a19b42c8-8e87-4b24-a78b-9b70760f82a9/July%202018%20Technical%20Guidelines.pdf>

- (4) It has been demonstrated by the applicant that the market penetration of the eco-innovative technology did not exceed 3 % in the year 2019, which is a later date than the reference year provided for in Article 2(2)(a) of Implementing Regulations (EU) No 725/2011 and (EU) No 427/2014. The criterion of innovativeness is therefore fulfilled.
- (5) It has been confirmed that the benefits of the technology are not covered by the CO₂ type approval Type I test, since the Smart Diesel Fuel Heater is not activated at the temperature at which that test is performed.
- (6) The baseline technology against which the CO₂ savings from the Smart Diesel Fuel Heater should be assessed, is a conventional diesel fuel heater integrated in the filter assembly that turns on below +5 °C fuel temperature and turns off again above +8 °C fuel temperature, based on the signal coming from the temperature sensor inside the diesel filter assembly. The activation of that baseline diesel fuel heater is controlled only by a temperature threshold. The Smart Diesel Fuel Heater is activated based on the paraffin load situation of the filter cartridge, which is monitored by a filter pressure sensor in addition to the temperature sensor. This reduces the time during which the fuel heater is activated, thus providing a reduction in energy use and CO₂ emissions.
- (7) The applicant has provided a methodology for determining the CO₂ savings from the Smart Diesel Fuel Heater. In order to determine the power consumption of the baseline and eco-innovative technologies, a vehicle equipped with the eco-innovative technology is to be tested under the Worldwide Harmonised Light vehicle Test Cycle (WLTC) boundary conditions set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/1151, at – 20 °C and using a diesel arctic fuel. The vehicle is to be equipped with an open electronic control unit (ECU), which allows a read-out of the signals that would deactivate the fuel heater. A usage factor, reflecting the mean share of the innovative technology usage under real world conditions, has been determined, taking into account amongst others fuel quality, ambient temperature, technical component characteristics, traffic counting data and vehicle sales shares across the Member States.
- (8) Taking into account the above considerations, the testing methodology should be considered appropriate for determining the CO₂ savings from the innovative technology in question. By applying that testing methodology, the applicant has also demonstrated that the minimum CO₂ savings threshold of 0,5 g CO₂/km is verifiably exceeded and statistically significant.
- (9) Manufacturers should have the possibility to apply to a type-approval authority for the certification of CO₂ savings from the use of the innovative technology where the conditions laid down in this Decision are met. Manufacturers should for that purpose ensure that the application for certification is accompanied by a verification report from an independent and certified body confirming that the innovative technology complies with the conditions laid down in this Decision and that the savings have been determined in accordance with the testing methodology referred to in this Decision.
- (10) It is the responsibility of the type-approval authority to verify thoroughly that the conditions for certifying the CO₂ savings from the use of an innovative technology as specified in this Decision are met. Where the certification is issued, the responsible type-approval authority should ensure that all elements considered for the certification are recorded in a test report and kept together with the verification report and that this information is made available to the Commission on request.
- (11) For the purpose of determining the general eco-innovation code to be used in the relevant type-approval documents in accordance with Annexes I, VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾, it is necessary to attribute an individual code to the innovative technology,

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Innovative technology

The Smart Diesel Fuel Heater is approved as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, provided that it conforms to the following:

- (a) it is fitted in M₁ or N₁ internal combustion engine vehicles running on diesel or in not-off-vehicle charging hybrid electric vehicles of category M₁ or N₁ running on diesel and for which uncorrected measured fuel consumption and CO₂ emission values may be used in accordance with paragraph 1.1.4 of Appendix 2, Sub-annex 8 to Annex XXI to Regulation (EU) 2017/1151;
- (b) it activates itself at the earliest at the fuel specific cloud point temperature, when required to prevent clogging of filtration elements within the fuel system, by taking into account both a temperature threshold and the paraffin load of the filter cartridge.

