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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.

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

EN

[1] Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 655/2011

of 28 June 2011

terminating the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community [1] ('the basic Regulation') and in particular Articles 9 and 11(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the European Commission after having consulted the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE

1.1. Measures in force

(1) The measures currently in force are a definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Council Regulation (EC) No 654/2008 [2] on imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China, as extended to imports of coumarin consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not, and an undertaking accepted from one Indian producer (Atlas Fine Chemicals Pvt. Ltd) [3].

1.2. Grounds for the review

(2) The Commission was informed that the sole producer of coumarin, which constituted the Union industry in the investigation which led to the imposition of the existing measures, decided to discontinue production of coumarin within the Union at the end of August 2010.

1.3. Initiation

(3) Accordingly, the Commission, after consultation of the Advisory Committee, initiated, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* [4], a partial interim review limited to injury aspects of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China, as extended to imports of coumarin consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not.

(4) The Commission advised officially the Union producers and the representatives of the People's Republic of China of the initiation of the review investigation. Interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limit set in the notice of initiation.

1.4. Product under review

(5) The product under review is coumarin, originating in the People's Republic of China, currently falling within CN code ex 2932 21 00 ('the product concerned').

2. FINDINGS AND TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDING

(6) The investigation has confirmed that the only Union producer of the product concerned has permanently closed its production facility in August 2010.

(7) The Commission considers that the present proceeding should be terminated since the review investigation has not brought to light any considerations showing that such termination would not be in the Union interest. Interested parties were informed accordingly and were given the opportunity to comment. No comments were received indicating that such termination would not be in the Union interest.

[1] OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51.
[2] OJ L 183, 11.7.2008, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 1, 4.1.2005, p. 15.
[4] OJ C 299, 5.11.2010, p. 4.

(8) The Commission therefore concludes that the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of the the product concerned into the Union should be terminated,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The anti-dumping measures concerning imports of coumarin currently falling within CN code ex 2932 21 00 and originating in the People's Republic of China, as extended to imports consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not, are hereby repealed and the proceeding concerning these imports is terminated.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following 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 Luxembourg, 28 June 2011.

For the Council
The President
FAZEKAS S.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 656/2011

of 7 July 2011

implementing Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning statistics on pesticides, as regards definitions and list of active substances

(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 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides [1], and in particular Article 5(2) and 5(3),

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 establishes a new framework for the production of comparable European statistics on pesticide sales and use.

(2) In accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009, it is necessary to adopt the definition of the term 'area treated' referred to in Section 2 of Annex II to the said Regulation, as it should be understood and applied in a uniform manner throughout the Union in the interests of comparability.

(3) In accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009, the Commission should adapt, on a regular basis and at least every five years, the list of substances to be covered and their classification in categories of products and chemical classes as set out in Annex III. It is necessary to update the list annexed to the said Regulation, as it was last updated in 2006, to cover the period 2010 to 2015.

(4) The number of substances and the complexity involved in identifying the right compounds and classification make it difficult for the national statistical authorities to build up properly the necessary tools for collecting the information on use and placing on the markets. Hence, only those substances that have been allocated an identification number by one or both of the two major, internationally recognised institutions for registering chemical compounds or pesticides Chemical Abstracts Service of the American Chemical Society (CAS) and Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council (CIPAC) should be included.

(5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The term 'area treated' referred to in Section 2 of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 means the basic area treated, defined as 'the physical area of the crop treated at least once with a given active substance, independently of the number of applications'.

Article 2

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following 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 July 2011.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

[1] OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 1.

ANNEX

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX III

HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
Fungicides and bactericides		F				
	Inorganic fungicides	F01				
		F01_01	COPPER COMPOUNDS			
		F01_01_01		BORDEAUX MIXTURE	8011-63-0	44.604
		F01_01_02		COPPER HYDROXIDE	20427-59-2	44.305
		F01_01_03		COPPER (I) OXIDE	1319-39-1	44.603
		F01_01_04		COPPER OXYCHLORIDE	1332-40-7	44.602
		F01_01_05		TRIBASIC COPPER SULFATE	1333-22-8	44.606
		F01_01_06		OTHER COPPER SALTS		44
		F01_02	INORGANIC SULFUR			
		F01_02_01		SULFUR	7704-34-9	18
		F01_99	OTHER INORGANIC FUNGICIDES			
		F01_99_01		LIME SULFUR (CALCIUM POLYSULFID)	1344-81-6	17
		F01_99_02		POTASSIUM IODIDE	7681-11-0	773
		F01_99_03		POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE		756
		F01_99_04		POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE	333-20-0	772
		F01_99_05		SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	7681-52-9	
		F01_99_06		DISODIUM PHOSPHONATE		808

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F01_99_99		OTHER INORGANIC FUNGICIDES		
	Fungicides based on carbamates and dithio-carbamates	F02				
		F02_01	CARBANILATE FUNGICIDES			
		F02_01_01		DIETHOFENCARB	87130-20-9	513
		F02_02	CARBAMATE FUNGICIDES			
		F02_02_01		BENTHIAVALICARB	413615-35-7	744
		F02_02_02		IPROVALICARB	140923-17-7	620
		F02_02_03		PROPAMOCARB	24579-73-5	399
		F02_03	DITHIOCARBAMATE FUNGICIDES			
		F02_03_01		MANCOZEB	8018-01-7	34
		F02_03_02		MANEB	12427-38-2	61
		F02_03_03		METIRAM	9006-42-2	478
		F02_03_04		PROPINEB	12071-83-9	177
		F02_03_05		THIRAM	137-26-8	24
		F02_03_06		ZIRAM	137-30-4	31
		F02_99	OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON CARBAMATES AND DITHIOCARBAMATES			
		F02_99_99		OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON CARBAMATES AND DITHIOCARBAMATES		
	Fungicides based on benzimidazoles	F03				
		F03_01	BENZIMIDAZOLE FUNGICIDES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F03_01_01		CARBENDAZIM	10605-21-7	263
		F03_01_02		FUBERIDAZOLE	3878-19-1	525
		F03_01_03		THIABENDAZOLE	148-79-8	323
		F03_01_04		THIOPHANATE-METHYL	23564-05-8	262
		F03_99	OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON BENZIMIDAZOLES			
		F03_99_99		OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON BENZIMIDAZOLES		
	Fungicides based on imidazoles and triazoles	F04				
		F04_01	CONAZOLE FUNGICIDES			
		F04_01_01		BITERTANOL	55179-31-2	386
		F04_01_02		BROMUCONAZOLE	116255-48-2	680
		F04_01_03		CYPROCONAZOLE	94361-06-5	600
		F04_01_04		DIFENOCONAZOLE	119446-68-3	687
		F04_01_05		EPOXICONAZOLE	106325-08-0	609
		F04_01_06		ETRIDIAZOLE	2593-15-9	518
		F04_01_07		FENBUCONAZOLE	114369-43-6	694
		F04_01_08		FLUQUINCONAZOLE	136426-54-5	474
		F04_01_09		FLUSILAZOLE	85509-19-9	435
		F04_01_10		FLUTRIAFOL	76674-21-0	436
		F04_01_11		IMAZALIL (ENILCONAZOLE)	58594-72-2	335

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F04_01_12		IPCONAZOLE	125225-28-7	798
		F04_01_13		METCONAZOLE	125116-23-6	706
		F04_01_14		MYCLOBUTANIL	88671-89-0	442
		F04_01_15		PENCONAZOLE	66246-88-6	446
		F04_01_16		PROPICONAZOLE	60207-90-1	408
		F04_01_17		PROTHIOCONAZOLE	178928-70-6	745
		F04_01_18		TEBUCONAZOLE	107534-96-3	494
		F04_01_19		TETRACONAZOLE	112281-77-3	726
		F04_01_20		TRIADIMENOL	55219-65-3	398
		F04_01_21		TRIFLUMIZOLE	99387-89-0	730
		F04_01_22		TRITICONAZOLE	131983-72-7	652
		F04_02	IMIDAZOLE FUNGICIDES			
		F04_02_01		CYAZOFAMID	120116-88-3	653
		F04_02_02		FENAMIDONE	161326-34-7	650
		F04_02_03		TRIAZOXIDE	72459-58-6	729
		F04_99	OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON IMIDAZOLES AND TRIAZOLES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F04_99_01		AMETOCTRADIN	865318-97-4	818
		F04_99_02		AMISULBROM	348635-87-0	789
		F04_99_99		OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON IMIDAZOLES AND TRIAZOLES		
	Fungicides based on morpholines	F05				
		F05_01	MORPHOLINE FUNGICIDES			
		F05_01_01		DIMETHOMORPH	110488-70-5	483
		F05_01_02		DODEMORPH	1593-77-7	300
		F05_01_03		FENPROPIMORPH	67564-91-4	427
		F05_99	OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON MORPHOLINES			
		F05_99_99		OTHER FUNGICIDES BASED ON MORPHOLINES		
	Biological fungicides	F06				
		F06_01	BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDES			
		F06_01_01		AMPELOMYCES QUISQUALIS STRAIN AQ10		589
		F06_01_02		AUREOBASIDIUM PULLULANS		809, 810
		F06_01_03		BACILLUS SUBTILIS STR. QST 713		661
		F06_01_04		CONIOTHYRIUM MINITANS		614
		F06_01_05		GLIOCLADIUM CATENULATUM STRAIN J1446		624
		F06_01_06		LAMINARIN	9008-22-4	671
		F06_01_07		PAECILOMYCES FUMOSOROSEUS APOPKA STRAIN 97		573

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F06_01_08		PSEUDOMONAS CHLORORAPHIS STRAIN MA342		574
		F06_01_09		PSEUDOZYMA FLOCCULOSA		669
		F06_01_10		SPODOPTERA EXIGUA NUCLEAR POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS		592
		F06_01_11		TRICHODERMA HARZIANUM RIFAI (T-22) (ITEM 908)		816
		F06_01_12		CANDIDA OLEOPHILA		946
		F06_01_13		FEN 560		858
		F06_01_14		PHLEBIOPSIS GIGANTEA (SEVERAL STRAINS)		921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934
		F06_01_15		PSEUDOMONAS SP. STRAIN DSMZ 13134		935
		F06_01_16		PYTHIUM OLIGANDRUM (M1)		936
		F06_01_17		STREPTOMYCES K61 (K61) (FORMERLY STREPTOMYCES GRISEOVIRIDIS)		937
		F06_01_18		TRICHODERMA ASPELLERUM (ICC012) (T25) (TV1) (FORMERLY T. HARZIANUM)		938, 939, 940
		F06_01_19		TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM (STRAIN T34)		941
		F06_01_20		TRICHODERMA ATROVIRIDE (IMI 206040) (T 11) (FORMERLY TRICHODERMA HARZIANUM)		942, 943
		F06_01_21		TRICHODERMA ATROVIRIDE STRAIN I-1237		944
		F06_01_22		TRICHODERMA GAMSII (FORMERLY T. VIRIDE) (ICC080)		945
		F06_01_23		TRICHODERMA POLYSPORUM (IMI 206039)		946

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F06_01_24		VERTICILLIUM ALBO-ATRUM (WCS850) (FORMERLY VERTICILLIUM DAHLIAE)		948
		F06_99	OTHER BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDES			
		F06_99_99		OTHER BIOLOGICAL FUNGICIDES		
	Other fungicides	F99				
		F99_01	ALIPHATIC NITROGEN FUNGICIDES			
		F99_01_01		CYMOXANIL	57966-95-7	419
		F99_01_02		DODINE	2439-10-3	101
		F99_01_03		GUAZATINE	108173-90-6	361
		F99_02	AMIDE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_02_01		CYFLUFENAMID	180409-60-3	759
		F99_02_02		FLUOPICOLIDE	239110-15-7	787
		F99_02_03		PROCHLORAZ	67747-09-5	407
		F99_02_04		SILTHIOFAM	175217-20-6	635
		F99_02_05		ZOXAMIDE	156052-68-5	640
		F99_02_06		MANDIPROPAMID	374726-62-2	783
		F99_02_07		PENTHIOPYRAD	183675-82-3	824
		F99_03	ANILIDE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_03_01		BENALAXYL	71626-11-4	416
		F99_03_02		BOSCALID	188425-85-6	673

