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Contents

[1] Text with EEA relevance

EN

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

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

DECISIONS

[1] Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/647

of 24 April 2015

amending and correcting Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of certain food additives

(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 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives ([1]), and in particular Article 10(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 lays down a Union list of food additives approved for use in foods and their conditions of use.

(2) Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 lays down a Union list of food additives approved for use in food additives, food enzymes, flavourings, nutrients and their conditions of use.

(3) Those lists may be updated in accordance with the common procedure referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]) either on the initiative of the Commission or following an application.

(4) The Union list of food additives was established based on food additives permitted for use in foods in accordance with Directives of the European Parliament and of the Council 94/35/EC ([3]), 94/36/EC ([4]), and 95/2/EC ([5]) and after reviewing their compliance with Articles 6, 7 and 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. The Union list includes food additives on the basis of the categories of food to which those additives may be added to.

(5) Due to the difficulties encountered during the transfer of food additives to the new categorisation system provided in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, certain errors have been detected and should be corrected, other provisions need to be further clarified.

(6) Annex II does not list the different forms under which a food additive can be used, e.g. Sorbitols (E 420) exist in the form of Sorbitol (E 420 (i)) or Sorbitol syrup (E 420 (ii)); Sodium citrates (E 331) exist in the form of

([1]) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16.
([2]) Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 1).
([3]) European Parliament and Council Directive 94/35/EC of 30 June 1994 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs (OJ L 237, 10.9.1994, p. 3).
([4]) European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC of 30 June 1994 on colours for use in foodstuffs (OJ L 237, 10.9.1994, p. 13).
([5]) European Parliament and Council Directive 95/2/EC of 20 February 1995 on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 61, 18.3.1995, p. 1).

Monosodium citrate (E 331 (i)), Disodium citrate (E 331 (ii)) and Trisodium citrate (E 331 (iii)). These forms are specified in Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 ([1]). It should be clarified that those different forms of the authorised food additives can be used.

(7) Canthaxanthin (E 161g) should not be sold directly to the consumer. Therefore, Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, part A, Section 2, point 5 should be amended.

(8) Konjac (E 425) should not be used to produce dehydrated foods intended to be rehydrated upon ingestion. Therefore, in Annex II, Part C, Section 1, Group I, the entry for E 425 the footnote (2) should be introduced.

(9) In food categories 01.7.2: 'Ripened cheese' and 01.7.6 'Cheese products (excluding products falling in category 16)', it should be clarified that Natamycin (E 235) may only be used for external treatment of uncut cheeses and uncut cheese products.

(10) A consistent approach should be taken as regards the wording of the footnotes referring to maximum limits for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes introduced by Commission Regulation (EU) No 380/2012 ([2]). A sentence 'No other aluminium lakes may be used' should be included in all footnotes referring to specific food additives in the categories: 01.7.3: 'Edible cheese rind', 01.7.5: 'Processed cheese', 04.2.5.2: 'Jam, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée as defined by Directive 2001/113/EC', 08.2: 'Meat preparations as defined by Regulation (EC) No 853/2004', 08.3.1: 'Non-heat-treated meat products', 08.3.2 'Heat-treated meat products', 08.3.3 'Casings and coatings and decorations for meat' and 09.3: 'Fish roe'.

(11) In category 02.1: 'Fats and oils essentially free from water (excluding anhydrous milkfat)', certain additives should not be used in virgin oils and olive oil.

(12) In category 04.2.3: 'Canned or bottled fruit and vegetables', the use of Sulphur dioxide — sulphites (E 220-228) should be permitted in processed mushrooms.

(13) In food category 05.2: 'Other confectionery including breath freshening microsweets' and in food category 05.4: 'Decorations, coatings and fillings, except fruit based fillings covered by category 4.2.4', the maximum level of Neotame (E 961) used as flavour enhancer in starch-based confectionery should be set at 3 mg/kg.

(14) In food category 05.4: 'Decorations, coatings and fillings, except fruit based fillings covered by category 4.2.4', the use of Cyclamic acid and its Na and Ca salts (E 952) should be permitted in flavoured cream spray cans.

(15) In food category 06.4.4: 'Potato Gnocchi', the use of additives in fresh refrigerated potato Gnocchi should be restricted to a limited number of additives that belong to Group I.

(16) In food category 07.2: 'Fine bakery wares', the use of Sulphur dioxide — sulphites (E 220-228) should be clarified.

(17) In food category 08.2: 'Meat preparations as defined by Regulation (EC) No 853/2004', the entry for Potassium acetate (E 261) should be corrected to Potassium acetates.

(18) In food category 08.3.1: 'Non-heat-treated meat products', the double entries for Erythorbic acid (E 315) and Sodium erythorbate (E 316) should be removed.

(19) In food categories 08.2: 'Meat preparations as defined by Regulation (EC) No 853/2004', 08.3.1: 'Non-heat-treated meat products', 08.3.2: 'Heat-treated meat products' and 08.3.4: 'Traditionally cured meat products with specific provisions concerning nitrites and nitrates', the expression of the maximum levels of Nitrites (E 249-250) and/or Nitrates (E 251-252) should be clarified.

(20) In food category, 08.3.2: 'Heat-treated meat products' the use of Gallates, TBHQ and BHA (E 310-320) should be permitted in dehydrated meat.

([1]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1).

([2]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 380/2012 of 3 May 2012 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the conditions of use and the use levels for aluminium-containing food additives (OJ L 119, 4.5.2012, p. 14).

(21) In food category 08.3.3: 'Casings and coatings and decorations for meat', the number of footnote (80) should be corrected to (89).

(22) In food category 08.3.4.2: 'Traditional dry cured products', the maximum level for nitrites (E 249-250) should be reintroduced for *jamón curado, paleta curada, lomo embuchado* and *cecina* and similar products.

(23) In food categories 09.1.2: 'Unprocessed molluscs and crustaceans' and 09.2: 'Processed fish and fishery products including molluscs and crustaceans', it should be clarified that the units according to which the maximum limits for Sulphur dioxide and Sulphites (E 220-228) depend are expressed per kilogram, and the footnote related to 4-Hexylresorcinol (E 586) should be clarified and corrected.

(24) In food category 09.2: 'Processed fish and fishery products including molluscs and crustaceans', the use of Titanium dioxide (E 171) and Iron oxides and hydroxides (E 172) should be restricted to smoked fish.

(25) In food category 09.2: 'Processed fish and fishery products including molluscs and crustaceans', it should be clarified that the maximum level for Sorbic acid — sorbates; Benzoic acid — benzoates (E 200-213), applies to the additives individually or in combination and to the sum and that the levels are expressed as the free acid.

(26) In category 10.2: 'Processed eggs and egg products', the maximum level for Triethyl citrate (E 1505) should apply only to dried egg white.

(27) In food categories 14.2.7.1: 'Aromatised wines' and 14.2.7.2: 'Aromatised wine-based drinks', the use of colours belonging to Group II and Group III should be corrected according to the uses of colours that were permitted in Directive 94/36/EC.

(28) In food category 17.1: 'Food supplements supplied in a solid form including capsules and tablets and similar forms, excluding chewable forms', the number of footnote (79) should be changed and introduced in the entry for the food additive Dimethyl polysiloxane (E 900).

(29) In Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, in Part 4, 'Food additives including carriers in food flavourings', the maximum limits for Octenyl succinic acid modified gum arabic (E 423) should apply to the final food. In Part 6, 'Definitions of groups of food additives for the purposes of Parts 1 to 5', in Table 7 'Alginic acid — alginates', Calcium alginate (E 404) should be included.

(30) Pursuant to Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008, the Commission has to seek the opinion of the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') in order to update the Union list of food additives set out in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, except where the update in question is not liable to have an effect on human health. Since the Union list is amended in order to include uses of additives already permitted in accordance with Directive 94/35/EC, Directive 94/36/EC and Directive 95/2/EC, it constitutes an update of that list which is not liable to have an effect on human health. Therefore, it is not necessary to seek the opinion of the Authority.

(31) Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 should therefore be amended and corrected accordingly.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 April 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended as follows:

I. Part A is amended as follows:

(1) In Section 1, the first indent is replaced by the following:

'— the name of the food additive and its E-number; as an alternative more specific E-numbers and names listed in Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 (*) may be used, excluding synonyms, if the named food additives have indeed been added to a certain food.

(*) Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1).'

(2) In Section 2, point 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Only the substances listed in Part B, as specified by Regulation (EU) No 231/2012, may be used as additives in foods, unless more specifically provided for in Part E.'

(3) In Section 2, point 5 is replaced by the following:

'5. The colours E 123, E 127, E 160b, E 161g, E 173 and E 180 and mixtures thereof may not be sold directly to the consumer.'

II. In Part C, Section 1 — Group I, the entry for E 425 is replaced by the following:

'E 425	Konjac (i) Konjac gum (ii) Konjac glucomannane	10 g/kg, individually or in combination (1) (2) (3)'

III. Part E is amended as follows:

(1) In category 01.7.2 — 'Ripened cheese', the entry for E 235 is amended as follows:

(a) the entry for E 235 is replaced by the following:

	'E 235	Natamycin	1 mg/dm^2 surface (not present at a depth of 5 mm)		only for the external treatment of uncut hard, semi-hard and semi-soft cheese'

(b) footnote 8 is deleted.

(2) In category 01.7.3 — 'Edible cheese rind', footnote 67 is replaced by the following:

'(67): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines and E 180 litholrubine BK 10 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(3) In category 01.7.5 — 'Processed cheese', footnote 66 is replaced by the following:

'(66): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines 1,5 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(4) In category 01.7.6 — 'Cheese products (excluding products falling in category 16)', the entry for E 235 is replaced by the following:

	'E 235	Natamycin	1 mg/dm^2 surface (not present at a depth of 5 mm)		only for the external treatment of uncut hard, semi-hard and semi-soft products'

(5) Category 02.1 — 'Fats and oils essentially free from water (excluding anhydrous milkfat)' is amended as follows:

(a) the entry for E 270 is replaced by the following:

	'E 270	Lactic acid	quantum satis		only for cooking and/or frying purposes or for the preparation of gravy, except virgin oils and olive oils'

(b) the entry for E 300 is replaced by the following:

	'E 300	Ascorbic acid	quantum satis		only for cooking and/or frying purposes or for the preparation of gravy, except virgin oils and olive oils'

(c) the entry for E472c is replaced by the following:

	'E 472c	Citric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids	quantum satis		only for cooking and/or frying purposes or for the preparation of gravy, except virgin oils and olive oils'

(6) In category 04.2.3 — 'Canned or bottled fruit and vegetables', the first entry for E 220-228 is replaced by the following:

	'E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	50	(3)	only white vegetables, including pulses and processed mushrooms'

(7) In category 04.2.5.2 — 'Jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée as defined by Directive 2001/113/EC', footnote 66 is replaced by the following:

'(66): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines 1,5 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(8) In category 05.2 — 'Other confectionery including breath freshening microsweets', the fifth entry for E 961 is replaced by the following:

	'E 961	Neotame	3		only starch-based confectionery energy-reduced or with no added sugar, as flavour enhancer'

(9) Category 05.4 — 'Decorations, coatings and fillings, except fruit-based fillings covered by category 4.2.4' is amended as follows:

(a) the second entry for E 961 is replaced by the following:

	'E 961	Neotame	3		only starch-based confectionery energy-reduced or with no added sugar, as flavour enhancer'

(b) the following new entry E 952 is inserted after the entry for E 951:

	'E 952	Cyclamic acid and its Na and Ca salts	250	(51)	only flavoured cream spray cans energy-reduced or with no added sugar'

(10) Category 06.4.4 — 'Potato Gnocchi' is amended as follows:

(a) the entry for Group I is replaced by the following:

	'Group I	Additives			except fresh refrigerated potato gnocchi'

(b) the following new entries are added after the entry for E 200-203:

	'E 270	Lactic acid	quantum satis		only fresh refrigerated potato gnocchi
	E 304	Fatty acid esters of ascorbic acid	quantum satis		only fresh refrigerated potato gnocchi
	E 330	Citric acid	quantum satis		only fresh refrigerated potato gnocchi
	E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	quantum satis		only fresh refrigerated potato gnocchi
	E 471	Mono- and di-glycerides of fatty acids	quantum satis		only fresh refrigerated potato gnocchi'

(11) Category 07.2 — 'Fine bakery wares' is amended as follows:

(a) the entry for E 220-228 is replaced by the following:

	'E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	50	(3)	only dry biscuits'

(b) the following footnote 3 is inserted after footnote 2:

'(3): Maximum levels are expressed as SO_2 and relate to the total quantity, available from all sources, an SO_2 content of not more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/l is not considered to be present.'

