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Uradni list Evropske unije

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Slovenska izdaja

Zakonodaja

Zvezek 52

28. april 2009

Vsebina

[1] Besedilo velja za EGP

(Nadaljevanje na naslednji strani)

Cena: 18 EUR

SL

Akti z rahlo natisnjenimi naslovi so tisti, ki se nanašajo na dnevno upravljanje kmetijskih zadev in so splošno veljavni za omejeno obdobje.

Naslovi vseh drugih aktov so v mastnem tisku in pred njimi stoji zvezdica.

SL

I

(Akti, sprejeti v skladu s Pogodbo ES/Pogodbo Euratom, katerih objava je obvezna)

UREDBE

UREDBA KOMISIJE (ES) št. 347/2009

z dne 27. aprila 2009

o določitvi pavšalnih uvoznih vrednosti za določitev vhodne cene za nekatere vrste sadja in zelenjave

KOMISIJA EVROPSKIH SKUPNOSTI JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o ustanovitvi Evropske skupnosti,

ob upoštevanju Uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 1234/2007 z dne 22. oktobra 2007 o vzpostavitvi skupne ureditve kmetijskih trgov in o posebnih določbah za nekatere kmetijske proizvode („Uredba o enotni SUT“) ([1]),

ob upoštevanju Uredbe Komisije (ES) št. 1580/2007 z dne 21. decembra 2007 o določitvi izvedbenih pravil za uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 2200/96, (ES) št. 2201/96 in (ES) št. 1182/2007 v sektorju sadja in zelenjave ([2]) ter zlasti člena 138(1) Uredbe,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

Uredba (ES) št. 1580/2007 ob uporabi rezultatov večstranskih trgovinskih pogajanj urugvajskega kroga določa merila, v skladu s katerimi Komisija določi pavšalne vrednosti za uvoz iz tretjih držav za proizvode in obdobja iz dela A Priloge XV k tej uredbi –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO UREDBO:

Člen 1

Pavšalne uvozne vrednosti iz člena 138 Uredbe (ES) št. 1580/2007 so določene v Prilogi k tej uredbi.

Člen 2

Ta uredba začne veljati 28. aprila 2009.

Ta uredba je v celoti zavezujoča in se neposredno uporablja v vseh državah članicah.

V Bruslju, 27. aprila 2009

Za Komisijo

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

Generalni direktor za kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja

([1]) UL L 299, 16.11.2007, str. 1.
([2]) UL L 350, 31.12.2007, str. 1.

PRILOGA

Pavšalne uvozne vrednosti za določitev vhodne cene za nekatere vrste sadja in zelenjave

(EUR/100 kg)

Oznaka KN	Oznaka tretjih držav (1)	Pavšalna uvozna vrednost
0702 00 00	MA	74,9
	TN	139,0
	TR	102,8
	ZZ	105,6
0707 00 05	MA	37,3
	TR	144,6
	ZZ	91,0
0709 90 70	TR	104,9
	ZZ	104,9
0805 10 20	EG	47,2
	IL	58,6
	MA	51,8
	TN	55,4
	TR	51,6
	US	48,4
	ZZ	52,2
0805 50 10	TR	54,5
	ZA	73,4
	ZZ	64,0
0808 10 80	AR	89,7
	BR	73,3
	CA	113,8
	CL	78,9
	CN	89,0
	MK	22,1
	NZ	103,1
	US	130,3
	UY	68,0
	ZA	81,4
	ZZ	85,0
0808 20 50	AR	78,2
	CL	103,5
	CN	36,6
	NZ	141,0
	ZA	89,8
	ZZ	89,8

(1) Nomenklatura držav, določena v Uredbi Komisije (ES) št. 1833/2006 (UL L 354, 14.12.2006, str. 19). Oznaka „ZZ“ predstavlja „druga porekla“.

UREDBA KOMISIJE (ES) št. 348/2009

z dne 27. aprila 2009

o spremembi reprezentativnih cen in dodatnih uvoznih dajatev za nekatere proizvode v sektorju sladkorja, določenih z Uredbo (ES) št. 945/2008, za tržno leto 2008/2009

KOMISIJA EVROPSKIH SKUPNOSTI JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o ustanovitvi Evropske skupnosti,

ob upoštevanju Uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 1234/2007 z dne 22. oktobra 2007 o vzpostavitvi skupne ureditve kmetijskih trgov in o posebnih določbah za nekatere kmetijske proizvode („Uredba o enotni SUT“) ([1]),

ob upoštevanju Uredbe Komisije (ES) št. 951/2006 z dne 30. junija 2006 o določitvi podrobnih pravil za izvajanje Uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 318/2006 glede trgovine s tretjimi državami v sektorju sladkorja ([2]) in zlasti drugega stavka drugega pododstavka člena 36(2) Uredbe,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

(1) Reprezentativne cene in dodatne uvozne dajatve za beli in surovi sladkor ter nekatere sirupe za tržno leto 2008/2009 so bile določene z Uredbo Komisije (ES) št. 945/2008 ([3]). Navedene cene in dolžnosti so bile nazadnje spremenjene z Uredbo Komisije (ES) št. 321/2009 ([4]).

(2) Glede na podatke, ki so trenutno na voljo Komisiji, je treba navedene cene in dajatve spremeniti v skladu s pravili in postopki iz Uredbe (ES) št. 951/2006 –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO UREDBO:

Člen 1

Reprezentativne cene in dodatne uvozne dajatve za proizvode iz člena 36 Uredbe (ES) št. 951/2006, določene z Uredbo (ES) št. 945/2008 za tržno leto 2008/2009, se spremenijo v skladu s Prilogo k tej uredbi.

Člen 2

Ta uredba začne veljati 28. aprila 2009.

Ta uredba je v celoti zavezujoča in se neposredno uporablja v vseh državah članicah.

V Bruslju, 27. aprila 2009

Za Komisijo

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

Generalni direktor za kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja

([1]) UL L 299, 16.11.2007, str. 1.
([2]) UL L 178, 1.7.2006, str. 24.
([3]) UL L 258, 26.9.2008, str. 56.
([4]) UL L 101, 21.4.2009, str. 7.

PRILOGA

Spremenjene reprezentativne cene in dodatne uvozne dajatve za beli in surovi sladkor ter proizvode z oznako KN 1702 90 95, ki se uporabljajo od 28. aprila 2009

(EUR)

Oznaka KN	Reprezentativna cena na 100 kg neto zadevnega proizvoda	Dodatna uvozna dajatev na 100 kg neto zadevnega proizvoda
1701 11 10 (1)	27,53	3,03
1701 11 90 (1)	27,53	7,77
1701 12 10 (1)	27,53	2,89
1701 12 90 (1)	27,53	7,34
1701 91 00 (2)	31,29	9,59
1701 99 10 (2)	31,29	5,07
1701 99 90 (2)	31,29	5,07
1702 90 95 (3)	0,31	0,34

(1) Določitev za standardno kakovost, kot je določena v točki III Priloge IV k Uredbi (ES) št. 1234/2007.
(2) Določitev za standardno kakovost, kot je določena v točki II Priloge IV k Uredbi (ES) št. 1234/2007.
(3) Določitev na 1 % vsebnosti saharoze.

UREDBA KOMISIJE (ES) št. 349/2009

z dne 24. aprila 2009

o uvrstitvi nekaterega blaga v kombinirano nomenklaturo

KOMISIJA EVROPSKIH SKUPNOSTI JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o ustanovitvi Evropske skupnosti,

ob upoštevanju Uredbe Sveta (EGS) št. 2658/87 z dne 23. julija 1987 o tarifni in statistični nomenklaturi ter skupni carinski tarifi [1] ter zlasti člena 9(1)(a) Uredbe,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

(1) Da bi se zagotovila enotna uporaba kombinirane nomenklature, priložene k Uredbi (EGS) št. 2658/87, je treba sprejeti ukrepe v zvezi z uvrščanjem blaga iz Priloge k tej uredbi.

(2) Uredba (EGS) št. 2658/87 je določila splošna pravila za razlago kombinirane nomenklature. Navedena pravila se uporabljajo tudi za vsako drugo nomenklaturo, ki v celoti ali delno temelji na kombinirani nomenklaturi ali dodaja kombinirani nomenklaturi dodatne pododdelke in je določena s posebnimi določbami Skupnosti, z namenom uporabe tarifnih in drugih ukrepov v zvezi z blagovno menjavo.

(3) V skladu z navedenimi splošnimi pravili se blago iz stolpca 1 preglednice iz Priloge uvrsti pod oznako KN v stolpcu 2 iz razlogov, navedenih v stolpcu 3 navedene preglednice.

(4) Primerno je zagotoviti, da se lahko imetnik v skladu s členom 12(6) Uredbe Sveta (EGS) št. 2913/92 z dne 12. oktobra 1992 o carinskem zakoniku Skupnosti [2] v obdobju treh mesecev še naprej sklicuje na zavezujoče tarifne informacije, ki jih izdajajo carinski organi držav članic v zvezi z uvrstitvijo blaga v kombinirano nomenklaturo in ki niso v skladu s to uredbo.

(5) Ukrepi, predvideni s to uredbo, so v skladu z mnenjem Odbora za carinski zakonik –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO UREDBO:

Člen 1

Blago, opisano v stolpcu 1 preglednice iz Priloge, se uvrsti v kombinirano nomenklaturo pod oznako KN iz stolpca 2 navedene preglednice.

Člen 2

Na podlagi člena 12(6) Uredbe Sveta (EGS) št. 2913/92 se je za obdobje treh mesecev mogoče še naprej sklicevati na zavezujoče tarifne informacije, ki jih izdajo carinski organi držav članic in niso v skladu s to uredbo.

Člen 3

Ta uredba začne veljati dvajseti dan po objavi v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije*.

Ta uredba je v celoti zavezujoča in se neposredno uporablja v vseh državah članicah.

V Bruslju, 24. aprila 2009

Za Komisijo
László KOVÁCS
Član Komisije

[1] UL L 256, 7.9.1987, str. 1.

[2] UL L 302, 19.10.1992, str. 1.

PRILOGA

Opis blaga	Uvrstitev (Oznaka KN)	Utemeljitev
(1)	(2)	(3)
Proizvod v obliki prahu in z naslednjo sestavo (v mas. %): — L-askorbinska kislina (vitamin C) 97 — hidroksipropilmetilceluloza 3 Dodajanje hidroksipropilmetilceluloze zaradi konzerviranja ali transporta vitamina C ni potrebno. Proizvod je bolj kot za splošno rabo primeren za posebno rabo (proizvodnjo vitaminskih tablet).	2106 90 92	Uvrstitev opredeljujejo splošna pravila 1 in 6 za razlago kombinirane nomenklature ter besedilo oznak KN 2106, 2106 90 in 2106 90 92. Zaradi dodatka hidroksipropilmetilceluloze (uporablja se kot zunanji sloj tablet ali kot sredstvo proti sprijemanju) se spremenijo značilnosti opisanega proizvoda, tako da je ta tehnično primeren za proizvodnjo vitaminskih tablet. Glej tudi pojasnjevalne opombe HS k tarifni številki 2936, tretji odstavek. Proizvod ni namenjen za terapevtsko ali profilaktično uporabo v smislu poglavja 30.

DIREKTIVE

DIREKTIVA 2009/34/ES EVROPSKEGA PARLAMENTA IN SVETA

z dne 23. aprila 2009

o skupnih določbah za merilne instrumente in metode meroslovne kontrole

(prenovitev)

(Besedilo velja za EGP)

EVROPSKI PARLAMENT IN SVET EVROPSKE UNIJE STA –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o ustanovitvi Evropske skupnosti, in zlasti člena 95 Pogodbe,

ob upoštevanju predloga Komisije,

ob upoštevanju mnenja Evropskega ekonomsko-socialnega odbora [1],

ob upoštevanju postopka, določenega v členu 251 Pogodbe [2],

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

(1) Direktiva Sveta 71/316/EGS z dne 26. julija 1971 o približevanju zakonodaje držav članic, ki se nanašajo na skupne določbe za merilne instrumente in metode meroslovne kontrole [3] je bila večkrat [4] bistveno spremenjena. Ker se uvajajo nove spremembe, bi bilo treba zaradi jasnosti navedeno direktivo prenoviti.

(2) V posameznih državah članicah so tehnične lastnosti merilnih instrumentov in metode meroslovne kontrole določene z obveznimi določbami. Te zahteve se med posameznimi državami članicami razlikujejo. Te razlike ovirajo trgovanje in lahko ustvarijo neenake konkurenčne pogoje v Skupnosti.

(3) Eden od ciljev kontrole v posamezni državi članici je zagotoviti kupcem, da dobavljene količine ustrezajo plačani ceni. Zato cilj te direktive ne bi smel biti opustitev take kontrole, temveč odpraviti razlike med predpisi, v kolikor le-te povzročajo ovire pri trgovanju.

(4) Navedene ovire za vzpostavitev in delovanje notranjega trga je mogoče zmanjšati in odpraviti, če v državah članicah veljajo iste zahteve, v začetku kot dopolnilo nacionalnim določbam, kasneje, ko bodo izpolnjeni za to potrebni pogoji, pa namesto teh nacionalnih določb.

(5) Celo v času, ko zahteve Skupnosti obstajajo vzporedno z nacionalnimi določbami, podjetjem omogočajo proizvodnjo proizvodov z enotnimi tehničnimi lastnostmi, ki se bodo po opravljenih kontrolah ES lahko tržili in uporabljali po vsej Skupnosti.

(6) Tehnične zahteve Skupnosti, ki se nanašajo na izdelavo in delovanje, bi morale zagotavljati, da instrumenti neprekinjeno omogočajo meritve, ki so dovolj točne glede na predvideni namen.

(7) Države članice ponavadi potrdijo skladnost s tehničnimi zahtevami, preden so merilni instrumenti dani v promet ali prvič uporabljeni in po potrebi med delovanjem, zlasti s postopki odobritve tipa in overitve. Za dosego prostega pretoka teh instrumentov v Skupnosti je potrebno zagotoviti tudi medsebojno priznavanje kontrole med državami članicami in v ta namen vzpostaviti ustrezne postopke ES odobritve tipa in ES prve overitve ter metode meroslovne kontrole ES, v skladu s to direktivo in z ustreznimi posebnimi direktivami.

[1] Mnenje z dne 22. oktobra 2008 (še ni objavljeno v Uradnem listu).
[2] Mnenje Evropskega parlamenta z dne 4. decembra 2008 (še ni objavljeno v Uradnem listu) in Sklep Sveta z dne 23. marca 2009.
[3] UL L 202, 6.9.1971, str. 1.
[4] Glej Prilogo III, Del A.

(8) Prisotnost napisov ali oznak na merilnem instrumentu ali proizvodu, ki kažejo, da je le-ta opravil ustrezne preglede, ustvarja domnevo, da tak instrument ali proizvod izpolnjuje ustrezne tehnične zahteve Skupnosti, ki se nanj nanašajo, in zato ob uvozu ali začetku uporabe instrumenta ali proizvoda ni treba ponoviti že izvedenih pregledov.