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F99_03_03		CARBOXIN	5234-68-4	273
		F99_03_04		FENHEXAMID	126833-17-8	603
		F99_03_05		FLUTOLANIL	66332-96-5	524
		F99_03_06		METALAXYL-M	70630-17-0	580
		F99_03_07		METALAXYL	57837-19-1	365
		F99_03_08		BENALAXYL-M	98243-83-5	766
		F99_03_09		BIXAFEN	581809-46-3	819
		F99_03_10		FENPYRAZAMINE	473798-59-3	832
		F99_03_11		FLUOPYRAM	658066-35-4	807
		F99_03_12		ISOPYRAZAM	881685-58-1	963
		F99_05	AROMATIC FUNGICIDES			
		F99_05_01		CHLOROTHALONIL	1897-45-6	288
		F99_05_02		DICLORAN	99-30-9	150
		F99_06	DICARBOXIMIDE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_06_01		IPRODIONE	36734-19-7	278
		F99_07	DINITROANILINE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_07_01		FLUAZINAM	79622-59-6	521
		F99_08	DINITROPHENOL FUNGICIDES			
		F99_08_01		DINOCAP	39300-45-3	98
		F99_08_02		MEPTYLDINOCAP	131-72-6	811
		F99_09	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS FUNGICIDES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F99_09_01		FOSETYL	15845-66-6	384
		F99_09_02		TOLCLOFOS-METHYL	57018-04-9	479
		F99_10	OXAZOLE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_10_01		FAMOXADONE	131807-57-3	594
		F99_10_02		HYMEXAZOL	10004-44-1	528
		F99_11	PHENYLPYRROLE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_11_01		FLUDIOXONIL	131341-86-1	522
		F99_12	PHTHALIMIDE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_12_01		CAPTAN	133-06-2	40
		F99_12_02		FOLPET	133-07-3	75
		F99_13	PYRIMIDINE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_13_01		BUPIRIMATE	41483-43-6	261
		F99_13_02		CYPRODINIL	121552-61-2	511
		F99_13_03		MEPANIPYRIM	110235-47-7	611
		F99_13_04		PYRIMETHANIL	53112-28-0	714
		F99_14	QUINOLINE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_14_01		8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULFATE (8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE INCL. OXYQUINOLINE)	134-31-6	677
		F99_14_02		QUINOXYFEN	124495-18-7	566
		F99_15	QUINONE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_15_01		DITHIANON	3347-22-6	153

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F99_16	STROBILURINE FUNGICIDES			
		F99_16_01		AZOXYSTROBIN	131860-33-8	571
		F99_16_02		DIMOXYSTROBIN	149961-52-4	739
		F99_16_03		FLUOXASTROBIN	361377-29-9	746
		F99_16_04		KRESOXIM-METHYL	143390-89-0	568
		F99_16_05		PICOXYSTROBINE	117428-22-5	628
		F99_16_06		PYRACLOSTROBINE	175013-18-0	657
		F99_16_07		TRIFLOXYSTROBINE	141517-21-7	617
		F99_17	UREA FUNGICIDES			
		F99_17_01		PENCYCURON	66063-05-6	402
	Unclassified fungicides	F99_99	UNCLASSIFIED FUNGICIDES			
		F99_99_01		2-PHENYLPHENOL	90-43-7	246
		F99_99_02		ACIBENZOLAR-S-METHYL	126448-41-7	597
		F99_99_03		ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE	20859-73-8	227
		F99_99_04		ASCORBIC ACID		774
		F99_99_05		BENZOIC ACID	65-85-0	622
		F99_99_06		FENPROPIDIN	67306-00-7	520
		F99_99_07		MAGNESIUM PHOSPHIDE	12057-74-8	228
		F99_99_08		METRAFENONE	220899-03-6	752
		F99_99_09		PYRIOFENONE	688046-61-9	827

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		F99_99_10		SPIROXAMINE	118134-30-8	572
		F99_99_11		DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE		859
		F99_99_12		PROQUINAZID	189278-12-4	764
		F99_99_13		VALIFENALATE (FORMERLY CALLED VALIPHENAL)		857
		F99_99_99		OTHER FUNGICIDES, NOT CLASSIFIED		
Herbicides, haulm destructors and moss killers		H				
	Herbicides based on phenoxy-phytohormones	H01				
		H01_01	PHENOXY HERBICIDES			
		H01_01_01		2,4-D	94-75-7	1
		H01_01_02		2,4-DB	94-82-6	83
		H01_01_03		DICHLORPROP-P	15165-67-0	476
		H01_01_04		MCPA	94-74-6	2
		H01_01_05		MCPB	94-81-5	50
		H01_01_06		MECOPROP	7085-19-0	51
		H01_01_07		MECOPROP-P	16484-77-8	475
		H01_99	OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON PHENOXY-PHYTOHORMONES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H01_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON PHENOXY-PHYTOHORMONES		
	Herbicides based on triazines and triazinones	H02				
		H02_02	TRIAZINE HERBICIDES			
		H02_02_01		TERBUTHYLAZINE	5915-41-3	234
		H02_03	TRIAZINONE HERBICIDES			
		H02_03_01		METAMITRON	41394-05-2	381
		H02_03_02		METRIBUZIN	21087-64-9	283
		H02_99	OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON TRIAZINES AND TRIAZINONES			
		H02_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON TRIAZINES AND TRIAZINONES		
	Herbicides based on amides and anilides	H03				
		H03_01	AMIDE HERBICIDES			
		H03_01_01		BEFLUBUTAMID	113614-08-7	662
		H03_01_02		DIMETHENAMID-P	87674-68-8	638
		H03_01_03		ISOXABEN	82558-50-7	701
		H03_01_04		NAPROPAMIDE	15299-99-7	271
		H03_01_05		PENOXSULAM	219714-96-2	758
		H03_01_06		PETHOXAMIDE	106700-29-2	665
		H03_01_07		PROPYZAMIDE	23950-58-5	315
		H03_01_08		PYROXSULAM	422556-08-9	793
		H03_02	ANILIDE HERBICIDES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H03_02_01		DIFLUFENICAN	83164-33-4	462
		H03_02_02		FLORASULAM	145701-23-1	616
		H03_02_03		FLUFENACET	142459-58-3	588
		H03_02_04		METAZACHLOR	67129-08-2	411
		H03_02_05		METOSULAM	139528-85-1	707
		H03_02_06		PROPANIL	709-98-8	205
		H03_02_07		HALOSULFURON METHYL	100784-20-1	785
		H03_03	CHLOROACETANILIDE HERBICIDES			
		H03_03_01		ACETOCHLOR	34256-82-1	496
		H03_03_02		DIMETHACHLOR	50563-36-5	688
		H03_03_03		PROPISOCHLOR	86763-47-5	836
		H03_03_04		S-METOLACHLOR	87392-12-9	607
		H03_99	OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON AMIDES AND ANILIDES			
		H03_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON AMIDES AND ANILIDES		
	Herbicides based on carbamates and bis-carbamates	H04				
		H04_01	BIS-CARBAMATE HERBICIDES			
		H04_01_01		CHLORPROPHAM	101-21-3	43
		H04_01_02		DESMEDIPHAM	13684-56-5	477
		H04_01_03		PHENMEDIPHAM	13684-63-4	77

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H04_02	CARBAMATE HERBICIDES			
		H04_02_01		ASULAM	3337-71-1	240
		H04_02_02		CARBETAMIDE	16118-49-3	95
		H04_99	OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON CARBAMATES AND BIS-CARBAMATES			
		H04_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON CARBAMATES AND BIS-CARBAMATES		
	Herbicides based on dinitroaniline derivatives	H05				
		H05_01	DINITROANILINE HERBICIDES			
		H05_01_01		BENFLURALIN	1861-40-1	285
		H05_01_02		PENDIMETHALIN	40487-42-1	357
		H05_01_03		ORYZALIN	19044-88-3	537
		H05_99	OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON DINITROANILINE DERIVATIVES			
		H05_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON DINITROANILINE DERIVATIVES		
	Herbicides based on derivatives of urea, of uracil or of sulfonylurea	H06				
		H06_01	SULFONYLUREA HERBICIDES			
		H06_01_01		AMIDOSULFURON	120923-37-7	515
		H06_01_02		AZIMSULFURON	120162-55-2	584
		H06_01_03		BENSULFURON	99283-01-9	502
		H06_01_04		CHLORSULFURON	64902-72-3	391

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H06_01_05		ETHOXYSULFURON	126801-58-9	591
		H06_01_06		FLAZASULFURON	104040-78-0	595
		H06_01_07		FLUPYRSULFURON	150315-10-9	577
		H06_01_08		FORAMSULFURON	173159-57-4	659
		H06_01_09		IMAZOSULFURON	122548-33-8	590
		H06_01_10		IODOSULFURON-METHYL-SODIUM	144550-36-7	634.501
		H06_01_11		MESOSULFURON	400852-66-6	663
		H06_01_12		METSULFURON	74223-64-6	441
		H06_01_13		NICOSULFURON	111991-09-4	709
		H06_01_14		OXASULFURON	144651-06-9	626
		H06_01_15		PROSULFURON	94125-34-5	579
		H06_01_16		RIMSULFURON	122931-48-0	716
		H06_01_17		SULFOSULFURON	141776-32-1	601
		H06_01_18		THIFENSULFURON	79277-67-1	452
		H06_01_19		TRIASULFURON	82097-50-5	480
		H06_01_20		TRIBENURON	106040-48-6	546
		H06_01_21		TRIFLUSULFURON	135990-29-3	731
		H06_01_22		TRITOSULFURON	142469-14-5	735
		H06_01_23		ORTHOSULFAMURON	213464-77-8	781
		H06_02	URACIL HERBICIDES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H06_02_01		LENACIL	2164-08-1	163
		H06_03	UREA HERBICIDES			
		H06_03_01		CHLOROTOLURON	15545-48-9	217
		H06_03_02		DIURON	330-54-1	100
		H06_03_03		FLUOMETURON	2164-17-2	159
		H06_03_04		ISOPROTURON	34123-59-6	336
		H06_03_05		LINURON	330-55-2	76
		H06_99	OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON DERIVATIVES OF UREA, OF URACIL OR OF SULFONYLUREA			
		H06_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES BASED ON DERIVATIVES OF UREA, OF URACIL OR OF SULFONYLUREA		
	Other herbicides	H99				
		H99_01	ARYLOXYPHENOXY- PROPIONIC HERBICIDES			
		H99_01_01		CLODINAFOP	114420-56-3	683
		H99_01_02		CYHALOFOP	122008-85-9	596
		H99_01_03		DICLOFOP	40843-25-2	358
		H99_01_04		FENOXAPROP-P	113158-40-0	484
		H99_01_05		FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	79241-46-6	395
		H99_01_06		HALOXYFOP-P	95977-29-0	526
		H99_01_07		PROPAQUIZAFOP	111479-05-1	713
		H99_01_08		QUIZALOFOP-P	94051-08-8	641

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H99_01_09		QUIZALOFOP-P-ETHYL	100646-51-3	641.202
		H99_01_10		QUIZALOFOP-P-TEFURYL	119738-06-6	641.226
		H99_02	BENZOFURANE HERBICIDES			
		H99_02_01		ETHOFUMESATE	26225-79-6	233
		H99_03	BENZOIC-ACID HERBICIDES			
		H99_03_01		DICAMBA	1918-00-9	85
		H99_04	BIPYRIDYLIUM HERBICIDES			
		H99_04_01		DIQUAT	85-00-7	55
		H99_05	CYCLOHEXANEDIONE HERBICIDES			
		H99_05_01		CLETHODIM	99129-21-2	508
		H99_05_02		CYCLOXYDIM	101205-02-1	510
		H99_05_03		PROFOXYDIM	139001-49-3	621
		H99_05_04		TEPRALOXYDIM	149979-41-9	608
		H99_05_05		TRALKOXYDIM	87820-88-0	544
		H99_06	DIAZINE HERBICIDES			
		H99_06_01		PYRIDATE	55512-33-9	447
		H99_07	DICARBOXIMIDE HERBICIDES			
		H99_07_01		CINIDON-ETHYL	142891-20-1	598
		H99_07_02		FLUMIOXAZIN	103361-09-7	578
		H99_08	DIPHENYL ETHER HERBICIDES			
		H99_08_01		ACLONIFEN	74070-46-5	498

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H99_08_02		BIFENOX	42576-02-3	413
		H99_08_03		OXYFLUORFEN	42874-03-3	538
		H99_09	IMIDAZOLINONE HERBICIDES			
		H99_09_01		IMAZAMOX	114311-32-9	619
		H99_10	INORGANIC HERBICIDES			
		H99_10_01		IRON SULFATE	7720-78-7 17375-41-6 7782-63-0	837
		H99_11	ISOXAZOLE HERBICIDES			
		H99_11_01		ISOXAFLUTOLE	141112-29-0	575
		H99_11_02		TOPRAMEZONE	210631-68-8	800
		H99_13	NITRILE HERBICIDES			
		H99_13_01		BROMOXYNIL	1689-84-5	87
		H99_13_02		DICHLOBENIL	1194-65-6	73
		H99_13_03		IOXYNIL	1689-83-4	86
		H99_14	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS HERBICIDES			
		H99_14_01		GLUFOSINATE	51276-47-2	437
		H99_14_02		GLYPHOSATE	1071-83-6	284
		H99_15	PHENYLPYRAZOLE HERBICIDES			
		H99_15_01		PINOXADEN	243973-20-8	776
		H99_15_02		PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL	129630-19-9	605.202
		H99_16	PYRIDAZINONE HERBICIDES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H99_16_01		CHLORIDAZON	1698-60-8	111
		H99_16_02		FLURTAMONE	96525-23-4	569
		H99_17	PYRIDINECARBOXAMIDE HERBICIDES			
		H99_17_01		PICOLINAFEN	137641-05-5	639
		H99_18	PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC-ACID HERBICIDES			
		H99_18_01		CLOPYRALID	1702-17-6	455
		H99_18_02		PICLORAM	1918-02-1	174
		H99_19	PYRIDYLOXYACETIC-ACID HERBICIDES			
		H99_19_01		AMINOPYRALID	150114-71-9	771
		H99_19_02		FLUROXYPYR	69377-81-7	431
		H99_19_03		TRICLOPYR	55335-06-3	376
		H99_20	QUINOLINE HERBICIDES			
		H99_20_01		QUINMERAC	90717-03-6	563
		H99_21	THIADIAZINE HERBICIDES			
		H99_21_01		BENTAZONE	25057-89-0	366
		H99_22	THIOCARBAMATE HERBICIDES			
		H99_22_01		MOLINATE	2212-67-1	235
		H99_22_02		PROSULFOCARB	52888-80-9	539
		H99_22_03		TRI-ALLATE	2303-17-5	97
		H99_23	TRIAZOLE HERBICIDES			
		H99_23_01		AMITROLE	61-82-5	90