(12) Category 08.2 — 'Meat preparations as defined by Regulation (EC) No 853/2004' is amended as follows:

(a) the entries for E 249-250 and E 261 are replaced by the following:

	'E 249-250	Nitrites	150	(7)	only *lomo de cerdo adobado, pincho moruno, careta de cerdo adobada, costilla de cerdo adobada, Kasseler, Bräte, Surfleisch, toorvorst, šašlõkk, ahjupraad, kiełbasa surowa biała, kiełbasa surowa metka,* and *tatar wołowy (danie tatarskie)*
	E 261	Potassium acetates	quantum satis		only prepacked preparations of fresh minced meat and meat preparations to which other ingredients than additives or salt have been added'

(b) footnote 7 is replaced by the following:

'(7): Maximum amount that may be added during the manufacturing, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(c) footnote 7′ is deleted

(d) footnote 66 is replaced by the following:

'(66): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines 1,5 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(13) Category 08.3.1 — 'Non-heat-treated meat products' is amended as follows:

(a) the following entries for E 315 and E 316 are deleted:

	'E 315	Erythorbic acid	500		only cured meat products and preserved meat products
	E 316	Sodium erythorbate	500		only cured meat products and preserved meat products'

(b) footnote 7 is replaced by the following:

'(7): Maximum amount that may be added during the manufacturing, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(c) footnote 66 is replaced by the following:

'(66): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines 1,5 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(14) Category 08.3.2 — 'Heat-treated meat products' is amended as follows:

(a) the following new entry E 310-320 is inserted after the entry for E 316:

	'E 310-320	Gallates, TBHQ and BHA	200	(1) (13)	only dehydrated meat'

(b) footnote 7 is replaced by the following:

'(7): Maximum amount that may be added during the manufacturing, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(c) the following footnote 13 is inserted after footnote 9:

'(13): Maximum limit expressed on fat'

(d) footnote 66 is replaced by the following:

'(66): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines 1,5 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(15) In category 08.3.3 — 'Casings and coatings and decorations for meat', is amended as follows:

(a) the entry for E 339 is replaced by the following:

	'E 339	Sodium phosphates	12 600	(4) (89)	only in natural casings for sausages'

(b) footnote 78 is replaced by the following:

'(78): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 120 cochineal, carminic acid, carmines 10 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(c) footnote 80 is replaced by the following:

'(89): Carry-over in the final product shall not exceed 250 mg/kg'

(16) Category 08.3.4.1 — 'Traditional immersion cured products (Meat products cured by immersion in a curing solution containing nitrites and/or nitrates, salt and other components)' is amended as follows:

(a) footnote 7 is replaced by the following:

'(7): Maximum added amount, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(b) footnote 39 is replaced by the following:

'(39): Maximum residual amount, residue level at the end of the production process, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(17) Category 08.3.4.2 — 'Traditional dry cured products. (Dry curing process involves dry application of curing mixture containing nitrites and/or nitrates, salt and other components to the surface of the meat followed by a period of stabilisation/maturation)', is amended as follows:

(a) the third entry for E 249-250 is replaced by the following:

	'E 249-250	Nitrites	100	(39)	only *presunto, presunto da pa and paio do lombo and similar products*: Dry cured for 10 to 15 days followed by a 30- to 45-day stabilisation period and a maturation period of at least 2 months; *jamón curado, paleta curada, lomo embuchado* and *cecina* and similar products: Dry curing with a stabilisation period of at least 10 days and a maturation period of more than 45 days'

(b) footnote 39 is replaced by the following:

'(39): Maximum residual amount, residue level at the end of the production process, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(18) Category 08.3.4.3 — 'Other traditionally cured products. (Immersion and dry cured processes used in combination or where nitrite and/or nitrate is included in a compound product or where the curing solution is injected into the product prior to cooking)' is amended as follows:

(a) footnote 7 is replaced by the following:

'(7): Maximum added amount, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(b) footnote 39 is replaced by the following:

'(39): Maximum residual amount, residue level at the end of the production process, expressed as $NaNO_2$ or $NaNO_3$'

(19) Categories 09.1.2 — 'Unprocessed molluscs and crustaceans', is amended as follows:

(a) the entries for E 220-228 and E 586 are replaced by the following:

	'E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	150	(3) (10)	only fresh, frozen and deep-frozen crustaceans and cephalopods; crustaceans of the Penaeidae, Solenoceridae and Aristaeidae family up to 80 units per kg
	E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	200	(3) (10)	only crustaceans of the Penaeidae, Solenoceridae and Aristaeidae family between 80 and 120 units per kg
	E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	300	(3) (10)	only crustaceans of the Penaeidae, Solenoceridae and Aristaeidae family over 120 units per kg
	E 586	4-Hexylresorcinol	2	(90)	Only fresh, frozen or deep-frozen crustaceans'

(b) footnote 42 is replaced by the following:

'(90): As a residue in the meat'

(20) Category 09.2 — 'Processed fish and fishery products including molluscs and crustaceans' is amended as follows:

(a) the third entry for E 171 is replaced by the following:

	'E 171	Titanium dioxide	quantum satis		Only smoked fish'

(b) the second entry for E 172 is replaced by the following:

	'E 172	Iron oxides and hydroxides	quantum satis		Only smoked fish'

(c) the third entry for E 200-213 is replaced by the following:

	'E 200-213	Sorbic acid — sorbates; Benzoic acid — benzoates	6 000	(1) (2)	only cooked *Crangon crangon* and *Crangon vulgaris*'

(d) the second entry for E 220-228 is replaced by the following:

	'E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	135	(3) (10)	only cooked crustaceans of the Penaeidae, Solenoceridae and Aristaeidae family up to 80 units per kg'

(e) the third entry for E 220-228 is replaced by the following:

	'E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	180	(3) (10)	only cooked crustaceans of the Penaeidae, Solenoceridae and Aristaeidae family between 80 and 120 units per kg'

(f) the fifth entry for E 220-228 is replaced by the following:

	'E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites	270	(3) (10)	only cooked crustaceans of the Penaeidae, Solenoceridae and Aristaeidae family over 120 units per kg'

(21) In category 09.3 — 'Fish roe', footnote 68 is replaced by the following:

'(68): Maximum limit for aluminium coming from aluminium lakes of E 123 amaranth 10 mg/kg. No other aluminium lakes may be used. For the purposes of Article 22(1)(g) of this Regulation, that limit shall apply from 1 February 2013.'

(22) Food category 10.2 — 'Processed eggs and egg products' is amended as follows:

(a) the first entry for E 1505 is deleted;

(b) the second entry for E 1505 is replaced by the following:

	'E 1505	Triethyl citrate	quantum satis		only dried egg white'

(23) Food category 14.2.7.1 — 'Aromatised wines' is amended as follows:

(a) the following entries concerning Group II, Group III and the food additives E 104, E 110, E 124 and E 160d are deleted:

	'Group II	Colours at quantum satis			except *americano, bitter vino*
	Group III	Colours with combined maximum limit	200		except *americano, bitter vino*
	E 104	Quinoline Yellow	50	(61)	except *americano, bitter vino*
	E 110	Sunset Yellow FCF/Orange Yellow S	50	(61)	except *americano, bitter vino*
	E 124	Ponceau 4R, Cochineal Red A	50	(61)	except *americano, bitter vino*'
	E 160d	Lycopene	10		

(b) the following entry for E163 is inserted after E 160d:

	'E 163	Anthocyanins	quantum satis		only *americano*'

(24) Food category 14.2.7.2 — 'Aromatised wine-based drinks' is amended as follows:

(a) the entries for Groups II and III and for E 160d are deleted;

(b) the entries for E 104 are replaced by the following:

	'E 104	Quinoline Yellow	50	(61)	only *bitter soda*'

(c) the entries for E 110 are replaced by the following:

	'E 110	Sunset Yellow FCF/Orange Yellow S	50	(61)	only *bitter soda*'

(d) the entries for E 124 are replaced by the following:

	'E 124	Ponceau 4R, Cochineal Red A	50	(61)	only *bitter soda*'

(e) the entry for E 150a-d is replaced by the following:

	'E 150a-d	Caramels	quantum satis		except *sangria, clarea, zurra*'

(25) Category 17.1 — 'Food supplements supplied in a solid form including capsules and tablets and similar forms, excluding chewable forms' is amended as follows:

(a) the entry for E 900 is replaced by the following:

	'E 900	Dimethyl polysiloxane	10	(91)	only food supplements in effervescent tablet form'

(b) footnote 79 is replaced by the following:

'(91): Maximum level applies to the dissolved food supplement ready for consumption when diluted with 200 ml of water'

ANNEX II

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended as follows:

(1) In Part 4 'Food additives including carriers in food flavourings', the entry for E 423 'Octenyl succinic acid modified gum arabic' is replaced by the following:

'E 423	Octenyl succinic acid modified gum arabic	Flavouring-oil emulsions used in categories 03: edible ices; 07.2: Fine bakery wares; 08.3: Meat products, only processed poultry; 09.2: Processed fish and fishery products including molluscs and crustaceans and in category 16: Desserts excluding products covered in categories 1, 3 and 4.	500 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in category 14.1.4: Flavoured drinks, only flavoured drinks not containing fruit juices and in carbonated flavoured drinks containing fruit juices and in category 14.2: Alcoholic beverages, including alcohol-free and low-alcohol counterparts.	220 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in categories 05.1 Cocoa and Chocolate products as covered by Directive 2000/36/EC, 05.2: Other confectionery including breath freshening microsweets, 05.4: Decorations, coatings and fillings, except fruit based fillings covered by category 4.2.4 and in category 06.3: Breakfast cereals.	300 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in category 01.7.5: Processed cheese.	120 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in category 05.3: Chewing gum.	60 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in categories 01.8: Dairy analogues, including beverage whiteners; 04.2.5: Jam, jellies and marmalades and similar products; 04.2.5.4: Nut butters and nut spreads; 08.3: Meat products; 12.5: Soups and broths, 14.1.5.2: Other, only instant coffee and tea and in cereal based ready-to-eat-dishes.	240 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in category 10.2: Processed eggs and egg products.	140 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in categories 14.1.4: Flavoured drinks, only non carbonated flavoured drinks containing fruit juices; 14.1.2: Fruit juices as defined by Directive 2001/112/EC and vegetable juices, only vegetable juices and in category 12.6: Sauces, only gravies and sweet sauces.	400 mg/kg in the final food
		Flavouring-oil emulsions used in category 15: Ready-to-eat savouries and snacks.	440 mg/kg in the final food'

(2) In Part 6, Table 7 'Alginic acid — alginates', a new entry E 404 is inserted after the entry for E 403:

'E 404	Calcium alginate'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/648

of 24 April 2015

amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards removal from the Union list of the flavouring substance of N-Ethyl (2E,6Z)-nonadienamide

(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 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC ([1]), and in particular Articles 11(3) and 25(3) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings ([2]), and in particular Article 7(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 lays down a Union list of flavourings and source materials approved for use in and on foods and their conditions of use.

(2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 ([3]) adopts the list of flavouring substances and introduces it in Annex I Part A to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.

(3) That list may be updated in accordance with the common procedure referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008, either on the initiative of the Commission or following an application submitted by a Member State or by an interested party.

(4) The Union list of flavourings and source materials contains a number of substances for which the European Food Safety Authority has not completed the evaluation or it has requested additional scientific data to be provided for completion of the evaluation. For one of those substances, namely N-Ethyl (2E,6Z)-nonadienamide, the persons responsible for placing this flavouring substance on the market have now withdrawn the application. Therefore, that flavouring substance should be removed from the Union list.

(5) Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 873/2012 ([4]) lays down transitional measures for food containing flavouring substances which are lawfully placed on the market or labelled prior to 22 October 2014. Those transitional measures may not be sufficient for foods containing flavouring substances to be removed from the Union list after 22 October 2014. Therefore, an additional transitional period should be provided for food containing N-Ethyl (2E,6Z)-nonadienamide in order to enable food business operators to adapt to the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

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

([1]) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 34.
([2]) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 1.
([3]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 of 1 October 2012 adopting the list of flavouring substances provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2232/96 of the European Parliament and of the Council, introducing it in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1565/2000 and Commission Decision 1999/217/EC. OJ L 267, 2.10.2012, p. 1.
([4]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 873/2012 of 1 October 2012 on transitional measures concerning the Union list of flavourings and source materials set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. OJ L 267, 2.10.2012, p. 162.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Foods containing the flavouring substance N-Ethyl (2E,6Z)-nonadienamide (FL No 16.094) which are lawfully placed on the market or labelled prior to 6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation but which do not comply with Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 may be marketed until their date of minimum durability or use by date.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 April 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

In Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008, the following entry is deleted:

'16.094	N-Ethyl (2E,6Z)-nonadienamide	608514-56-3	1 596				4	EFSA'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/649

of 24 April 2015

amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 as regards the use of L-leucine as a carrier for table-top sweeteners in tablets

(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 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives ([1]), and in particular Articles 10(3), 14 and 30(5) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings ([2]), and in particular Article 7(5) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 lays down a Union list of food additives approved for use in foods and their conditions of use.

(2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 ([3]) lays down specifications for food additives that are listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.

(3) Those lists may be updated in accordance with the common procedure referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008, either on the initiative of the Commission or following an application.

(4) On 9 September 2010 an application for authorisation of the use of L-leucine as a carrier (tableting aid) for table-top sweeteners in tablets was submitted by Germany where such use was authorised. That application has been made available to the Member States pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008.

(5) There is a technological function and need for the use of L-leucine in table-top sweeteners in tablets. L-leucine is homogeneously mixed with sweeteners before pressing tablets from the mixture and it aids tableting by ensuring that the tablets do not remain stuck to the pressing tools.

(6) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') evaluated the safety of amino acids and related substances when used as flavouring substances and expressed its opinion on 29 November 2007 ([4]). The Authority concluded that the human exposure to amino acids through food is in orders of magnitude higher than the anticipated levels of exposure from their use as flavouring substances and that nine of the substances, including L-leucine, were not of safety concern at their estimated levels of intake as flavouring substances.

(7) It was demonstrated in the application that even a high consumption of sweetener tablets would not exceed 4 % of the intake quantity recommended for L-leucine.

(8) Therefore, it is appropriate to authorise the use of L-leucine as a carrier for table-top sweeteners in tablets as specified in Annex I to this Regulation and to assign E 641 as an E-number to that food additive.

(9) The specifications for L-leucine should be included in Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 when it is included in the Union lists in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 for the first time. In this regard it is appropriate to take into account the purity criteria of the European Pharmacopoeia for L-leucine.

([1]) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16.
([2]) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 1.
([3]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1).
([4]) *EFSA Journal* (2008) 870, 1-46.

(10) Regulations (EC) No 1333/2008 and (EU) No 231/2012 should therefore be amended accordingly.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

The Annex to Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 April 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended as follows:

(1) In Part B, in Section 3 'Additives other than colours and sweeteners', the following new entry is inserted after the entry for food additive E 640:

'E 641	L-leucine'

(2) In part E, in food category 11.4.3 'Table-top sweeteners in tablets', the following new entry is inserted after the entry for food additive E 640:

	'E 641	L-leucine	50 000'		

ANNEX II

In the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 231/2012, the following new entry is inserted after the entry for E 640:

'E 641 L-LEUCINE

Synonyms	2-Aminoisobutylacetic acid; L-2-Amino-4-methylvaleric acid; alpha-Aminoisocaproic acid; (*S*)-2-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid; L-Leu
Definition	
Einecs	200-522-0
CAS number	61-90-5
Chemical name	L-Leucine; L-2-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid
Chemical formula	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$
Molecular Weight	131,17
Assay	Content not less than 98,5 % and not more than 101,0 % on the anhydrous basis
Description	White or almost white crystalline powder or shiny flakes
Identification	
Solubility	Soluble in water, acetic acid, dilute HCl and alkaline hydroxides and carbonates; slightly soluble in ethanol
Specific rotation	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ between + 14,5° and + 16,5° (4 % solution (anhydrous basis) in 6N HCl)
Purity	
Loss on drying	Not more than 0,5 % (100 °C – 105 °C)
Sulphated Ash	Not more than 0,1 %
Chlorides	Not more than 200 mg/kg
Sulphates	Not more than 300 mg/kg
Ammonium	Not more than 200 mg/kg
Iron	Not more than 10 mg/kg
Arsenic	Not more than 3 mg/kg
Lead	Not more than 5 mg/kg
Mercury	Not more than 1 mg/kg'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/650

of 24 April 2015

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 Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ([1]),

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

Whereas:

(1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round 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.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 April 2015.

