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Price: EUR 3

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(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.

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2011/333/EU:

- ★ **Commission Decision of 7 June 2011 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for copying and graphic paper** (*notified under document C(2011) 3751*) ⁽¹⁾ 12



⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 550/2011

of 7 June 2011

on determining, pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, certain restrictions applicable to the use of international credits from projects involving industrial gases

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11a(9) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was approved by Council Decision 94/69/EC of 15 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ⁽²⁾ is to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. In order to meet that objective, the overall global annual mean surface temperature increase should not exceed 2 °C above pre-industrial levels as endorsed by the Cancun Climate Change Conference in December 2010 and the 'Copenhagen Accord'. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report shows that, in order to reach this objective, global emissions of greenhouse gases must peak by 2020. This implies an increase in global efforts by all major emitting countries.

(2) If we are to live up to this challenge, carbon markets will have to play a key role. They will allow us to meet our targets at a lower cost and also promote greater ambition. In addition, carbon markets can be an effective way to transfer finance to developing countries and help us meet the USD 100 billion international finance package agreed in Copenhagen. This will require substantial scaling up of existing mechanisms, including the reform of the clean development mechanism (CDM) to increase the use of standardised baselines and the creation of new market mechanisms.

(3) The Kyoto Protocol, which was approved by Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder ⁽³⁾, set emission reduction targets for 39 Parties for the period 2008-2012, and established two mechanisms for the creation of international credits that Parties may use to offset emissions. Joint implementation (JI) provides for the creation of emission reduction units (ERUs), whereas the clean development mechanism (CDM) provides for the creation of certified emission reductions (CERs).

(4) JI and CDM are so-called pure offsetting mechanisms, whereby a tonne of greenhouse gas emissions reduced creates the right to emit a tonne of greenhouse gas elsewhere. While such systems generally help to reduce the cost of global abatement enabling action in countries where it is more cost-efficient, they do not assist in the reduction efforts necessary to progress towards the 2 °C target.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 33, 7.2.1994, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 130, 15.5.2002, p. 1.

- (5) To keep global warming below 2 °C, the Union has taken the position that commitments by industrialised countries should be complemented by appropriate mitigation action by developing countries, in particular the most advanced. In parallel, a broad international carbon market should gradually develop that can deliver the necessary global reductions in an efficient manner, where international credits are generated for emission reductions achieved below a benchmark that is set below projected emissions in the absence of abatement measures. This requires appropriate mitigation action by developing countries. While the participation of least developed countries in the CDM should be strengthened, more advanced developing countries should gradually move towards participation in sectoral market mechanisms and ultimately in cap-and-trade systems⁽¹⁾.
- (6) Participation in the JI and CDM is voluntary, as are decisions to allow the use of credits in emission trading systems. There is therefore a distinction between credits that may be generated, and credits that signatories to the Kyoto Protocol may have decided to allow for use under their domestic legislation. To this effect, Directive 2003/87/EC already excluded the use of assigned amount units, and Directive 2004/101/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾ allowed the use of certain JI and CDM credits, with harmonised restrictions on the use of international credits from nuclear, land-use and forestry projects, and provided that Member States may allow operators to use certain quantities of other types of international credits. Directive 2003/87/EC provides for harmonised implementing provisions to be adopted for restrictions on the use of international credits.
- (7) The use of international credits from projects involving trifluoromethane (HFC-23) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from adipic acid production (hereafter 'industrial gas projects') should be restricted. This is consistent with the October 2009 European Council conclusions urging developing countries, especially the more advanced, to take appropriate mitigation action. The vast majority of industrial gas projects are located in advanced developing countries with sufficient capabilities to finance those cheap reductions themselves, and the revenues gained from those projects in the past should suffice to finance them. The introduction of use restrictions for industrial gas credits, in particular if followed by respective decisions at international levels, should contribute to reaching a more balanced geographical distribution of the benefits of the mechanisms established under the Kyoto Protocol.
- (8) Industrial gas projects raise environmental concerns. Exceptionally high rates of return from the destruction of HFC-23 has the consequence of stimulating the continued production and use of chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), a potent ozone depleting and greenhouse gas substance, in registered plants at the maximum level allowed by the project activity methodology. As a result, the production of HCFC-22 could be higher than what it would have been in the absence of project activities. This in turn undermines the '2007 Montreal Adjustment on Production and Consumption of HCFCs' under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer⁽³⁾, to establish the accelerated phase-out of HCFC-22 for non-feedstock use. It is also inconsistent with Member State financing of the phase-out of HCFC-22 production through contributions to the multilateral fund under the Montreal Protocol. These high rates of return result in distortions of economic incentives and competition and in shifts in production from adipic acid producers established in the Union to registered producers in third countries. The much more favourable treatment of adipic acid producers participating in the Kyoto mechanisms than those entering the Union scheme as of 2013 will increase the risks of similar shifts in production, and a net increase in global emissions. To reduce distortions of economic incentives and competition and avoid greenhouse gas emission leakage, restrictions on the use of these international credits are justified.
- (9) International credits from industrial gas projects do not contribute to technology transfer or to the necessary long-term transformation of energy systems in developing countries. Abating these industrial gases through JI or the CDM does not contribute to reducing global emissions in the most efficient manner, because the high returns by project developers are not used for emission reductions.
- (10) The application of full use restrictions of specific credits is provided for in Article 11a(9) of Directive 2003/87/EC. It is appropriate to apply such a restriction in the case of industrial gas projects. A full restriction of use best eliminates undesirable competitive and environmental consequences of those credits, improves the cost-efficiency of