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		H99_24	TRIAZOLINONE HERBICIDES			
		H99_24_01		CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL	128639-02-1	587.202
		H99_25	TRIAZOLONE HERBICIDES			
		H99_25_01		PROPOXYCARBAZONE	145026-81-9	655
		H99_25_02		THIENCARBAZONE	936331-72-5	797
		H99_26	TRIKETONE HERBICIDES			
		H99_26_01		MESOTRIONE	104206-82-8	625
		H99_26_02		SULCOTRIONE	99105-77-8	723
		H99_26_03		TEMBOTRIONE	335104-84-2	790
	Unclassified herbicides	H99_99	UNCLASSIFIED HERBICIDES			
		H99_99_01		ACETIC ACID	64-19-7	838
		H99_99_02		BISPYRIBAC SODIUM	125401-92-5	748.011
		H99_99_03		CLOMAZONE	81777-89-1	509
		H99_99_04		FLUROCHLORIDONE	61213-25-0	430
		H99_99_05		OXADIARGYL	39807-15-3	604
		H99_99_06		OXADIAZON	19666-30-9	213
		H99_99_07		PELARGONIC ACID	112-05-0	888
		H99_99_08		QUINOCLAMINE	2797-51-5	648
		H99_99_99		OTHER HERBICIDES HAULM DESTRUCTOR MOSS KILLER		

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
Insecticides and acaricides		I				
	Insecticides based on pyrethroids	I01				
		I01_01	PYRETHROID INSECTICIDES			
		I01_01_01		ACRINATHRIN	101007-06-1	678
		I01_01_02		ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN	67375-30-8	454
		I01_01_03		BETA-CYFLUTHRIN	68359-37-5	482
		I01_01_04		BIFENTHRIN	82657-04-3	415
		I01_01_05		CYFLUTHRIN	68359-37-5	385
		I01_01_06		CYPERMETHRIN	52315-07-8	332
		I01_01_07		DELTAMETHRIN	52918-63-5	333
		I01_01_08		ESFENVALERATE	66230-04-4	481
		I01_01_09		ETOFENPROX	80844-07-1	471
		I01_01_10		GAMMA-CYHALOTHRIN	76703-62-3	768
		I01_01_11		LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN	91465-08-6	463
		I01_01_12		TAU-FLUVALINATE	102851-06-9	786
		I01_01_13		TEFLUTHRIN	79538-32-2	451
		I01_01_14		ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN	52315-07-8	733
		I01_99	OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON PYRETHROIDS			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I01_99_99		OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON PYRETHROIDS		
	Insecticides based on chlorinated hydrocarbons	I02				
		I02_99	OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS			
		I02_99_99		OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS		
	Insecticides based on carbamates and oxime-carbamate	I03				
		I03_01	OXIME-CARBAMATE INSECTICIDES			
		I03_01_01		METHOMYL	16752-77-5	264
		I03_01_02		OXAMYL	23135-22-0	342
		I03_02	CARBAMATE INSECTICIDES			
		I03_02_01		FENOXYCARB	79127-80-3	425
		I03_02_02		FORMETANATE	22259-30-9	697
		I03_02_03		METHIOCARB	2032-65-7	165
		I03_02_04		PIRIMICARB	23103-98-2	231
		I03_99	OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON CARBAMATES AND OXIME-CARBAMATE			
		I03_99_99		OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON CARBAMATES AND OXIME-CARBAMATE		
	Insecticides based on organophosphates	I04				
		I04_01	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDES			
		I04_01_01		CHLORPYRIFOS	2921-88-2	221

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I04_01_02		CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL	5589-13-0	486
		I04_01_03		DIMETHOATE	60-51-5	59
		I04_01_04		ETHOPROPHOS	13194-48-4	218
		I04_01_05		FENAMIPHOS	22224-92-6	692
		I04_01_06		FOSTHIAZATE	98886-44-3	585
		I04_01_07		MALATHION	121-75-5	12
		I04_01_08		PHOSMET	732-11-6	318
		I04_01_09		PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL	29232-93-7	239
		I04_99	OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON ORGANOPHOSPHATES			
		I04_99_99		OTHER INSECTICIDES BASED ON ORGANOPHOSPHATES		
	Biological and botanical product-based insecticides	I05				
		I05_01	BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDES			
		I05_01_01		ADOXOPHYES ORANA GV STRAIN BV-0001		782
		I05_01_02		AZADIRACHTIN	11141-17-6	627
		I05_01_03		BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SUBSP. ISRAELENSIS (AM65-52)		770
		I05_01_04		METARHIZIUM ANISOPLIAE (BIPESCO 5F/52)		784
		I05_01_05		PAECILOMYCES FUMOSOROSEUS STRAIN FE9901		778
		I05_01_06		PAECILOMYCES LILACINUS STRAIN 251		753

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I05_01_07		PYRETHRINS	8003-34-7	32
		I05_01_08		BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SUBSP. AIZAWAI (ABTS-1857 AND GC-91)		949, 950
		I05_01_09		BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SUBSP. KURSTAKI (ABTS 351, PB 54, SA 11, SA12 AND EG 2348)		951, 952, 953, 954, 955
		I05_01_10		BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS SUBSP. TENEBRIONIS (NB 176)		956
		I05_01_11		BEAUVERIA BASSIANA (ATCC 74040 AND GHA)		957, 958
		I05_01_12		CYDIA POMONELLA GRANULOSIS VIRUS (CPGV)		959
		I05_01_13		HELICOVERPA ARMIGERA NUCLEOPOLYHEDROVIRUS (HEARNPV)		960
		I05_01_14		LECANICILLIMUM MUSCARIUM (VE6) (FORMER VERTICILLIUM LECANII)		961
		I05_01_15		SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS NUCLEOPOLYHEDROVIRUS		962
		I05_99	OTHER BIOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCT BASED INSECTICIDES			
		I05_99_99		OTHER BIOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL PRODUCT BASED INSECTICIDES		
	Other insecticides	I99				
		I99_01	INSECTICIDES PRODUCED BY FERMENTATION			
		I99_01_01		ABAMECTIN	71751-41-2	495
		I99_01_02		MILBEMECTIN	51596-10-2 51596-11-3	660

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I99_01_03		SPINOSAD	168316-95-8	636
		I99_01_04		EMAMECTIN BENZOATE	155569-91-8	791
		I99_01_05		SPINETORAM	187166-40-1	802
		I99_03	BENZOYLUREA INSECTICIDES			
		I99_03_01		DIFLUBENZURON	35367-38-5	339
		I99_03_02		FLUFENOXURON	101463-69-8	470
		I99_03_03		LUFENURON	103055-07-8	704
		I99_03_04		NOVALURON	116714-46-6	672
		I99_03_05		TEFLUBENZURON	83121-18-0	450
		I99_03_06		TRIFLUMURON	64628-44-0	548
		I99_04	CARBAZATE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_04_01		BIFENAZATE	149877-41-8	736
		I99_05	DIAZYLHYDRAZINE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_05_01		METHOXYFENOZIDE	161050-58-4	656
		I99_05_02		TEBUFENOZIDE	112410-23-8	724
		I99_05_03		CHROMAFENOZIDE	143807-66-3	775
		I99_06	INSECT GROWTH REGULATORS			
		I99_06_01		CYROMAZINE	66215-27-8	420
		I99_06_02		BUPROFEZIN	69327-76-0	681
		I99_06_03		HEXYTHIAZOX	78587-05-0	439
		I99_07	INSECT PHEROMONES			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I99_07_01		(E,E)-8,10-DODECADIEN-1-OL	33956-49-9	860
		I99_07_02		(Z)-9-DODECENYL ACETATE	35148-19-7	422
		I99_07_03		(Z)-8-DODECEN-1-YL ACETATE	28079-04-1	861
		I99_07_04		(2E, 13Z)-OCTADECADIEN-1-YL ACETATE		862
		I99_07_05		(7E, 9E)-DODECADIEN-1-YL ACETATE		863
		I99_07_06		(7E, 9Z)-DODECADIEN-1-YL ACETATE		864
		I99_07_07		(7Z, 11E)-HEXADECADIEN-1-YL ACETATE		865
		I99_07_08		(7Z, 11Z)-HEXADECADIEN-1-YL ACETATE		866
		I99_07_09		(9Z, 12E)-TETRADECADIEN-1-YL ACETATE		867
		I99_07_10		(E)-11-TETRADECEN-1-YL ACETATE		868
		I99_07_11		(E)-5-DECEN-1-OL		869
		I99_07_12		(E)-5-DECEN-1-YL ACETATE		870
		I99_07_13		(E)-8-DODECEN-1-YL ACETATE		871
		I99_07_14		(E/Z)-8-DODECEN-1-YL ACETATE		872
		I99_07_15		(Z)-11-HEXADECEN-1-OL		873
		I99_07_16		(Z)-11-HEXADECEN-1-YL ACETATE		874
		I99_07_17		(Z)-11-HEXADECENAL		875
		I99_07_18		(Z)-11-TETRADECEN-1-YL ACETATE		876
		I99_07_19		(Z)-13-HEXADECEN-11-YN-1-YL-ACETATE		877
		I99_07_20		(Z)-13-OCTADECENAL		878

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I99_07_21		(Z)-7-TETRADECENAL		879
		I99_07_22		(Z)-8-DODECEN-1-OL		880
		I99_07_23		(Z)-9-HEXADECENAL		881
		I99_07_24		(Z)-9-TETRADECEN-1-YL ACETATE		882
		I99_07_25		(Z,Z,Z,Z)-7,13,16,19-DOCOSATETRAEN-1-YL ISOBUTYRATE		883
		I99_07_26		DODECYL ACETATE		884
		I99_08	NITROGUANIDINE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_08_01		CLOTHIANIDIN	210880-92-5	738
		I99_08_02		THIAMETHOXAM	153719-23-4	637
		I99_09	ORGANOTIN INSECTICIDES			
		I99_09_01		FENBUTATIN OXIDE	13356-08-6	359
		I99_10	OXADIAZINE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_10_01		INDOXACARB	173584-44-6	612
		I99_11	PHENYL-ETHER INSECTICIDES			
		I99_11_01		PYRIPROXYFEN	95737-68-1	715
		I99_12	PYRAZOLE (PHENYL-) INSECTICIDES			
		I99_12_01		FENPYROXIMATE	134098-61-6	695
		I99_12_02		FIPRONIL	120068-37-3	581
		I99_12_03		TEBUFENPYRAD	119168-77-3	725
		I99_12_04		CHLORANTRANILIPROLE	500008-45-7	794

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I99_12_05		FLUBENDIAMIDE	272451-65-7	788
		I99_13	PYRIDINE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_13_01		PYMETROZINE	123312-89-0	593
		I99_13_02		FLONICAMID	158062-67-0	763
		I99_14	PYRIDYLMETHYLAMINE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_14_01		ACETAMIPRID	135410-20-7	649
		I99_14_02		IMIDACLOPRID	138261-41-3	582
		I99_14_03		THIACLOPRID	111988-49-9	631
		I99_15	SULFITE ESTER INSECTICIDES			
		I99_15_01		PROPARGITE	2312-35-8	216
		I99_16	TETRAZINE INSECTICIDES			
		I99_16_01		CLOFENTEZINE	74115-24-5	418
		I99_17	TETRONIC ACID INSECTICIDES			
		I99_17_01		SPIRODICLOFEN	148477-71-8	737
		I99_17_02		SPIROMESIFEN	283594-90-1	747
	Unclassified insecticides	I99_99	UNCLASSIFIED INSECTICIDES-ACARICIDES			
		I99_99_01		ACEQUINOCYL	57960-19-7	760
		I99_99_02		CYFLUMETOFEN	400882-07-7	821
		I99_99_03		ETOXAZOLE	153233-91-1	623
		I99_99_04		FATTY ACIDS C7-C18 AND C18 UNSATURATED POTASSIUM SALTS (CAS 67701-09-1)	67701-09-1	889