(9) Nacionalna meroslovna pravila pokrivajo številne vrste merilnih instrumentov oziroma proizvodov. S to direktivo bi bilo treba postaviti splošne določbe, ki se nanašajo zlasti na ES postopke odobritve tipa in ES prve overitve ter na metode meroslovne kontrole ES. Izvedbene direktive, različne za vsako posamično vrsto instrumentov ali proizvodov, bodo postavile tehnične zahteve za izdelavo, delovanje in točnost, postopke kontrole in po potrebi pogoje, pod katerimi naj bi tehnične zahteve Skupnosti zamenjale veljavne nacionalne določbe.

(10) Treba bi bilo sprejeti ukrepe, potrebne za izvajanje te direktive v skladu s Sklepom Sveta 1999/468/ES z dne 28. junija 1999 o določitvi postopkov za uresničevanje Komisiji podeljenih izvedbenih pooblastil [1].

(11) Zlasti bi bilo treba Komisiji podeliti pooblastila za spremembe prilog I in II te direktive in prilog posebnih direktiv. Ker so ti ukrepi splošnega obsega in so namenjeni spreminjanju nebistvenih določb te direktive in posebnih direktiv, jih je treba sprejeti v skladu z regulativnim postopkom s pregledom iz člena 5a Sklepa 1999/468/ES.

(12) Nove določbe, ki so uvedene s to direktivo, zadevajo samo postopke v odboru. Zato jih državam članicam ni treba prenesti v nacionalni pravni red.

(13) Ta direktiva ne bi smela posegati v obveznosti držav članic glede rokov za prenos v nacionalno pravo direktiv, ki so določeni v Prilogi III, Del B –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO DIREKTIVO:

POGLAVJE I

TEMELJNA NAČELA

Člen 1

1. Ta direktiva se uporablja:

(a) za „instrumente“, kakor so opredeljeni v odstavku 2;

(b) za merske enote, za usklajevanje merilnih metod in meroslovnih kontrol ter, po potrebi, za sredstva, potrebna za izvajanje takih metod;

(c) za predpisovanje, za merilne metode, za meroslovne kontrole in za označevanje količin predpakirnih izdelkov.

2. Za namene te direktive „instrumenti“ pomenijo merilne instrumente, sestavne dele merilnih instrumentov, dodatne naprave in merilno opremo.

3. Na podlagi te direktive in posebnih direktiv, ki se nanašajo nanjo, države članice se smejo preprečiti, prepovedati ali omejiti dajanja v promet in/ali začetka uporabe instrumenta ali proizvoda, opisanega v odstavku 1, če tak instrument ali proizvod nosi napise oziroma oznake ES v skladu s pogoji, predpisanimi v tej direktivi in v posebnih direktivah, ki se nanašajo na zadevni instrument ali proizvod.

4. Države članice odobritvi tipa in prvi overitvi ES pripisujejo enak pomen kot ustreznim nacionalnim ukrepom.

5. Posebne direktive, ki se nanašajo na predmete iz odstavka 1, podrobno določajo:

— zlasti merilne postopke in lastnosti ter tehnične zahteve za njihovo zasnovo in delovanje instrumentov iz točke (a) iz odstavka 1,

— zahteve v zvezi s točkama (b) in (c) odstavka 1.

6. Posebne direktive lahko določijo datum, na katerega predpisi Skupnosti zamenjajo obstoječo nacionalno zakonodajo.

POGLAVJE II

ODOBRITEV TIPA ES

Člen 2

1. Države članice podelijo odobritev tipa ES v skladu z določbami te direktive in ustreznih posebnih direktiv.

[1] UL L 184, 17.7.1999, str. 23.

2. Odobritev tipa ES za instrumente pomeni njihov sprejem v prvo overitev ES, če se slednja ne zahteva, pa pooblastilo za njihovo dajanje v promet in/ali začetek uporabe. Če je s posebno direktivo (direktivami), ki se uporablja za posamično vrsto instrumentov, ta vrsta oproščena odobritve tipa ES, so instrumenti te vrste neposredno sprejeti v prvo overitev ES.

3. Če jim kontrolna oprema, s katero razpolagajo, to omogoča, države članice podelijo odobritev tipa ES za vsak instrument, ki izpolnjuje zahteve te direktive in posebnih direktiv, ki se nanašajo na instrument.

4. Zahtevo za odobritev tipa ES lahko vloži samo proizvajalec ali njegov zastopnik, s sedežem v Skupnosti. Za isti instrument se lahko vloži zahteva samo v eni državi članici.

5. Država članica, ki je podelila odobritev tipa ES, ukrene vse potrebno, da zagotovi, da bo redno obveščena o vsaki spremembi ali dodatku k odobrenemu tipu. O takih spremembah obvešča ostale države članice.

Spremembe ali dodatki k odobrenemu tipu morajo dobiti dodatno odobritev tipa ES od države članice, ki je podelila odobritev tipa ES, če take spremembe vplivajo ali bi lahko vplivale na merilne rezultate ali na predpisane pogoje za uporabo instrumenta.

Vendar pa se v primeru spremenjenega tipa namesto dodatka k prvotnemu certifikatu o odobritvi tipa ES podeli nova odobritev tipa ES, če se tip spremeni potem, ko so bile spremenjene ali prilagojene določbe te direktive ali ustrezne posebne direktive tako, da bi bilo spremenjeni tip mogoče odobriti samo v skladu z novimi predpisi.

Člen 3

Če je odobritev tipa ES podeljena pomožni opremi, so v njej navedeni:

(a) tipi instrumentov, na katere je lahko ta oprema priključena ali vanje vgrajena;

(b) splošni pogoji za celovito delovanje instrumentov, za katere je odobrena.

Člen 4

Če je instrument uspešno opravil pregled za odobritev tipa ES, predpisan s to direktivo in s posebnimi direktivami, ki se nanašajo na instrument, sestavi država članica, ki je tak pregled izvedla, certifikat odobritve tipa ES.

Država članica ta certifikat posreduje vložniku.

V primeru, navedenem v členu 11 te direktive ali v posebni direktivi, vložnik mora, v vseh drugih primerih pa lahko, na vsak instrument, ki je v skladu z odobrenim tipom, pritrditi ali da pritrditi znak odobritve ES, ki je določen v tem certifikatu.

Člen 5

1. Odobritev tipa ES velja 10 let. Podaljša se lahko za nadaljnja obdobja desetih let. Število instrumentov, ki se lahko izdelajo v skladu z odobrenim tipom, ni omejeno.

Odobritve tipa ES, ki so podeljene na podlagi določb te direktive in posebne direktive, se ne smejo podaljšati po začetku veljavnosti katerekoli spremembe ali prilagoditve teh določb Skupnosti, če take odobritve tipa ES na podlagi teh novih določb ne bi mogle biti podeljene.

Če odobritev tipa ES ni podaljšana, bo taka odobritev kljub temu še naprej veljala za instrumente, ki so že v uporabi.

2. Če se uporabijo nove tehnike, ki niso predvidene s posebno direktivo, se lahko podeli omejena odobritev tipa ES, po predhodnem posvetovanju z drugimi državami članicami.

Vključuje lahko naslednje omejitve:

(a) omejeno število instrumentov, ki jih lahko odobritev zajema;

(b) obveznost obveščanja pristojnih organov oblasti o mestih namestitve;

(c) omejitve uporabe;

(d) posebne omejitve, ki zadevajo uporabljeno tehniko.

Podeli pa se lahko samo, če:

(a) je stopila v veljavo posebna direktiva za to vrsto instrumentov;

(b) največji dopustni pogreški, določeni s posebnimi direktivami, niso bili preseženi.

Trajanje take odobritve je največ dve leti. Podaljša se lahko za nadaljnje obdobje do največ treh let.

3. Država članica, ki je podelila omejeno odobritev tipa ES iz odstavka 2, po potrebi zahteva prilagoditev prilog I in II k tej direktivi in posebnih direktiv tehničnemu napredku, v skladu s postopkom iz člena 17(2), kakor hitro meni, da se je nova tehnika izkazala kot zadovoljiva.

Člen 6

Če se za vrsto instrumentov, ki izpolnjuje zahteve posebne direktive, ne zahteva odobritev tipa ES, lahko proizvajalec instrumentov te vrste na lastno odgovornost označi s posebnim znakom, ki je opisan v točki 3.3 Priloge I.

Člen 7

1. Država članica, ki je podelila odobritev tipa ES, lahko le-to prekliče:

(a) če instrumenti, za katere je bila taka odobritev podeljena, niso skladni z odobrenim tipom ali z določbami ustrezne posebne direktive, ki se nanaša nanje;

(b) če niso izpolnjene meroslovne zahteve, navedene v certifikatu o odobritvi, ali določila člena 5(2);

(c) če ugotovi, da je bila odobritev podeljena na nepravilen način.

2. Država članica, ki je podelila odobritev tipa ES, mora le-to preklicati, če se pri instrumentih, katerih tip je bil odobren, med uporabo odkrije hiba splošne narave, zaradi katere so neprimerni za predvideno uporabo.

3. Če državo članico, ki je podelila odobritev tipa ES druga država članica obvesti, da je prišlo do katerega od primerov iz odstavkov 1 in 2, po posvetovanju s to drugo državo članico sprejme tudi ukrepe, predvidene v navedenih odstavkih.

4. Država članica, ki je ugotovila, da je prišlo do primera iz odstavka 2, lahko do nadaljnjega prepove dajanje v promet in začetek uporabe instrumentov.

O tem nemudoma obvesti druge države članice in Komisijo ter navede razloge za tako odločitev.

Enak postopek velja v primerih iz odstavka 1 v zvezi z instrumenti, ki so oproščeni prve overitve ES, če proizvajalec po ustreznem opozorilu instrumentov ne uskladi z odobrenim tipom ali z zahtevami ustrezne posebne direktive.

5. Če država članica, ki je podelila odobritev tipa ES, oporeka temu, da je prišlo do primera iz odstavka 2, o katerem je bila obveščena, ali če oporeka temu, da so ukrepi, sprejeti v skladu z odstavkom 4 upravičeni, si zadevne države članice prizadevajo za razrešitev spora.

Komisija je stalno obveščena. Po potrebi organizira ustrezna posvetovanja za razrešitev spora.

POGLAVJE III

PRVA OVERITEV

Člen 8

1. Prva overitev ES pomeni pregled novega ali obnovljenega merilnega instrumenta in potrditev njegove skladnosti z odobrenim tipom in/ali z zahtevami te direktive in posebnih direktiv, ki se nanj nanašajo. Prva overitev se potrdi z znakom prve overitve ES.

2. Prva overitev ES instrumentov se lahko v primerih, navedenih v posebnih direktivah in v skladu s sprejetimi postopki, izvede po metodi, ki ni metoda preverjanja po posameznih enotah.

3. Če jim njihova oprema to omogoča, države članice same izvajajo prvo overitev ES za instrumente, ki so jim bili predloženi v potrditev, da imajo merilne lastnosti in da izpolnjujejo zahteve glede tehnične izdelave in delovanja, ki so za to vrsto instrumentov določene s posebnimi direktivami.

4. Za instrumente, ki jim je bil podeljen znak prve overitve ES, traja obveznost za države članice, predvidena v členu 1(3), do konca leta, ki sledi letu, v katerem je bil znak prve overitve ES pritrjen, razen če je s posebnimi direktivami določeno daljše obdobje.

Člen 9

1. Ko je instrument predložen v prvo overitev ES, država članica, ki izvaja pregled, ugotovi:

(a) ali instrument spada v vrsto, ki je oproščena odobritve tipa ES, in če je temu tako, ali izpolnjuje zahteve glede tehnične izdelave in delovanja, ki jih določajo posebne direktive, ki se nanašajo na ta instrument;

(b) ali je instrumentu bila podeljena odobritev tipa ES, in če je, ali je v skladu z odobrenim tipom in posebnimi direktivami, ki se nanašajo na ta instrument in so bile v veljavi na dan izdaje odobritve tipa ES.

2. Pregled, ki se izvede pri prvi overitvi ES, se v skladu s posebnimi direktivami nanaša zlasti na:

(a) meroslovne lastnosti;

(b) največje dopustne pogreške;

(c) konstrukcijo, v kolikor le-ta zagotavlja, da se merilne lastnosti pod normalnimi pogoji uporabe instrumenta ne bodo dosti poslabšale;

(d) prisotnost predpisanih napisov in ploščic z žigom oziroma možnosti za pritrditev znaka prve overitve ES.

Člen 10

Ko je instrument v skladu z zahtevami te direktive in posebnih direktiv uspešno opravil prvo overitev ES, se pod odgovornostjo zadevne države članice in v skladu s pravili iz Priloge II točka 3, na tak instrument pritrdi delni ali končni znak prve overitve ES, opisan v navedeni točki.

Člen 11

Če prva overitev ES za vrsto instrumentov, ki izpolnjujejo zahteve posebne direktive, ni potrebna, proizvajalec instrumente te vrste označi na lastno odgovornost s posebno oznako, ki je opisana v točki 3.4 Priloge I.

POGLAVJE IV

SKUPNE DOLOČBE ZA ODOBRITEV TIPA ES IN PRVO OVERITEV ES

Člen 12

Države članice ukrenejo vse potrebno, da preprečijo, da bi se na instrumentih uporabljale oznake ali napisi, ki bi jih bilo mogoče zamenjati z oznakami ali napisi ES.

Člen 13

Vsaka država članica obvesti druge države članice in Komisijo o službah, organih in ustanovah, ki so ustrezno pooblaščeni za izvajanje pregledov, navedenih v tej direktivi in v posebnih direktivah, za izdajanje certifikatov odobritve tipa ES in za pritrditev znakov prve overitve ES.

Člen 14

Države članice lahko zahtevajo, da so predpisani napisi sestavljeni v njihovem uradnem jeziku oziroma jezikih.

POGLAVJE V

KONTROLA INSTRUMENTOV V UPORABI

Člen 15

S posebnimi direktivami se opredelijo kontrolne zahteve za instrumente v uporabi, ki nosijo oznake in napise ES, in zlasti največji dopustni pogreški med uporabo. Če nacionalna zakonodaja v zvezi z instrumenti, ki nimajo oznak ali napisov ES, postavlja manj stroge zahteve, se lahko slednja uporablja kot merilo za kontrole.

POGLAVJE VI

PRILAGAJANJE DIREKTIV TEHNIČNEMU NAPREDKU

Člen 16

Spremembe, potrebne za prilagajanje prilog I in II te direktive in prilog k posebnim direktivam iz člena 1 tehničnemu napredku, sprejme Komisija. Ti ukrepi, ki so namenjeni spreminjanju nebistvenih določb te direktive in posebnih direktiv, se sprejmejo v skladu z regulativnim postopkom s pregledom iz člena 17(2).

Vendar pa se ta postopek ne uporablja za poglavje, ki se nanaša na imperialne merske enote iz priloge k Direktivi o merskih enotah in za priloge, ki zadevajo območja količin za predpakirane izdelke, k direktivam o predpakiranih izdelkih.