⁽¹⁾ Council conclusions, Preparation for the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, Cancun (29.11-10.12.2010) 3036th Environment Council meeting, Luxembourg, 14.10.2010 and Council conclusions EU position for the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference (7-18.12.2009) 2968th Environment Council Meeting, Luxembourg, 21 October 2009 endorsed by the Presidency conclusions of the Brussels European Council of 29/30 October 2009.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as adjusted and amended by the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (17-21 September 2007).

global emission reductions and the environmental performance of the carbon market by encouraging low-carbon investments.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

- (11) In accordance with Article 11a(9) of Directive 2003/87/EC, the measures provided for in this Regulation should apply from 1 January 2013, which in accordance with that Article is more than six months and less than three years from its date of adoption. The use of industrial gas credits for compliance obligations during 2012 is not affected by these measures.

From 1 January 2013, the use of international credits from projects involving the destruction of trifluoromethane (HFC-23) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from adipic acid production for the purposes of Article 11a of Directive 2003/87/EC is prohibited, except for the use of credits in respect of emission reductions before 2013 from existing projects of these types for use in respect of emissions from EU ETS installations that took place during 2012 which shall be allowed until 30 April 2013 inclusive.

Article 2

- (12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Climate Change Committee,

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2011.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 551/2011**of 31 May 2011****establishing a prohibition of fishing for blue ling in EU waters and international waters of Vb, VI and VII by vessels flying the flag of Germany**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2011 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Whereas:

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 57/2011 of 18 January 2011 fixing for 2011 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in EU waters and, for EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2011.

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2011.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 31 May 2011.

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

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 24, 27.01.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	9/T&Q
Member State	GERMANY
Stock	BLI/5B67-
Species	Blue ling (<i>Molva dypterygia</i>)
Zone	EU waters and international waters of Vb, VI, VII
Date	21.4.2011

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 552/2011**of 1 June 2011****establishing a prohibition of fishing for black scabbardfish in EU and international waters of V, VI, VII and XII by vessels flying the flag of Germany**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 of 13 December 2010 fixing for 2011 and 2012 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea fish species ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2011.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2011.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2011 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

*Article 3***Entry into force**This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 1 June 2011.

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

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	10/T&Q
Member State	Germany
Stock	BSF/56712-
Species	Black scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>)
Zone	EU and international waters of V, VI, VII and XII
Date	21.4.2011

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 553/2011**of 7 June 2011****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules for Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 138(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XV, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 138 of Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 June 2011.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2011.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	TR	110,0
	ZZ	110,0
0707 00 05	TR	125,5
	ZZ	125,5
0709 90 70	TR	118,7
	ZZ	118,7
0709 90 80	EC	18,6
	ZZ	18,6
0805 50 10	AR	78,9
	BR	36,6
	TR	63,4
	ZA	79,4
	ZZ	64,6
0808 10 80	AR	88,9
	BR	75,9
	CA	142,4
	CL	88,5
	CN	91,2
	NZ	116,0
	US	92,5
	UY	50,2
	ZA	95,4
	ZZ	93,4
0809 10 00	TR	214,0
	ZZ	214,0
0809 20 95	TR	392,6
	XS	175,4
	ZZ	284,0

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

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION 2011/332/CFSP

of 7 June 2011

amending Decision 2011/137/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 28 February 2011, the Council adopted Decision 2011/137/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) Decision 2011/137/CFSP should be amended to take into account specific arrangements for restrictive measures applicable to port authorities.
- (3) In view of the gravity of the situation in Libya, additional entities should be included in the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures set out in Annex IV to Decision 2011/137/CFSP,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Article 6 of Decision 2011/137/CFSP, the following paragraph is added:

‘2a The prohibition on making funds, financial assets or economic resources available to persons or entities referred to in paragraph 1(b), in so far as it applies to port authorities, shall not prevent the execution, until 15 July 2011, of contracts concluded before the date of entry into force of this Decision, with the exception of contracts relating to oil, gas and refined products.’

Article 2

The entities listed in the Annex to this Decision shall be added to the list set out in Annex IV to Decision 2011/137/CFSP.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2011.

For the Council

The President

MARTONYI J.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 58, 3.3.2011, p. 53.