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I99_99_05		FATTY ACIDS C8-C10 METHYL ESTERS (CAS 85566-26-3)	85566-26-3	890
		I99_99_06		FENAZAQUIN	120928-09-8	693
		I99_99_07		KIESELGUHR (DIATOMACEOUS EARTH)	61790-53-2	647
		I99_99_08		LAURIC ACID (CAS 143-07-7)	143-07-7	885
		I99_99_09		METAFLUMIZONE	139968-49-3	779
		I99_99_10		METHYL DECANOATE (CAS 110-42-9)	110-42-9	892
		I99_99_11		METHYL OCTANOATE (CAS 111-11-5)	111-11-5	893
		I99_99_12		OLEIC ACID (CAS 112-80-1)	112-80-1	894
		I99_99_13		PARAFFIN OIL/(CAS 64742-46-7)	64742-46-7	896
		I99_99_14		PARAFFIN OIL/(CAS 72623-86-0)	72623-86-0	897
		I99_99_15		PARAFFIN OIL/(CAS 8042-47-5)	8042-47-5	898
		I99_99_16		PARAFFIN OIL/(CAS 97862-82-3)	97862-82-3	899
		I99_99_17		PHOSPHANE	7803-51-2	127
		I99_99_18		PYRIDABEN	96489-71-3	583
		I99_99_19		PYRIDALYL	179101-81-6	792
		I99_99_20		SPIROTETRAMAT	203313-25-1	795
		I99_99_21		SULFURYL FLUORIDE	2699-79-8	757
		I99_99_22		THYME OIL	89-83-8	900
		I99_99_23		FATTY ACIDS C7 TO C20		891
		I99_99_24		HYDROLYSED PROTEINS		901

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		I99_99_25		ORANGE OIL		902
		I99_99_26		TAGETES OIL		903
		I99_99_99		OTHER INSECTICIDES-ACARICIDES		
Molluscicides, total:		M				
	Molluscicides	M01				
		M01_01	MOLLUSCICIDES			
		M01_01_01		FERRIC PHOSPHATE	10045-86-0	629
		M01_01_02		ALUMINIUM SULFATE	10043-01-3	849
		M01_01_03		METALDEHYDE	108-62-3	62
		M01_01_99		OTHER MOLLUSCICIDES		
Plant growth regulators, total:		PGR				
	Physiological plant growth regulators	PGR01				
		PGR01_01	PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS			
		PGR01_01_01		1-METHYLCYCLOPROPENE	3100-04-7	767
		PGR01_01_02		CHLORMEQUAT	999-81-5	143
		PGR01_01_03		CYCLANILIDE	113136-77-9	586
		PGR01_01_04		DAMINOZIDE	1596-84-5	330
		PGR01_01_05		ETHEPHON	16672-87-0	373
		PGR01_01_06		ETHOXYQUIN	91-53-2	517

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		PGR01_01_07		ETHYLENE	74-85-1	839
		PGR01_01_08		FORCHLORFENURON	68157-60-8	633
		PGR01_01_09		GIBBERELLIC ACID	77-06-5	307
		PGR01_01_10		GIBBERELLIN	468-44-0 510-75-8 8030-53-3	904
		PGR01_01_11		IMAZAQUIN	81335-37-7	699
		PGR01_01_12		MALEIC HYDRAZIDE	51542-52-0	310
		PGR01_01_13		MEPIQUAT	24307-26-4	440
		PGR01_01_14		PACLOBUTRAZOL	76738-62-0	445
		PGR01_01_15		PROHEXADIONE-CALCIUM	127277-53-6	567.02
		PGR01_01_16		SODIUM 5-NITROGUAIACOLATE	67233-85-6	718
		PGR01_01_17		SODIUM O-NITROPHENOLATE	824-39-5	720
		PGR01_01_18		SODIUM P-NITROPHENOLATE	824-78-2	721
		PGR01_01_19		TRINEXAPAC-ETHYL	95266-40-3	732.202
		PGR01_01_20		DIPHENYLAMINE	122-39-4	460
		PGR01_01_21		FLURPRIMIDOL	56425-91-3	696
		PGR01_99	OTHER PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS			
		PGR01_99_01		1-NAPHTHYLACETIC ACID (1-NAA)	86-87-3	313
		PGR01_99_02		1-DECANOL	112-53-8	831
		PGR01_99_03		1-NAPHTHYLACETAMIDE (1-NAD)	86-86-2	282

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		PGR01_99_04		2-NAPHTHYLOXYACETIC ACID (2-NOA)	120-23-0	664
		PGR01_99_05		6-BENZYLADENINE	1214-39-7	829
		PGR01_99_06		CYANAMIDE	420-04-2	685
		PGR01_99_07		INDOLYLBUTYRIC ACID	133-32-4	830
		PGR01_99_08		SINTOFEN (AKA CINTOFEN)	130561-48-7	717
		PGR01_99_09		1,4-DIMETHYLNAPHTHALENE		822
		PGR01_99_10		SILVER THIOSULFATE		762
		PGR01_99_99		OTHER PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS		
	Anti-sprouting products	PGR02				
		PGR02_02	ANTISPROUTING PRODUCTS			
		PGR02_02_01		CARVONE	99-49-0	602
		PGR02_99	OTHER ANTISPROUTING PRODUCTS			
		PGR02_99_99		OTHER ANTISPROUTING PRODUCTS		
	Other plant growth regulators	PGR03				
		PGR03_99	OTHER PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS			
		PGR03_99_99		OTHER PGR		
Other plant protection products, total:		ZR				
	Mineral oils	ZR01				
	Vegetal oils	ZR02				
		ZR02_01	VEGETAL OILS			

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		ZR02_01_01		PLANT OILS / CITRONELLA OIL		905
		ZR02_01_02		PLANT OILS / CLOVE OIL		906
		ZR02_01_03		PLANT OILS / RAPE SEED OIL		907
		ZR02_01_04		PLANT OILS / SPEARMINT OIL		908
		ZR02_01_99		OTHER VEGETAL OILS		
	Soil sterilants (incl. Nematicides)	ZR03				
		ZR03_01	METHYL BROMIDE	METHYL BROMIDE	74-83-9	128
		ZR03_99	OTHER SOIL STERILANTS			
		ZR03_99_01		1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	542-75-6	675
		ZR03_99_02		CHLOROPICRIN	76-06-2	298
		ZR03_99_03		DAZOMET	533-74-4	146
		ZR03_99_04		METAM-SODIUM	137-42-8	20
		ZR03_99_99		OTHER SOIL STERILANTS		
	Rodenticides	ZR04				
		ZR04_01	RODENTICIDES			
		ZR04_01_01		CALCIUM PHOSPHIDE	1305-99-3	505
		ZR04_01_02		DIFENACOUM	56073-07-5	514
		ZR04_01_03		WARFARIN	81-81-2	70
		ZR04_01_04		ZINC PHOSPIDE	1314-84-7	69
		ZR04_01_05		BROMADIOLONE	28772-56-7	371
		ZR04_01_99		OTHER RODENTICIDES		

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
	All other plant protection products	ZR99				
		ZR99_01	DISINFECTANTS			
		ZR99_01_99		OTHER DISINFECTANTS		
		ZR99_99	OTHER PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS			
		ZR99_99_01		ALUMINIUM AMMONIUM SULFATE	7784-26-1	840
		ZR99_99_02		ALUMINIUM SILICATE (AKA KAOLIN)	1332-58-7	841
		ZR99_99_03		AMMONIUM ACETATE	631-61-8	842
		ZR99_99_04		BLOOD MEAL	68911-49-9	909
		ZR99_99_05		CALCIUM CARBIDE	75-20-7	910
		ZR99_99_06		CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	843
		ZR99_99_07		CAPRIC ACID (CAS 334-48-5)	334-48-5	886
		ZR99_99_08		CAPRYLIC ACID (CAS 124-07-2)	124-07-2	887
		ZR99_99_09		CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	844
		ZR99_99_10		DENATHONIUM BENZOATE	3734-33-6	845
		ZR99_99_11		DICHLOROBENZOIC ACID METHYLESTER	2905-69-3	686
		ZR99_99_12		HEPTAMALOXYGLUCAN	870721-81-6	851
		ZR99_99_13		LIMESTONE	1317-65-3	852
		ZR99_99_14		MALTODEXTRIN	9050-36-6	801
		ZR99_99_15		METHYL NONYL KETONE	112-12-9	846
		ZR99_99_16		POTASSIUM HYDROGEN CARBONATE	298-14-6	853

Major groups	Categories of products	Code	Chemical class	Substances common names	CAS (1)	CIPAC (2)
				Common nomenclature		
		ZR99_99_17		PUTRESCINE (1,4-DIAMINOBUTANE)	110-60-1	854
		ZR99_99_18		QUARTZ SAND	14808-60-7	855
		ZR99_99_19		REPELLENTS BY SMELL/ TALL OIL CRUDE (CAS 8002-26-4)	8002-26-4	911
		ZR99_99_20		REPELLENTS BY SMELL/TALL OIL PITCH (CAS 8016-81-7)	8016-81-7	912
		ZR99_99_21		SODIUM ALUMINIUM SILICATE	1344-00-9	850
		ZR99_99_22		TRIMETHYLAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE	593-81-7	847.601
		ZR99_99_23		UREA	57-13-6	913
		ZR99_99_24		ZUCCHINI YELLOW MOSAIK VIRUS, WEAK STRAIN		618
		ZR99_99_25		EXTRACT FROM TEA TREE		914
		ZR99_99_26		FAT DISTILATION RESIDUES		915
		ZR99_99_27		GARLIC EXTRACT		916
		ZR99_99_28		PEPPER		917
		ZR99_99_29		REPELLENTS BY SMELL/FISH OIL		918
		ZR99_99_30		REPELLENTSBY SMELL/SHEEP FAT		919
		ZR99_99_31		SEA-ALGAE EXTRACT (FORMERLY SEA-ALGAE EXTRACT AND SEAWEEDS)		920
		ZR99_99_32		STRAIGHT CHAIN LEPIDOPTERA PHEROMONES		895
		ZR99_99_33		TETRADECAN-1-OL		856
		ZR99_99_99		OTHER PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS		

(1) Chemical Abstracts Service registry numbers.
(2) Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 657/2011

of 7 July 2011

amending Regulation (EU) No 297/2011 imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or consigned from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station

(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 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety [1], and in particular Article 53 (1) (b)(ii) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 provides for the possibility to adopt appropriate Union emergency measures for food and feed imported from a third country in order to protect public health, animal health or the environment, where the risk cannot be contained satisfactorily by means of measures taken by the Member States individually.

(2) Following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station on 11 March 2011, the Commission was informed that radionuclide levels in certain food products originating in Japan such as milk and spinach exceeded the action levels in food applicable in Japan. Such contamination may constitute a threat to public and animal health in the Union and therefore Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 297/2011 imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or consigned from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station [2] was adopted.

(3) On 14 June 2011, the Commission was informed of the finding of a high level of radioactive caesium in green tea leaves, originating in the Shizuoka prefecture. That was confirmed on 15 June 2011 by five other findings of high level of radioactive caesium in green tea leaves from Shizuoka prefecture. That prefecture is not among the prefectures of the affected zone, where a testing of all feed and food originating from those prefectures is required before export to the Union. Given these recent findings it is appropriate to add Shizuoka prefecture to the affected zone.

(4) A significant number of samples taken by the Japanese authorities from food produced in Niigata and Yamagata prefectures show that the production of feed and food in those prefectures is only to a very limited extent affected by the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station as none of the samples had non-compliant levels of radioactivity, nearly all samples had non-detectable levels of radioactivity and only in few samples low levels of radioactivity were detected. Therefore, it is appropriate to remove those prefectures from the zone, where a testing of all feed and food originating from those prefectures is required before export to the Union.

(5) It is therefore appropriate to amend Regulation (EU) No 297/2011 accordingly, whilst keeping the date of applicability of the Regulation unchanged.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) No 297/2011 is amended as follows:

(1) In Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:

'3. Each consignment of the products referred to in Article 1, which leaves Japan from the date of entry into force of this Regulation, shall be accompanied by a declaration, attesting that:

(a) the product has been harvested and/or processed before 11 March 2011, or

(b) the product originates in and is consigned from a prefecture other than Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Miyagi, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka, or

(c) the product is consigned from Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Miyagi, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka prefectures, but does not originate in one of those prefectures and has not been exposed to radioactivity during transiting, or

[1] OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 80, 26.3.2011, p. 5.

(d) where a product originates in Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Miyagi, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizoka prefectures, the product does not contain levels of radionuclides iodine-131, caesium-134 and caesium-137 above the maximum levels provided for in Annex II to this Regulation. That provision applies also to products caught or harvested in the coastal waters of those prefectures, irrespective of where such products are landed.

4. The declaration, referred to in paragraph 3 and as set out in Annex I, shall be signed by an authorised representative of the competent authority of Japan. For the products referred to in point (d) of paragraph 3, the declaration shall be accompanied by an analytical report.'

(2) Annex I is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third 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, 7 July 2011.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

'ANNEX I

Declaration for the import into the European Union of

..... (*)

Batch identifcation Code ..... **Declaration Number** .....

According to the provisions of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 297/2011 imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or consigned from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station the

.....

..... (competent authority referred to in Article 2(4))

DECLARES that the .....

..... (products referred to in Article 1)

of this consignment composed of: .....

.....

..... (description of consignment, product, number and type of packages, gross or net weight)

embarked at ..... (embarkation place)

on ..... (date of embarkation)

by ..... (identification of transporter)

going to ..... (place and country of destination)

which comes from the establishment .....