Article 2

Application for certification of CO₂ savings

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

Article 3

Certification of CO₂ savings

1. The type-approval authority shall ensure that CO₂ savings achieved from the use of the innovative technology have been determined using the methodology set out in the Annex.
2. The type approval authority shall record the certified CO₂ savings calculated in accordance with point 7 of the Annex, and the eco-innovation code referred to in Article 4 in the relevant type-approval documentation.
3. The type-approval authority shall record all the elements considered for the certification in a test report and keep that together with the verification report referred to in Article 2(2), and shall make that information available to the Commission on request.
4. The type-approval authority shall only certify CO₂ savings from the use of the innovative technology if it finds that the technology conforms with points (a) and (b) of Article 1, and if the CO₂ savings determined in accordance with point 7 of the Annex are 0,5 g CO₂/km or higher, as specified in Article 9(1)(b) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 in the case of M₁ vehicles, or in Article 9(1)(b) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 in the case of N₁ vehicles.

Article 4

Eco-innovation code

The innovative technology approved by this Decision is attributed with the eco-innovation code 37.

*Article 5***Entry into force**

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, 6 May 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

METHODOLOGY TO DETERMINE THE CO₂ SAVINGS OF THE SMART DIESEL FUEL HEATER**1. INTRODUCTION**

This Annex sets out the methodology to determine the CO₂ emission savings to be attributed to the use of a Smart Diesel Fuel Heater in a vehicle fulfilling the conditions specified in Article 1.

In order to determine these savings, the following elements shall be determined:

- (1) the baseline technology power consumption;
- (2) the innovative technology power consumption;
- (3) the CO₂ savings;
- (4) the uncertainty of the CO₂ savings.

2. METHODOLOGY

The operation of the innovative technology is intended to be controlled by the vehicle electronic control unit (ECU) based on a temperature and pressure signal coming from the fuel filter.

The baseline fuel heater is controlled by the vehicle ECU based on a temperature signal only.

In order to simultaneously determine the power consumption of the baseline and eco-innovative technologies, a vehicle equipped with the innovative technology shall be tested as described in points 2.1 and 2.2 below. Diesel arctic fuel belonging to class 2 to class 4 of the EN 590 classification shall be used for those measurements.

2.1. Determination of P_{base} (power consumption of the baseline technology)

In order to determine the baseline heater power consumption, the diesel fuel heater shall be put into activated state during the entire power consumption test as specified in points (1) to (9) below, and its operation shall not be affected by the filter pressure sensor.

The tool to be used for the read-out of the ECU, as well as the most suitable software to be used for the identification of the pressure threshold calibration label, shall be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the type-approval authority.

The type-approval authority or its designated technical service shall ensure that the power consumption test consists of the following steps:

- (1) a calibration read-out of the production ECU installed on the eco-innovative vehicle;
- (2) the installation on the vehicle of an open ECU that enables to set the threshold for the heater filter pressure sensor;
- (3) a calibration read-out of the open ECU;
- (4) identification, using appropriate software, of the pressure threshold calibration label as specified by the manufacturer;
- (5) setting of the heater pressure threshold to 0 kPa to ensure that the fuel heater is activated during the entire test;
- (6) verification and confirmation, that the only difference between the production and the open ECUs settings is the diesel fuel heater pressure threshold calibration;
- (7) cool down the vehicle, filled to at least 50 % fuel tank volume, until the climatic chamber and fuel temperature are stabilized at – 20 °C;
- (8) at least 30 seconds prior to starting to drive the WLTC, check that the heater is in activated state and start measuring and recording the battery voltage and diesel fuel heater current with an acquisition frequency of at least 100 Hz in order to document the pre-WLTC vehicle status;
- (9) drive a complete WLTC, with the climatic chamber and fuel temperature stabilized at – 20 °C.

Steps (7) to (9) shall be repeated at least five times.

Before starting the first WLTC drive, the manufacturer shall provide to the type-approval authority the operating voltage (U_{PS}) and current intensity (I_{PS}) of the pressure sensor of the smart diesel fuel heater, based on its electrical property data or measurement data provided by the supplier of the sensor.