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

([1]) OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.
([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	MA	89,6
	TN	464,3
	TR	94,0
	ZZ	216,0
0707 00 05	AL	67,1
	EG	191,6
	MA	176,1
	TR	125,6
	ZZ	140,1
0709 91 00	TR	209,1
	ZZ	209,1
0709 93 10	MA	121,8
	TR	142,8
	ZZ	132,3
0805 10 20	EG	50,8
	IL	60,6
	MA	58,5
	TN	55,7
	TR	70,3
	ZZ	59,2
0805 50 10	BO	97,3
	TR	68,6
	ZZ	83,0
0808 10 80	AR	87,8
	BR	96,1
	CL	146,7
	CN	83,8
	MK	30,8
	NZ	143,9
	US	218,7
	ZA	120,2
	ZZ	116,0
0808 30 90	AR	118,2
	CL	160,4
	ZA	113,8
	ZM	112,8
	ZZ	126,3

(1) Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/651

of 24 April 2015

on the issue of licences for importing rice under the tariff quotas opened for the April 2015 subperiod by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ([1]), and in particular Article 188 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 ([2]) opened and provided for the administration of certain import tariff quotas for rice and broken rice, broken down by country of origin and split into several subperiods in accordance with Annex I to that Implementing Regulation.

(2) April is the second subperiod for the quota provided for under Article 1(1)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011.

(3) The notifications sent in accordance with point (a) of Article 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 show that, for the quota with order number 09.4130, the applications lodged in the first 10 working days of April 2015 under Article 4(1) of that Implementing Regulation cover a quantity greater than that available. The extent to which import licences may be issued should therefore be determined by fixing the allocation coefficient to be applied to the quantities requested under the quota concerned, calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 ([3]).

(4) Those notifications also show that, for the quotas with order number 09.4127 — 09.4128 and 09.4129, the applications lodged in the first 10 working days of April 2015 under Article 4(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 cover a quantity less than that available.

(5) The total quantity available for the following subperiod should also be fixed for the quotas with order number 09.4127 — 09.4128 — 09.4129 and 09.4130, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 5 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011.

(6) In order to ensure sound management of the procedure of issuing import licences, this Regulation should enter into force immediately after its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For import licence applications for rice under the quota with order number 09.4130 referred to in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 lodged in the first 10 working days of April 2015, licences shall be issued for the quantity requested, multiplied by the allocation coefficient set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

([1]) OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.
([2]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 of 7 December 2011 opening and providing for the administration of certain tariff quotas for imports of rice and broken rice (OJ L 325, 8.12.2011, p. 6).
([3]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 of 31 August 2006 laying down common rules for the administration of import tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import licences (OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13).

2. The total quantity available for the following subperiod under the quotas with order number 09.4127 — 09.4128 — 09.4129 and 09.4130 referred to in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 is set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 April 2015.

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

ANNEX

Quantities to be allocated for the April 2015 subperiod and quantities available for the following subperiod under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011

Quota of wholly milled or semi-milled rice covered by CN code 1006 30 as provided for in Article 1(1)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011:

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient for the April 2015 subperiod	Total quantity available for the July 2015 subperiod (kg)
United States	09.4127	— (1)	19 567 500
Thailand	09.4128	— (1)	8 531 035
Australia	09.4129	— (1)	868 000
Other origins	09.4130	0,849768 %	0

(1) Applications cover quantities less than or equal to the quantities available: all applications are therefore acceptable.

DIRECTIVES

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/652

of 20 April 2015

laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC ([1]), and in particular Article 7a(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) The method for calculating greenhouse gas emissions of fuels and other energy from non-biological sources to be established pursuant to Article 7a(5) of Directive 98/70/EC should yield reporting of sufficient accuracy, so that the Commission can critically assess the performance of suppliers in meeting their obligations under Article 7a(2) of that Directive. The calculation method should ensure accuracy, while having due regard for the complexity of the associated administrative requirements. At the same time, it should incentivise suppliers to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the fuel they supply. Careful consideration should also be given to the impact of the calculation method on refineries in the Union. Hence, the calculation method should be based on average greenhouse gas intensities that represent an industry average value which is typical for a particular fuel. This would have the advantage of reducing the administrative burden on suppliers and Member States. At this stage, the proposed calculation method should not require differentiation of the greenhouse gas intensity of fuel on the basis of the source of the raw material, as this would affect current investments in certain refineries in the Union.

(2) Reporting requirements for suppliers which are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC ([2]) should be minimised as far as possible in the context of Article 7a(1) of Directive 98/70/EC. Similarly, importers of petrol and diesel refined outside the Union should not be obliged to provide detailed information about the sources of the crude oils used to make those fuels, as this information may not be available or may be difficult to obtain.

(3) In order to incentivise further greenhouse gas emission reductions, savings claimed from upstream emission reductions (UERs), including from flaring and venting, should be included in the calculation of suppliers' life cycle greenhouse gas emissions. In order to facilitate the claiming of UERs by suppliers, the use of various emission schemes should be allowed for calculating and certifying emission reductions. Only UER projects which start after the date of the establishment of the fuel baseline standard set out in Article 7a(5)(b) of Directive 98/70/EC, i.e. 1 January 2011, should be eligible.

(4) Weighted average greenhouse gas default values representing the crude oils consumed in the Union provide a simple calculation method by which suppliers may determine the greenhouse gas content of the fuel they supply.

(5) UERs should be estimated and validated in accordance with principles and standards identified in International Standards, and in particular ISO 14064, ISO 14065 and ISO 14066.

([1]) OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58.
([2]) Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

(6) It is furthermore appropriate to facilitate the implementation by Member States of legislation on UERs, including from flaring and venting. To this end, non-legislative guidance should be prepared under the auspices of the Commission on approaches to quantify, verify, validate, monitor and report such UERs (including reductions in flaring and venting at production sites) prior to the end of the transposition period set in Article 7 of this Directive.

(7) Article7a(5)(b) of Directive 98/70/EC requires the establishment of a method to determine the fuel baseline standard based on the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fossil fuels in 2010. The fuel baseline standard should be based on the quantities of diesel, petrol, non-road gas oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and compressed natural gas (CNG) consumed using data officially reported by the Member States to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. The fuel baseline standard should not be the fossil fuel comparator that is used for calculating greenhouse gas savings from biofuels, which should remain as set out in Annex IV to Directive 98/70/EC.

(8) Since the composition of the relevant fossil fuel mix changes little from year to year, the aggregate variation in the greenhouse gas intensity of the fossil fuels from year to year will also be small. It is therefore appropriate that the fuel baseline standard be based on the 2010 Union average consumption data as reported by the Member States to the UNFCCC.

(9) The fuel baseline standard should represent an average upstream greenhouse gas intensity and the intensity of the fuel of a refinery of average complexity for fossil fuels. Hence, the fuel baseline standard should be calculated using the respective average fuel default values. The fuel baseline standard should remain unchanged for the period up until 2020, in order to provide regulatory certainty to suppliers in respect of their obligations to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the fuels they supply.

(10) Article 7a(5)(d) of Directive 98/70/EC provides for the adoption of a method to calculate the contribution of electric road vehicles to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions. Pursuant to that Article, the calculation method should be compatible with Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]). To ensure this compatibility, the same adjustment factor should be used for the powertrain efficiency.

(11) Electricity supplied for use in road transport may be reported by suppliers, as laid down in Article 7a(1) of Directive 98/70/EC, as part of their annual reports to the Member States. In order to limit administrative costs, it is appropriate that the calculation method be based on an estimate rather than on an actual measurement of the consumption of electricity in an electric road vehicle or motorcycle for the purpose of supplier reporting.

(12) It is appropriate to include a detailed approach for estimating the quantity and the greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels in cases where processing of a biofuel and a fossil fuel occurs during the same process. A specific method is needed because the resulting quantity of the biofuel is not measurable, such as during co-hydro treatment of vegetable oils with a fossil fuel. Article 7d(1) of Directive 98/70/EC stipulates that the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of biofuels are, for the purposes of Article 7a and Article 7b(2) of that Directive, to be calculated with the same method. Therefore, the certification of greenhouse gas emissions by recognised voluntary schemes is as valid for the purposes of Article 7a as it is for the purposes of Article 7b(2) of Directive 98/70/EC.

(13) The supplier reporting requirement laid down in Article 7a(1) of Directive 98/70/EC should be supplemented by a harmonised format and harmonised definitions of the data to be reported. A harmonisation of the definitions of data is needed for the proper execution of the greenhouse gas intensity calculation linked to an individual supplier's reporting obligations, as the data form key inputs into the calculation method harmonised pursuant to Article 7a(5)(a) of Directive 98/70/EC. These data include the supplier's identification, the quantity of fuel or energy placed on the market and the fuel or energy type placed on the market.

(14) The supplier reporting requirement laid down in Article 7a(1) of Directive 98/70/EC should be supplemented by harmonised reporting requirements, a reporting format and harmonised definitions for Member State reporting to the Commission pertaining to the greenhouse gas performance of fuels consumed in the Union. In particular, these reporting requirements will enable the updating of the fossil fuel comparator described in point 19 of Part C of Annex IV to Directive 98/70/EC and point 19 of Part C of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC, and they will facilitate the reporting required pursuant to Articles 8(3) and 9(2) of Directive 98/70/EC as well as the updating of the calculation method to technical and scientific progress, in order to ensure that it meets its

([1]) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).

intended purpose. These data should include the quantity of fuel or energy placed on the market and fuel or energy type, the place of purchase and the origin of the fuel or energy placed on the market.

(15) It is appropriate for Member States to allow suppliers to fulfil their reporting requirements by relying on equivalent data being collected pursuant to other Union or national legislation so as to reduce the administrative burden, provided that the reporting is conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex IV and the definitions laid down in Annexes I and III.

(16) In order to facilitate reporting by groups of suppliers pursuant to Article 7a(4) of Directive 98/70/EC, Article 7a(5)(c) of that Directive allows for the establishment of any necessary rules. It is desirable to facilitate such reporting in order to avoid disruption to physical fuel movements, since different suppliers place different fuels of differing proportions on the market, and hence may have to deploy different levels of resources to meet the greenhouse gas reduction target. It is therefore necessary to harmonise the definitions of the suppliers' identification, the quantity of fuel or energy placed on the market, the fuel or energy type, the place of purchase and the origin of the fuel or energy placed on the market. Furthermore, to avoid double counting in joint supplier reporting pursuant to Article 7a(4), it is appropriate to harmonise the implementation of the calculation and reporting method in the Member States, including the reporting to the Commission, so that the requisite information from a group of suppliers relates to a specific Member State.

(17) Pursuant to Article 8(3) of Directive 98/70/EC, Member States are to submit an annual report of national fuel quality data for the preceding calendar year in accordance with the format established in Commission Decision 2002/159/EC ([1]). To cover the amendments introduced to Directive 98/70/EC by Directive 2009/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]), and the subsequent additional reporting requirements on the Member States, and in the interest of effectiveness and harmonisation, it is necessary to clarify which information should be reported, and to adopt a format for the submission of data by suppliers and Member States.

(18) The Commission presented a draft measure to the Committee established by Directive 98/70/EC on 23 February 2012. The Committee was unable to adopt an opinion by the necessary qualified majority. It is therefore appropriate for the Commission to present a proposal to the Council pursuant to Article 5a(4) of Council Decision 1999/468/EC ([3]),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Subject matter — Scope

1. This Directive lays down rules on calculation methods and reporting requirements in accordance with Directive 98/70/EC.

2. This Directive applies to fuels used to propel road vehicles, non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels when not at sea), agricultural and forestry tractors, recreational craft when not at sea and electricity for use in road vehicles.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, and in addition to the definitions already contained in Directive 98/70/EC, the following definitions apply:

(1) 'upstream emissions' means all greenhouse gas emissions occurring prior to the raw material entering a refinery or a processing plant where the fuel, as referred to in Annex I, was produced;

([1]) Commission Decision 2002/159/EC of 18 February 2002 on a common format for the submission of summaries of national fuel quality data (OJ L 53, 23.2.2002, p. 30).

([2]) Directive 2009/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 98/70/EC as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and amending Council Directive 1999/32/EC as regards the specification of fuel used by inland waterway vessels and repealing Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 88).

([3]) Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23).

(2) 'natural bitumen' means any source of refinery raw material that:

(a) has an American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of 10 degrees or less when situated in a reservoir formation at the place of extraction as defined pursuant to the testing method of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) ([1]) D287;

(b) has an annual average viscosity at reservoir temperature greater than that calculated by the equation: Viscosity (Centipoise) = $518{,}98^{e-0{,}038T}$, where T is the temperature in Celsius;

(c) falls within the definition for tar sands under combined nomenclature (CN) code 2714 as outlined in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 ([2]); and

(d) where the mobilisation of the source of the raw material is achieved by mining extraction or thermally enhanced gravity drainage where the thermal energy is mainly derived from sources other than the feedstock source itself;

(3) 'oil shale' means any source of refinery raw material as situated in a rock formation containing solid kerogen and falling within the definition for oil shale under CN code 2714 as outlined in Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87. Mobilisation of the source of the raw material is achieved by mining extraction or thermally enhanced gravity drainage;

(4) 'fuel baseline standard' means a fuel baseline standard based on the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fossil fuels in 2010;

(5) 'conventional crude' means any refinery raw material exhibiting an API gravity that is higher than 10 degrees when situated in a reservoir formation at its place of origin as measured per testing method ASTM D287, and not falling within the definition for CN code 2714 as set out in Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87.

Article 3

Method for calculating the greenhouse gas intensity of fuels and energy supplied other than biofuels and reporting by suppliers

1. For the purposes of Article 7a(2) of Directive 98/70/EC, Member States shall ensure that suppliers use the calculation method set out in Annex I to this Directive to determine the greenhouse gas intensity of the fuels they supply.