..... (name and address of establishment)

☐ has been harvested and/or processed before 11 March 2011.

☐ is originating in and consigned from a prefecture other than Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Miyagi, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka.

☐ is consigned from the prefectures Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Miyagi, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka, but not originating in one of these prefectures and has not been exposed to radioactivity during transiting, or

☐ is originating in the prefectures Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Miyagi, Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka and has been sampled on ..... (date), subjected to laboratory analysis on .....

(date) in the .....

(name of laboratory), to determine the level of the radionuclides, iodine-131, caesium-134 and caesium-137, and the analytical results are in compliance with the maximum levels referred to in Article 2 (3). The analytical report is attached.

Done at ..... on .....

Stamp and signature of
authorised representative of competent authority referred to in Article 2(4)

Part to be completed by the competent authority at the BIP or DPE

☐ The consignment has been accepted to be presented to the custom authorities for release for free circulation in the European Union

(*) Product and country of origin.

☐ The consignment has NOT been accepted to be presented to the custom authorities for release for free circulation in the European Union

.....

(Competent authority, Member State)

.....

Date Stamp Signature'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 658/2011

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

Whereas:

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 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 XVI, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 July 2011.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 July 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 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value
0702 00 00	AL	49,0
	MK	26,7
	TR	53,0
	US	26,0
	ZZ	38,7
0707 00 05	TR	95,0
	ZZ	95,0
0709 90 70	TR	110,5
	ZZ	110,5
0805 50 10	AR	66,6
	BR	42,9
	TR	73,2
	UY	70,0
	ZA	65,6
	ZZ	63,7
0808 10 80	AR	152,5
	BR	80,0
	CL	91,4
	CN	75,3
	EC	60,7
	NZ	110,3
	US	123,2
	UY	50,2
	ZA	83,6
	ZZ	91,9
0808 20 50	AR	105,8
	AU	60,8
	CL	128,5
	CN	85,8
	NZ	135,1
	ZA	90,8
	ZZ	101,1
0809 10 00	TR	250,3
	XS	101,8
	ZZ	176,1
0809 20 95	CL	298,8
	SY	253,3
	TR	282,4
	ZZ	278,2

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 659/2011

of 7 July 2011

amending the representative prices and additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Regulation (EU) No 867/2010 for the 2010/11 marketing year

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 951/2006 of 30 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards trade with third countries in the sugar sector [2], and in particular Article 36(2), second subparagraph, second sentence thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups for the 2010/11 marketing year are fixed by Commission Regulation (EU) No 867/2010 [3]. These prices and duties have been last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 650/2011 [4].

(2) The data currently available to the Commission indicate that those amounts should be amended in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 951/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of the products referred to in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 951/2006, as fixed by Regulation (EU) No 867/2010 for the 2010/11 marketing year, are hereby amended as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 July 2011.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 July 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 178, 1.7.2006, p. 24.
[3] OJ L 259, 1.10.2010, p. 3.
[4] OJ L 176, 5.7.2011, p. 22.

ANNEX

Amended representative prices and additional import duties applicable to white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 95 from 8 July 2011

(EUR)

CN code	Representative price per 100 kg net of the product concerned	Additional duty per 100 kg net of the product concerned
1701 11 10 (1)	51,62	0,00
1701 11 90 (1)	51,62	0,00
1701 12 10 (1)	51,62	0,00
1701 12 90 (1)	51,62	0,00
1701 91 00 (2)	53,10	1,54
1701 99 10 (2)	53,10	0,00
1701 99 90 (2)	53,10	0,00
1702 90 95 (3)	0,53	0,20

(1) For the standard quality defined in point III of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.
(2) For the standard quality defined in point II of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.
(3) Per 1 % sucrose content.

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 7 July 2011

amending Annexes II and III to Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the withdrawal of an eradication programme regarding bacterial kidney disease for the territory of Great Britain and the approval of a surveillance programme regarding ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar for Guernsey

(notified under document C(2011) 4770)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2011/403/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals [1], and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision 2010/221/EU of 15 April 2010 approving national measures for limiting the impact of certain diseases in aquaculture animals and wild aquatic animals in accordance with Article 43 of Council Directive 2006/88/EC [2] allows certain Member States to apply placing on the market and import restrictions on consignments of those animals in order to prevent the introduction of certain diseases into their territory, provided that they have either demonstrated that their territory, or certain demarcated areas of their territory, are free of such diseases or that they have established an eradication or surveillance programme to obtain such freedom.

(2) Annex II to Decision 2010/221/EU currently lists the territory of Great Britain as an area of the United Kingdom with an approved eradication programme as regards bacterial kidney disease (BKD).

(3) The United Kingdom has notified its intention to withdraw that eradication programme. Following an extensive reassessment of the measures taken by that Member State to control BKD in the territory of Great Britain, it was concluded that it is no longer appropriate to apply restrictions on movements of consignments of certain aquaculture animals into the United Kingdom as provided for by that programme. Consequently, the territory of Great Britain should be removed from the list of areas with approved eradication programmes for BKD as set out in Annex II to Decision 2010/221/EU.

(4) Annex III to Decision 2010/221/EU currently lists parts of the territories of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as areas of the United Kingdom with approved surveillance programme as regards ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar (OsHV-1 µvar). The United Kingdom has now submitted a surveillance programme as regards OsHV-1 µvar for Guernsey. That surveillance programme aims to demonstrate that the areas in Guernsey where OsHV-1 µvar has not been detected are free of that virus and to prevent its introduction into those areas. The content of that surveillance programme is equivalent to the surveillance programmes which are already approved and listed in Annex III to Decision 2010/221/EU.

(5) There have been no detections of increased mortalities in the farms and relaying areas keeping Pacific oysters in Guernsey during the last 2 years. According to information submitted by the United Kingdom, Pacific oyster business operators have applied a voluntary ban on movements of pacific oysters into Guernsey since April 2010. That information suggests that Guernsey is free of OsHV-1 µvar. Movement restrictions to protect the health status of Pacific oysters in that territory should be approved.

(6) The surveillance programme for Guernsey should therefore be approved and Guernsey should be included in the list set out in Annex III to Decision 2010/221/EU.

(7) Decision 2010/221/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.

[1] OJ L 328, 24.11.2006, p. 14.
[2] OJ L 98, 20.4.2010, p. 7.

(8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annexes II and III to Decision 2010/221/EU are replaced by the text in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 July 2011.

For the Commission
John DALLI
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

'ANNEX II

Member States and parts thereof with eradication programmes as regards certain diseases in aquaculture animals, and approved to take national measures to control those diseases in accordance with Article 43(2) of Directive 2006/88/EC

Disease	Member State	Code	Geographical demarcation of the area with approved national measures
Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	Finland	FI	The continental parts of the territory
	Sweden	SE	The continental parts of the territory
Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPN)	Sweden	SE	The coastal parts of the territory

ANNEX III

Member States and areas with surveillance programmes regarding ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar (OsHV-1 µvar), and approved to take national measures to control that disease in accordance with Article 43(2) of Directive 2006/88/EC

Disease	Member State	Code	Geographical demarcation of the areas with approved national measures (Member States, zones and compartments)
Ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar (OsHV-1 µvar)	Ireland	IE	Compartment 1: Sheephaven and Gweedore bays. Compartment 2: Gweebara Bay. Compartment 3: Drumcliff, Killala, Broadhaven and Blacksod Bays. Compartment 4: Ballinakill and Streamstown Bays. Compartment 5: Bertraghboy and Galway Bays. Compartment 6: Shannon Estuary and Poulnasharry, Askeaton and Ballylongford Bays. Compartment 7: Kenmare Bay. Compartment 8: Dunmanus Bay. Compartment 9: Kinsale and Oysterhaven Bays.
	United Kingdom	UK	The territory of Great Britain except Whitstable Bay, Kent. The territory of Northern Ireland, except Killough Bay, Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough. The territory of Guernsey.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 7 July 2011

on a financial contribution from the Union towards emergency measures to combat avian influenza in Germany in November 2010

(notified under document C(2011) 4773)

(Only the German text is authentic)

(2011/404/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Decision 2009/470/EC of 25 May 2009 on expenditure in the veterinary field [1], and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Avian influenza is an infectious viral disease of poultry and other captive birds with a severe impact on the profitability of poultry farming causing disturbance to trade within the Union and export to third countries.

(2) In the event of an outbreak of avian influenza, there is a risk that the disease agent spreads to other poultry holdings within that Member State, but also to other Member States and to third countries through trade in live poultry or their products.

(3) Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC [2] sets out measures which in the event of an outbreak have to be immediately implemented by Member States as a matter of urgency to prevent further spread of the virus.

(4) Decision 2009/470/EC lays down the procedures governing the financial contribution from the Union towards specific veterinary measures, including emergency measures. Pursuant to Article 4(2) of that Decision, Member States shall obtain a financial contribution towards the costs of certain measures to eradicate avian influenza.

(5) Article 4(3), first and second indents of Decision 2009/470/EC lays down rules on the percentage of the costs incurred by the Member State that may be covered by the financial contribution from the Union.

(6) The payment of a financial contribution from the Union towards emergency measures to eradicate avian influenza is subject to the rules laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 349/2005 of 28 February 2005 laying down rules on the Community financing of emergency measures and of the campaign to combat certain animal diseases under Council Decision 90/424/EEC [3].

(7) Outbreaks of avian influenza occurred in Germany in November 2010. Germany took measures in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC to combat those outbreaks.

(8) The German authorities were able to demonstrate through reports provided in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health and continuous submission of information on the development of the disease situation that they have efficiently implemented the control measures provided for in Directive 2005/94/EC leading to the rapid containment of the disease.

(9) The German authorities have therefore fulfilled all their technical and administrative obligations with regard to the measures provided for in Article 4(2) of Decision 2009/470/EC and Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 349/2005.

(10) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Financial contribution from the Union to Germany

1. A financial contribution from the Union shall be granted to Germany towards the costs incurred by this Member State in taking measures pursuant to Article 4(2) and (3) of Decision 2009/470/EC, to combat avian influenza in Germany in November 2010.

[1] OJ L 155, 18.6.2009, p. 30.
[2] OJ L 10, 14.1.2006, p. 16.
[3] OJ L 55, 1.3.2005, p. 12.

2. The amount of the financial contribution mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be fixed in a subsequent decision to be adopted in accordance with the procedure established in Article 40(2) of Decision 2009/470/EC.

Article 2

Addressee

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Done at Brussels, 7 July 2011.

For the Commission
John DALLI
Member of the Commission

RULES OF PROCEDURE

GENERAL COURT

AMENDMENTS TO THE PRACTICE DIRECTIONS TO PARTIES

THE GENERAL COURT

Having regard to Article 150 of its Rules of Procedure;

Having regard to the Practice Directions to Parties adopted on 5 July 2007, as amended on 16 June 2009 and 17 May 2010;

HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS TO THE PRACTICE DIRECTIONS TO PARTIES:

Article 1

1. At point 106, the words 'provides an objective summary of the case. It does not set out every detail of the parties' arguments but is meant to enable the parties to check that their pleas and arguments have been properly understood and to facilitate study of the documents before the Court by the other Members of the bench hearing the case. However, in intellectual property cases, the Report for the Hearing' shall be deleted.

2. The first paragraph of point 108 shall be deleted.

Article 2

These amendments to the Practice Directions to Parties shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

They shall enter into force on the day following their publication.

Done at Luxembourg, 8 June 2011.

E. COULON
Registrar

M. JAEGER
President

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Regulation No 49 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UN/ECE) — Uniform provisions concerning the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from compression-ignition engines for use in vehicles, and the emission of gaseous pollutants from positive-ignition engines fuelled with natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas for use in vehicles

2010 amendments to Regulation 49 published in OJ L 103, 12.4.2008, p. 1.

Incorporating:

Supplement 3 to the 05 series of amendments — Date of entry into force: 9 December 2010

Supplement 4 to the 05 series of amendments — Date of entry into force: 23 June 2011

Amendments to the list of contents

Insert new Annex 4C:

Annex 4C — Particle Number Measurement Test Procedure

Appendix — Particle Number Emissions Measurement Equipment

Amendments to the main text of the Regulation

Paragraph 1.1, amend to read:

'1.1. This Regulation shall apply to motor vehicles of categories M_1, M_2, N_1 and N_2 with a reference mass exceeding 2 610 kg and to all motor vehicles of categories M_3 and N_3 ([1]).

At the request of the manufacturer, the type approval of a completed vehicle given under this Regulation shall be extended to its incomplete vehicle with a reference mass below 2 610 kg. Type approvals shall be extended if the manufacturer can demonstrate that all bodywork combinations expected to be built onto the incomplete vehicle increase the reference mass of the vehicle to above 2 610 kg.

The following do not need to be approved according to this Regulation: engines mounted in vehicles of up to 2 840 kg reference mass to which an approval to Regulation No 83 has been granted as an extension.