ANNEX

Entities referred to in Article 2

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Port authority of Tripoli	Port Authority: Socialist Ports Company (in respect of the operation of the port of Tripoli) Tel +218 21 43946	Under the control of the Qadhafi regime	7.06.2011
2.	Port authority of Al Khoms	Port Authority: Socialist Ports Company (in respect of the operation of the port of Al Khoms) Tel +218 21 43946	Under the control of the Qadhafi regime	7.06.2011
3.	Port authority of Brega		Under the control of the Qadhafi regime	7.06.2011
4.	Port authority of Ras Lanuf	Port Authority: Veba Oil Operations BV Address: PO Box 690 Tripoli, Libya Phone: +218 21 333 0081	Under the control of the Qadhafi regime	7.06.2011
5.	Port authority of Zawia		Under the control of the Qadhafi regime	7.06.2011
6.	Port authority of Zuwara	Port Authority: Port Authority of Zuara PO Box 648 Port Affairs and Marine Transport Tripoli Libya Tel +218 25 25305	Under the control of the Qadhafi regime	7.06.2011

COMMISSION DECISION**of 7 June 2011****on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for copying and graphic paper***(notified under document C(2011) 3751)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2011/332/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

After consulting the European Union Eco-labelling Board,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, the EU Ecolabel may be awarded to those products with a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 provides that specific EU Ecolabel criteria are to be established according to product groups.
- (3) Commission Decision 1999/554/EC ⁽²⁾ has established the ecological criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for copying and graphic paper. Following the review of the criteria set out in that Decision, Commission Decision 2002/741/EC ⁽³⁾ has established revised criteria which are valid until 30 June 2011.
- (4) Those criteria have been further reviewed in the light of technological developments. In the light of the review, it is appropriate to modify the definition of the product group and to establish new ecological criteria. Those new criteria, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, should be valid for 4 years from the date of adoption of this Decision.
- (5) Decision 2002/741/EC should be replaced for reasons of clarity.
- (6) A transitional period should be allowed for producers whose products have been awarded the Ecolabel for copying and graphic paper on the basis of the criteria

set out in Decision 2002/741/EC, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their products to comply with the revised criteria and requirements. Producers should also be allowed to submit applications based on the criteria set out in Decision 2002/741/EC or on the criteria set out in this Decision until the lapse of validity of that Decision.

- (7) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The product group 'copying and graphic paper' shall comprise sheets or reels of not converted, unprinted blank paper and not converted boards up to basis weight of 400 g/m².

2. It shall not include newsprint paper, thermally sensitive paper, photographic and carbonless paper, packaging and wrapping paper as well as fragranced paper.

Article 2

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

'recycled fibres' means fibres diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process or generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for their intended purpose. Excluded is reutilisation of materials generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it (mill broke — own produced or purchased).

Article 3

In order to be awarded the EU Ecolabel under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, an item of copying and graphic paper shall fall within the product group 'copying and graphic paper' as defined in Article 1 of this Decision and shall comply with the criteria as well as the related assessment and verification requirements set out in the Annex to this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 210, 10.8.1999, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 237, 5.9.2002, p. 6.

Article 4

The criteria for the product group 'copying and graphic paper', as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, shall be valid for 4 years from the date of adoption of this Decision.

Article 5

For administrative purposes the code number assigned to 'copying and graphic paper' shall be '011'.

Article 6

Decision 2002/741/EC is repealed.

Article 7

1. By derogation from Article 6, applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'copying and graphic paper' submitted before the date of adoption of this Decision shall be evaluated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision 2002/741/EC.

2. Applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'copying and graphic paper'

submitted from the date of adoption of this Decision but by 30 June 2011 at the latest may be based either on the criteria set out in Decision 2002/741/EC or on the criteria set out in this Decision.

Those applications shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria on which they are based.

3. Where the Ecolabel is awarded on the basis of an application evaluated in accordance with the criteria set out in Decision 2002/741/EC, that Ecolabel may be used for 12 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2011.

For the Commission
Janez POTOČNIK
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

FRAMEWORK

The aims of the criteria

The criteria aim, in particular, at reducing discharges of toxic or eutrophic substances into waters, reducing environmental damage or risks related to the use of energy (global warming, acidification, ozone depletion, depletion of non-renewable resources) by reducing energy consumption and related emissions to air, at reducing environmental damage or risks related to the use of hazardous chemicals and applying sustainable management principles in order to safeguard forests.

CRITERIA

These criteria are set for each of the following aspects:

- (1) emissions to water and air;
- (2) energy use;
- (3) fibres: sustainable forest management;
- (4) hazardous chemical substances;
- (5) waste management;
- (6) fitness for use;
- (7) information on the packaging;
- (8) information appearing on the Ecolabel.

The ecological criteria cover the production of pulp including all constituent sub-processes from the point at which the virgin fibre/recycled raw-material passes the plant gates, to the point at which the pulp leaves the pulp mill. For the paper production processes, the ecological criteria cover all sub-processes from the beating of the pulp (disintegration of the recycled paper) to winding the paper onto rolls.