For each WLTC drive completed, the energy consumed by the diesel fuel heater over the cycle (W_{base_i}) and the corresponding power consumption of the baseline diesel fuel heater (P_{base_i}) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 1 and Formula 2, respectively:

Formula 1

$$W_{base_i} = \int_{t_s}^{t_e} U_{base}(t) \cdot I_{base}(t) dt$$

Formula 2

$$P_{base_i} = \frac{W_{base_i}}{t_e - t_s} \cdot 3600 - (U_{PS} \cdot I_{PS})$$

Where:

W_{base_i} :	Energy consumption of the diesel fuel heater during the i-th WLTC drive [Wh]
$U_{base}(t)$:	Battery voltage measured at time t [V]
$I_{base}(t)$:	Diesel fuel heater current intensity measured at time t [A]
t_s :	Starting point in time of WLTC drive, counted from the start of the voltage and current measurements [s]
t_e :	End point in time of WLTC drive, counted from the start of the voltage and current measurements [s]
P_{base_i} :	Power consumption of the baseline diesel fuel heater during the i-th WLTC drive [W]
U_{PS} :	Pressure sensor supply voltage [V]
I_{PS} :	Pressure sensor supply current intensity [A]

The arithmetic mean of the baseline diesel fuel heater power consumption ($\overline{P_{base}}$) over all complete WLTC drives performed shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 3.

Formula 3

$$\overline{P_{base}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{base_i}}{n}$$

2.2. Determination of P_{eco} (power consumption of the innovative technology)

Before starting the WLTC drive as set out in the steps (8) and (9) in point 2.1, the manufacturer shall provide to the type-approval authority the heater filter pressure signal(s) to the ECU that would trigger the deactivation of the smart diesel fuel heater during the WLTC test.

Using that ECU signal, for each WLTC drive performed as set out in points (8) and (9) of point 2.1, the type-approval authority or its designated technical service shall determine the earliest time X [s] after which the smart diesel fuel heater would be deactivated.

The power consumption of the innovative technology [P_{eco}] shall be determined in accordance with Formula 4:

Formula 4

$$P_{eco} = \frac{\bar{X}}{1800} \cdot \overline{P_{base}} + (U_{PS} \cdot I_{PS})$$

Where:

P_{eco} : Power consumption of the innovative technology [W]

$\overline{P_{base}}$: Arithmetic mean of the baseline technology power consumption as determined under point 2.1 [W]

$\bar{X}$: Average value, across all WLTC drives performed, of the earliest time after the start of the WLTC drive when the smart diesel fuel heater would be deactivated [s]

U_{PS} : Pressure sensor supply voltage [V]

I_{PS} : Pressure sensor supply current intensity [A]

In case the diesel fuel heater is turned off by default at the start of each WLTC drive, the value $\bar{X}$ will be zero and Formula 4 becomes $P_{eco} = U_{PS} \cdot I_{PS}$

3. CALCULATION OF THE CO₂ SAVINGS

The CO₂ savings of the innovative technology shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 5:

Formula 5

$$C_{CO_2} = (\overline{P_{base}} - P_{eco}) \cdot \frac{V_{Pe_D} \cdot CF_D}{\eta_A \cdot v} \cdot UF$$

Where:

CF_D : Conversion factor, which is 2 640 for diesel [gCO₂/l]

$\overline{P_{base}}$: Power consumption of the baseline technology as determined in point 2.1 [W]

P_{eco} : Power consumption of the innovative technology as determined in point 2.2 [W]

UF : Usage Factor, which is 0,2

v : Mean driving speed of the WLTC, which is 46,5 [km/h]

V_{Pe_D} : Consumption of effective power, which is 0,220 for diesel [l/kWh]

η_A : Efficiency of the alternator, which is 0,67 ⁽¹⁾

4. CALCULATION OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE CO₂ SAVINGS

The uncertainty of the CO₂ savings shall be determined as follows.

The standard deviation of the baseline technology power consumption ($S_{\overline{P_{base}}}$) shall be calculated in accordance with Formula 6:

⁽¹⁾ In case an efficient 12V alternator, 12V motor-generator or 48V motor-generator plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter is applied, which has been approved as an eco-innovation in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/174, (EU) 2020/1232, (EU) 2020/1167 or (EU) 2021/488, the type-approval authority shall use the alternator efficiency determined in accordance with that Decision.