Table A

Applicability

Vehicle category ([1])	Positive-ignition engines			Compression-ignition engines	
	Petrol	NG ([a])	LPG ([b])	Diesel	Ethanol
M_1	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])
M_2	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])	R49 or R83 ([c])

Vehicle category [1]	Positive-ignition engines			Compression-ignition engines	
	Petrol	NG [a]	LPG [b]	Diesel	Ethanol
M_3	R49	R49	R49	R49	R49
N_1	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]
N_2	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]	R49 or R83 [c]
N_3	R49	R49	R49	R49	R49

[a] Natural Gas.
[b] Liquefied Petroleum Gas.
[c] Regulation No 83 applies for vehicles with a reference mass ≤ 2 610 kg and by extension of an approval for vehicles with a reference mass ≤ 2 840 kg.

Table B

Requirements

	Positive-ignition engines			Compression-ignition engines	
	Petrol	NG	LPG	Diesel	Ethanol
Gaseous pollutants	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Particulates	—	Yes [a]	Yes [a]	Yes	Yes
Smoke	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Durability	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In-service-conformity	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OBD	—	Yes [b]	Yes [b]	Yes	Yes

[a] Only applicable to stage C in Table 2 of paragraph 5.2.1.
[b] Application dates according to paragraph 5.4.2.

[1] As defined in Annex 7 to the Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3), document TRANS/WP.29/78/Rev.1/Amend.2, as last amended by Amend.4).'

Insert new paragraphs 2.1.64 to 2.1.66, to read:

'2.1.64. 'Reference mass' means the 'unladen mass' of the vehicle increased by a uniform figure of 100 kg for test according to Annexes 4A and 8 of Regulation No 83.

2.1.65. 'Unladen mass' means the mass of the vehicle in running order without the uniform mass of the driver of 75 kg, passenger or load, but with the fuel tank 90 % full and the usual set of tools and spare wheel on board, where applicable;

2.1.66. 'Running order mass' means the mass described in paragraph 2.6 of Annex 1 to the Regulation No 83 and for vehicles designed and constructed for the carriage of more than 9 persons (in addition to the driver), the mass of a crew member (75 kg), if there is a crew seat amongst the nine or more seats.'

Amendments to Annexes

Insert a new Annex 4C, to read:

'ANNEX 4C

PARTICLE NUMBER MEASUREMENT TEST PROCEDURE

1. Applicability

This Annex is not applicable for the purpose of type approval according to this Regulation for the time being. It will be made applicable in the future.

2. Introduction

2.1. This Annex describes the method of determining particle number emissions of engines being tested according to the test procedures defined in Annex 4B. Unless otherwise stated, all test conditions, procedures and requirements are as stated in Annex 4B.

3. Sampling

3.1. Particle number emissions

Particle number emissions shall be measured by continuous sampling from either a partial flow dilution system, as described in Annex 4B, Appendix 3, paragraph A.3.2.1 and A.3.2.2 or a full flow dilution system as described in Annex 4B, Appendix 3, paragraph A.3.2.3 and A.3.2.4.

3.2. Diluent filtration

Diluent used for both the primary and, where applicable, secondary dilution of the exhaust in the dilution system shall be passed through filters meeting the High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter requirements defined in the Diluent Filter (DAF) subparagraphs of Annex 4B, Appendix 3, paragraphs A.3.2.2 or A.3.2.4. The diluent may optionally be charcoal scrubbed before being passed to the HEPA filter to reduce and stabilise the hydrocarbon concentrations in the diluent. It is recommended that an additional coarse particle filter is situated before the HEPA filter and after the charcoal scrubber, if used.

4. Operation of the Sampling System

4.1. Compensating for particle number sample flow — full flow dilution systems

4.1.1. To compensate for the mass flow extracted from the dilution system for particle number sampling the extracted mass flow (filtered) shall be returned to the dilution system. Alternatively, the total mass flow in the dilution system may be mathematically corrected for the particle number sample flow extracted. Where the total mass flow extracted from the dilution system for particle number sampling is less than 0,5 % of the total dilute exhaust gas flow in the dilution tunnel (med) this correction, or flow return, may be neglected.

4.2. Compensating for particle number sample flow — partial flow dilution systems

4.2.1. For partial flow dilution systems the mass flow extracted from the dilution system for particle number sampling shall be accounted for in controlling the proportionality of sampling. This shall be achieved either by feeding the particle number sample flow back into the dilution system upstream of the flow measuring device or by mathematical correction as outlined in paragraph 4.2.2 In the case of total sampling type partial flow dilution systems, the mass flow extracted for particle number sampling shall also be corrected for in the particulate mass calculation as outlined in paragraph 4.2.3.

4.2.2. The instantaneous exhaust gas flow rate into the dilution system (q_{mp}), used for controlling the proportionality of sampling, shall be corrected according to one of the following methods;

(a) In the case where the extracted particle number sample flow is discarded, equation (83) in Annex 4B, paragraph 9.4.6.2 shall be replaced by the following:

$$q_{mp} = q_{mdew} - q_{mdw} + q_{ex}$$

where:

q_{mp} = sample flow of exhaust gas into partial flow dilution system, kg/s

q_{mdew} = diluted exhaust mass flow rate, kg/s

q_{mdw} = dilution air mass flow rate, kg/s

q_{ex} = particle number sample mass flow rate, kg/s

The q_{ex} signal sent to the partial flow system controller shall be accurate to within 0,1 % of q_{mdew} at all times and should be sent with frequency of at least 1 Hz.

(b) In the case where the extracted particle number sample flow is fully or partially discarded, but an equivalent flow is fed back to the dilution system upstream of the flow measurement device, equation (83) in Annex 4B, paragraph 9.4.6.2 shall be replaced by the following:

$$q_{mp} = q_{mdew} - q_{mdw} + q_{ex} - q_{sw}$$

where:

q_{mp} = sample flow of exhaust gas into partial flow dilution system, kg/s,

q_{mdew} = diluted exhaust mass flow rate, kg/s,

q_{mdw} = dilution air mass flow rate, kg/s,

q_{ex} = particle number sample mass flow rate, kg/s,

q_{sw} = mass flow rate fed back into dilution tunnel to compensate for particle number sample extraction, kg/s.

The difference between q_{ex} and q_{sw} sent to the partial flow system controller shall be accurate to within 0,1 % of q_{mdew} at all times. The signal (or signals) should be sent with frequency of at least 1 Hz.

4.2.3. Correction of PM measurement

When a particle number sample flow is extracted from a total sampling partial flow dilution system, the mass of particulates (m_{PM}) calculated in Annex 4B, paragraph 8.4.3.2.1 or 8.4.3.2.2 shall be corrected as follows to account for the flow extracted. This correction is required even where filtered extracted flow is fed back into the partial flow dilution systems.

$$m_{PM,corr} = m_{PM} \times \frac{m_{sed}}{(m_{sed} - m_{ex})}$$

where:

$m_{PM,corr}$ = mass of particulates corrected for extraction of particle number sample flow, g/test,

m_{PM} = mass of particulates determined according to Annex 4B paragraph 8.4.3.2.1 or 8.4.3.2.2, g/test,

m_{sed} = total mass of diluted exhaust gas passing through the dilution tunnel, kg,

m_{ex} = total mass of diluted exhaust gas extracted from the dilution tunnel for particle number sampling, kg.

4.3. Proportionality of partial flow dilution sampling

4.3.1. For particle number measurement, exhaust mass flow rate, determined according to any of the methods described in Annex 4B, paragraphs 8.4.1.3 to 8.4.1.7, is used for controlling the partial flow dilution system to take a sample proportional to the exhaust mass flow rate. The quality of proportionality shall be checked by applying a regression analysis between sample and exhaust flow in accordance with Annex 4B, paragraph 9.4.6.1.

5. Determination of Particle Numbers

5.1. Time alignment

For partial flow dilution systems residence time in the particle number sampling and measurement system shall be accounted for by time aligning the particle number signal with the test cycle and the exhaust gas mass flow rate according to the procedures defined in Annex 4B paragraphs 3.1.30 and 8.4.2.2. The transformation time of the particle number sampling and measurement system shall be determined according to paragraph 1.3.6 of Appendix to this Annex.

5.2. Determination of particle numbers with a partial flow dilution system

5.2.1. Where particle numbers are sampled using a partial flow dilution system according to the procedures set out in Annex 4B, paragraph 8.4, the number of particles emitted over the test cycle shall be calculated by means of the following equation:

$$N = \frac{m_{edf}}{1,293} . k . \overline{c_s} . \overline{f_r} . 10^6$$

where:

N = number of particles emitted over the test cycle,

m_{edf} = mass of equivalent diluted exhaust gas over the cycle, determined according to Annex 4B paragraph 8.4.3.2.2, kg/test,

k = calibration factor to correct the particle number counter measurements to the level of the reference instrument where this is not applied internally within the particle number counter. Where the calibration factor is applied internally within the particle number counter, a value of 1 shall be used for k in the above equation,

$\overline{c_s}$ = average concentration of particles from the diluted exhaust gas corrected to standard conditions (273,2 K and 101,33 kPa), particles per cubic centimetre,

$\overline{f_r}$ = mean particle concentration reduction factor of the volatile particle remover specific to the dilution settings used for the test.

$\overline{c_s}$ shall be calculated from the following equation:

$$\overline{c_s} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} c_{s,i}}{n}$$

where:

$c_{s,i}$ = a discrete measurement of particle concentration in the diluted gas exhaust from the particle counter, corrected for coincidence and to standard conditions (273,2 K and 101,33 kPa), particles per cubic centimetre,

n = number of particle concentration measurements taken over the duration of the test.

5.3. Determination of particle numbers with a full flow dilution system

5.3.1. Where particle numbers are sampled using a full flow dilution system according to the procedures set out in Annex 4B, paragraph 8.5, the number of particles emitted over the test cycle shall be calculated by means of the following equation:

$$N = \frac{m_{ed}}{1,293} . k . \overline{c_s} . \overline{f_r} . 10^6$$

where:

N = number of particles emitted over the test cycle,

m_{ed} = total diluted exhaust gas flow over the cycle calculated according to any one of the methods described in Annex 4B, paragraphs 8.5.1.2 to 8.5.1.4, kg/test,

k = calibration factor to correct the particle number counter measurements to the level of the reference instrument where this is not applied internally within the particle number counter. Where the calibration factor is applied internally within the particle number counter, a value of 1 shall be used for k in the above equation,

$\overline{c_s}$ = average corrected concentration of particles from the diluted exhaust gas corrected to standard conditions (273,2 K and 101,33 kPa), particles per cubic centimetre,

$\overline{f_r}$ = mean particle concentration reduction factor of the volatile particle remover specific to the dilution settings used for the test.

$\overline{c_s}$ shall be calculated from the following equation:

$$\overline{c_s} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} c_{s,i}}{n}$$

where:

$c_{s,i}$ = a discrete measurement of particle concentration in the diluted gas exhaust from the particle counter, corrected for coincidence and to standard conditions (273,2 K and 101,33 kPa), particles per cubic centimetre,

n = number of particle concentration measurements taken over the duration of the test.

5.4. Test result

5.4.1. For each individual WHSC, hot WHTC and cold WHTC the specific emissions in number of particles/kWh shall be calculated as follows:

$$\mathrm{e} = \frac{N}{W_{act}}$$

where:

e = is the number of particles emitted per kWh,

W_{act} = is the actual cycle work according to Annex 4B, paragraph 7.8.6, in kWh.

5.4.2. Exhaust after-treatment systems with periodic regeneration

For engines equipped with periodically regenerating aftertreatment systems the WHTC hot start emissions shall be weighted as follows:

$$e_w = \frac{n \times \overline{e} + n_r \times \overline{e_r}}{n + n_r}$$

where:

e_w = is the weighted average hot start WHTC specific emission, number of particles/kWh,

n = is the number of WHTC hot start tests without regeneration,

n_r = is the number of WHTC hot start tests with regeneration (minimum one test),

$\overline{e}$ = is the average specific emission without regeneration, number of particles/kWh,

$\overline{e_r}$ = is the average specific emission with regeneration, number of particles/kWh.

For the determination of $\overline{e_r}$, the following provisions apply:

(a) if regeneration takes more than one hot start WHTC, consecutive full hot start WHTC tests shall be conducted and emissions continued to be measured without soaking and without shutting the engine off, until regeneration is completed, and the average of the hot start WHTC tests be calculated;

(b) if regeneration is completed during any hot start WHTC, the test shall be continued over its entire length.

In agreement with the type approval authority, regeneration adjustment may be applied by either multiplicative or additive adjustment based on good engineering analysis.

Multiplicative regeneration adjustment factors k_r shall be determined as follows:

$$k_{r,u} = \frac{e_w}{e} \text{ (upward)}$$

$$k_{r,d} = \frac{e_w}{e_r} \text{ (downward)}$$

Additive regeneration adjustment (k_r) shall be determined as follows:

$$k_{r,u} = e_w - e \text{ (upward)}$$

$$k_{r,d} = e_w - e_r \text{ (downward)}$$

The regeneration adjustment k_r:

(c) shall be applied to the weighted WHTC test result as per paragraph 5.4.3,

(d) may be applied to the WHSC and cold WHTC, if a regeneration occurs during the cycle,

(e) may be extended to other members of the same engine family,

(f) may be extended to other engine families using the same aftertreatment system with the prior approval of the type Approval Authority based on technical evidence to be supplied by the manufacturer that the emissions are similar.