The ecological criteria do not cover the transport, conversion and packaging of the pulp, paper or raw materials are not included.

Assessment and verification requirements

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

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

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

Where possible, the testing should be performed by laboratories that meet the general requirements of EN ISO 17025 or equivalent.

A competent body shall carry out on-site inspections to check compliance with these criteria.

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA

Criterion 1 — Emissions to water and air

- (a) COD, Sulphur (S), NO_x, Phosphorous (P)

For each of these parameters, the emissions to air and/or water from the pulp and the paper production shall be expressed in terms of points (P_{COD} , P_{S} , P_{NO_x} , P_{P}) as detailed below.

None of the individual points P_{COD} , P_{S} , P_{NO_x} , P_{P} shall exceed 1,5.

The total number of points ($P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{COD}} + P_{\text{S}} + P_{\text{NO}_x} + P_{\text{P}}$) shall not exceed 4,0.

The calculation of P_{COD} shall be made as follows (the calculations of P_{S} , P_{NO_x} , P_{P} shall be made in exactly the same manner).

For each pulp 'i' used, the related measured COD emissions (COD pulp, i expressed in kg/air dried tonne — ADT), shall be weighted according to the proportion of each pulp used (pulp 'i' with respect to air dried tonne of pulp), and summed together. The weighted COD emission for the pulps is then added to the measured COD emission from the paper production to give a total COD emission, COD total.

The weighted COD reference value for the pulp production shall be calculated in the same manner, as the sum of the weighted reference values for each pulp used and added to the reference value for the paper production to give a total COD reference value COD_{ref,total}. The reference values for each pulp type used and for the paper production are given in the Table 1.

Finally, the total COD emission shall be divided by the total COD reference value as follows:

$$P_{\text{COD}} = \frac{\text{COD}_{\text{total}}}{\text{COD}_{\text{ref,total}}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [\text{pulp}, i \times (\text{COD}_{\text{pulp},i})] + \text{COD}_{\text{papermachine}}}{\sum_{i=1}^n [\text{pulp}, i \times (\text{COD}_{\text{ref,pulp},i})] + \text{COD}_{\text{ref,papermachine}}}$$

Table 1

Reference values for emissions from different pulp types and from paper production

Pulp Grade/Paper	Emissions (kg/ADT) (*)			
	COD _{reference}	S _{reference}	NOx _{reference}	P _{reference}
Bleached Chemical pulp (others than sulphite)	18,0	0,6	1,6	0,045 (*)
Bleached Chemical pulp (sulphite)	25,0	0,6	1,6	0,045
Unbleached chemical pulp	10,0	0,6	1,6	0,04
CTMP	15,0	0,2	0,3	0,01
TMP/groundwood pulp	3,0	0,2	0,3	0,01
Recycled fibre pulp	2,0	0,2	0,3	0,01
Paper (non-integrated mills where all pulps used are purchased market pulps)	1	0,3	0,8	0,01
Paper (Other mills)	1	0,3	0,7	0,01

(*) Exemption from this level, up to a level of 0,1 shall be given where it can be demonstrated that the higher level of P is due to P naturally occurring in the wood pulp.

In case of a co-generation of heat and electricity at the same plant the emissions of S and NOx resulting from electricity generation can be subtracted from the total amount. The following equation can be used to calculate the proportion of the emissions resulting from electricity generation:

$$2 \times (\text{MWh}(\text{electricity})) / [2 \times \text{MWh}(\text{electricity}) + \text{MWh}(\text{heat})]$$

The electricity in this calculation is the electricity produced at the co-generation plant.

The heat in this calculation is the net heat delivered from the power plant to the pulp/paper production.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide detailed calculations showing compliance with this criterion, together with related supporting documentation which shall include test reports using the following test methods: COD: ISO 6060; NOx: ISO 11564; S(oxid.): EPA no.8; S(red.): EPA no 16A; S content in oil: ISO 8754; S content in coal: ISO 351; P: EN ISO 6878, APAT IRSA CNR 4110 or Dr Lange LCK 349.

The supporting documentation shall include an indication of the measurement frequency and the calculation of the points for COD, S and NOx. It shall include all emissions of S and NOx which occur during the production of pulp and paper, including steam generated outside the production site, except those emissions related to the production of electricity. Measurements shall include recovery boilers, lime kilns, steam boilers and destructor furnaces for strong smelling gases. Diffuse emissions shall be taken into account. Reported emission values for S to air shall include both oxidised and reduced S emissions (dimethyl sulphide, methyl mercaptan, hydrogen sulphide and the like). The S emissions related to the heat energy generation from oil, coal and other external fuels with known S content may be calculated instead of measured, and shall be taken into account.