2. For the purposes of the second subparagraph of Article 7a(1) and of Article 7a(2) of Directive 98/70/EC, Member States shall require suppliers to report data using the definitions and the calculation method set out in Annex I to this Directive. The data shall be reported annually using the template set out in Annex IV to this Directive.

3. For the purposes of Article 7a(4) of Directive 98/70/EC, any Member State shall ensure that a group of suppliers choosing to be considered as a single supplier meets its obligation under Article 7a(2) within that Member State.

4. For suppliers that are SMEs, Member States shall apply the simplified method set out in Annex I to this Directive.

Article 4

Calculation of fuel baseline standard and greenhouse gas intensity reduction

For the purposes of verifying compliance by suppliers with their obligation under Article 7a(2) of Directive 98/70/EC, Member States shall require suppliers to compare their achieved reductions of life cycle greenhouse gas emissions from fuels and from electricity to the fuel baseline standard set out in Annex II to this Directive.

([1]) American Society for Testing and Materials: http://www.astm.org/index.shtml
([2]) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).

Article 5

Reporting by Member States

1. When submitting reports to the Commission under Article 8(3) of Directive 98/70/EC, Member States shall provide the Commission with data related to compliance with Article 7a of that Directive, as defined in Annex III to this Directive.

2. Member States shall use the ReportNet tools of the European Environment Agency provided pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]) for the submission of the data set out in Annex III to this Directive. The data shall be transmitted by the Member States by means of electronic data transfer to the Central Data Repository managed by the European Environment Agency.

3. The data shall be provided annually using the template set out in Annex IV. Member States shall notify the Commission of the date of transmission and the contact name of the competent authority responsible for verifying and reporting the data to the Commission.

Article 6

Penalties

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by 21 April 2017 and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Article 7

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 21 April 2017 at the latest. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

2. When Member States adopt those measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.

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

Article 8

Entry into force

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

Article 9

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 20 April 2015.

For the Council
The President
J. DŪKLAVS

([1]) Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (OJ L 126, 21.5.2009, p. 13).

ANNEX I

METHOD FOR THE CALCULATION AND REPORTING OF THE LIFE CYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY OF FUELS AND ENERGY BY SUPPLIERS

Part 1

Calculation of a supplier's greenhouse gas intensity of fuels and energy

The greenhouse gas intensity for fuels and energy is expressed in terms of grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per mega joule of fuel (gCO_{2eq}/MJ).

1. The greenhouse gases taken into account for the purposes of calculating the greenhouse gas intensity of fuel is carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane (CH_4). For the purpose of calculating CO_2 equivalence, emissions of those gases are valued in terms of CO_2 equivalent emissions, as follows:

   CO_2: 1; CH_4: 25; N_2O: 298

2. Emissions from the manufacture of machinery and equipment utilised in extraction, production, refining and consumption of fossil fuels are not taken into account in the greenhouse gas calculation.

3. A supplier's greenhouse gas intensity from the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of all fuels and energy supplied shall be calculated in accordance with the formula below:

$$\text{A supplier's greenhouse gas intensity}_{(\#)} = \frac{\sum_x (GHHi_x \times AF \times MJ_x) - UER}{\sum_x MJ_x}$$

   where:

   (a) '#' means the supplier's identification (i.e. the identification of the entity liable to pay excise duty) defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009 ([1]) as the Trader Excise Number (System for Exchange of Excise Data (SEED) registration number or value added tax (VAT) identification number in point 5(a) of Table 1 of Annex I to that Regulation for Destination Type codes 1 to 5 and 8), which is also the entity liable to pay the excise duty in accordance with Article 8 of Council Directive 2008/118/EC ([2]) at the time that excise duty became chargeable in accordance with Article 7(2) of Directive 2008/118/EC. If this identification is not available, Member States shall ensure that an equivalent means of identification is established in accordance with a national excise duty reporting scheme;

   (b) 'x' means the fuel and energy types falling within the scope of this Directive as expressed in point17(c) of Table 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 684/2009. If these data are not available, Member States shall collect equivalent data in accordance with a nationally established excise duty reporting scheme;

   (c) 'MJ_x' means the total energy supplied and converted from reported volumes of fuel 'x' expressed in mega joules. This is calculated as follows:

      (i) The quantity of each fuel per fuel type

      It is derived from data reported pursuant to points 17(d), (f) and (o) of Table 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 684/2009. Biofuel quantities are converted to their lower-heat-value energy content pursuant to the energy densities set out in Annex III to Directive 2009/28/EC. Quantities of fuels from non-biological origin

([1]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Council Directive 2008/118/EC as regards the computerised procedures for the movement of excise goods under suspension of excise duty (OJ L 197, 29.7.2009, p. 24).

([2]) Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12/EEC (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 12).

are converted to their lower-heat-value energy content pursuant to energy densities set out in Appendix 1 to the Joint Research Centre-EUCAR-CONCAWE (JEC) ([1]) Well-to-Tank report (version 4) of July 2013 ([2]);

(ii) Simultaneous co-processing of fossil fuels and biofuels

Processing includes any modification during the life cycle of a fuel or energy supplied causing a change to the molecular structure of the product. The addition of denaturant does not fall under this processing. The quantity of biofuels co-processed with fuels from non-biological origin reflects the post-processing state of the biofuel. The quantity of the co-processed biofuel is determined according to the energy balance and efficiency of the co-processing process as set out in point 17 of Part C of Annex IV to Directive 98/70/EC.

Where multiple biofuels are blended with fossil fuels, the quantity and type of each biofuel is taken into account in the calculation and reported by suppliers to the Member States.

The quantity of biofuel supplied that does not meet the sustainability criteria referred to in Article 7b(1) of Directive 98/70/EC is counted as fossil fuel.

E85 petrol-ethanol blend shall be calculated as a separate fuel for the purpose of Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([3]).

If quantities are not collected pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 684/2009, Member States shall collect equivalent data in accordance with a nationally established excise duty reporting scheme;

(iii) Quantity of electricity consumed

This is the amount of electricity consumed in road vehicles or motorcycles where a supplier reports this amount of energy to the relevant authority in each Member State in accordance with the following formula:

Electricity consumed = distance travelled (km) × electricity consumption efficiency (MJ/km);

(d) Upstream emission reduction (UER)

'UER' is the upstream emission reduction of greenhouse gases claimed by a supplier, measured in gCO_{2eq} if quantified and reported in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Eligibility

UERs shall only be applied to the upstream emission's part of the average default values for petrol, diesel, CNG or LPG.

UERs originating from any country may be counted as a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions against fuels from any feedstock source supplied by any supplier.

UERs shall only be counted if they are associated with projects that have started after 1 January 2011.

It is not necessary to prove that UERs would not have taken place without the reporting requirement set out in Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC;

(ii) Calculation

UERs shall be estimated and validated in accordance with principles and standards identified in International Standards, and in particular ISO 14064, ISO 14065 and ISO 14066.

([1]) The JEC consortium brings together the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), EUCAR (European Council for Automotive R&D) and CONCAWE (the oil companies' European association for environment, health and safety in refining and distribution).
([2]) http://iet.jrc.ec.europa.eu/about-jec/sites/about-jec/files/documents/report_2013/wtt_report_v4_july_2013_final.pdf
([3]) Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO_2 emissions from light-duty vehicles (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1).

The UERs and baseline emissions are to be monitored, reported and verified in accordance with ISO 14064 and providing results of equivalent confidence of Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 ([1]) and Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 ([2]). The verification of methods for estimating UERs must be done in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and the organisation verifying this must be accredited in accordance with ISO 14065;

(e) '$GHGi_x$' is the greenhouse gas intensity of fuel or energy 'x' expressed in gCO_{2eq}/MJ. Suppliers shall calculate the greenhouse gas intensity of each fuel or energy as follows:

(i) Greenhouse gas intensity of fuels from a non-biological origin is the 'weighted life cycle greenhouse gas intensity' per fuel type listed in the last column of the table under point 5 of Part 2 of this Annex;

(ii) Electricity is calculated as described in point 6 of Part 2;

(iii) Greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels

The greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels meeting the sustainability criteria referred to in Article 7b(1) of Directive 98/70/EC is calculated in accordance with Article 7d of that Directive. In case data on the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of biofuels was obtained in accordance with an agreement or scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to Article 7c(4) of Directive 98/70/EC covering Article 7b(2) of that Directive, this data is also to be used to establish the greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels under Article 7b(1) of that Directive. The greenhouse gas intensity for biofuels not meeting the sustainability criteria referred to in Article 7b(1) of Directive 98/70/EC is equal to the greenhouse intensity of the respective fossil fuel derived from conventional crude oil or gas;

(iv) Simultaneous co-processing of fuels from non-biological origin and biofuels

The greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels co-processed with fossil fuels shall reflect the post-processing state of the biofuel;

(f) 'AF' represents the adjustment factors for powertrain efficiencies:

Predominant conversion technology	Efficiency factor
Internal combustion engine	1
Battery electric powertrain	0,4
Hydrogen fuel cell electric powertrain	0,4

Part 2

Reporting by suppliers for fuels other than biofuels

1. UERs of fossil fuels

In order for UERs to be eligible for the purposes of the reporting and calculation method, suppliers shall report the following to the authority designated by the Member States:

(a) the starting date of the project, which must be after 1 January 2011;

(b) the annual emission reductions in gCO_{2eq};

(c) the duration for which the claimed reductions occurred;

(d) the project location closest to the source of the emissions in latitude and longitude coordinates in degrees to the fourth decimal place;

(e) the baseline annual emissions prior to installation of reduction measures and annual emissions after the reduction measures have been implemented in gCO_{2eq}/MJ of feedstock produced;

([1]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 181, 12.7.2012, p. 1).

([2]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 181, 12.7.2012, p. 30).

(f) the non-reusable certificate number uniquely identifying the scheme and the claimed greenhouse gas reductions;

(g) the non-reusable number uniquely identifying the calculation method and the associated scheme;

(h) where the project relates to oil extraction, the average annual historical and reporting year gas-to-oil ratio (GOR) in solution, reservoir pressure, depth and well production rate of the crude oil.

2. Origin

'Origin' means the feedstock trade name listed in point 7 of Part 2 of this Annex, but only where suppliers hold the necessary information by virtue of:

(a) being a person or undertaking importing crude oil from third countries or receiving a crude oil delivery from another Member State pursuant to Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2964/95 ([1]); or

(b) arrangements to share information agreed with other suppliers.

In all other cases, origin shall refer to whether the fuel is of EU or non-EU origin.

The information collected and reported by suppliers to the Member States concerning the origin of fuels shall be confidential, but this shall not prevent the publication by the Commission of general information or information in summary form which does not contain details relating to individual undertakings;

For biofuels, origin means the biofuel production pathway set out in Annex IV to Directive 98/70/EC.

Where multiple feedstocks are used, suppliers shall report on the quantity in metric tonnes of finished product of each feedstock produced in the respective processing facility during the reporting year.

3. Place of purchase

'Place of purchase' means the country and name of the processing facility where the fuel or energy underwent the last substantial transformation used to confer the origin of the fuel or energy in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 ([2]).

4. SMEs

By way of derogation for suppliers that are SMEs, 'origin' and 'place of purchase' is either EU or non-EU, as appropriate, irrespective of whether they import crude oil or they supply petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials.

5. Average life cycle greenhouse gas intensity default values for fuels other than biofuels and electricity

Raw material source and process	Fuel placed on the market	Life cycle GHG intensity (gCO_{2eq}/MJ)	Weighted life cycle GHG intensity (gCO_{2eq}/MJ)
Conventional crude	Petrol	93,2	93,3
Natural Gas-to-Liquid		94,3	
Coal-to-Liquid		172	
Natural bitumen		107	
Oil shale		131,3	

([1]) Council Regulation (EC) No 2964/95 of 20 December 1995 introducing registration for crude oil imports and deliveries in the Community (OJ L 310, 22.12.1995, p. 5).

([2]) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1).

Raw material source and process	Fuel placed on the market	Life cycle GHG intensity (gCO_{2eq}/MJ)	Weighted life cycle GHG intensity (gCO_{2eq}/MJ)
Conventional crude	Diesel or gasoil	95	95,1
Natural Gas-to-Liquid		94,3	
Coal-to-Liquid		172	
Natural bitumen		108,5	
Oil shale		133,7	
Any fossil sources	Liquefied Petroleum Gas in a spark ignition engine	73,6	73,6
Natural Gas, EU mix	Compressed Natural Gas in a spark ignition engine	69,3	69,3
Natural Gas, EU mix	Liquefied Natural Gas in a spark ignition engine	74,5	74,5
Sabatier reaction of hydrogen from non-biological renewable energy electrolysis	Compressed synthetic methane in a spark ignition engine	3,3	3,3
Natural gas using steam reforming	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	104,3	104,3
Electrolysis fully powered by non-biological renewable energy	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	9,1	9,1
Coal	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	234,4	234,4
Coal with Carbon Capture and Storage of process emissions	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	52,7	52,7
Waste plastic derived from fossil feedstocks	Petrol, diesel or gasoil	86	86

6. Electricity

For the reporting by energy suppliers of electricity consumed by electric vehicles and motorcycles, Member States should calculate national average life cycle default values in accordance with appropriate International Standards.

Alternatively, Member States may permit their suppliers to establish greenhouse gas intensity values (gCO_{2eq}/MJ) for electricity from data reported by Member States on the basis of:

(a) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]);

(b) Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]); or

(c) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 666/2014 ([3]).

([1]) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1).

([2]) Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13).

([3]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 666/2014 of 12 March 2014 establishing substantive requirements for a Union inventory system and taking into account changes in the global warming potentials and internationally agreed inventory guidelines pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 26).