5.4.3. Weighted average WHTC test result

For the WHTC, the final test result shall be a weighted average from cold start and hot start (including periodic regeneration where relevant) tests calculated using one of the following equations:

(a) in the case of multiplicative regeneration adjustment, or engines without periodically regenerating aftertreatment

$$e = k_r \left(\frac{(0{,}14 \times N_{cold}) + (0{,}86 \times N_{hot})}{(0{,}14 \times W_{act,cold}) + (0{,}86 \times W_{act,hot})} \right)$$

(b) in the case of additive regeneration adjustment

$$e = k_r + \left(\frac{(0{,}14 \times N_{cold}) + (0{,}86 \times N_{hot})}{(0{,}14 \times W_{act,cold}) + (0{,}86 \times W_{act,hot})} \right)$$

where:

N_{cold} = is the total number of particles emitted over the WHTC cold test cycle,

N_{hot} = is the total number of particles emitted over the WHTC hot test cycle,

$W_{act,cold}$ = is the actual cycle work over the WHTC cold test cycle according to Annex 4B, paragraph 7.8.6, in kWh,

$W_{act,\ hot}$ = is the actual cycle work over the WHTC hot test cycle according to Annex 4B, paragraph 7.8.6, in kWh,

k_r = is the regeneration adjustment, according to paragraph 5.4.2, or in the case of engines without periodically regenerating aftertreatment $k_r = 1$.

5.4.4. Rounding of final results

The final WHSC and weighted average WHTC test results shall be rounded in one step to three significant figures in accordance with ASTM E 29–06B. No rounding of intermediate values leading to the final brake specific emission result is permissible.

6. Determination of Particle Number Background

6.1. At the engine manufacturer's request, dilution tunnel background particle number concentrations may be sampled, prior to or after the test, from a point downstream of the particle and hydrocarbon filters into the particle number measurement system, to determine the tunnel background particle concentrations.

6.2. Subtraction of particle number tunnel background concentrations shall not be allowed for type approval, but may be used at the manufacturer's request, with the prior approval of the type approval authority, for conformity of production testing if it can be demonstrated that tunnel background contribution is significant., which can then be subtracted from the values measured in the diluted exhaust.

Appendix

Particle Number Emissions Measurement Equipment

1. Specification

1.1. System overview

1.1.1. The particle sampling system shall consist of a probe or sampling point extracting a sample from a homogenously mixed flow in a dilution system as described in Annex 4B, Appendix 3, paragraph A3.2.1 and A.3.2.2 or A3.2.3 and A.3.2.4, a volatile particle remover (VPR) upstream of a particle number counter (PNC) and suitable transfer tubing.

1.1.2. It is recommended that a particle size pre-classifier (e.g. cyclone, impactor, etc.) be located prior to the inlet of the VPR. However, a sample probe acting as an appropriate size-classification device, such as that shown in Annex 4B, Appendix 3, Figure 14, is an acceptable alternative to the use of a particle size pre-classifier. In the case of partial flow dilution systems it is acceptable to use the same pre-classifier for particulate mass and particle number sampling, extracting the particle number sample from the dilution system downstream of the pre-classifier. Alternatively separate pre-classifiers may be used, extracting the particle number sample from the dilution system upstream of the particulate mass pre-classifier.

1.2. General requirements

1.2.1. The particle sampling point shall be located within a dilution system.

The sampling probe tip or particle sampling point and particle transfer tube (PTT) together comprise the particle transfer system (PTS). The PTS conducts the sample from the dilution tunnel to the entrance of the VPR. The PTS shall meet the following conditions:

In the case of full flow dilution systems and partial flow dilution systems of the fractional sampling type (as described in Annex 4B, Appendix 3, paragraph A.3.2.1) the sampling probe shall be installed near the tunnel centre line, 10 to 20 tunnel diameters downstream of the gas inlet, facing upstream into the tunnel gas flow with its axis at the tip parallel to that of the dilution tunnel. The sampling probe shall be positioned within the dilution tract so that the sample is taken from a homogeneous diluent/exhaust mixture.

In the case of partial flow dilution systems of the total sampling type (as described in Annex 4B, paragraph A.3.2.1) the particle sampling point or sampling probe shall be located in the particulate transfer tube, upstream of the particulate filter holder, flow measurement device and any sample/bypass bifurcation point. The sampling point or sampling probe shall be positioned so that the sample is taken from a homogeneous diluent/exhaust mixture. The dimensions of the particle sampling probe should be sized not to interfere with the operation of the partial flow dilution system.

Sample gas drawn through the PTS shall meet the following conditions:

In the case of full flow dilution systems, it shall have a flow Reynolds number (Re) of < 1 700;

In the case of partial flow dilution systems, it shall have a flow Reynolds number (Re) of < 1 700 in the PTT i.e. downstream of the sampling probe or point;

It shall have a residence time in the PTS of ≤ 3 seconds.

Any other sampling configuration for the PTS for which equivalent particle penetration at 30 nm can be demonstrated will be considered acceptable.

The outlet tube (OT) conducting the diluted sample from the VPR to the inlet of the PNC shall have the following properties:

It shall have an internal diameter of ≥ 4 mm;

Sample Gas flow through the OT shall have a residence time of ≤ 0,8 seconds.

Any other sampling configuration for the OT for which equivalent particle penetration at 30 nm can be demonstrated will be considered acceptable.

1.2.2. The VPR shall include devices for sample dilution and for volatile particle removal.

1.2.3. All parts of the dilution system and the sampling system from the exhaust pipe up to the PNC, which are in contact with raw and diluted exhaust gas, shall be designed to minimize deposition of the particles. All parts shall be made of electrically conductive materials that do not react with exhaust gas components, and shall be electrically grounded to prevent electrostatic effects.

1.2.4. The particle sampling system shall incorporate good aerosol sampling practice that includes the avoidance of sharp bends and abrupt changes in cross-paragraph, the use of smooth internal surfaces and the minimisation of the length of the sampling line. Gradual changes in the cross-section are permissible.

1.3. Specific requirements

1.3.1. The particle sample shall not pass through a pump before passing through the PNC.

1.3.2. A sample pre-classifier is recommended.

1.3.3. The sample preconditioning unit shall:

1.3.3.1. Be capable of diluting the sample in one or more stages to achieve a particle number concentration below the upper threshold of the single particle count mode of the PNC and a gas temperature below 35 °C at the inlet to the PNC;

1.3.3.2. Include an initial heated dilution stage which outputs a sample at a temperature of ≥ 150 °C and ≤ 400 °C, and dilutes by a factor of at least 10;

1.3.3.3. Control heated stages to constant nominal operating temperatures, within the range specified in paragraph 1.3.3.2, to a tolerance of ± 10 °C. Provide an indication of whether or not heated stages are at their correct operating temperatures;

1.3.3.4. Achieve a particle concentration reduction factor ($f_r(d_i)$), as defined in paragraph 2.2.2 below, for particles of 30 nm and 50 nm electrical mobility diameters, that is no more than 30 % and 20 % respectively higher, and no more than 5 % lower than that for particles of 100 nm electrical mobility diameter for the VPR as a whole;

1.3.3.5. Also achieve > 99,0 % vaporisation of 30 nm tetracontane ($CH_3(CH_2)_{38}CH_3$) particles, with an inlet concentration of ≥ 10 000 cm^{-3}, by means of heating and reduction of partial pressures of the tetracontane.

1.3.4. The PNC shall:

1.3.4.1. Operate under full flow operating conditions;

1.3.4.2. Have a counting accuracy of ± 10 % across the range 1 cm^{-3} to the upper threshold of the single particle count mode of the PNC against a traceable standard. At concentrations below 100 cm^{-3} measurements averaged over extended sampling periods may be required to demonstrate the accuracy of the PNC with a high degree of statistical confidence;

1.3.4.3. Have a readability of at least 0,1 particles cm^{-3} at concentrations below 100 cm^{-3};

1.3.4.4. Have a linear response to particle concentrations over the full measurement range in single particle count mode;

1.3.4.5. Have a data reporting frequency equal to or greater than 0,5 Hz;

1.3.4.6. Have a t_{90} response time over the measured concentration range of less than 5 s;

1.3.4.7. Incorporate a coincidence correction function up to a maximum 10 % correction, and may make use of an internal calibration factor as determined in paragraph 2.1.3, but shall not make use of any other algorithm to correct for or define the counting efficiency;

1.3.4.8. Have counting efficiencies at particle sizes of 23 nm (± 1 nm) and 41 nm (± 1 nm) electrical mobility diameter of 50 % (± 12 %) and > 90 % respectively. These counting efficiencies may be achieved by internal (for example; control of instrument design) or external (for example; size pre-classification) means;

1.3.4.9. If the PNC makes use of a working liquid, it shall be replaced at the frequency specified by the instrument manufacturer.

1.3.5. Where they are not held at a known constant level at the point at which PNC flow rate is controlled, the pressure and/or temperature at inlet to the PNC shall be measured and reported for the purposes of correcting particle concentration measurements to standard conditions.

1.3.6. The sum of the residence time of the PTS, VPR and OT plus the t_{90} response time of the PNC shall be no greater than 20 s.

1.3.7. The transformation time of the entire particle number sampling system (PTS, VPR, OT and PNC) shall be determined by aerosol switching directly at the inlet of the PTS. The aerosol switching shall be done in less than 0,1 s. The aerosol used for the test shall cause a concentration change of at least 60 % full scale (FS).

The concentration trace shall be recorded. For time alignment of the particle number concentration and exhaust flow signals, the transformation time is defined as the time from the change (t_0) until the response is 50 % of the final reading (t_{50}).

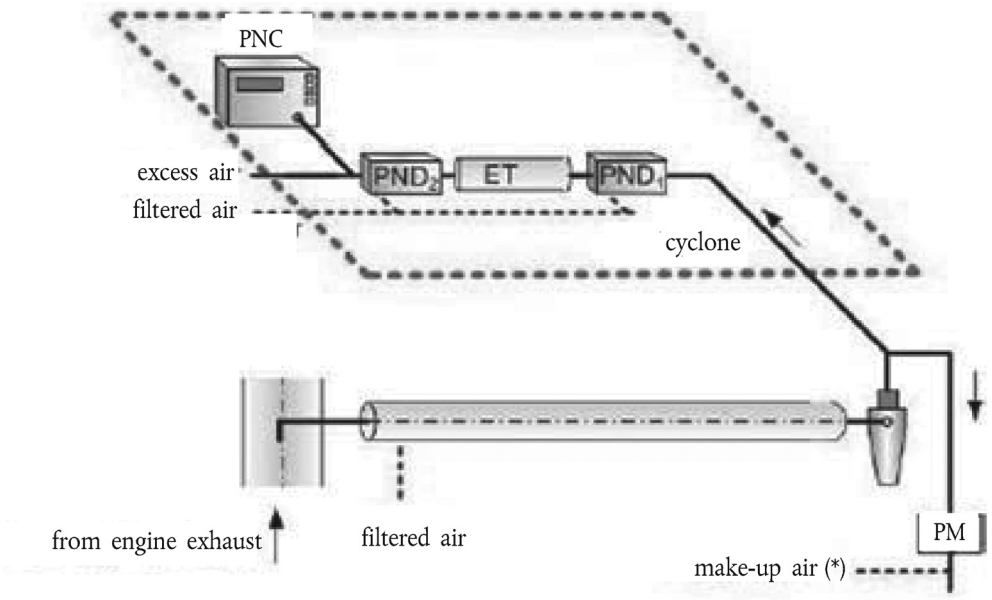
1.4. Recommended system description

The following paragraph contains the recommended practice for measurement of particle number. However, any system meeting the performance specifications in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 is acceptable.

Figures 14 and 15 are schematic drawings of the recommended particle sampling system configurations for partial and full flow dilution systems respectively.