Člen 17

1. Komisiji pomaga Odbor za prilagajanje tehničnemu napredku direktiv iz člena 16.

2. Pri sklicevanju na ta odstavek se uporabljata člena 5a(1) do (4) in člen 7 Sklepa 1999/468/ES, ob upoštevanju določb člena 8 Sklepa.

POGLAVJE VII

KONČNE DOLOČBE

Člen 18

Vse odločitve, sprejete v skladu z določbami, sprejetimi ob izvajanju te direktive in posebnih direktiv, ki se nanašajo na zadevne instrumente in s katerimi se zavrne odobritev tipa ES ali podaljšanje njegove veljavnosti, prekliče odobritev tipa ES ali zavrne izvedba postopka za prvo overitev ES ali prepove dajanje v promet in/ali začetek uporabe instrumenta, morajo biti obrazložene. Takšna zavrnitev, preklic ali prepoved se uradno sporoči prizadetim strankam z navedbo pravnih sredstev, ki so jim na voljo po veljavni zakonodaji v državah članicah, in rokov za uporabo takšnih pravnih sredstev.

Člen 19

Države članice Komisiji sporočijo besedila temeljnih določb nacionalne zakonodaje, ki jih sprejmejo na področju, ki ga ureja ta direktiva.

Člen 20

Direktiva 71/316/EGS, kakor je bila spremenjena z akti, navedenimi v Prilogi III, Del A je razveljavljena, brez poseganja v obveznosti držav članic glede rokov za prenos v nacionalno pravo direktiv, ki so določene v Prilogi III, Del B.

Sklicevanja na razveljavljeno direktivo, se štejejo kot sklicevanja na to direktivo in se berejo v skladu s korelacijsko tabelo v Prilogi IV.

Člen 21

Ta direktiva začne veljati na dvajseti dan po objavi v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije*.

Člen 22

Ta direktiva je naslovljena na države članice.

V Strasbourgu, 23. aprila 2009

Za Evropski parlament	*Za Svet*
Predsednik	*Predsednik*
H.-G. PÖTTERING	P. NEČAS

PRILOGA I

ODOBRITEV TIPA ES

1. Zahteva za odobritev ES

1.1 Zahteva in z njo povezana dokumentacija se sestavi v enem od uradnih jezikov v skladu z zakonodajo države, v kateri se zahteva vloži. Država članica ima pravico zahtevati, da so tudi priloženi dokumenti napisani v istem uradnem jeziku.

Istočasno vložnik kopijo svoje zahteve pošlje vsem državam članicam.

1.2 Zahteva vsebuje naslednje podatke:

(a) ime in naslov proizvajalca oziroma podjetja, njegovega pooblaščenega zastopnika ali vložnika;

(b) vrsto instrumenta;

(c) predvideni namen uporabe;

(d) merilne lastnosti;

(e) morebitno trgovsko oznako ali vrsto.

1.3 Zahtevi se v dvojniku priloži dokumentacija, potrebna za njeno ovrednotenje, zlasti pa:

1.3.1 opis:

(a) konstrukcije in delovanja instrumenta;

(b) zaščitnih ukrepov, ki zagotavljajo pravilno delovanje;

(c) naprav za reguliranje in naravnavanje;

(d) predvidenih mest za:

— znake overitve,

— plombe (če so potrebne).

1.3.2 risbe splošne razporeditve in po potrebi podrobne risbe pomembnejših delov konstrukcije;

1.3.3 shemo, ki ilustrira principe delovanja, in po potrebi fotografijo.

1.4 Zahtevi se, če je ustrezno, priloži dokumentacija, ki se nanaša na že podeljene nacionalne odobritve.

2. Pregled za odobritev ES

2.1 Pregled zajema:

2.1.1 preučitev dokumentacije in pregled merilnih lastnosti tipa v laboratorijih meroslovne službe, v odobrenih laboratorijih ali na kraju izdelave, dobave oz. montaže.

2.1.2 če so merilne lastnosti tipa poznane do podrobnosti, samo pregled predložene dokumentacije.

2.2 Pregled zajema celovito delovanje instrumenta pod normalnimi pogoji uporabe. Pod takimi pogoji mora instrument ohranjati zahtevane merilne lastnosti.

2.3 Narava in obseg pregleda iz točke 2.1. sta lahko določena s posebnimi direktivami.

2.4 Meroslovna služba lahko od vložnika zahteva, da ji da na voljo etalone in ustrezna sredstva v obliki materiala ter pomožno osebje, ki so potrebni za izvedbo odobritvenih preskusov.

3. Certifikat in znak odobritve ES

3.1 V certifikatu so podani rezultati pregleda tipa in določene druge zahteve, ki jim mora instrument ustrezati. Priloženi so mu opisi, risbe in sheme, potrebni za prepoznavanje tipa in razlago njegovega delovanja. Znak odobritve iz člena 4 je stilizirana črka ε, ki vsebuje:

— v zgornjem delu razpoznavna velika(-e) črka(-e) države članice, ki je dodelila odobritev (B za Belgijo, BG za Bolgarijo, CZ za Češko, DK za Dansko, D za Nemčijo, EST za Estonijo, IRL za Irsko, EL za Grčijo, E za Španijo, F za Francijo, I za Italijo, CY za Ciper, LV za Latvijo, LT za Litvo, L za Luksemburg, H za Madžarsko, M za Malto, NL za Nizozemsko, A za Avstrijo, PL za Poljsko, P za Portugalsko, RO za Romunijo, SI za Slovenijo, SK za Slovaško, FI za Finsko, S za Švedsko, UK za Združeno kraljestvo) in zadnji dve števki leta odobritve,

— v spodnjem delu oznako, ki jo določi meroslovna služba, ki je odobritev podelila (identifikacijsko številko).

Primer takega znaka odobritve je prikazan v točki 6.1.

3.2 V primeru omejene odobritve ES se pred stilizirano črko ε postavi črka P, ki je iste velikosti kot ε.

Primer take omejene odobritve je prikazan v točki 6.2.

3.3 Znak iz člena 6 je enak kot znak odobritve ES, s to razliko, da je stilizirana črka ε simetrično zasukana okrog navpične osi in nima nobene druge oznake, razen če posebne direktive ne določajo drugače.

Primer takega znaka je prikazan v točki 6.3.

3.4 Znak iz člena 11 je enak kot znak odobritve ES v šesterokotniku.

Primer takega znaka je prikazan v točki 6.4.

3.5 Znaki iz točk 3.1. in 3.4., ki jih proizvajalec pritrdi v skladu z določili te direktive, morajo biti pritrjeni na vidnem mestu na posameznem instrumentu ter na vsej pomožni opremi, ki je predložena v overitev, in morajo biti čitljivi ter neizbrisni. Če pritrditev takih znakov predstavlja tehnične težave, se lahko s posebnimi direktivami oziroma z dogovorom, sprejetim med meroslovnimi službami držav članic, naredijo oziroma sprejmejo izjeme.

4. Deponiranje tipa

V primerih, predvidenih v posebnih direktivah, lahko služba, ki je podelila odobritev, zahteva, če se ji zdi potrebno, deponiranje tipa instrumenta, za katerega je bila podeljena odobritev. Namesto takega tipskega instrumenta lahko služba dovoli deponiranje delov instrumenta, modelov skale ali risb, in to navede v certifikatu o odobritvi ES.

5. Objava odobritve

5.1 Kopije certifikata o odobritvi tipa ES se hkrati z obvestilom prizadetim strankam pošljejo Komisiji in drugim državam članicam; slednje lahko dobijo tudi kopije zapisnikov o meroslovnih pregledih, če to želijo.

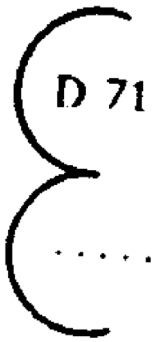
5.2 Preklic odobritve tipa ES in drugo komuniciranje v zvezi z obsegom in veljavnostjo odobritve tipa ES se prav tako objavijo v skladu s postopkom iz točke 5.1.

5.3 Država članica, ki zavrne odobritev tipa ES, o tej odločitvi obvesti ostale države članice in Komisijo.

6. Znaki, povezani z odobritvijo tipa ES

6.1 Znak odobritve tipa ES

Primer:



Odobritev tipa ES, ki jo je leta 1971 podelila meroslovna služba Nemčije (glej točko 3.1., prva alinea)

Identifikacijska številka odobritve tipa ES (glej točko 3.1., druga alinea)

6.2 Znak omejene odobritve tipa ES (glej točko 3.2.)

Primer:

Omejena odobritev tipa ES, ki jo je leta 1971 podelila meroslovna služba Nemčije.

Identifikacijska številka omejene odobritve tipa ES

6.3 Znak oprostitve odobritve tipa ES (glej točko 3.3.)

Primer:

6.4 Znak odobritve tipa ES v primeru oprostitve prve overitve ES

(glej točko 3.4.)

Primer:

Odobritev tipa ES, ki jo je podelila meroslovna služba Nemčije leta 1971.

Identifikacijska številka odobritve tipa ES.

PRILOGA II

PRVA OVERITEV ES

1. Splošno

1.1 Prva overitev ES se lahko izvede v eni ali več stopnjah (ponavadi dveh).

1.2 Ob upoštevanju določb posebnih direktiv:

1.2.1 se prva overitev ES v eni stopnji izvede na instrumentih, ki kot celi zapustijo tovarno, se pravi na instrumentih, ki jih je teoretično mogoče prenesti na mesto namestitve, ne da bi jih prej razstavili.

1.2.2 se prva overitev ES izvede v dveh ali več stopnjah na instrumentih, katerih pravilno delovanje je odvisno od razmer, v kakršnih so nameščeni oziroma se uporabljajo.

1.2.3 V prvi stopnji postopka overitve se zagotovi zlasti, da je instrument skladen z odobrenim tipom ali, v primeru instrumentov, ki so oproščeni odobritve tipa ES, da je skladen z določbami, ki se zanj uporabljajo.

2. Kraj prve overitve ES

2.1 Če s posebnimi direktivami ni določen kraj overitve, se instrumenti, ki se morajo overiti samo v eni stopnji, overijo na kraju, ki ga izbere pristojna meroslovna služba.

2.2 Instrumente, ki se morajo overiti v dveh ali več stopnjah, overi meroslovna služba, ki je za tisto ozemlje pristojna.

2.2.1 Zadnja stopnja overitve se obvezno izvede na kraju namestitve,

2.2.2 Ostale stopnje overitve se izvajajo, kot je predpisano v točki 2.1.

2.3 Posebno kadar se overitev izvaja izven overitvenega urada, lahko meroslovna služba, ki overitev izvaja, zahteva od vložnika:

— da ji da na voljo etalone in ustrezna sredstva v obliki materiala ter pomožno osebje, potrebne za izvedbo overitve;

— da priskrbi kopijo certifikata o odobritvi ES.

3. Znaki prve overitve ES

3.1 *Opredelitev znakov prve overitve ES*

3.1.1 Ob upoštevanju določb posebnih direktiv, so znaki prve overitve ES, ki se pritrdijo v skladu s točko 3.3, naslednji:

3.1.1.1 Končni znak overitve ES sestavljata dva žiga:

(a) prvega sestavlja mala črka „e“, ki vsebuje:

— v zgornjem delu razpoznavno veliko(-e) črko(-e) države članice, kjer je bil opravljen izvirni preskus (B za Belgijo, BG za Bolgarijo, CZ za Češko, DK za Dansko, D za Nemčijo, EST za Estonijo, IRL za Irsko, EL za Grčijo, E za Španijo, F za Francijo, I za Italijo, CY za Ciper, LV za Latvijo, LT za Litvo, L za Luksemburg, H za Madžarsko, M za Malto, NL za Nizozemsko, A za Avstrijo PL za Poljsko, P za Portugalsko, RO za Romunijo, SI za Slovenijo, SK za Slovaško, FI za Finsko, S za Švedsko, UK za Združeno kraljestvo), ki jo po potrebi spremlja ena ali dve številki, ki označujeta teritorialno ali upravno porazdelitev;

— v spodnji polovici identifikacijsko številko overitelja ali overitvenega urada;

(b) drugi žig sestavljata zadnji dve številki letnice overitve v šesterokotniku.

3.1.1.2 Znak delne overitve ES sestavlja samo prvi žig. Ta služi tudi kot plomba.

3.2 Oblika in mere znakov

3.2.1 Na priloženih risbah je prikazana oblika, mere in obris črk ter številk za znak prve overitve ES, kot je predpisano v točki 3.1; prvi dve risbi kažeta različne dele žiga, tretja pa je primerek žiga. Mere, ki so podane na risbah, so relativne in so odvisne od premera kroga, ki je opisan okrog male črke „e“ in okrog polja šesterokotnika.

Dejanski premeri krogov, opisanih okrog znakov, so 1,6 mm, 3,2 mm, 6,3 mm in 12,5 mm.

3.2.2 Meroslovne službe držav članic si medsebojno izmenjavajo originalne risbe znakov prve overitve ES, ki so izvedeni v skladu z modeli iz priloženih risb.