Measurements of emissions to water shall be taken on unfiltered and unsettled samples either after treatment at the plant or after treatment by a public treatment plant. The period for the measurements shall be based on the production during 12 months. In case of a new or a rebuilt production plant, the measurements shall be based on at least 45 subsequent days of stable running of the plant. The measurement shall be representative of the respective campaign.

In case of integrated mills, due to the difficulties in getting separate emission figures for pulp and paper, if only a combined figure for pulp and paper production is available, the emission values for pulp(s) shall be set to zero and the figure for the paper mill shall include both pulp and paper production.

(b) AOX

— Until 31 March 2013 the AOX emissions from the production of each pulp used shall not exceed 0,20 kg/ADT.

— From 1 April 2013 until the lapse of criteria validity of this Decision the AOX emissions from the production of each pulp used shall not exceed 0,17 kg/ADT.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide test reports using the following test method: AOX ISO 9562 accompanied by detailed calculations showing compliance with this criterion, together with related supporting documentation.

The supporting documentation shall include an indication of the measurement frequency. AOX shall only be measured in processes where chlorine compounds are used for the bleaching of the pulp. AOX need not be measured in the effluent from non-integrated paper production or in the effluents from pulp production without bleaching or where the bleaching is performed with chlorine-free substances.

Measurements shall be taken on unfiltered and unsettled samples either after treatment at the plant or after treatment by a public treatment plant. The period for the measurements shall be based on the production during 12 months. In case of a new or a re-built production plant, the measurements shall be based on at least 45 subsequent days of stable running of the plant. The measurement shall be representative of the respective campaign.

(c) CO₂

The emissions of carbon dioxide from non-renewable sources shall not exceed 1 000 kg per tonne of paper produced, including emissions from the production of electricity (whether on-site or off-site). For non-integrated mills (where all pulps used are purchased market pulps) the emissions shall not exceed 1 100 kg per tonne. The emissions shall be calculated as the sum of the emissions from the pulp and paper production.

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

The applicant shall provide data on the air emissions of carbon dioxide. This shall include all sources of non-renewable fuels during the production of pulp and paper, including the emissions from the production of electricity (whether on-site or off-site).

The following emission factors shall be used in the calculation of the CO₂ emissions from fuels:

Table 2

Fuel	CO ₂ fossil emission	Unit
Coal	95	g CO ₂ fossil/MJ
Crude oil	73	g CO ₂ fossil/MJ
Fuel oil 1	74	g CO ₂ fossil/MJ
Fuel oil 2-5	77	g CO ₂ fossil/MJ
LPG	69	g CO ₂ fossil/MJ
Natural Gas	56	g CO ₂ fossil/MJ
Grid Electricity	400	g CO ₂ fossil/kWh

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

The amount of energy from renewable sources ⁽¹⁾ purchased and used for the production processes will not be considered in the calculation of the CO₂ emissions: appropriate documentation that this kind of energy are actually used at the mill or are externally purchased shall be provided by the applicant.

⁽¹⁾ As defined in Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p.16).

Criterion 2 — Energy use

(a) Electricity

The electricity consumption related to the pulp and the paper production shall be expressed in terms of points (P_E) as detailed below.

The number of points, P_E , shall be less than or equal to 1,5.

The calculation of P_E shall be made as follows.

Calculation for pulp production: For each pulp i used, the related electricity consumption ($E_{pulp, i}$ expressed in kWh/ADT) shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_{pulp, i} = \text{Internally produced electricity} + \text{purchased electricity} - \text{sold electricity}$$

Calculation for paper production: Similarly, the electricity consumption related to the paper production (E_{paper}) shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_{paper} = \text{Internally produced electricity} + \text{purchased electricity} - \text{sold electricity}$$

Finally, the points for pulp and paper production shall be combined to give the overall number of points (P_E) as follows:

$$P_E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [pulp, i \times E_{pulp, i}] + E_{paper}}{\sum_{i=1}^n [pulp, i \times E_{ref, pulp, i}] + E_{ref, paper}}$$

In case of integrated mills, due to the difficulties in getting separate electricity figures for pulp and paper, if only a combined figure for pulp and paper production is available, the electricity values for pulp(s) shall be set to zero and the figure for the paper mill shall include both pulp and paper production.

(b) Fuel (heat)

The fuel consumption related to the pulp and the paper production shall be expressed in terms of points (P_F) as detailed below.

The number of points, P_F , shall be less than or equal to 1,5.

The calculation of P_F shall be made as follows.

Calculation for pulp production: For each pulp i used, the related fuel consumption ($F_{pulp, i}$ expressed in kWh/ADT) shall be calculated as follows:

$$F_{pulp, i} = \text{Internally produced fuel} + \text{purchased fuel} - \text{sold fuel} - 1,25 \times \text{internally produced electricity}$$

Note:

$F_{pulp, i}$ (and its contribution to $P_F, pulp$) need not be calculated for mechanical pulp unless it is market air dried mechanical pulp containing at least 90 % dry matter.