7. Feedstock trade name

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Abu Dhabi	Al Bunduq	38,5	1,1
Abu Dhabi	Mubarraz	38,1	0,9
Abu Dhabi	Murban	40,5	0,8
Abu Dhabi	Zakum (Lower Zakum/Abu Dhabi Marine)	40,6	1
Abu Dhabi	Umm Shaif (Abu Dhabi Marine)	37,4	1,5
Abu Dhabi	Arzanah	44	0
Abu Dhabi	Abu Al Bu Khoosh	31,6	2
Abu Dhabi	Murban Bottoms	21,4	Not available (NA)
Abu Dhabi	Top Murban	21	NA
Abu Dhabi	Upper Zakum	34,4	1,7
Algeria	Arzew	44,3	0,1
Algeria	Hassi Messaoud	42,8	0,2
Algeria	Zarzaitine	43	0,1
Algeria	Algerian	44	0,1
Algeria	Skikda	44,3	0,1
Algeria	Saharan Blend	45,5	0,1
Algeria	Hassi Ramal	60	0,1
Algeria	Algerian Condensate	64,5	NA
Algeria	Algerian Mix	45,6	0,2
Algeria	Algerian Condensate (Arzew)	65,8	0
Algeria	Algerian Condensate (Bejaia)	65,0	0
Algeria	Top Algerian	24,6	NA
Angola	Cabinda	31,7	0,2
Angola	Takula	33,7	0,1
Angola	Soyo Blend	33,7	0,2
Angola	Mandji	29,5	1,3
Angola	Malongo (West)	26	NA
Angola	Cavala-1	42,3	NA

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Angola	Sulele (South-1)	38,7	NA
Angola	Palanca	40	0,14
Angola	Malongo (North)	30	NA
Angola	Malongo (South)	25	NA
Angola	Nemba	38,5	0
Angola	Girassol	31,3	NA
Angola	Kuito	20	NA
Angola	Hungo	28,8	NA
Angola	Kissinje	30,5	0,37
Angola	Dalia	23,6	1,48
Angola	Gimboa	23,7	0,65
Angola	Mondo	28,8	0,44
Angola	Plutonio	33,2	0,036
Angola	Saxi Batuque Blend	33,2	0,36
Angola	Xikomba	34,4	0,41
Argentina	Tierra del Fuego	42,4	NA
Argentina	Santa Cruz	26,9	NA
Argentina	Escalante	24	0,2
Argentina	Canadon Seco	27	0,2
Argentina	Hidra	51,7	0,05
Argentina	Medanito	34,93	0,48
Armenia	Armenian Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Australia	Jabiru	42,3	0,03
Australia	Kooroopa (Jurassic)	42	NA
Australia	Talgeberry (Jurassic)	43	NA
Australia	Talgeberry (Up Cretaceous)	51	NA
Australia	Woodside Condensate	51,8	NA
Australia	Saladin-3 (Top Barrow)	49	NA
Australia	Harriet	38	NA

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Australia	Skua-3 (Challis Field)	43	NA
Australia	Barrow Island	36,8	0,1
Australia	Northwest Shelf Condensate	53,1	0
Australia	Jackson Blend	41,9	0
Australia	Cooper Basin	45,2	0,02
Australia	Griffin	55	0,03
Australia	Buffalo Crude	53	NA
Australia	Cossack	48,2	0,04
Australia	Elang	56,2	NA
Australia	Enfield	21,7	0,13
Australia	Gippsland (Bass Strait)	45,4	0,1
Azerbaijan	Azeri Light	34,8	0,15
Bahrain	Bahrain Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Belarus	Belarus Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Benin	Seme	22,6	0,5
Benin	Benin Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Belize	Belize Light Crude	40	NA
Belize	Belize Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Bolivia	Bolivian Condensate	58,8	0,1
Brazil	Garoupa	30,5	0,1
Brazil	Sergipano	25,1	0,4
Brazil	Campos Basin	20	NA
Brazil	Urucu (Upper Amazon)	42	NA
Brazil	Marlim	20	NA
Brazil	Brazil Polvo	19,6	1,14
Brazil	Roncador	28,3	0,58
Brazil	Roncador Heavy	18	NA
Brazil	Albacora East	19,8	0,52
Brunei	Seria Light	36,2	0,1

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Brunei	Champion	24,4	0,1
Brunei	Champion Condensate	65	0,1
Brunei	Brunei LS Blend	32	0,1
Brunei	Brunei Condensate	65	NA
Brunei	Champion Export	23,9	0,12
Cameroon	Kole Marine Blend	34,9	0,3
Cameroon	Lokele	21,5	0,5
Cameroon	Moudi Light	40	NA
Cameroon	Moudi Heavy	21,3	NA
Cameroon	Ebome	32,1	0,35
Cameroon	Cameroon Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Canada	Peace River Light	41	NA
Canada	Peace River Medium	33	NA
Canada	Peace River Heavy	23	NA
Canada	Manyberries	36,5	NA
Canada	Rainbow Light and Medium	40,7	NA
Canada	Pembina	33	NA
Canada	Bells Hill Lake	32	NA
Canada	Fosterton Condensate	63	NA
Canada	Rangeland Condensate	67,3	NA
Canada	Redwater	35	NA
Canada	Lloydminster	20,7	2,8
Canada	Wainwright-Kinsella	23,1	2,3
Canada	Bow River Heavy	26,7	2,4
Canada	Fosterton	21,4	3
Canada	Smiley-Coleville	22,5	2,2
Canada	Midale	29	2,4
Canada	Milk River Pipeline	36	1,4
Canada	Ipl-Mix Sweet	40	0,2

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Canada	Ipl-Mix Sour	38	0,5
Canada	Ipl Condensate	55	0,3
Canada	Aurora Light	39,5	0,4
Canada	Aurora Condensate	65	0,3
Canada	Reagan Field	35	0,2
Canada	Synthetic Canada	30,3	1,7
Canada	Cold Lake	13,2	4,1
Canada	Cold Lake Blend	26,9	3
Canada	Canadian Federated	39,4	0,3
Canada	Chauvin	22	2,7
Canada	Gcos	23	NA
Canada	Gulf Alberta L & M	35,1	1
Canada	Light Sour Blend	35	1,2
Canada	Lloyd Blend	22	2,8
Canada	Peace River Condensate	54,9	NA
Canada	Sarnium Condensate	57,7	NA
Canada	Saskatchewan Light	32,9	NA
Canada	Sweet Mixed Blend	38	0,5
Canada	Syncrude	32	0,1
Canada	Rangeland — South L & M	39,5	0,5
Canada	Northblend Nevis	34	NA
Canada	Canadian Common Condensate	55	NA
Canada	Canadian Common	39	0,3
Canada	Waterton Condensate	65,1	NA
Canada	Panuke Condensate	56	NA
Canada	Federated Light and Medium	39,7	2
Canada	Wabasca	23	NA
Canada	Hibernia	37,3	0,37
Canada	BC Light	40	NA

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Canada	Boundary	39	NA
Canada	Albian Heavy	21	NA
Canada	Koch Alberta	34	NA
Canada	Terra Nova	32,3	NA
Canada	Echo Blend	20,6	3,15
Canada	Western Canadian Blend	19,8	3
Canada	Western Canadian Select	20,5	3,33
Canada	White Rose	31,0	0,31
Canada	Access	22	NA
Canada	Premium Albian Synthetic Heavy	20,9	NA
Canada	Albian Residuum Blend (ARB)	20,03	2,62
Canada	Christina Lake	20,5	3
Canada	CNRL	34	NA
Canada	Husky Synthetic Blend	31,91	0,11
Canada	Premium Albian Synthetic (PAS)	35,5	0,04
Canada	Seal Heavy (SH)	19,89	4,54
Canada	Suncor Synthetic A (OSA)	33,61	0,178
Canada	Suncor Synthetic H (OSH)	19,53	3,079
Canada	Peace Sour	33	NA
Canada	Western Canadian Resid	20,7	NA
Canada	Christina Dilbit Blend	21,0	NA
Canada	Christina Lake Dilbit	38,08	3,80
Chad	Doba Blend (Early Production)	24,8	0,14
Chad	Doba Blend (Later Production)	20,8	0,17
Chile	Chile Miscellaneous	NA	NA
China	Taching (Daqing)	33	0,1
China	Shengli	24,2	1
China	Beibu	NA	NA
China	Chengbei	17	NA

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
China	Lufeng	34,4	NA
China	Xijiang	28	NA
China	Wei Zhou	39,9	NA
China	Liu Hua	21	NA
China	Boz Hong	17	0,282
China	Peng Lai	21,8	0,29
China	Xi Xiang	32,18	0,09
Colombia	Onto	35,3	0,5
Colombia	Putamayo	35	0,5
Colombia	Rio Zulia	40,4	0,3
Colombia	Orito	34,9	0,5
Colombia	Cano-Limon	30,8	0,5
Colombia	Lasmo	30	NA
Colombia	Cano Duya-1	28	NA
Colombia	Corocora-1	31,6	NA
Colombia	Suria Sur-1	32	NA
Colombia	Tunane-1	29	NA
Colombia	Casanare	23	NA
Colombia	Cusiana	44,4	0,2
Colombia	Vasconia	27,3	0,6
Colombia	Castilla Blend	20,8	1,72
Colombia	Cupiaga	43,11	0,082
Colombia	South Blend	28,6	0,72
Congo (Brazzaville)	Emeraude	23,6	0,5
Congo (Brazzaville)	Djeno Blend	26,9	0,3
Congo (Brazzaville)	Viodo Marina-1	26,5	NA
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nkossa	47	0,03
Congo (Kinshasa)	Muanda	34	0,1
Congo (Kinshasa)	Congo/Zaire	31,7	0,1

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Congo (Kinshasa)	Coco	30,4	0,15
Côte d'Ivoire	Espoir	31,4	0,3
Côte d'Ivoire	Lion Cote	41,1	0,101
Denmark	Dan	30,4	0,3
Denmark	Gorm	33,9	0,2
Denmark	Danish North Sea	34,5	0,26
Dubai	Dubai (Fateh)	31,1	2
Dubai	Margham Light	50,3	0
Ecuador	Oriente	29,2	1
Ecuador	Quito	29,5	0,7
Ecuador	Santa Elena	35	0,1
Ecuador	Limoncoha-1	28	NA
Ecuador	Frontera-1	30,7	NA
Ecuador	Bogi-1	21,2	NA
Ecuador	Napo	19	2
Ecuador	Napo Light	19,3	NA
Egypt	Belayim	27,5	2,2
Egypt	El Morgan	29,4	1,7
Egypt	Rhas Gharib	24,3	3,3
Egypt	Gulf of Suez Mix	31,9	1,5
Egypt	Geysum	19,5	NA
Egypt	East Gharib (J-1)	37,9	NA
Egypt	Mango-1	35,1	NA
Egypt	Rhas Budran	25	NA
Egypt	Zeit Bay	34,1	0,1
Egypt	East Zeit Mix	39	0,87
Equatorial Guinea	Zafiro	30,3	NA
Equatorial Guinea	Alba Condensate	55	NA
Equatorial Guinea	Ceiba	30,1	0,42

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Gabon	Gamba	31,8	0,1
Gabon	Mandji	30,5	1,1
Gabon	Lucina Marine	39,5	0,1
Gabon	Oguendjo	35	NA
Gabon	Rabi-Kouanga	34	0,6
Gabon	T'Catamba	44,3	0,21
Gabon	Rabi	33,4	0,06
Gabon	Rabi Blend	34	NA
Gabon	Rabi Light	37,7	0,15
Gabon	Etame Marin	36	NA
Gabon	Olende	17,6	1,54
Gabon	Gabonian Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Georgia	Georgian Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Ghana	Bonsu	32	0,1
Ghana	Salt Pond	37,4	0,1
Guatemala	Coban	27,7	NA
Guatemala	Rubelsanto	27	NA
India	Bombay High	39,4	0,2
Indonesia	Minas (Sumatron Light)	34,5	0,1
Indonesia	Ardjuna	35,2	0,1
Indonesia	Attaka	42,3	0,1
Indonesia	Suri	18,4	0,2
Indonesia	Sanga Sanga	25,7	0,2
Indonesia	Sepinggan	37,9	0,9
Indonesia	Walio	34,1	0,7
Indonesia	Arimbi	31,8	0,2
Indonesia	Poleng	43,2	0,2
Indonesia	Handil	32,8	0,1
Indonesia	Jatibarang	29	0,1

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Indonesia	Cinta	33,4	0,1
Indonesia	Bekapai	40	0,1
Indonesia	Katapa	52	0,1
Indonesia	Salawati	38	0,5
Indonesia	Duri (Sumatran Heavy)	21,1	0,2
Indonesia	Sembakung	37,5	0,1
Indonesia	Badak	41,3	0,1
Indonesia	Arun Condensate	54,5	NA
Indonesia	Udang	38	0,1
Indonesia	Klamono	18,7	1
Indonesia	Bunya	31,7	0,1
Indonesia	Pamusian	18,1	0,2
Indonesia	Kerindigan	21,6	0,3
Indonesia	Melahin	24,7	0,3
Indonesia	Bunyu	31,7	0,1
Indonesia	Camar	36,3	NA
Indonesia	Cinta Heavy	27	NA
Indonesia	Lalang	40,4	NA
Indonesia	Kakap	46,6	NA
Indonesia	Sisi-1	40	NA
Indonesia	Giti-1	33,6	NA
Indonesia	Ayu-1	34,3	NA
Indonesia	Bima	22,5	NA
Indonesia	Padang Isle	34,7	NA
Indonesia	Intan	32,8	NA
Indonesia	Sepinggan — Yakin Mixed	31,7	0,1
Indonesia	Widuri	32	0,1
Indonesia	Belida	45,9	0
Indonesia	Senipah	51,9	0,03

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Iran	Iranian Light	33,8	1,4
Iran	Iranian Heavy	31	1,7
Iran	Soroosh (Cyrus)	18,1	3,3
Iran	Dorrood (Darius)	33,6	2,4
Iran	Rostam	35,9	1,55
Iran	Salmon (Sassan)	33,9	1,9
Iran	Foroozan (Fereidoon)	31,3	2,5
Iran	Aboozar (Ardeshir)	26,9	2,5
Iran	Sirri	30,9	2,3
Iran	Bahrgansar/Nowruz (SIRIP Blend)	27,1	2,5
Iran	Bahr/Nowruz	25,0	2,5
Iran	Iranian Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Iraq	Basrah Light (Pers. Gulf)	33,7	2
Iraq	Kirkuk (Pers. Gulf)	35,1	1,9
Iraq	Mishrif (Pers. Gulf)	28	NA
Iraq	Bai Hasson (Pers. Gulf)	34,1	2,4
Iraq	Basrah Medium (Pers. Gulf)	31,1	2,6
Iraq	Basrah Heavy (Pers. Gulf)	24,7	3,5
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend (Pers. Gulf)	35,1	2
Iraq	N. Rumalia (Pers. Gulf)	34,3	2
Iraq	Ras el Behar	33	NA
Iraq	Basrah Light (Red Sea)	33,7	2
Iraq	Kirkuk (Red Sea)	36,1	1,9
Iraq	Mishrif (Red Sea)	28	NA
Iraq	Bai Hasson (Red Sea)	34,1	2,4
Iraq	Basrah Medium (Red Sea)	31,1	2,6
Iraq	Basrah Heavy (Red Sea)	24,7	3,5
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend (Red Sea)	34	1,9
Iraq	N. Rumalia (Red Sea)	34,3	2