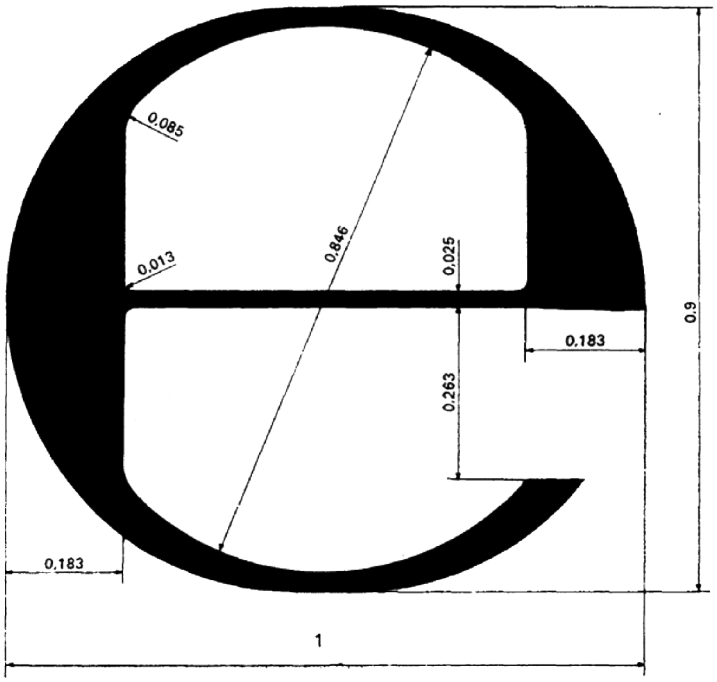
3.3 Pritrditev znakov

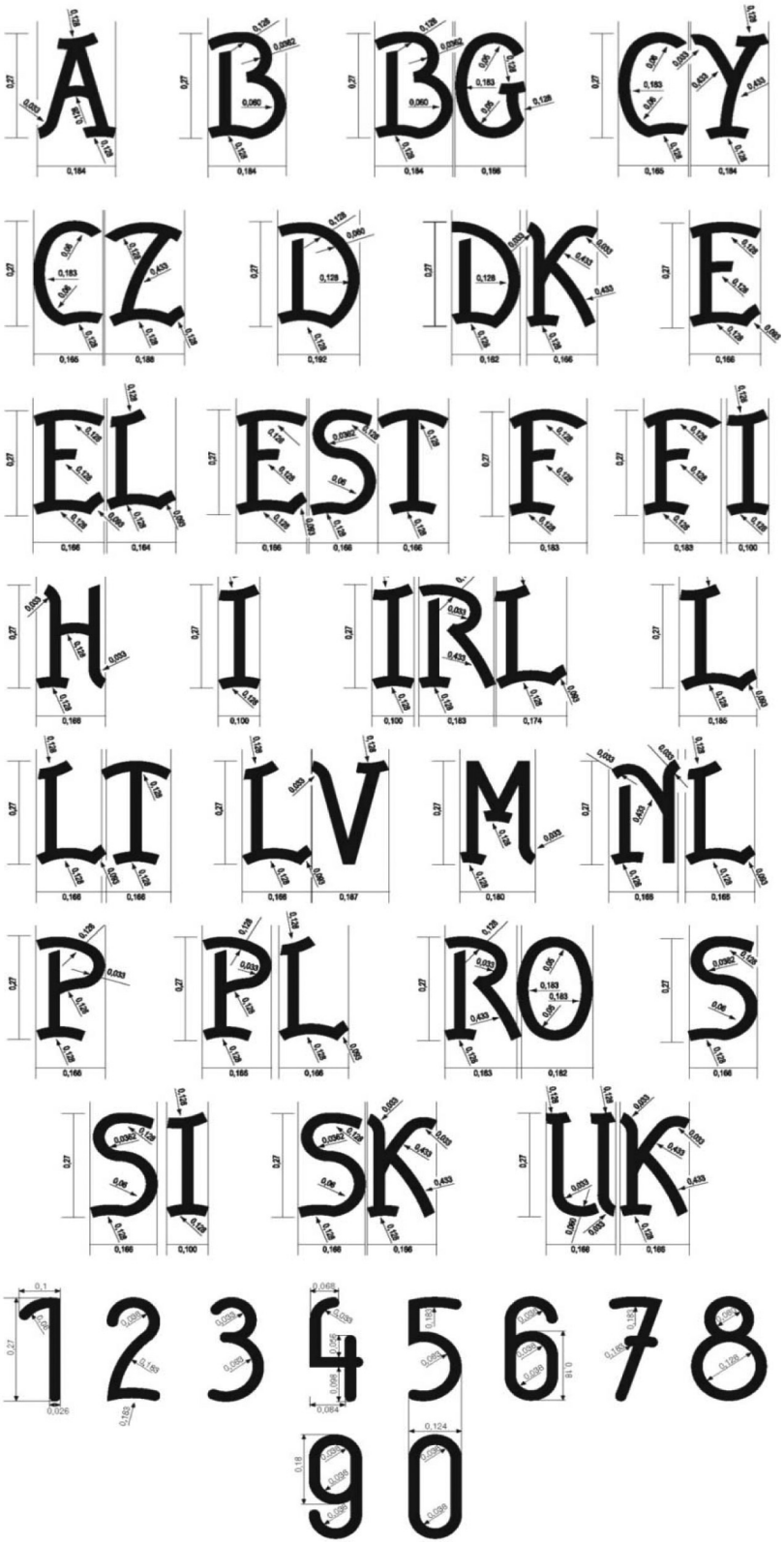
3.3.1 Končni znak overitve ES se pritrdi na dodeljeno mesto na instrumentu, potem ko je bil slednji popolnoma overjen in je njegova skladnost priznana z zahtevami ES.

3.3.2 Delni znak overitve ES se pritrdi:

3.3.2.1 če se overitev izvaja v več stopnjah, na instrumentu ali delu instrumenta, ki izpolnjuje pogoje, predpisane za operacije, ki se ne izvajajo na kraju namestitve, na mestu, na katerem je odtisnjen datum ali na katerem koli drugem mestu, ki je določeno v posebnih direktivah,

3.3.2.2 v vseh primerih kot plomba na mestih, določenih s posebnimi direktivami.

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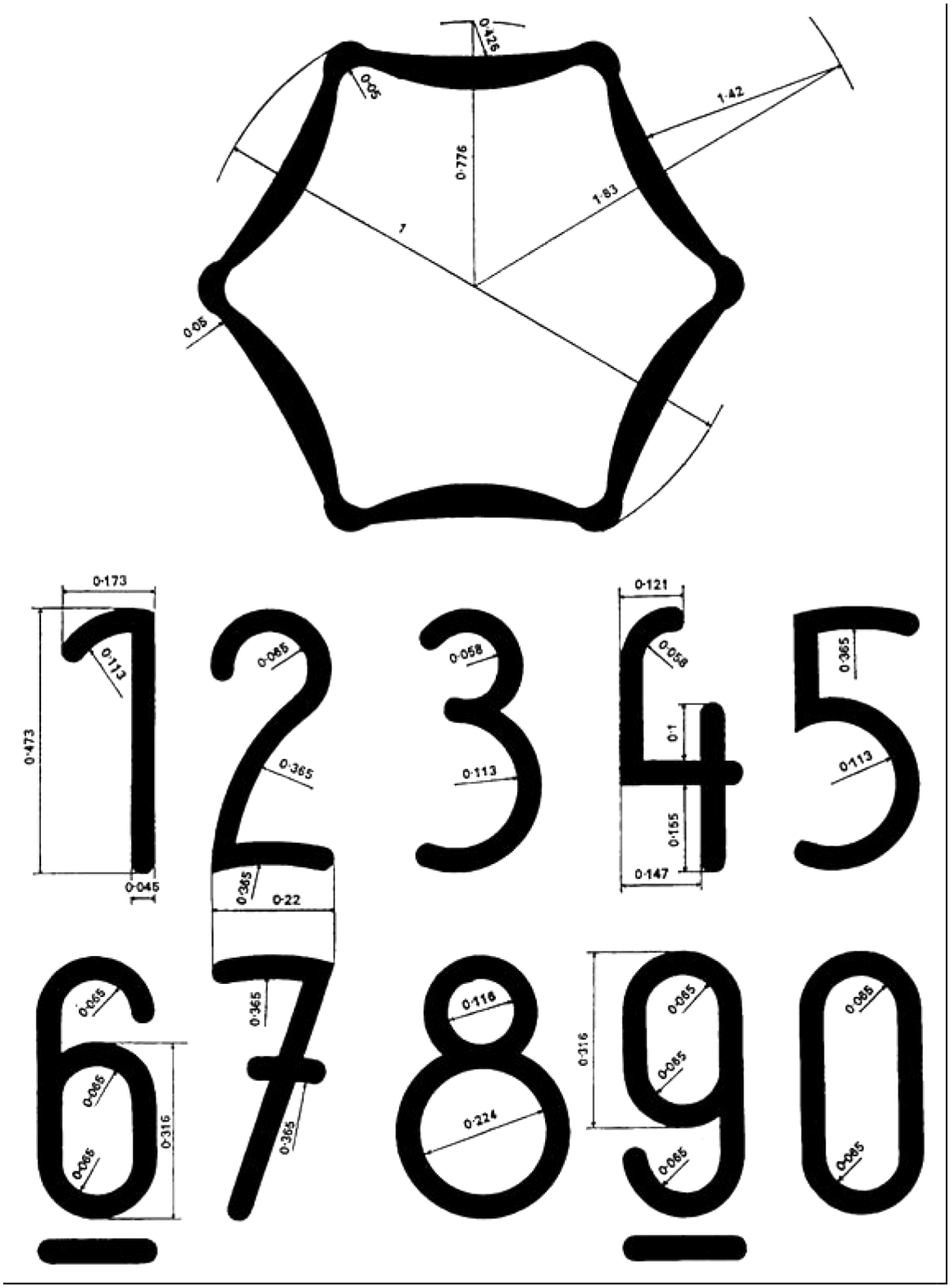
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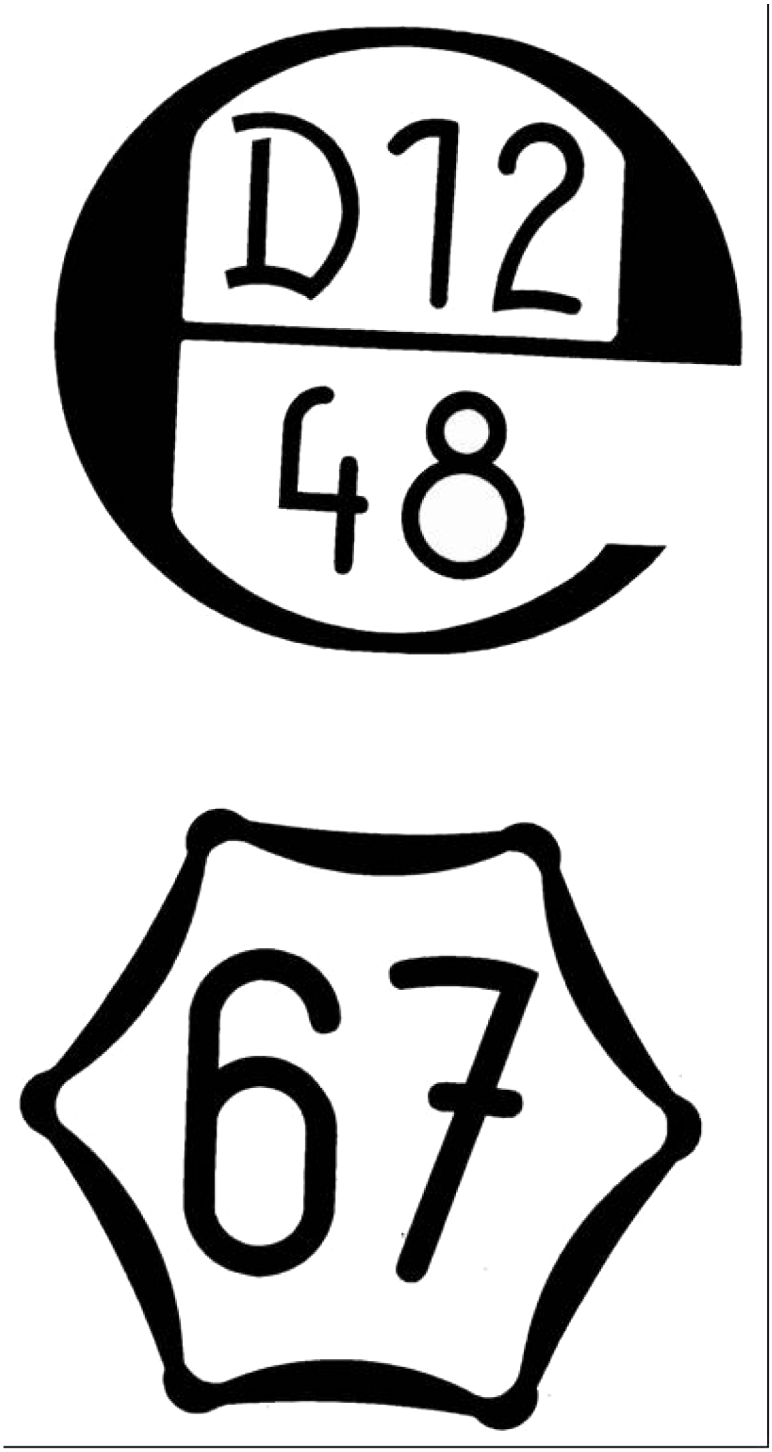
0·05
0·173
0·113
0·473
0·045
0·065
0·365
0·365
0·22
0·365
0·058
0·113
0·121
0·058
0·1
0·155
0·147
0·365
0·113
0·065
0·065
0·065
0·316
0·116
0·224
0·316
0·065
0·065
0·065
0·065
0·065


D12
48
67

PRILOGA III

DEL A

Razveljavljena direktiva s seznamom njenih zaporednih sprememb

(iz člena 20)

Direktiva Sveta 71/316/EGS (UL L 202, 6.9.1971, str. 1).	
Akt o pristopu iz leta 1972, Priloga I, točka X.12 (UL L 73, 27.3.1972, str. 118).	
Direktiva Sveta 72/427/EGS (UL L 291, 28.12.1972, str. 156).	
Akt o pristopu iz leta 1979, Priloga I, točka X.A (UL L 291, 19.11.1979, str. 108).	
Direktiva Sveta 83/575/EGS (UL L 332, 28.11.1983, str. 43).	
Akt o pristopu iz leta 1985, Priloga I, točka IX.A.7. (UL L 302, 15.11.1985, str. 212).	
Direktiva Sveta 87/354/EGS (UL L 192, 11.7.1987, str. 43).	samo glede sklicevanja na Direktivo 71/316/EGS v členu 1 in Prilogi, točka 4
Direktiva Sveta 87/355/EGS (UL L 192, 11.7.1987, str. 46).	
Direktiva Sveta 88/665/EGS (UL L 382, 31.12.1988, str. 42).	samo člen 1 (1)
Akt o pristopu iz leta 1994, Priloga I, točka XI.C.VII.1 (UL C 241, 29.8.1994, str. 211).	
Uredba Sveta (ES) št. 807/2003 (UL L 122, 16.5.2003, str. 36).	samo Priloga III, točka 5
Akt o pristopu iz leta 2003, Priloga II, točka I.D.1. (UL L 236, 23.9.2003, str. 64).	
Direktiva Sveta 2006/96/ES (UL L 363, 20.12.2006, str. 81).	samo glede sklicevanja na Direktivo 71/316/EGS v členu 1 in Prilogi, točka B.1
Direktiva Komisije 2007/13/ES (UL L 73, 13.3.2007, str. 10).	