The amount of fuel used to produce the sold heat shall be added to the term 'sold fuel' in the equation above.

Calculation for paper production: Similarly the fuel consumption related to the paper production (F_{paper} , expressed in kWh/ADT), shall be calculated as follows:

$$F_{paper} = \text{Internally produced fuel} + \text{purchased fuel} - \text{sold fuel} - 1,25 \times \text{internally produced electricity}$$

Finally, the points for pulp and paper production shall be combined to give the overall number of points (P_F) as follows:

$$P_F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [pulp, i \times F_{pulp, i}] + F_{paper}}{\sum_{i=1}^n [pulp, i \times F_{ref, pulp, i}] + F_{ref, paper}}$$

Table 3

Reference values for electricity and fuel

Pulp grade	Fuel kWh/ADT $F_{\text{reference}}$	Electricity kWh/ADT $E_{\text{reference}}$
Chemical pulp	4 000 <i>(Note: for air dry market pulp containing at least 90 % dry mater (admp), this value may be upgraded by 25 % for the drying energy)</i>	800
Mechanical pulp	900 <i>(Note: this value is only applicable for admp)</i>	1 900
CTMP	1 000	2 000
Recycled fibre pulp	1 800 <i>(Note: for admp, this value may be upgraded by 25 % for the drying energy)</i>	800
Paper grade	Fuel kWh/tonne	Electricity kWh/tonne
Uncoated woodfree fine paper Magazine paper (SC)	1 800	600
Coated woodfree fine paper Coated magazine paper (LWC, MWC)	1 800	800

Assessment and verification (for both (a) and (b)): The applicant shall provide detailed calculations showing compliance with this criterion, together with all related supporting documentation. Reported details shall therefore include the total electricity and fuel consumption.

The applicant shall calculate all energy inputs, divided into heat/fuels and electricity used during the production of pulp and paper, including the energy used in the de-inking of waste papers for the production of recycled paper. Energy used in the transport of raw materials, as well as conversion and packaging, is not included in the energy consumption calculations.

Total heat energy includes all purchased fuels. It also includes heat energy recovered by incinerating liquors and wastes from on-site processes (e.g. wood waste, sawdust, liquors, waste paper, paper broke), as well as heat recovered from the internal generation of electricity — however, the applicant need only count 80 % of the heat energy from such sources when calculating the total heat energy.

Electric energy means net imported electricity coming from the grid and internal generation of electricity measured as electric power. Electricity used for wastewater treatment need not be included.

Where steam is generated using electricity as the heat source, the heat value of the steam shall be calculated, then divided by 0,8 and added to the total fuel consumption.

In case of integrated mills, due to the difficulties in getting separate fuel (heat) figures for pulp and paper, if only a combined figure for pulp and paper production is available, the fuel (heat) values for pulp(s) shall be set to zero and the figure for the paper mill shall include both pulp and paper production.

Criterion 3 — Fibres: sustainable forest management

The fibre raw material in the paper may be recycled or virgin fibre.

Virgin fibres shall be covered by valid sustainable forest management and chain of custody certificates issued by an independent third party certification scheme such as FSC, PEFC or equivalent.

However, where certification schemes allow mixing of certified material and uncertified material in a product or product line, the proportion of uncertified material shall not exceed 50 %. Such uncertified material shall be covered by a verification system which ensures that it is legally sourced and meets any other requirement of the certification scheme with respect to uncertified material.

The certification bodies issuing forest and/or chain of custody certificates shall be accredited/recognised by that certification scheme.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide appropriate documentation indicating the types, quantities and origins of fibres used in the pulp and the paper production.

Where virgin fibres are used, the product shall be covered by valid forest management and chain of custody certificates issued by an independent third party certification scheme, such as PEFC, FSC or equivalent. If the product or product line includes uncertified material, proof should be provided that the uncertified material is less than 50 % and is covered by a verification system which ensures that it is legally sourced and meets any other requirement of the certification scheme with respect to uncertified material.

Where recycled fibres are used, the applicant shall provide a declaration stating the average amount of grades of recovered paper used for the product in accordance with the standard EN 643 or an equivalent standard. The applicant shall provide a declaration that no mill broke (own or purchased) was used.

Criterion 4 — Excluded or limited substances and mixtures

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall supply a list of the chemical products used in the pulp and paper production, together with appropriate documentation (such as SDSs). This list shall include the quantity, function and suppliers of all the substances used in the production process.

(a) Hazardous substances and mixtures

In accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 the product shall not contain substances referred to in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ nor substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification with the hazard classes or categories specified below.