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Iraq	Ratawi	23,5	4,1
Iraq	Basrah Light (Turkey)	33,7	2
Iraq	Kirkuk (Turkey)	36,1	1,9
Iraq	Mishrif (Turkey)	28	NA
Iraq	Bai Hasson (Turkey)	34,1	2,4
Iraq	Basrah Medium (Turkey)	31,1	2,6
Iraq	Basrah Heavy (Turkey)	24,7	3,5
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend (Turkey)	34	1,9
Iraq	N. Rumalia (Turkey)	34,3	2
Iraq	FAO Blend	27,7	3,6
Kazakhstan	Kumkol	42,5	0,07
Kazakhstan	CPC Blend	44,2	0,54
Kuwait	Mina al Ahmadi (Kuwait Export)	31,4	2,5
Kuwait	Magwa (Lower Jurassic)	38	NA
Kuwait	Burgan (Wafra)	23,3	3,4
Libya	Bu Attifel	43,6	0
Libya	Amna (high pour)	36,1	0,2
Libya	Brega	40,4	0,2
Libya	Sirtica	43,3	0,43
Libya	Zueitina	41,3	0,3
Libya	Bunker Hunt	37,6	0,2
Libya	El Hofra	42,3	0,3
Libya	Dahra	41	0,4
Libya	Sarir	38,3	0,2
Libya	Zueitina Condensate	65	0,1
Libya	El Sharara	42,1	0,07
Malaysia	Miri Light	36,3	0,1
Malaysia	Tembungo	37,5	NA
Malaysia	Labuan Blend	33,2	0,1

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Malaysia	Tapis	44,3	0,1
Malaysia	Tembungo	37,4	0
Malaysia	Bintulu	26,5	0,1
Malaysia	Bekok	49	NA
Malaysia	Pulai	42,6	NA
Malaysia	Dulang	39	0,037
Mauritania	Chinguetti	28,2	0,51
Mexico	Isthmus	32,8	1,5
Mexico	Maya	22	3,3
Mexico	Olmeca	39	NA
Mexico	Altamira	16	NA
Mexico	Topped Isthmus	26,1	1,72
Netherlands	Alba	19,59	NA
Neutral Zone	Eocene (Wafra)	18,6	4,6
Neutral Zone	Hout	32,8	1,9
Neutral Zone	Khafji	28,5	2,9
Neutral Zone	Burgan (Wafra)	23,3	3,4
Neutral Zone	Ratawi	23,5	4,1
Neutral Zone	Neutral Zone Mix	23,1	NA
Neutral Zone	Khafji Blend	23,4	3,8
Nigeria	Forcados Blend	29,7	0,3
Nigeria	Escravos	36,2	0,1
Nigeria	Brass River	40,9	0,1
Nigeria	Qua Iboe	35,8	0,1
Nigeria	Bonny Medium	25,2	0,2
Nigeria	Pennington	36,6	0,1
Nigeria	Bomu	33	0,2
Nigeria	Bonny Light	36,7	0,1
Nigeria	Brass Blend	40,9	0,1

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Nigeria	Gilli Gilli	47,3	NA
Nigeria	Adanga	35,1	NA
Nigeria	Iyak-3	36	NA
Nigeria	Antan	35,2	NA
Nigeria	OSO	47	0,06
Nigeria	Ukpokiti	42,3	0,01
Nigeria	Yoho	39,6	NA
Nigeria	Okwori	36,9	NA
Nigeria	Bonga	28,1	NA
Nigeria	ERHA	31,7	0,21
Nigeria	Amenam Blend	39	0,09
Nigeria	Akpo	45,17	0,06
Nigeria	EA	38	NA
Nigeria	Agbami	47,2	0,044
Norway	Ekofisk	43,4	0,2
Norway	Tor	42	0,1
Norway	Statfjord	38,4	0,3
Norway	Heidrun	29	NA
Norway	Norwegian Forties	37,1	NA
Norway	Gullfaks	28,6	0,4
Norway	Oseberg	32,5	0,2
Norway	Norne	33,1	0,19
Norway	Troll	28,3	0,31
Norway	Draugen	39,6	NA
Norway	Sleipner Condensate	62	0,02
Oman	Oman Export	36,3	0,8
Papua New Guinea	Kutubu	44	0,04
Peru	Loreto	34	0,3
Peru	Talara	32,7	0,1
Peru	High Cold Test	37,5	NA

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Peru	Bayovar	22,6	NA
Peru	Low Cold Test	34,3	NA
Peru	Carmen Central-5	20,7	NA
Peru	Shiviyacu-23	20,8	NA
Peru	Mayna	25,7	NA
Philippines	Nido	26,5	NA
Philippines	Philippines Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Qatar	Dukhan	41,7	1,3
Qatar	Qatar Marine	35,3	1,6
Qatar	Qatar Land	41,4	NA
Ras Al Khaimah	Rak Condensate	54,1	NA
Ras Al Khaimah	Ras Al Khaimah Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Russia	Urals	31	2
Russia	Russian Export Blend	32,5	1,4
Russia	M100	17,6	2,02
Russia	M100 Heavy	16,67	2,09
Russia	Siberian Light	37,8	0,4
Russia	E4 (Gravenshon)	19,84	1,95
Russia	E4 Heavy	18	2,35
Russia	Purovsky Condensate	64,1	0,01
Russia	Sokol	39,7	0,18
Saudi Arabia	Light (Pers. Gulf)	33,4	1,8
Saudi Arabia	Heavy (Pers. Gulf) (Safaniya)	27,9	2,8
Saudi Arabia	Medium (Pers. Gulf) (Khursaniyah)	30,8	2,4
Saudi Arabia	Extra Light (Pers. Gulf) (Berri)	37,8	1,1
Saudi Arabia	Light (Yanbu)	33,4	1,2
Saudi Arabia	Heavy (Yanbu)	27,9	2,8
Saudi Arabia	Medium (Yanbu)	30,8	2,4
Saudi Arabia	Berri (Yanbu)	37,8	1,1

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Saudi Arabia	Medium (Zuluf/Marjan)	31,1	2,5
Sharjah	Mubarek Sharjah	37	0,6
Sharjah	Sharjah Condensate	49,7	0,1
Singapore	Rantau	50,5	0,1
Spain	Amposta Marina North	37	NA
Spain	Casablanca	34	NA
Spain	El Dorado	26,6	NA
Syria	Syrian Straight	15	NA
Syria	Thayyem	35	NA
Syria	Omar Blend	38	NA
Syria	Omar	36,5	0,1
Syria	Syrian Light	36	0,6
Syria	Souedie	24,9	3,8
Thailand	Erawan Condensate	54,1	NA
Thailand	Sirikit	41	NA
Thailand	Nang Nuan	30	NA
Thailand	Bualuang	27	NA
Thailand	Benchamas	42,4	0,12
Trinidad and Tobago	Galeota Mix	32,8	0,3
Trinidad and Tobago	Trintopec	24,8	NA
Trinidad and Tobago	Land/Trinmar	23,4	1,2
Trinidad and Tobago	Calypso Miscellaneous	30,84	0,59
Tunisia	Zarzaitine	41,9	0,1
Tunisia	Ashtart	29	1
Tunisia	El Borma	43,3	0,1
Tunisia	Ezzaouia-2	41,5	NA
Turkey	Turkish Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Ukraine	Ukraine Miscellaneous	NA	NA
United Kingdom	Auk	37,2	0,5

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
United Kingdom	Beatrice	38,7	0,05
United Kingdom	Brae	33,6	0,7
United Kingdom	Buchan	33,7	0,8
United Kingdom	Claymore	30,5	1,6
United Kingdom	S.V. (Brent)	36,7	0,3
United Kingdom	Tartan	41,7	0,6
United Kingdom	Tern	35	0,7
United Kingdom	Magnus	39,3	0,3
United Kingdom	Dunlin	34,9	0,4
United Kingdom	Fulmar	40	0,3
United Kingdom	Hutton	30,5	0,7
United Kingdom	N.W. Hutton	36,2	0,3
United Kingdom	Maureen	35,5	0,6
United Kingdom	Murchison	38,8	0,3
United Kingdom	Ninian Blend	35,6	0,4
United Kingdom	Montrose	40,1	0,2
United Kingdom	Beryl	36,5	0,4
United Kingdom	Piper	35,6	0,9
United Kingdom	Forties	36,6	0,3
United Kingdom	Brent Blend	38	0,4
United Kingdom	Flotta	35,7	1,1
United Kingdom	Thistle	37	0,3
United Kingdom	S.V. (Ninian)	38	0,3
United Kingdom	Argyle	38,6	0,2
United Kingdom	Heather	33,8	0,7
United Kingdom	South Birch	38,6	NA
United Kingdom	Wytch Farm	41,5	NA
United Kingdom	Cormorant North	34,9	0,7
United Kingdom	Cormorant South (Cormorant 'A')	35,7	0,6

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
United Kingdom	Alba	19,2	NA
United Kingdom	Foinhaven	26,3	0,38
United Kingdom	Schiehallion	25,8	NA
United Kingdom	Captain	19,1	0,7
United Kingdom	Harding	20,7	0,59
US Alaska	ANS	NA	NA
US Colorado	Niobrara	NA	NA
US New Mexico	Four Corners	NA	NA
US North Dakota	Bakken	NA	NA
US North Dakota	North Dakota Sweet	NA	NA
US Texas	WTI	NA	NA
US Texas	Eagle Ford	NA	NA
US Utah	Covenant	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Beta	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Carpinteria	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Dos Cuadras	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Hondo	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Hueneme	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Pescado	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Point Arguello	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Point Pedernales	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Sacate	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Santa Clara	NA	NA
US Federal OCS	Sockeye	NA	NA
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan Miscellaneous	NA	NA
Venezuela	Jobo (Monagas)	12,6	2
Venezuela	Lama Lamar	36,7	1
Venezuela	Mariago	27	1,5
Venezuela	Ruiz	32,4	1,3

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Venezuela	Tucipido	36	0,3
Venezuela	Venez Lot 17	36,3	0,9
Venezuela	Mara 16/18	16,5	3,5
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light	32,1	1,1
Venezuela	Tia Juana Med 26	24,8	1,6
Venezuela	Officina	35,1	0,7
Venezuela	Bachaquero	16,8	2,4
Venezuela	Cento Lago	36,9	1,1
Venezuela	Lagunillas	17,8	2,2
Venezuela	La Rosa Medium	25,3	1,7
Venezuela	San Joaquin	42	0,2
Venezuela	Lagotreco	29,5	1,3
Venezuela	Lagocinco	36	1,1
Venezuela	Boscan	10,1	5,5
Venezuela	Leona	24,1	1,5
Venezuela	Barinas	26,2	1,8
Venezuela	Sylvestre	28,4	1
Venezuela	Mesa	29,2	1,2
Venezuela	Ceuta	31,8	1,2
Venezuela	Lago Medio	31,5	1,2
Venezuela	Tigre	24,5	NA
Venezuela	Anaco Wax	41,5	0,2
Venezuela	Santa Rosa	49	0,1
Venezuela	Bombai	19,6	1,6
Venezuela	Aguasay	41,1	0,3
Venezuela	Anaco	43,4	0,1
Venezuela	BCF-Bach/Lag17	16,8	2,4
Venezuela	BCF-Bach/Lag21	20,4	2,1
Venezuela	BCF-21,9	21,9	NA

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Venezuela	BCF-24	23,5	1,9
Venezuela	BCF-31	31	1,2
Venezuela	BCF Blend	34	1
Venezuela	Bolival Coast	23,5	1,8
Venezuela	Ceuta/Bach 18	18,5	2,3
Venezuela	Corridor Block	26,9	1,6
Venezuela	Cretaceous	42	0,4
Venezuela	Guanipa	30	0,7
Venezuela	Lago Mix Med.	23,4	1,9
Venezuela	Larosa/Lagun	23,8	1,8
Venezuela	Menemoto	19,3	2,2
Venezuela	Cabimas	20,8	1,8
Venezuela	BCF-23	23	1,9
Venezuela	Oficina/Mesa	32,2	0,9
Venezuela	Pilon	13,8	2
Venezuela	Recon (Venez)	34	NA
Venezuela	102 Tj (25)	25	1,6
Venezuela	Tjl Cretaceous	39	0,6
Venezuela	Tia Juana Pesado (Heavy)	12,1	2,7
Venezuela	Mesa-Recon	28,4	1,3
Venezuela	Oritupano	19	2
Venezuela	Hombre Pintado	29,7	0,3
Venezuela	Merey	17,4	2,2
Venezuela	Lago Light	41,2	0,4
Venezuela	Laguna	11,2	0,3
Venezuela	Bach/Cueta Mix	24	1,2
Venezuela	Bachaquero 13	13	2,7
Venezuela	Ceuta — 28	28	1,6
Venezuela	Temblador	23,1	0,8

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Venezuela	Lagomar	32	1,2
Venezuela	Taparito	17	NA
Venezuela	BCF-Heavy	16,7	NA
Venezuela	BCF-Medium	22	NA
Venezuela	Caripito Blend	17,8	NA
Venezuela	Laguna/Ceuta Mix	18,1	NA
Venezuela	Morichal	10,6	NA
Venezuela	Pedenales	20,1	NA
Venezuela	Quiriquire	16,3	NA
Venezuela	Tucupita	17	NA
Venezuela	Furrial-2 (E. Venezuela)	27	NA
Venezuela	Curazao Blend	18	NA
Venezuela	Santa Barbara	36,5	NA
Venezuela	Cerro Negro	15	NA
Venezuela	BCF22	21,1	2,11
Venezuela	Hamaca	26	1,55
Venezuela	Zuata 10	15	NA
Venezuela	Zuata 20	25	NA
Venezuela	Zuata 30	35	NA
Venezuela	Monogas	15,9	3,3
Venezuela	Corocoro	24	NA
Venezuela	Petrozuata	19,5	2,69
Venezuela	Morichal 16	16	NA
Venezuela	Guafita	28,6	0,73
Vietnam	Bach Ho (White Tiger)	38,6	0
Vietnam	Dai Hung (Big Bear)	36,9	0,1
Vietnam	Rang Dong	37,7	0,5
Vietnam	Ruby	35,6	0,08
Vietnam	Su Tu Den (Black Lion)	36,8	0,05

Country	Feedstock trade name	API	Sulphur (wt %)
Yemen	North Yemeni Blend	40,5	NA
Yemen	Alif	40,4	0,1
Yemen	Maarib Lt.	49	0,2
Yemen	Masila Blend	30-31	0,6
Yemen	Shabwa Blend	34,6	0,6
Any	Oil shale	NA	NA
Any	Shale oil	NA	NA
Any	Natural Gas: piped from source	NA	NA
Any	Natural Gas: from LNG	NA	NA
Any	Shale gas: piped from source	NA	NA
Any	Coal	NA	NA

ANNEX II

CALCULATION OF THE FUEL BASELINE STANDARD OF FOSSIL FUELS

Calculation method

(a) The fuel baseline standard is calculated based on Union average fossil fuel consumption of petrol, diesel, gasoil, LPG and CNG, as follows:

$$\text{Fuel baseline standard} = \frac{\sum_x (GHGi_x \times MJ_x)}{\sum_x MJ_x}$$

where:

'x' represents the different fuels and energy falling within the scope of this Directive and as defined in the table below;

'$GHGi_x$' is the greenhouse gas intensity of the annual supply sold on the market of fuel 'x' or energy falling within the scope of this Directive expressed in gCO_{2eq}/MJ. The values for fossil fuels presented in point 5 of Part 2 of Annex I are used;

'MJ_x' is the total energy supplied and converted from reported volumes of fuel 'x' expressed in mega joules.