DEL B

Roki za prenos v nacionalno pravo

(iz člena 20)

Direktiva	Roki za prenos
71/316/EGS	30. januar 1973
83/575/EGS	1. januar 1985
87/354/EGS	31. december 1987
87/355/EGS	31. december 1987
2006/96/ES	1. januar 2007
2007/13/ES	9. marec 2008

PRILOGA IV

KORELACIJSKA TABELA

Direktiva 71/316/EGS	Ta direktiva
Člen 1(1)(a)	Člen 1(1), točka (a) in člen 1(2)
Člen 1(1)(b)	Člen 1(1), točka (b)
Člen 1(1)(c)	Člen 1(1), točka (c)
Člen 1(2)	Člen 1(3)
Člen 1(3)	Člen 1(4)
Člen 1(4), prvi pododstavek	Člen 1(5)
Člen 1(4), drugi pododstavek	Člen 1(6)
Člen 2(1)	Člen 2(2)
Člen 2(2)	Člen 2(3)
Člen 2(3)	Člen 2(4)
Člen 2(4)	Člen 2(5)
Člen 2(5)	Člen 2(1)
Člen 3, uvodno besedilo	Člen 3, uvodno besedilo
Člen 3, prva alinea	Člen 3, točka (a)
Člen 3, druga alinea	Člen 3, točka (b)
Člen 4, prvi stavek	Člen 4, prvi in drugi odstavek
Člen 4, drugi stavek	Člen 4, tretji odstavek
Člen 5(1)	Člen 5(1)
Člen 5(2), prvi pododstavek	Člen 5(2), prvi pododstavek
Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, uvodno besedilo	Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, uvodno besedilo
Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, prva alinea	Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, točka (a)
Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, druga alinea	Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, točka (b)
Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, tretja alinea	Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, točka (c)
Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, četrta alinea	Člen 5(2), drugi pododstavek, točka (d)
Člen 5(2), tretji pododstavek, uvodno besedilo	Člen 5(2), tretji pododstavek, uvodno besedilo
Člen 5(2), tretji pododstavek, prva alinea	Člen 5(2), tretji pododstavek, točka (a)
Člen 5(2), tretji pododstavek, druga alinea	Člen 5(2), tretji pododstavek, točka (b)
Člen 5(2), četrti pododstavek	Člen 5(2), četrti pododstavek
Člen 5(3)	Člen 5(3)
Člen 6	Člen 6
Člen 7(1), (2) in (3)	Člen 7(1), (2) in (3)
Člen 7(4), prvi stavek	Člen 7(4), prvi pododstavek
Člen 7(4), drugi stavek	Člen 7(4), drugi pododstavek
Člen 7(4), tretji stavek	Člen 7(4), tretji pododstavek
Člen 7(5)	Člen 7(5)
Člen 8(1), točka (a)	Člen 8(1)

Direktiva 71/316/EGS	Ta direktiva
Člen 8(1), točka (b)	Člen 8(2)
Člen 8(2)	Člen 8(3)
Člen 8(3)	Člen 8(4)
Člen 9(1)	Člen 9(1)
Člen 9(2), uvodno besedilo	Člen 9(2), uvodno besedilo
Člen 9(2), prva alinea	Člen 9(2), točka (a)
Člen 9(2), druga alinea	Člen 9(2), točka (b)
Člen 9(2), tretja alinea	Člen 9(2), točka (c)
Člen 9(2), četrta alinea	Člen 9(2), točka (d)
Člena 10 in 11	Člena 10 in 11
Členi 12, 13 in 14	Členi 12, 13 in 14
Člen 15	Člen 15
Člen 16, prvi stavek	Člen 16, prvi odstavek
Člen 16, drugi stavek	Člen 16, drugi odstavek
Člen 17	—
Člen 18(1)	Člen 17(1)
Člen 18(2), prvi pododstavek	Člen 17(2)
Člen 18(2), drugi pododstavek	—
Člen 18(3)	—
Člen 19	Člen 18
Člen 20(1)	—
Člen 20(2)	Člen 19
—	Člena 20 in 21
Člen 21	Člen 22
Priloga I	Priloga I
Točki 1 in 1.1	Točki 1 in 1.1
Točka 1.2, uvodno besedilo	Točka 1.2, uvodno besedilo
Točka 1.2, prva alinea	Točka 1.2, točka (a)
Točka 1.2, druga alinea	Točka 1.2, točka (b)
Točka 1.2, tretja alinea	Točka 1.2, točka (c)
Točka 1.2, četrta alinea	Točka 1.2, točka (d)
Točka 1.2, peta alinea	Točka 1.2, točka (e)
Točka 1.3	Točka 1.3
Točka 1.3.1, uvodno besedilo	Točka 1.3.1, uvodno besedilo
Točka 1.3.1, prva alinea	Točka 1.3.1, točka (a)
Točka 1.3.1, druga alinea	Točka 1.3.1, točka (b)
Točka 1.3.1, tretja alinea	Točka 1.3.1, točka (c)
Točka 1.3.1, četrta alinea	Točka 1.3.1, točka (d)

Direktiva 71/316/EGS	Ta direktiva
Točka 1.3.2 do točke 5	Točka 1.3.2 do točke 5
Točka 5.2	Točka 5.1
Točka 5.3	Točka 5.2
Točka 5.4	Točka 5.3
Točka 6 do točke 6.4	Točka 6 do točke 6.4
Priloga II	Priloga II
—	Priloga III
—	Priloga IV

II

(Akti, sprejeti v skladu s Pogodbo ES/Pogodbo Euratom, katerih objava ni obvezna)

ODLOČBE/SKLEPI

KOMISIJA

SKLEP KOMISIJE

z dne 20. aprila 2009

o stališču Skupnosti za sklep upravljalnih organov, na podlagi Sporazuma med vlado Združenih držav Amerike in Evropsko skupnostjo o usklajevanju programov za označevanje energetske učinkovitosti pisarniške opreme, o spremembi specifikacij za opremo za preslikovanje iz dela VII Priloge C k Sporazumu

(2009/347/ES)

KOMISIJA EVROPSKIH SKUPNOSTI JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o ustanovitvi Evropske skupnosti,

ob upoštevanju Sklepa Sveta 2006/1005/ES z dne 18. decembra 2006 o sklenitvi Sporazuma med vlado Združenih držav Amerike in Evropsko skupnostjo o usklajevanju programov za označevanje energetske učinkovitosti pisarniške opreme [1] in zlasti člena 4(3) Sklepa,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

(1) Sporazum določa, da Evropska komisija skupaj z Agencijo Združenih držav Amerike za varovanje okolja (EPA) razvije raven 2 specifikacije za opremo za preslikovanje in pri tem spremeni Prilogo C k Sporazumu.

(2) Stališče Skupnosti v zvezi s spremembami specifikacij bo oblikovala Komisija.

(3) Ukrepi, predvideni v tem sklepu, upoštevajo mnenje Odbora Evropske skupnosti za Energy Star iz člena 8 Uredbe (ES) št. 106/2008 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 15. januarja 2008 o programu Skupnosti za označevanje energetske učinkovitosti pisarniške opreme [2].

(4) Specifikacije za opremo za preslikovanje iz dela VII Priloge C je treba s 1. julijem 2009 razveljaviti in jih nadomestiti s specifikacijami iz Priloge k temu sklepu –

SKLENILA:

Edini člen

Stališče, ki ga sprejme Evropska skupnost za sklep upravljalnih organov, na podlagi Sporazuma med vlado Združenih držav Amerike in Evropsko skupnostjo o usklajevanju programov za označevanje energetske učinkovitosti pisarniške opreme, o spremembi specifikacij za opremo za preslikovanje iz dela VII Priloge C k Sporazumu, temelji na priloženem osnutku sklepa.

V Bruslju, 20. aprila 2009

Za Komisijo
Andris PIEBALGS
Član Komisije

[1] UL L 381, 28.12.2006, str. 24.
[2] UL L 39, 13.2.2008, str. 1.

PRILOGA

OSNUTEK SKLEPA

z dne …

upravljalnih organov, na podlagi Sporazuma med vlado Združenih držav Amerike in Evropsko skupnostjo o usklajevanju programov za označevanje energetske učinkovitosti pisarniške opreme, o spremembi specifikacij za opremo za preslikovanje iz dela VII Priloge C k Sporazumu

UPRAVLJALNI ORGANI SO –

ob upoštevanju Sporazuma med vlado Združenih držav Amerike in Evropsko skupnostjo o usklajevanju programov za označevanje energetske učinkovitosti pisarniške opreme in zlasti člena XII Sporazuma,

ker je treba prvo raven specifikacij za opremo za preslikovanje iz dela VII Priloge C, ki se uporablja od 1. aprila 2007, razveljaviti in jo nadomestiti z drugo ravnjo specifikacij –

SKLENILI:

Specifikacije za opremo za preslikovanje iz dela VII Priloge C k Sporazumu se s 1. julijem 2009 razveljavijo in nadomestijo s specifikacijami iz Priloge k temu sklepu.

Sklep, sestavljen v dveh izvodih, podpišejo sopredsedniki. Sklep se uporablja od 1. julija 2009.

Podpisano v Washingtonu, …

…

v imenu Agencije Združenih držav Amerike za varovanje okolja

Podpisano v Bruslju, …

…

v imenu Evropske skupnosti

ANNEX

ANNEX C, PART VII, TO THE AGREEMENT

VII. IMAGING EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The following imaging equipment specifications are applicable as of 1. julija 2009.

A. **Definitions**

Products

1. Copier — A commercially available imaging product whose sole function is the production of hard-copy duplicates from graphic hard-copy originals. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as copiers or upgradeable digital copiers (UDCs).

2. Digital duplicator — A commercially available imaging product that is sold in the market as a fully automated duplicator system through the method of stencil duplicating with digital reproduction functionality. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as digital duplicators.

3. Facsimile machine (fax machine) — A commercially available imaging product whose primary functions are scanning hard-copy originals for electronic transmission to remote units and receiving similar electronic transmissions to produce hard-copy output. Electronic transmission is primarily over a public telephone system, but also may be via a computer network or the Internet. The product also may be capable of producing hard-copy duplicates. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as fax machines.

4. Mailing machine — A commercially available imaging product that serves to print postage onto mail pieces. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as mailing machines.

5. Multifunction device (MFD) — A commercially available imaging product which is a physically integrated device or a combination of functionally integrated components that performs two or more of the core functions of copying, printing, scanning, or faxing. The copy functionality as addressed in this definition is considered to be distinct from single-sheet convenience copying offered by fax machines. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as MFDs or multifunction products (MFPs).

   Note: If the MFD is not a single integrated unit but a set of functionally integrated components, then the manufacturer must certify that when installed correctly in the field, the sum of all energy or power use for all MFD components comprising the base unit will achieve the energy or power levels provided in Section C to qualify as an ENERGY STAR MFD.

6. Printer — A commercially available imaging product that serves as a hard-copy output device, and is capable of receiving information from single-user or networked computers, or other input devices (e.g. digital cameras). The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as printers, including printers that can be upgraded to MFDs in the field.

7. Scanner — A commercially available imaging product that functions as an electro-optical device for converting information into electronic images that can be stored, edited, converted, or transmitted, primarily in a personal computing environment. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as scanners.

Marking technologies

8. Direct thermal (DT) — A marking technology that transfers an image by burning dots onto a coated medium as it passes over a heated print head. DT products do not use ribbons.

9. Dye sublimation (DS) — A marking technology where images are formed by depositing (subliming) dye onto the print media based upon the amount of energy delivered by the heating elements.

10. Electrophotography (EP) — A marking technology characterised by illumination of a photoconductor in a pattern representing the desired hard-copy image via a light source, development of the image with particles of toner using the latent image on the photoconductor to define the presence or absence of toner at a given location, transfer of the toner to the final hard-copy medium, and fusing to cause the desired hard copy to become durable. Types of EP include Laser, LED, and LCD. Colour EP is distinguished from monochrome EP in that toners of at least three different colours are available in a given product at one time. Two types of colour EP technology are defined below:

11. Parallel colour EP — A marking technology that uses multiple light sources and multiple photoconductors to increase the maximum colour printing speed.

12. Serial colour EP — A marking technology that uses a single photoconductor in a serial fashion and one or multiple light sources to achieve the multi-colour hard-copy output.

13. Impact — A marking technology characterised by the formation of the desired hard-copy image by transferring colorant from a „ribbon“ to the media via an impact process. Two types of impact technology are dot formed impact and fully formed impact.

14. Inkjet (IJ) — A marking technology where images are formed by depositing colorant in small drops directly onto the print media in a matrix manner. Colour IJ is distinguished from monochrome IJ in that more than one colorant is available in a product at any one time. Typical types of IJ include piezo-electric (PE) IJ, IJ sublimation, and thermal IJ.

15. High performance IJ — An IJ marking technology in high-performance business applications that usually employ electrophotographic marking technology. High performance IJ differs from conventional IJ in that it has nozzle arrays that span the width of a page and/or the ability to dry the ink on the media through additional media-heating mechanisms.

16. Solid ink (SI) — A marking technology where the ink is solid at room temperature and liquid when heated to the jetting temperature. Transfer to the media can be direct, but is most often made to an intermediate drum or belt and then offset-printed to the media.

17. Stencil — A marking technology that transfers images onto the print media from a stencil that is fitted around an inked drum.

18. Thermal transfer (TT) — A marking technology where the desired hard-copy image is formed by depositing small drops of solid colorant (usually coloured waxes) in a melted/fluid state directly onto the print media in a matrix manner. TT is distinguished from IJ in that the ink is solid at room temperature and is made fluid by heat.

Operational modes, activities, and power states

19. Active — The power state in which the product is connected to a power source and is actively producing output, as well as performing any of its other primary functions.

20. Automatic duplexing — The capability of a copier, fax machine, MFD, or printer to automatically place images on both sides of an output sheet, without manual manipulation of output as an intermediate step. Examples of this are one-sided to two-sided copying and two-sided to two-sided copying. A product is considered to have automatic duplexing capability only if the model includes all accessories needed to satisfy the above conditions.

21. Default delay time — The time set by the manufacturer prior to shipping that determines when the product will enter a lower-power mode (e.g. sleep, off) following completion of its primary function.

22. Off — The power state that the product enters when it has been manually or automatically switched off but is still plugged in and connected to the mains. This mode is exited when stimulated by an input, such as a manual power switch or clock timer, to bring the unit into ready mode. When this state is the result of manual intervention by a user, it is often referred to as manual off, and when it is the result of automatic or predetermined stimuli (e.g. a delay time or clock), it is often referred to as auto off.

23. Ready — The condition that exists when the product is not producing output, has reached operating conditions, has not yet entered into any lower-power modes, and can enter active mode with minimal delay. All product features can be enabled in this mode, and the product must be able to return to active mode by responding to any potential input options designed into the product. Potential inputs include external electrical stimulus (e.g. network stimulus, fax call, or remote control) and direct physical intervention (e.g. activating a physical switch or button).

24. Sleep — The reduced power state that the product enters automatically after a period of inactivity. In addition to entering sleep automatically, the product may also enter this mode 1. at a user-set time-of-day; 2. immediately in response to manual action by the user, without actually turning off; or 3. through other, automatically achieved ways that are related to user behaviour. All product features can be enabled in this mode and the product must be able to enter active mode by responding to any potential input options designed into the product; however, there may be a delay. Potential inputs include external electrical stimulus (e.g. network stimulus, fax call, remote control) and direct physical intervention (e.g. activating a physical switch or button). The product must maintain network connectivity while in sleep, waking up only as necessary.

Note: When reporting data and qualifying products that can enter sleep mode in multiple ways, partners should reference a sleep level that can be reached automatically. If the product is capable of automatically entering multiple, successive sleep levels, it is at the manufacturer's discretion which of these levels is used for qualification purposes; however, the default delay time provided must correspond with whichever level is used.

25. Standby — The lowest power consumption mode that cannot be switched off (influenced) by the user and which may persist for an indefinite time when the product is connected to the main electricity supply and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions [1]. Standby is the product's minimum power mode.

Note: For imaging equipment products addressed by these specifications, the standby power level, or the minimum power mode, usually occurs in off mode, but can occur in ready or sleep. A product cannot exit standby and reach a lower power state unless it is physically disconnected from the main electricity supply as a result of manual manipulation.

Product size formats

26. Large format — Products categorised as large format include those designed for A2 media and larger, including those designed to accommodate continuous-form media at a width of 406 millimetres (mm) or wider. Large format products may also be capable of printing on standard-size or small-format media.