List of hazard statements and risk phrases:

GHS Hazard Statement ⁽¹⁾	EU Risk Phrase ⁽²⁾
H300 Fatal if swallowed	R28
H301 Toxic if swallowed	R25
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	R65
H310 Fatal in contact with skin	R27
H311 Toxic in contact with skin	R24
H330 Fatal if inhaled	R23/26
H331 Toxic if inhaled	R23
H340 May cause genetic defects	R46
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects	R68
H350 May cause cancer	R45
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation	R49
H351 Suspected of causing cancer	R40
H360F May damage fertility	R60
H360D May damage the unborn child	R61
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child	R60/61/60-61
H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child	R60/63

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

GHS Hazard Statement ⁽¹⁾	EU Risk Phrase ⁽²⁾
H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility	R61/62
H361f Suspected of damaging fertility	R62
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child	R63
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	R62-63
H362 May cause harm to breast fed children	R64
H370 Causes damage to organs	R39/23/24/25/26/27/28
H371 May cause damage to organs	R68/20/21/22
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	R48/25/24/23
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	R48/20/21/22
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life	R50
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	R50-53
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	R51-53
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	R52-53
H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life	R53
EUH059 Hazardous to the ozone layer	R59
EUH029 Contact with water liberates toxic gas	R29
EUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas	R31
EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas	R32
EUH070 Toxic by eye contact	R39-41
No commercial dye formulation, colorants, surface-finishing agents, auxiliaries and coating materials shall be used on either pulp or paper that has been assigned or may be assigned at the time of application the hazard statement H317: May cause allergic skin reaction.	R43

⁽¹⁾ As provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.)

⁽²⁾ As provided for in Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1).

The use of substances or mixtures which change their properties upon processing (e.g. become no longer bioavailable, undergo chemical modification) so that the identified hazard no longer applies are exempted from the above requirement.

Concentration limits for substances or mixtures which may be or have been assigned the hazard statements or risk phrase listed above, meeting the criteria for classification in the hazard classes or categories, and for substances meeting the criteria of Article 57(a), (b) or (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, shall not exceed the generic or specific concentration limits determined in accordance with the Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Where specific concentration limits are determined they shall prevail over the generic ones.

Concentration limits for substances meeting criteria of Article 57 d), (e) or (f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall not exceed 0,1 % weight by weight.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall prove compliance with the criterion providing data on the amount (kg/ADT paper produced) of substances used in the process and that the substances referred to in this criterion are not retained in the final product above concentration limits specified. The concentration for substances and mixtures shall be specified in the Safety Data Sheets in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

(b) Substances listed in accordance with Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

No derogation from the prohibition set out in point (a) Article 6(6) of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 shall be granted concerning substances identified as substances of very high concern and included in the list provided for Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, present in mixtures, in an article or in any homogenous part of a complex article in concentrations higher than 0,1 %. Specific concentration limits determined in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall apply in case it is lower than 0,1 %.

Assessment and verification: the list of substances identified as substances of very high concern and included in the candidate list in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 can be found here:

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

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

The applicant shall prove compliance with the criterion providing data on the amount (kg/ADT paper produced) of substances used in the process and that the substances referred to in this criterion are not retained in the final product above concentration limits specified. The concentration shall be specified in the safety data sheets in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

(c) Chlorine

Chlorine gas shall not be used as a bleaching agent. This requirement does not apply to chlorine gas related to the production and use of chlorine dioxide.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration from the pulp producer(s) that chlorine gas has not been used as a bleaching agent. Note: while this requirement also applies to the bleaching of recycled fibres, it is accepted that the fibres in their previous life-cycle may have been bleached with chlorine gas.

(d) APEOs

Alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives shall not be added to cleaning chemicals, de-inking chemicals, foam inhibitors, dispersants or coatings. Alkylphenol derivatives are defined as substances that upon degradation produce alkyl phenols.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration(s) from their chemical supplier(s) that alkylphenol ethoxylates or other alkylphenol derivatives have not been added to these products.

(e) Residual monomers

The total quantity of residual monomers (excluding acrylamide) that may be or have been assigned any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof) and are present in coatings, retention aids, strengtheners, water repellents or chemicals used in internal and external water treatment shall not exceed 100 ppm (calculated on the basis of their solid content):

Hazard Statement (1)	Risk Phrase (2)
H340 May cause genetic defects	R46
H350 May cause cancer	R45
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation	R49
H351 Suspected of causing cancer	R40
H360F May damage fertility	R60
H360D May damage the unborn child	R61
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child	R60/61/60-61
H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child	R60/63
H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility	R61/62
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life	R50/50-53
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	R50-53
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	R51-53

Hazard Statement ⁽¹⁾	Risk Phrase ⁽²⁾
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	R52-53
H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life	R53

⁽¹⁾ As provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

⁽²⁾ As provided for in Directive 67/548/EEC.

Acrylamide shall not be present in coatings, retention aids, strengtheners, water repellents or chemicals used in internal and external water treatment in concentrations higher than 700 ppm (calculated on the basis of their solid content).

The competent body may exempt the applicant from these requirements in relation to chemicals used in external water treatment.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate documentation (such as Safety Data Sheets).

(f) Surfactants in de-inking

All surfactants used in de-inking shall be ultimately biodegradable (see test methods and pass levels below).