(b) Consumption data

The consumption data used for calculation of the value is as follows:

Fuel	Energy Consumption (MJ)	Source
diesel	$7\ 894\ 969 \times 10^6$	2010 Member States reporting to the UNFCCC
non-road gasoil	$240\ 763 \times 10^6$	
petrol	$3\ 844\ 356 \times 10^6$	
LPG	$217\ 563 \times 10^6$	
CNG	$51\ 037 \times 10^6$	

Greenhouse gas intensity

The fuel baseline standard for 2010 shall be: 94,1 gCO_{2eq}/MJ

ANNEX III

MEMBER STATE REPORTING TO THE COMMISSION

1. By 31 December each year, Member States are to report the data listed in point 3. These data must be reported for all fuel and energy placed on the market in each Member State. Where multiple biofuels are blended with fossil fuels, the data for each biofuel must be provided.

2. The data listed in point 3 are to be reported separately for fuel or energy placed on the market by suppliers within a given Member State (including joint suppliers operating in a single Member State).

3. For each fuel and energy, Member States are to report the following data to the Commission, as aggregated according to point 2 and as defined in Annex I:

   (a) fuel or energy type;

   (b) volume or quantity of fuel or electricity;

   (c) greenhouse gas intensity;

   (d) UERs;

   (e) origin;

   (f) place of purchase.

ANNEX IV

TEMPLATE FOR REPORTING INFORMATION FOR CONSISTENCY OF THE REPORTED DATA

Fuel — Single Suppliers

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Entry</th><th rowspan="2">Joint Reporting (YES/NO)</th><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th rowspan="2">Supplier[1]</th><th rowspan="2">Fuel type[7]</th><th rowspan="2">Fuel CN code[7]</th><th colspan="2">Quantity[2]</th><th rowspan="2">Average GHG intensity</th><th rowspan="2">Upstream Emission Reduction[5]</th><th rowspan="2">Reduction on 2010 average</th></tr>
<tr><th>by litres</th><th>by energy</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CN code</td><td>GHG intensity[4]</td><td>Feedstock</td><td>CN code</td><td>GHG intensity[4]</td><td>sustainable (YES/NO)</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Component F.1 (Fossil Fuel Component)</td><td colspan="4">Component B.1 (Biofuel Component)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Component F.n (Fossil Fuel Component)</td><td colspan="4">Component B.m (Biofuel Component)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">k</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CN code[2]</td><td>GHG intensity[4]</td><td>Feedstock</td><td>CN code[2]</td><td>GHG intensity[4]</td><td>sustainable (YES/NO)</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="7"></td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Fuel — Joint Suppliers

Entry	Joint Reporting (YES/NO)	Country	Supplier[1]	Fuel type[7]	Fuel CN code[7]	Quantity[2]		Average GHG intensity	Upstream Emission Reduction[5]	Reduction on 2010 average
						by litres	by energy			
I	YES									
	YES									
	Subtotal									
		CN code	GHG intensity[4]	Feedstock	CN code	GHG intensity[4]	sustainable (YES/NO)			
	Component F.1 (Fossil Fuel Component)			Component B.1 (Biofuel Component)						
	Component F.n (Fossil Fuel Component)			Component B.m (Biofuel Component)						
x	YES									
	YES									
	Subtotal									
		CN code[2]	GHG intensity[4]	Feedstock	CN code[2]	GHG intensity[4]	sustainable (YES/NO)			
	Component F.1 (Fossil Fuel Component)			Component B.1 (Biofuel Component)						
	Component F.n (Fossil Fuel Component)			Component B.m (Biofuel Component)						

Electricity

Joint Reporting	Country	Supplier[1]	Energy type[7]	Quantity[6]	GHG intensity	Reduction on 2010 average
				by energy		
NO						

Joint Supplier Information						
	Country	Supplier[1]	Energy type[7]	Quantity[6] by energy	GHG intensity	Reduction on 2010 average
YES						
YES						
	Subtotal					

Origin — Single Suppliers[8]

Entry 1	component F.1		Entry 1	component F.n		Entry k	component F.1		Entry k	component F.n	
Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Entry 1	component F.1		Entry 1	component F.n		Entry k	component F.1		Entry k	component F.n	
Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Entry 1	component B.1		Entry 1	component B.m		Entry k	component B.1		Entry k	component B.m	
Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Entry 1	component B.1		Entry 1	component B.m		Entry k	component B.1		Entry k	component B.m	
Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Origin — Joint Suppliers[8]

Entry l	component F.1		Entry l	component F.n		Entry X	component F.1		Entry X	component F.n	
Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Entry l	component F.1		Entry l	component F.n		Entry X	component F.1		Entry X	component F.n	
Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Feedstock Trade Name	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Entry l	component B.1		Entry l	component B.m		Entry X	component B.1		Entry X	component B.m	
Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes	Bio Pathway	API gravity[3]	Tonnes

Place of Purchase[9]

Entry	Com-ponent	Refinery/ Process-ing Facility Names	Country	Refinery/ Process-ing Facility Names	Country	Refinery/ Process-ing Facility Names	Country	Refinery/ Process-ing Facility Names	Country	Refinery/ Process-ing Facility Names	Country	Refinery/ Process-ing Facility Names	Country
1	F.1												
1	F.n												
1	B.1												
1	B.m												
k	F.1												
k	F.n												
k	B.1												
k	B.m												
l	F.1												
l	F.n												
l	B.1												
l	B.m												
X	F.1												
X	F.n												
X	B.1												
X	B.m												

Total energy reported and reduction achieved per Member State

Volume (by energy)[10]	GHG intensity	Reduction on 2010 average

Format Notes

The template for supplier reporting is identical to the template for Member State reporting.

Shaded cells do not have to be filled in.

1. Supplier identification is defined in point 3(a) of Part 1 of Annex I;

2. Quantity of fuel is defined in point 3(c) of Part 1 of Annex I;

3. American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity is defined pursuant to testing method ASTM D287;

4. Greenhouse gas intensity is defined in point 3(e) of Part 1 of Annex I;

5. UER is defined in point 3(d) of Part 1 of Annex I; reporting specifications are defined in point 1 of Part 2 of Annex I;

6. Quantity of electricity is defined in point 6 of Part 2 of Annex I;

7. Fuel types and corresponding CN codes are defined in point 3(b) of Part 1 of Annex I;

8. Origin is defined in points 2 and 4 of Part 2 of Annex I;

9. Place of Purchase is defined in points 3 and 4 of Part 2 of Annex I;

10. Total quantity of energy (fuel and electricity) consumed.

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/653

of 24 April 2015

amending Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on driving licences

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on driving licences ([1]), and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The codes and sub-codes set out in Annex I to Directive 2006/126/EC should be updated in the light of technical and scientific progress, especially in the field of vehicle adaptations and technical support for drivers with disabilities.

(2) To take into account new technological developments, the codes and sub-codes should be function-oriented. For reasons of administrative simplification some codes should also be deleted, merged with other codes or shortened.

(3) To reduce the burden on drivers with disabilities, it should be made possible where appropriate for those drivers to drive a vehicle without technical adaptation. Since modern vehicle technology allows drivers to operate certain regular vehicles with limited force, e.g. for steering or braking, and in order to enhance flexibility for drivers whilst ensuring safe operation of the vehicle, codes should be introduced that could allow driving of vehicles which are compatible with the maximum force the driver is able to produce.

(4) Certain codes which are currently restricted to medical conditions may also be relevant for other road safety purposes by limiting high risk situations, e.g. in the case of novice or elderly drivers. Thus a section should also be created for these codes on limited use.

(5) To enhance road safety, several Member States have or are planning programmes restricting drivers to drive only vehicles equipped with an alcohol interlock. To facilitate the deployment and acceptance of alcohol interlock devices and taking into account the recommendation of the Study on the prevention of drink-driving by the use of alcohol interlock devices ([2]), a harmonised code should be introduced for this purpose.

(6) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of Member States and the Commission of 28 September 2011 on explanatory documents ([3]), Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments.

(7) Directive 2006/126/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.

(8) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on driving licences,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annex I to Directive 2006/126/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

([1]) OJ L 403, 30.12.2006, p. 18.
([2]) Study on the prevention of drink-driving by the use of alcohol interlock devices, see: http://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/pdf/behavior/study_alcohol_interlock.pdf
([3]) OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 1 January 2017 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

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

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 April 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

In Annex I, Section 3 of Directive 2006/126/EC concerning page 2 of the driving licence, point (a), point (12) is replaced by the following:

'12. additional information/restriction(s), in code form, facing the category affected.

The codes shall be as follows:

— codes 01 to 99: harmonised European Union codes

DRIVER (medical reasons)

01. Sight correction and/or protection

01.01. Glasses

01.02. Contact lens(es)

01.05. Eye cover

01.06. Glasses or contact lenses

01.07. Specific optical aid

02. Hearing aid/communication aid

03. Prosthesis/orthosis for the limbs

03.01. Upper limb prosthesis/orthosis

03.02. Lower limb prosthesis/orthosis

VEHICLE ADAPTATIONS

10. Modified transmission

10.02. Automatic selection of gear ratio

10.04. Adapted transmission control device

15. Modified clutch

15.01. Adapted clutch pedal

15.02. Hand operated clutch

15.03. Automatic clutch

15.04. Measure to prevent obstruction or actuation of clutch pedal

20. Modified braking systems

20.01. Adapted brake pedal

20.03. Brake pedal suitable for use by left foot

20.04. Sliding brake pedal

20.05. Tilted brake pedal

20.06. Hand operated brake

20.07. Brake operation with maximum force of … N (*) (for example: "20.07(300N)")

20.09. Adapted parking brake

20.12. Measure to prevent obstruction or actuation of brake pedal

20.13. Knee operated brake

20.14. Brake system operation supported by external force

25. Modified accelerator system

25.01. Adapted accelerator pedal

25.03. Tilted accelerator pedal

25.04. Hand operated accelerator

25.05. Knee operated accelerator

25.06. Accelerator operation supported by external force

25.08. Accelerator pedal on the left

25.09. Measure to prevent obstruction or actuation of accelerator pedal

31. Pedal adaptations and pedal safeguards

31.01. Extra set of parallel pedals

31.02. Pedals at (or almost at) the same level

31.03. Measure to prevent obstruction or actuation of accelerator and brake pedals when pedals not operated by foot

31.04. Raised floor

32. Combined service brake and accelerator systems

32.01. Accelerator and service brake as combined system operated by one hand

32.02. Accelerator and service brake as combined system operated by external force

33. Combined service brake, accelerator and steering systems

33.01. Accelerator, service brake and steering as combined system operation by external force with one hand

33.02. Accelerator, service brake and steering as combined system operation by external force with two hands

35. Modified control layouts (lights switches, windscreen wiper/washer, horn, direction indicators, etc.)

35.02. Control devices operable without releasing the steering device

35.03. Control devices operable without releasing the steering device with the left hand

35.04. Control devices operable without releasing the steering device with the right hand

35.05. Control devices operable without releasing the steering device and the accelerator and braking mechanisms

40. Modified steering

40.01. Steering with maximum operation force of … N (*) (for example "40.01(140N)")

40.05. Adapted steering wheel (larger/thicker steering wheel section, reduced diameter, etc.)

40.06. Adapted position of steering wheel

40.09. Foot operated steering

40.11. Assistive device at steering wheel

40.14. One hand/arm operated alternative adapted steering system

40.15. Two hand/arm operated alternative adapted steering system

42. Modified rear/side view devices

42.01. Adapted device for rear view

42.03. Additional inside device permitting side view

42.05. Blind spot viewing device

43. Driver seating position

43.01. Driver seat height for normal view and in normal distance from the steering wheel and the pedals

43.02. Driver seat adapted to body shape

43.03. Driver seat with lateral support for good stability

43.04. Driver seat with armrest

43.06. Seat belt adaptation

43.07. Seat belt type with support for good stability

44. Modifications to motorcycles (sub-code use obligatory)

    44.01. Single operated brake

    44.02. Adapted front wheel brake

    44.03. Adapted rear wheel brake

    44.04. Adapted accelerator

    44.08. Seat height allowing the driver, in sitting position, to have two feet on the surface at the same time and balance the motorcycle during stopping and standing.