27. Small format — Products categorised as small format include those designed for media sizes smaller than those defined as standard (e.g. A6, 4″ × 6″, microfilm), including those designed to accommodate continuous-form media at widths smaller than 210 mm.

28. Standard — Products categorised as standard include those designed for standard-sized media (e.g. Letter, Legal, Ledger, A3, A4, and B4), including those designed to accommodate continuous-form media at widths between 210 mm and 406 mm. standard-size products may also be capable of printing on small-format media.

Additional terms

29. Accessory — An optional piece of peripheral equipment that is not necessary for the operation of the base unit, but that may be added before or after shipment in order to add functionality. An accessory may be sold separately under its own model number, or sold with a base unit as part of a package or configuration.

30. Base product — A base product is the standard model shipped by the manufacturer. When product models are offered in different configurations, the base product is the most fundamental configuration of the model, which possesses the minimum number of functional adders available. Functional components or accessories offered as optional, rather than standard, are not considered part of the base product.

31. Continuous form — Products categorised as continuous form include those which do not use a cut-sheet media size, and are designed for key applications such as printing of bar codes, labels, receipts, waybills, invoices, airline tickets, or retail tags.

32. Digital front-end (DFE) — A functionally integrated server that hosts other computers and applications and acts as an interface to imaging equipment. A DFE provides greater functionality to the imaging product. A DFE is defined as either:

Type 1 DFE: A DFE that draws its DC power from its own AC power supply (internal or external), which is separate from the power supply that powers the imaging equipment. This DFE may draw its AC power directly from a wall outlet, or it may draw it from the AC power associated with the imaging product's internal power supply.

Type 2 DFE: A DFE that draws its DC power from the same power supply as the imaging equipment with which it operates. Type 2 DFEs must have a board or assembly with a separate processing unit that is capable of initiating activity over the network and can be physically removed, isolated, or disabled using common engineering practices to allow power measurements to be made.

[1] IEC 62301 — Household electrical appliances — Measurement of standby power (2005).

A DFE also offers at least three of the following advanced features:

(a) network connectivity in various environments;

(b) mailbox functionality;

(c) job queue management;

(d) machine management (e.g. waking the imaging equipment from a reduced power state);

(e) advanced graphical user-interface (UI);

(f) ability to initiate communication with other host servers and client computers (e.g. scanning to e-mail, polling remote mailboxes for jobs); or

(g) ability to post-process pages (e.g. reformatting pages prior to printing).

33. Functional adder — A functional adder is a standard product feature that adds functionality to the base marking engine of an imaging equipment product. The operational mode portion of these specifications contains additional power allowances for certain functional adders. Examples of functional adders include wireless interfaces and scanning capability.

34. Operational mode (OM) approach — A method of testing and comparing the energy performance of imaging equipment products which focuses on product energy consumption in various low-power modes. The key criteria used by the OM approach are values for low-power modes, measured in watts (W). Detailed information can be found in the „ENERGY STAR Qualified Imaging Equipment Operational Mode Test Procedure“ available at www.energystar.gov/products.

35. Marking engine — The very basic engine of an imaging product, which drives the image production of that product. Without additional functional components, a marking engine cannot acquire image data to process and is, therefore, non-functional. A marking engine is reliant on functional adders for communication ability and image processing.

36. Model — An imaging equipment product that is sold or marketed under a unique model number or marketing name. A model may comprise a base unit or a base unit and accessories.

37. Product speed — In general, for standard-size products, a single A4 or 8,5″ × 11″ sheet printed/copied/scanned on one side in a minute is equal to one image-per-minute (ipm). If the maximum claimed speeds differ when producing images on A4 or 8,5″ × 11″ paper, the higher of the two is used.

— For mailing machines, one piece of mail processed in a minute is equal to one mail-piece-per-minute (mppm).

— For small-format products, a single A6 or 4″ × 6″ sheet printed/copied/scanned on one side in a minute is equal to 0,25 ipm.

— For large-format products, a single A2 sheet is equivalent to 4 ipm and one A0 sheet is equivalent to 16 ipm.

— For continuous-form products categorised as small-format, large-format, or standard-size, print speed in ipm should be obtained from the product's maximum marketed imaging speed in metres per minute according to the conversion below:

X ipm = 16 × [maximum media width (metres) × maximum imaging speed (length-metres/minute)].

In all cases, the converted speed in ipm should be rounded to the nearest integer (e.g. 14,4 ipm rounds to 14 ipm; 14,5 ipm rounds to 15 ipm).

For qualification purposes, manufacturers should report the speed of the product according to the prioritisation of functions outlined below:

— print speed, unless the product cannot perform the print function, in which case,

— copy speed, unless the product cannot perform the print or copy functions, in which case,

— scan speed.

38. Typical electricity consumption (TEC) approach — A method of testing and comparing the energy performance of imaging equipment products which focuses on the typical electricity consumed by a product while in normal operation during a representative period of time. The key criterion of the TEC approach for imaging equipment is a value for typical weekly electricity consumption, measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh). Detailed information can be found in the Typical electricity consumption test procedure in Section D.2.

B. **Qualifying products**

These ENERGY STAR specifications are intended to cover personal, business, and commercial imaging equipment products but not industrial products (e.g. products directly connected to three-phase power). Units must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection, using the international standard nominal voltage supplies listed in Section D.4. In order to qualify as ENERGY STAR, an imaging equipment product must be defined in Section A and meet one of the product descriptions in Table 1 or 2 below.

Table 1

Qualifying products — TEC approach

Product area	Marking technology	Size format	Colour capability	TEC table
Copiers	Direct thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	EP	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Solid ink	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
Digital duplicators	Stencil	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Stencil	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
Fax machines	Direct thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	EP	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Solid ink	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
Multifunction devices (MFDs)	High performance IJ	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3
	High performance IJ	Standard	Colour	TEC 4
	Direct thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Colour	TEC 4
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3
	EP	Standard	Colour	TEC 4
	Solid ink	Standard	Colour	TEC 4
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Colour	TEC 4
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3

Product area	Marking technology	Size format	Colour capability	TEC table
Printers	High performance IJ	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	High performance IJ	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Direct thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Dye sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1
	EP	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Solid ink	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Colour	TEC 2
	Thermal transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1

Table 2

Qualifying products — Operational mode approach

Product area	Marking technology	Size format	Colour capability	OM table
Copiers	Direct thermal	Large	Monochrome	OM 1
	Dye sublimation	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 1
	EP	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 1
	Solid ink	Large	Colour	OM 1
	Thermal transfer	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 1
Fax machines	Inkjet	Standard	Colour and monochrome	OM 2
Mailing machines	Direct thermal	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4
	EP	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4
	Inkjet	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4
	Thermal transfer	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4
Multifunction devices (MFDs)	Direct thermal	Large	Monochrome	OM 1
	Dye sublimation	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 1
	EP	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 1
	Inkjet	Standard	Colour and monochrome	OM 2
	Inkjet	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 3
	Solid ink	Large	Colour	OM 1
	Thermal transfer	Large	Colour and monochrome	OM 1

Product area	Marking technology	Size format	Colour capability	OM table
Printers	Direct Thermal	Large	Monochrome	OM 8
	Direct Thermal	Small	Monochrome	OM 5
	Dye Sublimation	Large	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 8
	Dye Sublimation	Small	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 5
	EP	Large	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 8
	EP	Small	Colour	OM 5
	Impact	Large	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 8
	Impact	Small	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 5
	Impact	Standard	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 6
	Inkjet	Large	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 3
	Inkjet	Small	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 5
	Inkjet	Standard	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 2
	Solid Ink	Large	Colour	OM 8
	Solid Ink	Small	Colour	OM 5
	Thermal Transfer	Large	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 8
	Thermal Transfer	Small	Colour and mono-chrome	OM 5
Scanners	N/A	Large, small and standard	N/A	OM 7

C. **Energy-efficiency specifications for qualifying products**

Only those products listed in Section B above that meet the following criteria may qualify as ENERGY STAR. Effective dates are provided in Section F.

Products sold with an external power supply: To qualify as ENERGY STAR under the present imaging equipment version 1.1 specifications, imaging equipment products manufactured on or after 1. julija 2009 using a single-voltage external AC-AC or AC-DC power supply must use an ENERGY STAR-qualified external power supply, or one that meets the ENERGY STAR external power supply (EPS) version 2.0 requirements when tested by the ENERGY STAR test method. The ENERGY STAR specification and test method for single-voltage external AC-AC and AC-DC power supplies may be found at www.energystar.gov/products.

Products designated to operate with a type 1 DFE: To qualify as ENERGY STAR under the present imaging equipment version 1.1 specifications, an imaging equipment product manufactured on or after 1. julija 2009 that is sold with a type 1 DFE must use a DFE that meets the ENERGY STAR Imaging equipment digital front-end power supply efficiency requirements listed in Section C.3.

Products designated to operate with a type 2 DFE: For an imaging equipment product sold with a type 2 DFE and manufactured on or after 1. julija 2009 to qualify as ENERGY STAR under the present imaging equipment version 1.1 specifications, manufacturers should subtract the DFE's energy consumption in ready mode for TEC products or exclude it when measuring sleep and standby for OM products. Section C.1 provides further detail on adjusting TEC values for DFEs for TEC products and Section C.2 provides further detail for excluding DFEs from OM sleep and standby levels.

It is the intent of EPA and the European Commission that, whenever possible, the power associated with the DFE (type 1 or type 2) should be excluded or subtracted from the TEC energy and OM power measurements.

Products sold with an additional cordless handset: To qualify, fax machines or MFDs with fax capability manufactured on or after 1. julija 2009 that are sold with additional cordless handsets must use an ENERGY STAR-qualified handset, or one that meets the ENERGY STAR telephony specification when tested to the ENERGY STAR test method on the date the imaging product is qualified as ENERGY STAR. The ENERGY STAR specification and test method for telephony products may be found at www.energystar.gov/products

Duplexing: Standard-size copiers, MFDs, and printers that use EP, SI, and high performance IJ marking technologies addressed by the TEC approach in Section C.1 must meet the following duplexing requirements, based on monochrome product speed:

Colour copiers, MFDs, and printers	
Monochrome product speed	Duplexing requirement
≤ 19 ipm	N/A
20 – 39 ipm	Automatic duplexing must be offered as a standard feature or optional accessory at the time of purchase.
≥ 40 ipm	Automatic duplexing is required as a standard feature at the time of purchase.

Monochrome copiers, MFDs, and printers	
Monochrome product speed	Duplexing requirement
≤ 24 ipm	N/A
25 – 44 ipm	Automatic duplexing must be offered as a standard feature or optional accessory at the time of purchase.
≥ 45 ipm	Automatic duplexing is required as a standard feature at the time of purchase.

1. ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria — TEC

To qualify as ENERGY STAR, the TEC value obtained for imaging equipment listed in Section B, Table 1, above must not exceed the corresponding limits below.

For imaging products with a type 2 DFE, the energy consumption of the DFE, calculated as in the example below, should be excluded when comparing the product's measured TEC value with the limits listed below. The DFE must not interfere with the ability of the imaging product to enter or exit its lower-power modes. In order to be excluded, the DFE must meet the definition in Section A.32 and be a separate processing unit that is capable of initiating activity over the network.

Example: A printer's total TEC result is 24,5 kWh/week and its internal DFE consumes 50 W in ready mode. 50 W × 168 hours/week = 8,4 kWh/week, which is then subtracted from the tested TEC value: 24,5 kWh/week — 8,4 kWh/week = 16,1 kWh/week. 16,1 kWh/week is then compared to the following limits.

Note: In all of the following equations, × = monochrome product speed (ipm).

TEC Table 1

Product(s): Copiers, digital duplicators, fax machines, printers	
Size format(s): Standard size	
Marking technologies: DT, mono DS, mono EP, mono stencil, mono TT, mono high performance IJ	
Monochrome product speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 15	1 kWh
15 < x ≤ 40	(0,10 kWh/ipm)x – 0,5 kWh
40 < x ≤ 82	(0,35 kWh/ipm)x – 10,3 kWh
> 82	(0,70 kWh/ipm)x – 39 kWh

TEC Table 2

Product(s): Copiers, digital duplicators, fax machines, printers	
Size format(s): Standard size	
Marking technologies: Colour DS, colour stencil, colour TT, colour EP, SI, colour high performance IJ	
Monochrome product speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 32	(0,10 kWh/ipm)x + 2,8 kWh
32 < x ≤ 58	(0,35 kWh/ipm)x – 5,2 kWh
> 58	(0,70 kWh/ipm)x – 26 kWh

TEC Table 3

Product(s): MFDs	
Size format(s): Standard size	
Marking technologies: DT, mono DS, mono EP, mono TT, mono high performance IJ	
Monochrome product speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 10	1,5 kWh
10 < x ≤ 26	(0,10 kWh/ipm)x + 0,5 kWh
26 < x ≤ 68	(0,35 kWh/ipm)x – 6 kWh
> 68	(0,70 kWh/ipm)x – 30 kWh

TEC Table 4

Product(s): MFDs	
Size format(s): Standard size	
Marking technologies: Colour DS, colour TT, colour EP, SI, colour high performance IJ	
Monochrome product speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 26	(0,10 kWh/ipm)x + 3,5 kWh
26 < x ≤ 62	(0,35 kWh/ipm)x – 3 kWh
> 62	(0,70 kWh/ipm)x – 25 kWh

2. ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria — OM

To qualify as ENERGY STAR, the power consumption values for imaging equipment listed in Section C, Table 2, above must not exceed the corresponding limits below. For products that meet the sleep-mode power requirement in ready mode, no further automatic power reductions are required to meet the sleep limit. Additionally, for products that meet the standby-power requirements in ready or sleep mode, no further automatic power reductions are required to qualify as ENERGY STAR.

For imaging products with a functionally integrated DFE that relies on the imaging product for its power, the power consumption of the DFE should be excluded when comparing the product's measured sleep with the combined marking-engine and functional-adder limits below and when comparing the measured standby level with the standby limits below. The DFE must not interfere with the ability of the imaging product to enter or exit its lower-power modes. In order to be excluded, the DFE must meet the definition in Section A.32 and be a separate processing unit that is capable of initiating activity over the network.

Default delay time requirements: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, OM products must meet the default delay time settings in Tables A through C below for each product type, enabled upon product shipment. In addition, all OM products must be shipped with a maximum machine delay time not in excess of four hours, which is adjustable only by the manufacturer. This maximum machine delay time cannot be influenced by the user and typically cannot be modified without internal, invasive product manipulation. The default delay time settings in Tables A through C may be user-adjustable.

Table A

Maximum default delay times to sleep for small-format and standard-size OM products, excluding mailing machines (in minutes)

Monochrome product speed (ipm)	Fax machines	MFDs	Printers	Scanners
0 – 10	5	15	5	15
11 – 20	5	30	15	15
21 – 30	5	60	30	15
31 – 50	5	60	60	15
51 +	5	60	60	15

Table B

Maximum default delay times to sleep for large-format OM products, excluding mailing machines (in minutes)

Monochrome product speed (ipm)	Copiers	MFDs	Printers	Scanners
0 – 10	30	30	30	15
11 – 20	30	30	30	15
21 – 30	30	30	30	15
31 – 50	60	60	60	15
51 +	60	60	60	15

Table C

Maximum default delay times to sleep for mailing machines (in minutes)

Product speed (mppm)	Mailing machines
0 – 50	20
51 – 100	30
101 – 150	40
151 +	60

Standby requirements: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, OM products must meet the standby power limit in Table D below for each product type.