Formula 6

$$s_{\overline{P_{base}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_{base_i} - \overline{P_{base}})^2}}{n(n-1)}$$

Where:

- $\overline{P_{base}}$: Power consumption of the baseline technology as determined in point 2.1 [W]
 P_{base_i} : Power consumption of the baseline technology during the i-th WLTC drive as determined in point 2.1 [W]
 $s_{\overline{P_{base}}}$: Standard deviation of the power consumption of the baseline technology [W]
 n: number of WLTC drives performed for determining the power consumption of the baseline technology [-]

The uncertainty of the CO₂ savings (s_{CO_2}) is then calculated in accordance with Formula 7. This uncertainty shall not exceed 30 % of the CO₂ savings.

Formula 7

$$s_{CO_2} = \frac{V_{Pe_D} \cdot CF_D}{\eta_A \cdot v} \cdot UF \cdot s_{\overline{P_{base}}}$$

Where:

- CF_D : Conversion factor, which is 2 640 [g CO₂/l]
 s_{CO_2} : Uncertainty of the CO₂ savings [g CO₂/km]
 $s_{\overline{P_{base}}}$: Standard deviation of the power consumption of the baseline technology as determined in accordance with Formula 6 [W]
 UF: Usage Factor, which is 0,2
 v: Mean driving speed of the WLTC [km/h], which is 46,5 km/h
 V_{Pe_D} : Consumption of effective power which is 0,220 for diesel [l/kWh]
 η_A : Efficiency of the alternator, which is 0,67 ⁽²⁾

5. ROUNDING

The CO₂ savings (C_{CO_2}) calculated in accordance with Formula 5 and the uncertainty of CO₂ savings (s_{CO_2}) calculated in accordance with Formula 7 shall be rounded to a maximum of two decimal places.

Each value used in the calculation of the CO₂ savings can be applied unrounded or must be rounded to the minimum number of decimal places which allows the maximum total impact (i.e. combined impact of all rounded values) on the savings to be lower than 0,25 gCO₂/km.

⁽²⁾ In case an efficient 12V alternator, 12V motor-generator or 48V motor-generator plus 48V/12V DC/DC converter is applied, which has been approved as an eco-innovation in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/174, (EU) 2020/1232, (EU) 2020/1167 or (EU) 2021/488, the type-approval authority shall use the efficiency determined in accordance with that Decision.

6. CHECK AGAINST THE MINIMUM CO₂ SAVINGS THRESHOLD

The type-approval authority shall ensure for each vehicle version fitted with the innovative technology that the minimum threshold criterion as specified in Article 9(1)(b) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 is met. When verifying whether the minimum threshold criterion is met, the type-approval authority shall take into account, in accordance with Formula 8, the CO₂ savings as determined in point 3 and the uncertainty as determined in point 4.

Formula 8

$$(C_{\text{CO}_2} - s_{\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}}) \geq \text{MT}$$

Where:

C_{CO_2} : is the CO₂ savings as determined in point 3 (Formula 5) [g CO₂/km]

MT: is 0,5 g CO₂/km as specified in Article 9(1)(b) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014

$s_{\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}}$: is the uncertainty of the CO₂ savings as determined in point 4 (Formula 7) [g CO₂/km].

7. CERTIFICATION OF THE CO₂ SAVINGS

The CO₂ savings to be certified by the type-approval authority in accordance with Article 11 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 427/2014 (CS_{CO_2} [g CO₂/km]) are those calculated in accordance with Formula 9.

The CO₂ savings shall be recorded in the type approval certificate for each vehicle version fitted with the Smart Diesel Fuel Heater.

Formula 9

$$CS_{\text{CO}_2} = C_{\text{CO}_2} - s_{\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}}$$

Where:

CS_{CO_2} : is the CO₂ savings to be certified by the type-approval authority [g CO₂/km]

C_{CO_2} : is the CO₂ savings as determined in point 3 (Formula 5) [g CO₂/km]

$s_{\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}}$: is the uncertainty of the CO₂ savings as determined in point 4 (Formula 7) [g CO₂/km]