    44.09. Maximum operation force of front wheel brake … N (*) (for example "44.09(140N)")

    44.10. Maximum operation force of rear wheel brake … N (*) (for example "44.10(240N)")

    44.11. Adapted foot-rest

    44.12. Adapted hand grip

45. Motorcycle with side-car only

46. Tricycles only

47. Restricted to vehicles of more than two wheels not requiring balance by the driver for starting, stopping and standing

50. Restricted to a specific vehicle/chassis number (vehicle identification number, VIN)

Letters used in combination with codes 01 to 44 for further specification:

a left

b right

c hand

d foot

e middle

f arm

g thumb

LIMITED USE CODES

61. Limited to day time journeys (for example: one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset)

62. Limited to journeys within a radius of … km from holder's place of residence or only inside city/region

63. Driving without passengers

64. Limited to journeys with a speed not greater than … km/h

65. Driving authorised solely when accompanied by a holder of a driving licence of at least the equivalent category

66. Without trailer

67. No driving on motorways

68. No alcohol

69. Restricted to driving vehicles equipped with an alcohol interlock in accordance with EN 50436. Indication of an expiry date is optional (for example "69" or "69(01.01.2016)")

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

70. Exchange of licence No … issued by … (EU/UN distinguishing sign in the case of a third country; for example "70.0123456789.NL")

71. Duplicate of licence No … (EU/UN distinguishing sign in the case of a third country; for example "71.987654321.HR")

73. Restricted to category B vehicles of the motor quadricycle type (B1)

78. Restricted to vehicles with automatic transmission

79. (…) Restricted to vehicles which comply with the specifications indicated in brackets, for the application of Article 13 of this Directive

    79.01. Restricted to two-wheel vehicles with or without side-car

    79.02. Restricted to category AM vehicles of the three-wheel or light quadricycle type

    79.03. Restricted to tricycles

    79.04. Restricted to tricycles combined with a trailer having a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 750 kg

    79.05. Category A1 motorcycle with a power/weight ratio above 0,1 kW/kg

    79.06. Category BE vehicle where the maximum authorised mass of the trailer exceeds 3 500 kg

80. Restricted to holders of a driving licence for a category A vehicle of the motor tricycle type not having reached the age of 24 years

81. Restricted to holders of a driving licence for a category A vehicle of the two-wheel motorcycle type not having reached the age of 21 years

95. Driver holding CPC meeting the obligation of professional aptitude provided for by Directive 2003/59/EC until … (for example "95(01.01.12)")

96. Category B vehicles combined with a trailer with a maximum authorised mass exceeding 750 kg where the maximum authorised mass of such combination exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 4 250 kg

97. Not authorised to drive a category C1 vehicle which falls within the scope of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 (**)

— codes 100 and above: national codes valid only for driving in the territory of the Member State which issued the licence.

Where a code applies to all categories for which the licence is issued, it may be printed under headings 9, 10 and 11;

(*) This force indicates the driver's capability for operating the system.

(**) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 of 20 December 1985 on recording equipment in road transport (OJ L 370, 31.12.1985, p. 8).'

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/654

of 21 April 2015

appointing the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2020

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 240(2), first subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas the Secretary-General of the Council should be appointed for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2020,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN is hereby appointed Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2020.

Article 2

This Decision shall be notified to Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN by the President of the Council.

It shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Luxembourg, 21 April 2015.

For the Council
The President
E. RINKĒVIČS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2015/655

of 23 April 2015

pursuant to Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a polydimethylsiloxane-based formulation placed on the market to control mosquitoes

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products [1], and in particular Article 3(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 16 May 2014, Belgium requested the Commission to decide, pursuant to Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, whether a polydimethylsiloxane-based formulation for controlling mosquitoes is a biocidal product for the purposes of Article 3(1)(a) of that Regulation.

(2) According to the information provided by the company placing the product on the market, the polydimethylsiloxane-based formulation adds a thin silicone film on water bodies. The low surface tension of the silicone film prevents mosquito larvae from breathing as well as female mosquitoes from depositing their eggs on the water surface, drowning many of them in the attempt.

(3) The polydimethylsiloxane-based formulation therefore constitutes a physical barrier to the reproductive capabilities of mosquitoes.

(4) According to Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, only products that are intended to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the action of, or otherwise exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by any means other than mere physical or mechanical action, constitute biocidal products.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

A polydimethylsiloxane-based formulation for controlling mosquitoes by adding a silicone film of lower surface tension on water bodies, and which is placed on the market for that purpose, is not a biocidal product for the purposes of Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

[1] OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

DECISION (EU) 2015/656 OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 4 February 2015

on the conditions under which credit institutions are permitted to include interim or year-end profits in Common Equity Tier 1 capital in accordance with Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (ECB/2015/4)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions ([1]), and in particular Article 4(1)(d) and the second subparagraph of Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]) has introduced a new procedure whereby the permission of the competent authority is required for the inclusion of interim profits or year-end profits in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before an institution has taken a formal decision confirming the final profit or loss of the institution for the year. Such permission is granted where the following two conditions are met: profits have been verified by persons independent of the institution that are responsible for the auditing of the accounts of that institution; and the institution has demonstrated that any foreseeable charge or dividend has been deducted from the amount of those profits.

(2) Articles 2 and 3 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 ([3]) specify the meaning of 'foreseeable' for the purposes of Article 26(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

(3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 ([4]) lays down uniform requirements in relation to supervisory reporting.

(4) In accordance with Article 4(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013, the European Central Bank (ECB) is the competent authority responsible for granting permission to credit institutions under its direct supervision to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital, where the abovementioned conditions are met.

(5) Taking into account the fact that Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 has harmonised the approach to the deduction of foreseeable dividends from interim or year-end profits for the purposes of granting the permission referred to in Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, permission to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital should be granted when certain conditions are met.

(6) In cases where the conditions to apply this Decision are not met the ECB will individually assess requests for permission to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Decision lays down the conditions under which the ECB has determined to grant permission to credit institutions to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital pursuant to Article 26(2)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

([1]) OJ L 287, 29.10.2013, p. 63.
([2]) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).
([3]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 of 7 January 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for Own Funds requirements for institutions (OJ L 74, 14.3.2014, p. 8).
([4]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 of 16 April 2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 191, 28.6.2014, p. 1).

2. This Decision is without prejudice to the right of credit institutions to request permission from the ECB to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital in cases not covered by this Decision.

3. This Decision applies to credit institutions for which the ECB carries out direct supervision in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2014/17) ([1]).

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) 'credit institution' means a credit institution as defined in point 1 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and which is supervised by the ECB.

(2) 'consolidated basis' has the same meaning as defined in point 48 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

(3) 'sub-consolidated basis' has the same meaning as defined in point 49 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

(4) 'consolidating entity' means the credit institution which shall comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on consolidated basis or sub-consolidated basis, as applicable, in accordance with Articles 11 and 18 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

(5) 'interim profits' means profits as laid down in the applicable accounting framework, computed for a reference period shorter than a full financial year, and before the credit institution has taken a formal decision confirming such a profit or loss of the institution.

(6) 'year-end profits' means profits as defined in the applicable accounting framework, computed for a reference period equal to a full financial year, and before the credit institution has taken a formal decision confirming such a profit or loss of the institution.

(7) 'pay-out ratio at consolidated level' means the ratio between: (a) dividends, other than those paid in a form that does not reduce CET1 capital (e.g. scrip-dividends), distributed to owners of the consolidating entity; and (b) profit after tax attributable to owners of the consolidating entity. If for a given year the ratio between (a) and (b) is negative or above 100 %, the pay-out ratio shall be deemed to be 100 %. If for a given year (b) is zero, the pay-out ratio shall be deemed to be 0 % if (a) is zero, and 100 % if (a) is above zero.

(8) 'pay-out ratio at solo level' means the ratio between: (a) dividends, other than those paid in a form that does not reduce CET1 capital (e.g. scrip-dividends), distributed to owners of the entity; and (b) profit after tax. If for a given year the ratio between (a) and (b) is negative or above 100 %, the pay-out ratio shall be deemed to be 100 %. If for a given year (b) is zero, the pay-out ratio shall be deemed to be 0 % if (a) is zero and 100 % if (a) is above zero.

Article 3

Permission to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital

1. For the purposes of Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, credit institutions shall be permitted to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital before a formal decision confirming the final profit or loss of the institution for the year has been taken, provided that the credit institution has met the conditions set out in Articles 4 and 5 of this Decision.

2. The conditions set out in Articles 4 and 5 shall be met prior to submission of the applicable reporting on own funds and own funds requirements in accordance with the reporting remittance dates laid down in Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

([1]) Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the European Central Bank of 16 April 2014 establishing the framework for cooperation within the Single Supervisory Mechanism between the European Central Bank and national competent authorities and with national designated authorities (SSM Framework Regulation) (ECB/2014/17) (OJ L 141, 14.5.2014, p. 1).

3. Credit institutions that intend to include interim or year-end profits in CET1 capital shall send a letter addressed to the ECB that includes the documentation required in Articles 4 and 5 of this Decision. Within three working days from receipt of the relevant documentation, the ECB shall notify credit institutions whether such documentation contains the information required in this Decision.

Article 4

Verification of the profits

1. The ECB shall consider that the verification requirement under Article 26(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 has been met if the notifying credit institution provides the ECB with a document signed by its external auditor that complies with the requirements set out in paragraphs 3 and 4.

2. Credit institutions notifying their intention to include interim or year-end profits as CET1 capital, at various levels of consolidation or on an individual basis, may provide the document referred to in paragraph 1 at the highest level of consolidation.

3. For year-end profits, the verification shall consist either of an audit report or of a comfort letter stating that the audit has not been completed and nothing has come to the attention of the auditors that causes them to believe that the final report will include a qualified opinion.

4. For interim profits, the verification shall consist either of an audit report or of a review report (as defined by the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board or a comparable standard applicable at national level) or, provided that the verification carried out by the credit institution consists of an audit report, a comfort letter along the lines set out in paragraph 3.

Article 5

Deduction from profits of any foreseeable charge or dividend

1. In order to demonstrate that any foreseeable charges or dividends have been deducted from the amount of profits, the credit institution shall:

(a) provide a declaration that those profits have been recorded in accordance with the principles set out in the applicable accounting framework and that the scope of prudential consolidation is not materially wider than the scope of verification referred to in the external auditor's document referred to in Article 4; and

(b) submit to the ECB a document signed by a qualified person detailing the main components of those interim or year-end profits, including deductions for any foreseeable charges or dividends.

2. In those cases where interim or year-end profits are to be included on a consolidated or sub-consolidated basis, the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 shall be satisfied by the consolidating entity.

3. The dividends to be deducted shall be the amount formally proposed or decided by the management body. If such formal proposal or decision has not yet been taken, the dividend to be deducted shall be the highest of the following:

(a) the maximum dividend calculated in accordance with internal dividend policy;

(b) the dividend calculated on the basis of the average pay-out ratio over the last three years;

(c) the dividend calculated on the basis of the previous year's pay-out ratio.

4. Any deduction of dividends based on an approach not listed in paragraph 3 shall not be covered by this Decision.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 1(b), a qualified person means a person who has been duly authorised by the institution's management body to sign on its behalf.

6. For the purposes of paragraph 1, institutions shall use the model letter in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 6

Entry into force

1. This Decision shall enter into force on 6 February 2015.

2. This Decision shall apply from the reporting reference date of 31 December 2014 in accordance with Article 2 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 4 February 2015.

The President of the ECB

Mario DRAGHI

ANNEX

[Name and details of the institution]

[Name and details of the JST Coordinator]

[Place, date]

[Institution's reference]

Inclusion of profits in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital

Dear [Sir/Madam],

For the purpose of the submission of supervisory reporting referred to [regulatory reporting reference date], pursuant to Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and to Decision (EU) 2015/656 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2015/4), I hereby notify the intention of [name of the institution/banking group/banking sub-group] to include in its [individual/consolidated] CET1 capital the net profits resulting from its [interim/annual] financial statements as of [balance sheet date].

The net profits to be included in CET1 capital have been calculated as follows:

(a) undistributed pre-tax profit	[EUR 0]
(b) taxes	[EUR 0]
(c) other charges imposed by the supervisor ([1])	[EUR 0]
(d) other foreseeable charges not included in profit and loss statement ([2])	[EUR 0]
(e) total charges (b + c + d)	[EUR 0]
(f) decided or proposed dividend ([3])	[EUR 0/blank]
(g) maximum dividend under internal policy ([4])	[EUR 0]
(h) dividend according to average pay-out ratio (last three years) ([5])	[EUR 0]
(i) dividend according to last year's pay-out ratio	[EUR 0]
(j) dividend to be deducted (max (g, h, i) if (f) is blank; (f) otherwise)	[EUR 0]
(k) impact of regulatory restrictions ([6])	[EUR 0]
(l) profit that can be included in CET1 (a – e – j + k)	[EUR 0]

For the purposes of the above, I hereby declare that:

— the figures above are accurate to the best of my knowledge;

([1]) Article 3(1)(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014.
([2]) Article 3(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014.
([3]) Article 2(2) and (10) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014. This should only be zero if there is a formal decision or proposal not to distribute any dividend. If there is no formal proposal or decision the field is left blank.
([4]) Article 2(4) to (6) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014.
([5]) Article 2(7) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014.
([6]) Article 2(9) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014.

— the profits have been verified by persons who are independent of this institution and who are responsible for the auditing of this institution's accounts, as required by Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and by Decision (EU) 2015/656 (ECB/2015/4). In this regard, I enclose the [audit report/review report/comfort letter] from [auditor's name];

— the profits have been evaluated in accordance with the principles set out in the applicable accounting framework;

— any foreseeable charge or dividend has been deducted from the amount of the profits, as shown above;

— the amount of dividends to be deducted has been estimated in accordance with Decision (EU) 2015/656 (ECB/2015/4). In particular, deductible dividends are based on a formal decision/proposal or, if such formal decision/proposal is not available, on the highest of: (i) maximum dividend according to dividend policy; (ii) dividend based on the average pay-out ratio over the last three years; (iii) dividend based on last year's pay-out ratio. If the expected dividend pay-out has been calculated by using a pay-out range instead of a fixed value, the upper end of that range has been used;

— the management body of [name of the institution/banking group/banking sub-group] commits to make a proposal for distributing dividends that is fully consistent with the above calculation of the net profits.

Yours sincerely,

[Name and position of authorised signatory]

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