Table D

Maximum standby power level for OM products (in watts)

Product type	Standby
All OM products	1

The eligibility criteria in OM Tables 1 through 8 further below address the marking engine of the product. Since products are expected to be shipped with one or more functions beyond a basic marking engine, the corresponding allowances below should be added to the marking engine criteria for sleep. The total value for the base product plus the functional adders should be used to determine eligibility. Manufacturers may apply no more than three primary functional adders to each product model, but may apply as many secondary adders as are present (with primary adders in excess of three included as secondary adders). An example of this approach is provided below:

Example: Consider a standard-size IJ printer with a USB 2.0 connection and a memory card connection. Assuming the USB connection is the primary interface used during the test, the printer model would receive a functional-adder allowance of 0,5 W for USB and 0,1 for the memory card reader, for a total of 0,6 W in functional-adder allowances. Since OM Table 2 sets a sleep mode marking-engine limit of 1,4 W, to determine qualification under ENERGY STAR, the manufacturer would add together the sleep mode marking-engine limit and the applicable functional-adder allowances to determine the maximum power consumption permitted for qualification of the base product: 1,4 W + 0,6 W. If the power consumption of the printer in sleep mode is measured at or below 2,0 W, then the printer would meet the ENERGY STAR sleep limit.

Table 3

Qualifying products — OM functional adders

Type	Details	Functional adder allowances (W)	
		Primary	Secondary
Interfaces	A. Wired < 20 MHz	0,3	0,2
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is capable of a transfer rate < 20 MHz. Includes USB 1.x, IEEE488, IEEE 1284/Parallel/Centronics, RS232, and/or fax modem.		
	B. Wired ≥ 20 MHz and < 500 MHz	0,5	0,2
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is capable of a transfer rate ≥ 20 MHz and < 500 MHz. Includes USB 2.x, IEEE 1394/FireWire/i.LINK, and 100Mb Ethernet.		
	C. Wired ≥ 500 MHz	1,5	0,5
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is capable of a transfer rate ≥ 500 MHz. Includes 1G Ethernet.		
	D. Wireless	3	0,7
	A data- or network-connection interface present on the imaging product that is designed to transfer data via radio-frequency wireless means. Includes Bluetooth and 802.11.		
	E. Wired card/camera/storage	0,5	0,1
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is designed to allow the connection of an external device, such as flash memory-card/smart-card readers and camera interfaces (including PictBridge).		
	G. Infrared	0,2	0,2
	A data- or network-connection interface present on the imaging product that is designed to transfer data via infrared technology. Includes IrDA.		

Type	Details	Functional adder allowances (W)	
		Primary	Secondary
Other	Storage	—	0,2
	Internal storage drives present on the imaging product. Includes internal drives only (e.g. disk drives, DVD drives, Zip drives), and applies to each separate drive. This adder does not cover interfaces to external drives (e.g. SCSI) or internal memory.		
	Scanners with CCFL lamps or non-CCFL lamps	—	0,5
	The presence of a scanner that uses cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) technology or a technology other than CCFL, such as light-emitting diode (LED), halogen, hot-cathode fluorescent tube (HCFT), xenon, or tubular fluorescent (TL) technologies. This adder is applied only once, regardless of the lamp size or the number of lamps/bulbs employed.		
	PC-based system (cannot print/copy/scan without use of significant PC resources)	—	– 0,5
	This adder applies to imaging products that rely on an external computer for significant resources, such as memory and data processing, to perform basic functions commonly performed by imaging products independently, such as page rendering. This adder does not apply to products that simply use a computer as a source or destination for image data.		
	Cordless handset	—	0,8
	The capability of the imaging product to communicate with a cordless handset. This adder is applied only once, regardless of the number of cordless handsets the product is designed to handle. This adder does not address the power requirements of the cordless handset itself.		
	Memory	—	1 W per 1 GB
	The internal capacity available in the imaging product for storing data. This adder applies to all volumes of internal memory and should be scaled accordingly. For example, a unit with 2,5 GB of memory would receive an allowance of 2.5 W while a unit with 0,5 GB would receive an allowance of 0.5 W.		
	Power-supply (PS) size, based on PS output rating (OR) *Note:* This adder ONLY applies to products which fall under OM Tables 2 and 6.	—	For PSOR > 10 W, 0,02 × (PSOR — 10 W)
	This adder applies to only those imaging products which fall under OM Tables 2 and 6. The allowance is calculated from the internal or external power supply's rated DC output as specified by the power supply manufacturer. (It is not a measured quantity.) For example, a unit that is rated to provide up to 3 A at 12 V has a PSOR of 36 W and would receive a power supply allowance of 0,02 × (36-10) = 0,02 × 26 = 0,52 W. For supplies that provide more than one voltage, the sum of power from all voltages is used unless the specifications note that there is a rated limit lower than this. For example, a supply which can supply 3 A of 24 V and 1,5 A of 5 V output has a total PSOR of (3 × 24) + (1,5 × 5) = 79,5 W, and an allowance of 1,39 W.		

For the adder allowances shown in Table 3 above, distinctions are made between „primary" and „secondary" types of adders. These designations refer to the state in which the interface is required to remain while the imaging product is in sleep. Connections that remain active during the OM test procedure while the imaging product is in sleep are defined as primary, while connections that can be inactive while the imaging product is in sleep are defined as secondary. Most functional adders typically are secondary types.

Manufacturers should consider only the adder types that are available on a product in its as-shipped configuration. Options available to the consumer after the product is shipped or interfaces that are present on the product's externally powered digital front-end (DFE) should not be considered when applying allowances to the imaging product.

For products with multiple interfaces, these interfaces should be considered as unique and separate. However, interfaces that perform multiple functions should only be considered once. For example, a USB connection that operates as both 1.x and 2.x may be counted only once and given a single allowance. When a particular interface may fall under more than one interface type according to Table 3 above, the manufacturer should choose the function that the interface is primarily designed to perform when determining the appropriate adder allowance. For example, a USB connection on the front of the imaging product that is marketed as a PictBridge or „camera interface" in the product literature should be considered a type E interface rather than a type B interface. Similarly, a memory-card-reader slot that supports multiple formats may only be counted once. Further, a system that supports more than one type of 802.11 may count as only one wireless interface.

OM Table 1

Product(s): Copiers, MFDs	
Size format(s): Large format	
Marking technologies: Colour DS, colour TT, DT, mono DS, mono EP, mono TT, colour EP, SI	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	30

OM Table 2

Product(s): Fax machines, MFDs, printers	
Size format(s): Standard size	
Marking technologies: Colour IJ, mono IJ	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	1,4

OM Table 3

Product(s): MFDs, printers	
Size format(s): Large format	
Marking technologies: Colour IJ, mono IJ	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	15

OM Table 4

Product(s): Mailing machines	
Size format(s): N/A	
Marking technologies: DT, mono EP, mono IJ, mono TT	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	7

OM Table 5

Product(s): Printers	
Size format(s): Small format	
Marking technologies: Colour DS, DT, colour IJ, colour impact, colour TT, mono DS, mono EP, mono IJ, mono impact, mono TT, colour EP, SI	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	9

OM Table 6

Product(s): Printers	
Size format(s): Standard size	
Marking technologies: Colour impact, mono impact	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	4,6

OM Table 7

Product(s): Scanners	
Size format(s): Large format, small format, standard size	
Marking technologies: N/A	
	Sleep (W)
Scanning engine	4,3

OM Table 8

Product(s): Printers	
Size format(s): Large format	
Marking technologies: Colour DS, colour impact, colour TT, DT, mono DS, mono EP, mono impact, mono TT, colour EP, SI	
	Sleep (W)
Marking engine	14

3. DFE efficiency requirements

The following efficiency requirements are for digital front-end equipment as defined in Section A of these specifications.

Power supply efficiency requirements

Type 1 DFE using an internal AC-DC power supply: A DFE that gets its DC power from its own internal AC-DC power source must meet the following power supply efficiency requirement: 80 % minimum efficiency at 20 %, 50 %, and 100 % of rated output and power factor ≥ 0,9 at 100 % of rated output.

Type 1 DFE using an external power supply: A DFE that gets its DC power from its own external power supply (as defined by the ENERGY STAR V2.0 Programme Requirements for Single Voltage AC-AC and AC-DC External Power Supplies) must be ENERGY STAR-qualified or meet the no-load and active-mode efficiency levels specified in the ENERGY STAR V2.0 Programme Requirements for Single Voltage AC-AC and AC-DC External Power Supplies. The ENERGY STAR specification and qualified product list can be found at: www.energystar.gov/powersupplies

Test procedures

Manufacturers are required to perform tests and self-certify those models that meet the ENERGY STAR guidelines.

— In performing these tests, the partner agrees to use the applicable test procedures provided in Table 4 below.

— The test results for qualifying products must be reported to EPA or the European Commission, as appropriate.

Additional testing and reporting requirements are provided below.

Models capable of operating at multiple voltage/frequency combinations: Manufacturers must test their products based on the market(s) in which the models will be sold and promoted as ENERGY STAR-qualified. EPA and its ENERGY STAR country partners have agreed upon a table with three voltage/frequency combinations for testing purposes. Please refer to Section D.4 for details regarding international voltage/frequency combinations for each market.

For products that are sold as ENERGY STAR in multiple international markets, and are therefore rated at multiple input voltages, the manufacturer must test and report the required power consumption or efficiency values at all relevant voltage/frequency combinations. For example, a manufacturer that ships the same model to the United States and Europe must carry out measurements, meet the specification, and report test values at both 115 volts/60 Hz and 230 volts/50 Hz in order to qualify the model as ENERGY STAR in both markets. If a model qualifies as ENERGY STAR at only one voltage/frequency combination (e.g. 115 volts/60 Hz), then it may only be qualified and promoted as ENERGY STAR in those regions that support the tested voltage/frequency combination (e.g. North America and Taiwan).

Table 4

Type 1 DFE test procedures

Specification requirement	Test protocol	Source
Power supply efficiency	Internal power supply (IPS)	IPS: http://efficientpowersupplies.epri.com/
	External power supply (EPS) ENERGY STAR test	EPS: www.energystar.gov/powersupplies/

D. **Testing guidelines**

The specific instructions for testing the energy efficiency of imaging equipment products are given in three separate sections below, entitled:

— Typical electricity consumption test procedure,

— Operational mode test procedure, and

— Test conditions and equipment for ENERGY STAR imaging equipment products.

The test results produced by these procedures will be used as the primary basis for determining ENERGY STAR qualification.

Manufacturers are required to perform tests and self-certify those product models that meet the ENERGY STAR guidelines. Families of imaging equipment models that are built on the same chassis and are identical in every respect except for housing and colour may be qualified through the submission of test data for a single, representative model. Likewise, models that are unchanged or differ only in finish from those sold in a previous year may remain qualified without the submission of new test data, assuming the specification remains unchanged.

If a product model is offered in the market in multiple configurations as a product family or series, the partner may test and report the highest configuration available in the family, rather than each and every individual model. When submitting model families, manufacturers continue to be held accountable for any efficiency claims made about their imaging products, including those not tested or for which data were not reported.

Example: Models A and B are identical, with the exception that model A is shipped with a wired interface > 500 MHz, and model B is shipped with a wired interface < 500 MHz. If model A is tested and meets the ENERGY STAR specification, then the partner may report the test data solely for model A, to represent both models A and B.

If a product's electrical power comes from the mains, USB, IEEE1394, Power-over-Ethernet, the telephone system, or any other means or combinations of means, the net AC electrical power consumed by the product (taking into account AC-to-DC conversion losses, as specified in the OM test procedure) must be used for qualification.

1. Additional testing and reporting requirements are provided below

Number of units required for test

Testing will be conducted by the manufacturer or its authorised representative on a single unit of a model.

(a) For products listed in Section B, Table 1, of these specifications, if the initial unit tested has TEC test results that meet the eligibility criteria but are within 10 % of the limit, one additional unit of the same model must also be tested. Manufacturers must report values for both units. To qualify as ENERGY STAR, both units must meet the ENERGY STAR specification.

(b) For products listed in Section B, Table 2, of these specifications, if the initial unit tested has OM test results that meet the eligibility criteria but are within 15 % of the limits in any of the specified operating modes for that product type, then two more units must be tested. To qualify as ENERGY STAR, all three units must meet the ENERGY STAR specification.

Submission of qualified product data to EPA or the European Commission, as appropriate

Partners are required to self-certify those product models that meet the ENERGY STAR guidelines and report information to EPA or the European Commission, as appropriate. The information to be reported for products will be outlined shortly following publication of the final specifications. In addition, partners must submit to EPA or the European Commission, as appropriate, excerpts from product literature that explain to consumers the recommended default delay times for power management settings. The intention of this requirement is to show that products are being tested as shipped and recommended for use.

Models capable of operating at multiple voltage/frequency combinations

Manufacturers must test their products based on the market(s) in which the models will be sold and promoted as ENERGY STAR-qualified. EPA, the European Commission and their ENERGY STAR country partners have agreed upon a table with three voltage/frequency combinations for testing purposes. Please refer to the imaging equipment test conditions for details regarding international voltage/frequency and paper sizes for each market.

For products that are sold as ENERGY STAR in multiple international markets, and are therefore rated at multiple input voltages, the manufacturer must test and report the required power consumption or efficiency values at all relevant voltage/frequency combinations. For example, a manufacturer that ships the same model to the United States and Europe must carry out measurements, meet the specification, and report test values at both 115 volts/60 Hz and 230 volts/50 Hz in order to qualify the model as ENERGY STAR in both markets. If a model qualifies as ENERGY STAR at only one voltage/frequency combination (e.g. 115 volts/60 Hz), then it may only be qualified and promoted as ENERGY STAR in those regions that support the tested voltage/frequency combination (e.g. North America and Taiwan).

2. Typical electricity consumption (TEC) test procedure

(a) Types of products covered: The TEC test procedure is for the measurement of standard-size products as defined in Section B, Table 1.

(b) Test parameters.

This section describes the test parameters to use when measuring a product under the TEC test procedure. This section does not cover test conditions, which are outlined in Section D.4 below.

Testing in simplex

Products will be tested in simplex mode. Originals for copying must be simplex images.

Test image

The test image is Test pattern A from ISO/IEC standard 10561:1999. It must be rendered in 10-point size in a fixed-width Courier font (or nearest equivalent); German-specific characters need not be reproduced if the product is incapable of doing so. The image must be rendered on an 8,5″ × 11″ or A4 sheet of paper, as appropriate for the intended market. For printers and MFDs that can interpret a page description language (PDL) (e.g. PCL, Postscript), images must be sent to the product in a PDL.

Testing in monochrome

Colour-capable products must be tested making monochrome images unless incapable of doing so.