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/717**of 6 May 2022****concerning certain interim emergency measures relating to African swine fever in Italy***(notified under document C(2022) 3130)***(Only the Italian text is authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 259(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) African swine fever is an infectious viral disease affecting kept and wild porcine animals and can have a severe impact on the concerned animal population and the profitability of farming causing disturbance to movements of consignments of those animals and products thereof within the Union and exports to third countries.
- (2) In the event of an outbreak of African swine fever in wild porcine animals, there is a serious risk of the spread of that disease to other wild porcine animals and to establishments of kept porcine animals.
- (3) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 ⁽²⁾ supplements the rules for the control of the listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and defined as category A, B and C diseases in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 ⁽³⁾. In particular, Articles 63 to 66 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 provide for certain measures to be taken in the event of an official confirmation of an outbreak of a category A disease in wild animals, including African swine fever in wild porcine animals. Notably, those provisions provide for the establishment of an infected zone and prohibitions on movements of wild animals of listed species and products of animal origin thereof.
- (4) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 ⁽⁴⁾ lays down special disease control measures regarding African swine fever. In particular, in the event of an outbreak of that disease in wild porcine animals in an area of a Member State, Article 3, point (b), of that Implementing Regulation provides for the establishment of an infected zone in accordance with Article 63 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687. In addition, Article 6 of that Implementing Regulation provides that that area is to be listed as a restricted zone II in Part II of Annex I thereto and that the infected zone, established in accordance with Article 63 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, is to be adjusted without delay to comprise at least the restricted zone II. The special control measures for African swine fever laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 include, inter alia, prohibitions on movements of consignments of porcine animals kept in restricted zones II and products thereof outside those restricted zones.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases (OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 64).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases (OJ L 308, 4.12.2018, p. 21).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever (OJ L 129, 15.4.2021, p. 1).

- (5) Italy has informed the Commission of the current African swine fever situation on its territory, following an outbreak of that disease in wild porcine animals in the municipality of Rome confirmed on 4 May 2022. Accordingly, the competent authority of that Member State is required to establish an infected zone in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605.
- (6) In order to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade by third countries, it is necessary to identify at Union level the infected zone for African swine fever in Italy in collaboration with that Member State.
- (7) In order to prevent the further spread of African swine fever, pending the listing of the area of Italy affected by the recent outbreak as a restricted zone II in Part II of Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, the special control measures for African swine fever laid down therein, that apply to movements of consignments of porcine animals kept in restricted zones II and products thereof outside those zones, should also apply to movements of those consignments from the infected zone established by Italy following that recent outbreak, in addition to the measures laid down in Articles 63 to 66 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.
- (8) Accordingly, that infected zone should be listed in the Annex to this Decision and it should be subject to the special control measures for African swine fever that apply to restricted zones II laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/605. However, due to this new epidemiological situation of African swine fever and taking account of the increased immediate risk of the further spread of the disease, movements of consignments of kept porcine animals and products thereof to other Member States and to third countries should not be authorised from the infected zone in accordance with that Implementing Regulation. The duration of that zoning should be also laid down in this Decision.
- (9) Therefore, in order to mitigate the risks arising from the recent outbreak of African swine fever in wild porcine animals in Italy, this Decision should provide that the movements to other Member States and third countries of consignments of porcine animals kept in the infected zone and products thereof should not be authorised by Italy until the expiry date of this Decision.
- (10) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of African swine fever, it is important that the measures laid down in this Decision apply as soon as possible.
- (11) Accordingly, pending the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed, the infected zone in Italy should be established immediately and listed in the Annex to this Decision and the duration of that zoning fixed.
- (12) This Decision is to be reviewed at the next meeting of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Italy shall ensure that an infected zone for African swine fever is established immediately by the competent authority of that Member State in accordance with Article 63 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Article 3, point (b) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, and that it comprises at least the areas listed in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

Italy shall ensure that the special control measures for African swine fever applicable to restricted zones II laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 apply in the areas listed as an infected zone in the Annex to this Decision, in addition to the measures laid down in Articles 63 to 66 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

Article 3

Italy shall ensure that consignments of porcine animals kept in the areas listed as an infected zone in the Annex and products thereof are not authorised for movements to other Member States and to third countries.

Article 4

This Decision shall apply until 31 August 2022.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Italian Republic.

Done at Brussels, 6 May 2022.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Areas established as the infected zone in Italy as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
The area in the Municipality of Rome with the following limits: — North – West: A90 circular road; — East: Tiber river; — South: Circonvallazione Clodia, Via Cipro, Via Baldo degli Ubaldi, Via Boccea.	31 August 2022

ISSN 1977-0677 (electronic edition)
ISSN 1725-2555 (paper edition)



Publications Office
of the European Union
L-2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

EN