Figure 14

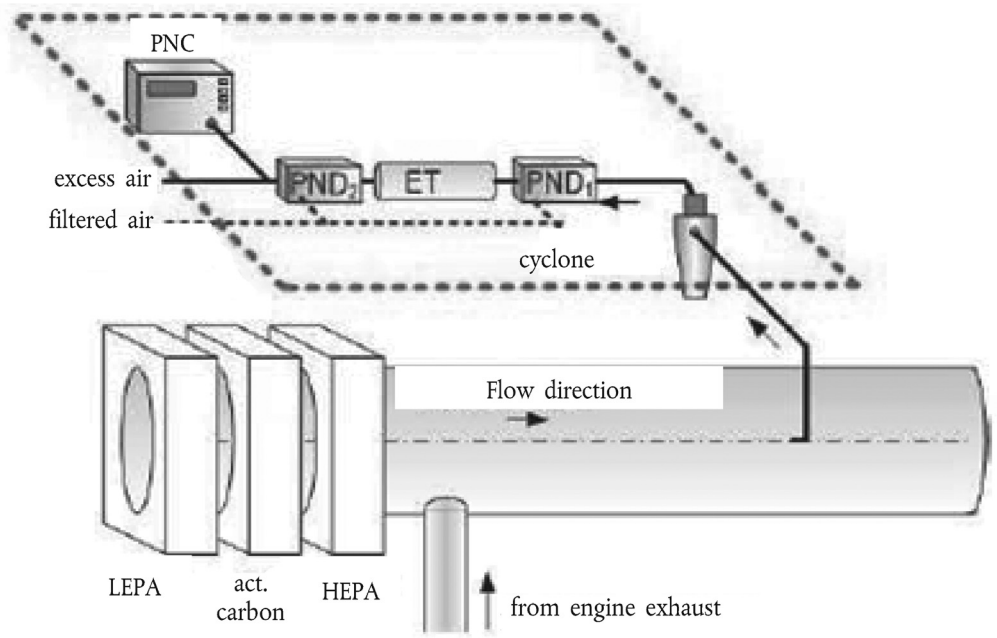
Schematic of Recommended Particle Sampling System – Partial Flow Sampling



(*) Alternatively, the control software might account for the flow removed by the PN system

Figure 15

Schematic of Recommended Particle Sampling System – Full Flow Sampling



1.4.1. Sampling system description

The particle sampling system shall consist of a sampling probe tip or particle sampling point in the dilution system, a particle transfer tube (PTT), a particle pre-classifier (PCF) and a volatile particle remover (VPR) upstream of the particle number concentration measurement (PNC) unit. The VPR shall include devices for sample dilution (particle number diluters: PND_1 and PND_2) and particle evaporation (Evaporation tube, ET). The sampling probe or sampling point for the test gas flow shall be so arranged within the dilution tract that a representative sample gas flow is taken from a homogeneous diluent/exhaust mixture. The sum of the residence time of the system plus the t_{90} response time of the PNC shall be no greater than 20 s.

1.4.2. Particle transfer system

The sampling probe tip or particle sampling point and particle transfer tube (PTT) together comprise the particle transfer system (PTS). The PTS conducts the sample from the dilution tunnel to the entrance to the first particle number diluter. The PTS shall meet the following conditions:

In the case of full flow dilution systems and partial flow dilution systems of the fractional sampling type (as described in Annex 4B, Appendix 3, paragraph A.3.2.1) the sampling probe shall be installed near the tunnel centre line, 10 to 20 tunnel diameters downstream of the gas inlet, facing upstream into the tunnel gas flow with its axis at the tip parallel to that of the dilution tunnel. The sampling probe shall be positioned within the dilution tract so that the sample is taken from a homogeneous diluent/exhaust mixture.

In the case of partial flow dilution systems of the total sampling type (as described in Annex 4B, paragraph A.3.2.1) the particle sampling point shall be located in the particulate transfer tube, upstream of the particulate filter holder, flow measurement device and any sample/bypass bifurcation point. The sampling point or sampling probe shall be positioned so that the sample is taken from a homogeneous diluent/exhaust mixture.

Sample gas drawn through the PTS shall meet the following conditions:

It shall have a flow Reynolds number (Re) of < 1 700;

It shall have a residence time in the PTS of ≤ 3 seconds.

Any other sampling configuration for the PTS for which equivalent particle penetration for particles of 30 nm electrical mobility diameter can be demonstrated will be considered acceptable.

The outlet tube (OT) conducting the diluted sample from the VPR to the inlet of the PNC shall have the following properties:

It shall have an internal diameter of ≥ 4 mm;

Sample gas flow through the POT shall have a residence time of ≤ 0,8 seconds.

Any other sampling configuration for the OT for which equivalent particle penetration for particles of 30 nm electrical mobility diameter can be demonstrated will be considered acceptable.

1.4.3. Particle pre-classifier

The recommended particle pre-classifier shall be located upstream of the VPR. The pre-classifier 50 % cut point particle diameter shall be between 2,5 μm and 10 μm at the volumetric flow rate selected for sampling particle number emissions. The pre-classifier shall allow at least 99 % of the mass concentration of 1 μm particles entering the pre-classifier to pass through the exit of the pre-classifier at the volumetric flow rate selected for sampling particle number emissions. In the case of partial flow dilution systems, it is acceptable to use the same pre-classifier for particulate mass and particle number sampling, extracting the particle number sample from the dilution system downstream of the pre-classifier. Alternatively separate pre-classifiers may be used, extracting the particle number sample from the dilution system upstream of the particulate mass pre-classifier.

1.4.4. Volatile particle remover (VPR)

The VPR shall comprise one particle number diluter (PND_1), an evaporation tube and a second diluter (PND_2) in series. This dilution function is to reduce the number concentration of the sample entering the particle concentration measurement unit to less than the upper threshold of the single particle count mode of the PNC and to suppress nucleation within the sample. The VPR shall provide an indication of whether or not PND_1 and the evaporation tube are at their correct operating temperatures.

The VPR shall achieve > 99,0 % vaporisation of 30 nm tetracontane ($CH_3(CH_2)_{38}CH_3$) particles, with an inlet concentration of ≥ 10 000 cm^{-3}, by means of heating and reduction of partial pressures of the tetracontane. It shall also achieve a particle concentration reduction factor (f_r) for particles of 30 nm and 50 nm electrical mobility diameters, that is no more than 30 % and 20 % respectively higher, and no more than 5 % lower than that for particles of 100 nm electrical mobility diameter for the VPR as a whole.

1.4.4.1. First particle number dilution device (PND_1)

The first particle number dilution device shall be specifically designed to dilute particle number concentration and operate at a (wall) temperature of 150 °C to 400 °C. The wall temperature setpoint should be held at a constant nominal operating temperature, within this range, to a tolerance of ± 10 °C and not exceed the wall temperature of the ET (paragraph 1.4.4.2). The diluter should be supplied with HEPA filtered dilution air and be capable of a dilution factor of 10 to 200 times.

1.4.4.2. Evaporation tube

The entire length of the ET shall be controlled to a wall temperature greater than or equal to that of the first particle number dilution device and the wall temperature held at a fixed nominal operating temperature between 300 °C and 400 °C, to a tolerance of ± 10 °C.

1.4.4.3. Second particle number dilution device (PND_2)

PND_2 shall be specifically designed to dilute particle number concentration. The diluter shall be supplied with HEPA filtered dilution air and be capable of maintaining a single dilution factor within a range of 10 to 30 times. The dilution factor of PND_2 shall be selected in the range between 10 and 15 such that particle number concentration downstream of the second diluter is less than the upper threshold of the single particle count mode of the PNC and the gas temperature prior to entry to the PNC is < 35 °C.

1.4.5. Particle number counter (PNC)

The PNC shall meet the requirements of paragraph 1.3.4.

2. Calibration/Validation of the Particle Sampling System [1]

2.1. Calibration of the Particle Number Counter

2.1.1. The Technical Service shall ensure the existence of a calibration certificate for the PNC demonstrating compliance with a traceable standard within a 12-month period prior to the emissions test.

2.1.2. The PNC shall also be recalibrated and a new calibration certificate issued following any major maintenance.

2.1.3. Calibration shall be traceable to a standard calibration method:

(a) by comparison of the response of the PNC under calibration with that of a calibrated aerosol electrometer when simultaneously sampling electrostatically classified calibration particles; or

(b) by comparison of the response of the PNC under calibration with that of a second PNC which has been directly calibrated by the above method.

In the electrometer case, calibration shall be undertaken using at least six standard concentrations spaced as uniformly as possible across the PNC's measurement range. These points will include a nominal zero concentration point produced by attaching HEPA filters of at least class H13 of EN 1822:2008, or equivalent performance, to the inlet of each instrument. With no calibration factor applied to the PNC under calibration, measured concentrations shall be within ± 10 % of the standard concentration for each concentration used, with the exception of the zero point, otherwise the PNC under calibration shall be rejected. The gradient from a linear regression of the two data sets shall be calculated and recorded. A calibration factor equal to the reciprocal of the gradient shall be applied to the PNC under calibration. Linearity of response is calculated as the square of the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient (R^2) of the two data sets and shall be equal to or greater than 0,97. In calculating both the gradient and R^2 the linear regression shall be forced through the origin (zero concentration on both instruments).

In the reference PNC case, calibration shall be undertaken using at least six standard concentrations across the PNC's measurement range. At least 3 points shall be at concentrations below 1 000 cm^{-3}, the remaining concentrations shall be linearly spaced between 1 000 cm^{-3} and the maximum of the PNC's range in single particle count mode. These points will include a nominal

zero concentration point produced by attaching HEPA filters of at least class H13 of EN 1822:2008, or equivalent performance, to the inlet of each instrument. With no calibration factor applied to the PNC under calibration, measured concentrations shall be within ± 10 % of the standard concentration for each concentration, with the exception of the zero point, otherwise the PNC under calibration shall be rejected. The gradient from a linear regression of the two data sets shall be calculated and recorded. A calibration factor equal to the reciprocal of the gradient shall be applied to the PNC under calibration. Linearity of response is calculated as the square of the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient (R^2) of the two data sets and shall be equal to or greater than 0,97. In calculating both the gradient and R^2 the linear regression shall be forced through the origin (zero concentration on both instruments).

2.1.4. Calibration shall also include a check, against the requirements in paragraph 1.3.4.8, on the PNC's detection efficiency with particles of 23 nm electrical mobility diameter. A check of the counting efficiency with 41 nm particles is not required.

2.2. Calibration/Validation of the volatile particle remover

2.2.1. Calibration of the VPR's particle concentration reduction factors across its full range of dilution settings, at the instrument's fixed nominal operating temperatures, shall be required when the unit is new and following any major maintenance. The periodic validation requirement for the VPR's particle concentration reduction factor is limited to a check at a single setting, typical of that used for measurement on diesel particulate filter equipped vehicles. The Technical Service shall ensure the existence of a calibration or validation certificate for the volatile particle remover within a 6-month period prior to the emissions test. If the volatile particle remover incorporates temperature monitoring alarms a 12 month validation interval shall be permissible.

The VPR shall be characterised for particle concentration reduction factor with solid particles of 30 nm, 50 nm and 100 nm electrical mobility diameter. Particle concentration reduction factors ($f_r(d)$) for particles of 30 nm and 50 nm electrical mobility diameters shall be no more than 30 % and 20 % higher respectively, and no more than 5 % lower than that for particles of 100 nm electrical mobility diameter. For the purposes of validation, the mean particle concentration reduction factor shall be within ± 10 % of the mean particle concentration reduction factor ($\overline{f_r}$) determined during the primary calibration of the VPR.

2.2.2. The test aerosol for these measurements shall be solid particles of 30, 50 and 100 nm electrical mobility diameter and a minimum concentration of 5 000 particles cm^{-3} at the VPR inlet. Particle concentrations shall be measured upstream and downstream of the components.

The particle concentration reduction factor at each particle size ($f_r(d_i)$) shall be calculated as follows;

$$f_r(d_i) = \frac{N_{in}(d_i)}{N_{out}(d_i)}$$

where:

$N_{in}(d_i)$ = upstream particle number concentration for particles of diameter d_i;

$N_{out}(d_i)$ = downstream particle number concentration for particles of diameter d_i; and

d_i = particle electrical mobility diameter (30, 50 or 100 nm).

$N_{in}(d_i)$ and $N_{out}(d_i)$ shall be corrected to the same conditions.

The mean particle concentration reduction ($\overline{f_r}$) at a given dilution setting shall be calculated as follows;

$$\overline{f_r} = \frac{f_r(30_{nm}) + f_r(50_{nm}) + f_r(100_{nm})}{3}$$

It is recommended that the VPR is calibrated and validated as a complete unit.

2.2.3. The Technical Service shall ensure the existence of a validation certificate for the VPR demonstrating effective volatile particle removal efficiency within a 6 month period prior to the emissions test. If the volatile particle remover incorporates temperature monitoring alarms a 12 month validation interval shall be permissible. The VPR shall demonstrate greater than 99,0 % removal of tetracontane ($CH_3(CH_2)_{38}CH_3$) particles of at least 30 nm electrical mobility diameter with an inlet concentration of ≥ 10 000 cm^{-3} when operated at its minimum dilution setting and manufacturers recommended operating temperature.

2.3. Particle number system check procedures

2.3.1. Prior to each test, the particle counter shall report a measured concentration of less than 0,5 particles cm^{-3} when a HEPA filter of at least class H13 of EN 1822:2008, or equivalent performance, is attached to the inlet of the entire particle sampling system (VPR and PNC).

2.3.2. On a monthly basis, the flow into the particle counter shall report a measured value within 5 % of the particle counter nominal flow rate when checked with a calibrated flow meter.

2.3.3. Each day, following the application of a HEPA filter of at least class H13 of EN 1822:2008, or equivalent performance, to the inlet of the particle counter, the particle counter shall report a concentration of ≤ 0,2 cm^{-3}. Upon removal of this filter, the particle counter shall show an increase in measured concentration to at least 100 particles cm^{-3} when challenged with ambient air and a return to ≤ 0,2 cm^{-3} on replacement of the HEPA filter.

2.3.4. Prior to the start of each test it shall be confirmed that the measurement system indicates that the evaporation tube, where featured in the system, has reached its correct operating temperature.

2.3.5. Prior to the start of each test it shall be confirmed that the measurement system indicates that the diluter PND_1 has reached its correct operating temperature.

([1]) Example calibration/validation methods are available at: http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29grpe/pmpFCP.html'

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