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with the relevant safety data sheets or test reports for each surfactant which shall indicate the test method, threshold and conclusion stated, using one of the following test method and pass levels: OECD 302 A-C (or equivalent ISO standards), with a percentage degradation (including adsorption) within 28 days of at least 70 % for 302 A and B, and of at least 60 % for 302 C.

(g) Biocides:

The active components in biocides or biostatic agents used to counter slime-forming organisms in circulation water systems containing fibres shall not be potentially bio-accumulative. Biocides' bioaccumulation potentials are characterised by $\log Pow$ (\log octanol/water partition coefficient) $< 3,0$ or an experimentally determined bioconcentration factor (BCF) ≤ 100 .

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with the relevant material safety data sheet or test report which shall indicate the test method, threshold and conclusion stated, using the following test methods: OECD 107, 117 or 305 A-E.

(h) Azo dyes

Azo dyes that may cleave to any of the following aromatic amines shall not be used, in accordance with Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

1. 4-aminobiphenyl	(92-67-1)
2. benzidine	(92-87-5)
3. 4-chloro-o-toluidine	(95-69-2)
4. 2-naphthylamine	(91-59-8)
5. o-aminoazotoluene	(97-56-3)
6. 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene	(99-55-8)
7. p-chloroaniline	(106-47-8)
8. 2,4-diaminoanisole	(615-05-4)
9. 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	(101-77-9)
10. 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	(91-94-1)
11. 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	(119-90-4)
12. 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	(119-93-7)
13. 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	(838-88-0)
14. p-cresidine	(120-71-8)

15. 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	(101-14-4)
16. 4,4'-oxydianiline	(101-80-4)
17. 4,4'-thiodianiline	(139-65-1)
18. o-toluidine	(95-53-4)
19. 2,4-diaminotoluene	(95-80-7)
20. 2,4,5-trimethylaniline	(137-17-7)
21. 4-aminoazobenzene	(60-09-3)
22. o-anisidine	(90-04-0)

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

(i) Metal complex dye stuffs or pigments

Dyes or pigments based on lead, copper, chromium, nickel or aluminium shall not be used. Copper phthalocyanine dyes or pigments may, however, be used.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance.

(j) Ionic impurities in dye stuffs

The levels of ionic impurities in the dye stuffs used shall not exceed the following: Ag 100 ppm; As 50 ppm; Ba 100 ppm; Cd 20 ppm; Co 500 ppm; Cr 100 ppm; Cu 250 ppm; Fe 2 500 ppm; Hg 4 ppm; Mn 1 000 ppm; Ni 200 ppm; Pb 100 ppm; Se 20 ppm; Sb 50 ppm; Sn 250 ppm; Zn 1 500 ppm.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance.

Criterion 5 — Waste management

All pulp and paper production sites shall have a system for handling waste (as defined by the relevant regulatory authorities of the pulp and paper production sites in question) and residual products arising from the production of the eco-labelled product. The system shall be documented or explained in the application and include information on at least the following points:

- procedures for separating and using recyclable materials from the waste stream,
- procedures for recovering materials for other uses, such as incineration for raising process steam or heating, or agricultural use,
- procedures for handling hazardous waste (as defined by the relevant regulatory authorities of the pulp and paper production sites in question).

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a detailed description of the procedures adopted for the waste management of each of the sites concerned and a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

Criterion 6 — Fitness for use

The product shall be suitable for its purpose.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide appropriate documentation demonstrating compliance with the scope of the criteria. The test methods shall comply with one of the following standards:

- copying papers: EN 12281 — 'Printing and business paper — Requirements for copy paper for dry toner imaging processes',
- continuous papers: EN 12858 — 'Paper — Printing and business paper — Requirements for continuous stationery'.

The product shall fulfil requirements for permanence in accordance to applicable standards. The user manual will provide the list of norms and standards which shall be used for the permanence assessment.

As alternative to the use of the above methods, the producers shall guarantee the fitness for use of their products providing appropriate documentation demonstrating the paper quality, in accordance with the standard EN ISO/IEC 17050-1:2004, which provides general criteria for suppliers' declaration of conformity with normative documents.

Criterion 7 — Information on the packaging

The following information shall appear on the product packaging:

'Please collect used paper for recycling'.

In addition, if recycled fibres are used, the manufacturer shall provide a statement indicating the minimum percentage of recycled fibres next to the EU Ecolabel logo.

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a sample of the product packaging bearing the information required.

Criterion 8 — Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

The optional label with text box shall contain the following text:

- ‘— low air and water pollution,
- use of certified fibres AND/OR use of recycled fibres (case-by-case),
- hazardous substances restricted’.

The guidelines for the use of the optional label with the text box can be found in the Guidelines for use of the Ecolabel logo on the website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/promo/pdf/logo%20guidelines.pdf>

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a sample of the product packaging showing the label, together with a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

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