Auto-off and network enabling

The product must be configured as-shipped and recommended for use, particularly for key parameters such as power-management default delay times and resolution (except as specified below). All information from the manufacturer about recommended delay times must be consistent with the as-shipped configuration, including those in operating manuals, on websites, and that provided by installation personnel. If a printer, digital duplicator or MFD with print capability, or fax machine has an auto-off capability and it is enabled as shipped, it must be disabled prior to the test. Printers and MFDs that are capable of being network-connected as-shipped [1] must be connected to a network. The type of network connection (or other data connection if the product is not capable of being networked) is at the discretion of the manufacturer, and the type used must be reported. Print jobs for the test may be sent over non-network connections (e.g. USB), even on those units that are network-connected.

Product configuration

Paper source and finishing hardware must be present and configured as-shipped and recommended for use; however, their use in the test is at the manufacturer's discretion (e.g. any paper source may be used). Anti-humidity features may be turned off if user-controllable. Any hardware that is part of the model and intended to be installed or attached by the user (e.g. a paper feature) must be installed prior to this test.

Digital duplicators

Digital duplicators should be set up and used in accordance with their design and capabilities. For example, each job should include only one original image. Digital duplicators must be tested at maximum claimed speed, which is also the speed that should be used to determine the job size for performing the test, not at the default speed as-shipped, if different. Digital duplicators will otherwise be treated as printers, copiers, or MFDs, depending on their capabilities as shipped.

(c) Job structure

This section describes how to determine the number of images per job to use when measuring a product under the TEC test procedure, and jobs per day for the TEC calculation.

For purposes of this test procedure, the product speed used to determine the job size for the test is the manufacturer's reported maximum claimed simplex speed for making monochrome images on standard-sized paper (8,5″ × 11″ or A4), rounded to the nearest integer. This speed will also be used for reporting purposes as the product speed of the model. The default output speed of the product, which is to be used in the actual testing, is not measured and may differ from the maximum claimed speed due to factors such as settings for resolution, image quality, printing modes, document scan time, job size and structure, and paper size and weight.

Fax machines should always be tested with one image per job. The number of images per job to be used for all other IE products is to be computed according to the following three steps. For convenience, Table 8 provides the resultant images per job computation for each integral product speed up through 100 images per minute (ipm).

(i) Calculate the number of jobs per day. The number of jobs per day varies with product speed:

— for units with a speed of eight ipm or less, use eight jobs per day;

— for units with a speed between eight and 32 ipm, the number of jobs per day is equal to the speed. For example, a 14 ipm unit uses 14 jobs per day;

— for units with a speed of 32 ipm and above, use 32 jobs per day.

(ii) Calculate the nominal amount of images per day [2] from Table 5. For example, a 14 ipm unit uses $0{,}50 \times 14^2$, or 98 images per day.

[1] The type of network connection must be reported. Common types are Ethernet, 802.11 and Bluetooth. Common non-network data connection types are USB, serial, and parallel.

[2] Interim images/day in Table 37.

Table 5

Imaging equipment job table

Product type	Rating to use	Formula (images per day)
Monochrome (except fax)	monochrome speed	0,50 × ipm^2
Colour (except fax)	monochrome speed	0,50 × ipm^2

(iii) Calculate the number of images per job by dividing the number of images per day by the number of jobs per day. Round down (truncate) to the nearest integer. For example, a figure of 15,8 should be reported as 15 images per job, rather than rounding to 16 images per job.

For copiers below 20 ipm, there should be one original per required image. For jobs with large numbers of images, such as those for machines greater than 20 ipm, it may not be possible to match the number of required images, particularly with limits on the capacity of document feeders. Therefore, copiers 20 ipm and above may make multiple copies of each original as long as the number of originals is at least ten. This may result in more images being made than required. As an example, for a 50 ipm unit that requires 39 images per job, the test may be done with four copies of 10 originals or three copies of 13 originals.

(d) Measurement procedures

To measure time, an ordinary stopwatch and timing to a resolution of one second is sufficient. All energy figures are to be recorded as watt-hours (Wh). All time is to be recorded in seconds or minutes. „Zero meter" references are to the „Wh" readout of the meter. Tables 6 and 7 outline the steps of the TEC procedure.

Service/maintenance modes (including colour calibration) should generally not be included in TEC measurements. Any such modes that occur during the test are to be noted. If a service mode occurs during a job other than the first, that job may be dropped and a substitute job added to the test. If a substitute job is needed, do not record the energy values for the dropped job and add the substitute job immediately after job 4. The 15-minute job interval is to be maintained at all times, including for the job that is dropped.

MFDs without print capability are to be treated as copiers for all purposes of this test procedure.

(i) Procedure for printers, digital duplicators and MFDs with print capability, and fax machines

Table 6

TEC test procedure — Printers, digital duplicators and MFDs with print capability, and fax machines

Step	Initial state	Action	Record (at end of step)	Possible states measured
1	Off	Plug the unit into meter. Zero the meter; wait test period (five minutes or more).	Off energy Testing interval time	Off
2	Off	Turn on unit. Wait until unit indicates it is in ready mode.	—	—
3	Ready	Print a job of at least one output image but no more than a single job per job table. Record time to first sheet exiting unit. Wait until the meter shows that the unit has entered its final sleep mode.	Active0 time	—
4	Sleep	Zero meter; wait one hour.	Sleep energy	Sleep
5	Sleep	Zero meter and timer. Print one job per job table. Record time to first sheet exiting unit. Wait until timer shows that 15 minutes have elapsed.	Job1 energy Active1 time	Recovery, active, ready, sleep
6	Ready	Repeat step 5.	Job2 energy Active2 time	Same as above

Step	Initial state	Action	Record (at end of step)	Possible states measured
7	Ready	Repeat step 5 (without active time measurement).	Job3 energy	Same as above
8	Ready	Repeat step 5 (without active time measurement).	Job4 energy	Same as above
9	Ready	Zero meter and timer. Wait until meter and/or unit shows that unit has entered its final sleep mode.	Final time	Ready, sleep
			Final energy	—

Notes:

— Before beginning the test, it is helpful to check the power-management default delay times to ensure they are as-shipped, and to confirm that there is plenty of paper in the device.
— The „Zero meter“ instruction may be carried out by recording the accumulated energy consumption at that time rather than literally zeroing the meter.
— Step 1 — The off measurement period can be longer if desired, to reduce measurement error. Note that the off power is not used in the calculations.
— Step 2 — If the unit has no ready indicator, use the time at which the power consumption level stabilises to the ready level.
— Step 3 — After recording the Active0 time, the remainder of this job can be cancelled.
— Step 5 — The period of 15 minutes is from job initiation. The unit must show increased energy consumption within five seconds of zeroing the meter and timer; it may be necessary to initiate printing before zeroing to assure this.
— Step 6 — A unit that is shipped with short default delay times might begin steps 6-8 from sleep.
— Step 9 — Units may have multiple sleep modes so that all but the last sleep mode are included in the final period.

Each image is to be sent separately; they may all be part of the same document, but should not be specified in the document as multiple copies of a single original image (unless the product is a digital duplicator, as specified in Section D.2(b)).

For fax machines that only use one image per job, the page is to be fed into the unit's document feeder for convenience copying, and may be placed in the document feeder before the test begins. The unit need not be connected to a telephone line unless the telephone line is necessary for performing the test. For example, if the fax machine lacks convenience copying capability, then the job performed in step 2 should be sent via phone line. On fax machines without a document feeder, the page should be placed on the platen.

(ii) Procedure for copiers, digital duplicators and MFDs without print capability

Table 7

TEC test procedure — Copiers, digital duplicators and MFDs without print capability

Step	Initial state	Action	Record (at end of step)	Possible states measured
1	Off	Plug the unit into meter. Zero the meter; wait test period (five minutes or more).	Off energy	Off
			Testing interval time	
2	Off	Turn on unit. Wait until unit indicates it is in ready mode.	—	—
3	Ready	Copy a job of at least one image but no more than a single job per job table. Record time to first sheet exiting unit. Wait until the meter shows that the unit has entered its final sleep mode.	Active0 time	—
4	Sleep	Zero meter; wait one hour. If unit turns Off in less than one hour, record time and energy in sleep, but wait full hour before moving to step 5.	Sleep energy	Sleep
			Testing interval time	
5	Sleep	Zero meter and timer. Copy one job per job table. Record time to first sheet exiting unit. Wait until timer shows that 15 minutes have elapsed.	Job1 energy	Recovery, active, ready, sleep, auto-off
			Active1 time	

Step	Initial state	Action	Record (at end of step)	Possible states measured
6	Ready	Repeat step 5.	Job2 energy	Same as above
			Active2 time	
7	Ready	Repeat step 5 (without active time measurement).	Job3 energy	Same as above
8	Ready	Repeat step 5 (without active time measurement).	Job4 energy	Same as above
9	Ready	Zero meter and timer. Wait until meter and/or unit shows that unit has entered its auto-off mode.	Final energy	Ready, sleep
			Final time	
10	Auto-off	Zero the meter; wait test period (five minutes or more).	Auto-off energy	Auto-off

Notes:

— Before beginning the test, it is helpful to check the power-management default delay times to ensure they are as-shipped, and to confirm that there is plenty of paper in the device.
— The „Zero meter“ instruction may be carried out by recording the accumulated energy consumption at that time rather than literally zeroing the meter.
— Step 1 — The off measurement period can be longer if desired, to reduce measurement error. Note that the off power is not used in the calculations.
— Step 2 — If the unit has no ready indicator, use the time at which the power consumption level stabilises to the ready level.
— Step 3 — After recording the Active0 time, the remainder of this job can be cancelled.
— Step 4 — If the unit turns off within this hour, record the sleep energy and time at that point in time, but wait until a full hour has elapsed since the final sleep mode was initiated before beginning step 5. Note that the sleep power measurement is not used within the calculation, and the unit may enter auto-off within the full hour.
— Step 5 — The period of 15 minutes is from job initiation. In order to be evaluated by this test procedure, products must be able to complete the required job per the job table within the 15-minute job interval.
— Step 6 — A unit that is shipped with short default delay times might begin steps 6-8 from sleep or auto-off.
— Step 9 — If the unit has already entered auto-off before the start of step 9, then the values for final energy and final time are zero.
— Step 10 — The auto-off testing interval may be longer to improve accuracy.

Originals may be placed in the document feeder before the test begins. Products without a document feeder may make all images from a single original placed on the platen.

(iii) Additional measurement for products with a digital front-end (DFE)

This step applies only to products that have a DFE as defined in Section A.32.

If the DFE has a separate mains power cord, regardless of whether the cord and controller are internal or external to the imaging product, a five-minute energy measurement of the DFE alone is to be made while the main product is in ready mode. The unit must be connected to a network if network-capable as shipped.

If the DFE does not have a separate mains power cord, the manufacturer must document the AC power required for the DFE when the unit as a whole is in a ready mode. This will most commonly be accomplished by taking an instantaneous power measurement of the DC input to the DFE and increasing this power level to account for losses in the power supply.

(e) Calculation methods

The TEC value reflects assumptions about how many hours a day the product is in general use, the pattern of use during those hours, and the default delay times that the product uses to transition to lower power modes. All electricity measurements are made as accumulated energy over time, and then converted to power by dividing by the length of the time period.

The calculations are based on imaging jobs comprising two clusters each day with the unit going into its lowest power mode in between (as during a lunch break), as illustrated in Figure 2 further below. It is assumed that weekends have no usage, and no manual switching-off is done.

Final time is the period of time from the last job being initiated to the start of the lowest power mode (Auto-off for copiers, digital duplicators and MFDs without print capability; and sleep for printers, digital duplicators and MFDs with print capability, and fax machines) minus the 15-minute job interval time.

The following two equations are used for all product types:

Average job energy = (Job2 + Job3 + Job4)/3

Daily job energy = (Job1 × 2) + [(Jobs per day — 2) × Average job energy)]

The calculation method for *printers, digital duplicators and MFDs with print capability, and fax machines* also uses the following three equations:

Daily sleep energy = [24 hours — ((Jobs per day/4) + (Final time × 2))] × Sleep power

Daily energy = Daily job energy + (2 × Final energy) + Daily sleep energy

TEC = (Daily energy × 5) + (Sleep power × 48)

The calculation method for copiers, digital duplicators and MFDs without print capability also uses the following three equations:

Daily auto-off energy = [24 hours — ((Jobs per day/4) + (Final time × 2))] × Auto-off power

Daily energy = Daily job energy + (2 × Final energy) + Daily auto-off energy

TEC = (Daily energy × 5) + (Auto-off power × 48)

The specifications of the metering equipment and ranges used in each measurement must be reported. Measurements must be conducted so as to result in a total potential error in the TEC value of no more than 5 %. Accuracy does not need to be reported for cases where the potential error is below 5 %. When the potential measurement error is close to 5 %, manufacturers should take measures to confirm that it complies with the 5 % limit.

(f) References

ISO/IEC 10561:1999. Information technology — Office equipment — Printing devices — Method for measuring throughput — Class 1 and Class 2 printers.

Table 8

Job table calculated

Speed	Jobs/ Day	Interim images/ Day	Interim images/ Job	Images/ Job	Images/ Day	Speed	Jobs/ Day	Interim images/ Day	Interim images/ Job	Images/ Job	Images/ Day
1	8	1	0,06	1	8	21	21	221	10,50	10	210
2	8	2	0,25	1	8	22	22	242	11,00	11	242
3	8	5	0,56	1	8	23	23	265	11,50	11	253
4	8	8	1,00	1	8	24	24	288	12,00	12	288
5	8	13	1,56	1	8	25	25	313	12,50	12	300
6	8	18	2,25	2	16	26	26	338	13,00	13	338
7	8	25	3,06	3	24	27	27	365	13,50	13	351
8	8	32	4,00	4	32	28	28	392	14,00	14	392
9	9	41	4,50	4	36	29	29	421	14,50	14	406
10	10	50	5,00	5	50	30	30	450	15,00	15	450
11	11	61	5,50	5	55	31	31	481	15,50	15	465
12	12	72	6,00	6	72	32	32	512	16,00	16	512
13	13	85	6,50	6	78	33	32	545	17,02	17	544
14	14	98	7,00	7	98	34	32	578	18,06	18	576
15	15	113	7,50	7	105	35	32	613	19,14	19	608
16	16	128	8,00	8	128	36	32	648	20,25	20	640
17	17	145	8,50	8	136	37	32	685	21,39	21	672
18	18	162	9,00	9	162	38	32	722	22,56	22	704
19	19	181	9,50	9	171	39	32	761	23,77	23	736
20	20	200	10,00	10	200	40	32	800	25,00	25	800

Speed	Jobs/ Day	Interim images/ Day	Interim images/ Job	Images/ Job	Images/ Day
41	32	841	26,27	26	832
42	32	882	27,56	27	864
43	32	925	28,89	28	896
44	32	968	30,25	30	960
45	32	1 013	31,64	31	992
46	32	1 058	33,06	33	1 056
47	32	1 105	34,52	34	1 088
48	32	1 152	36,00	36	1 152
49	32	1 201	37,52	37	1 184
50	32	1 250	39,06	39	1 248
51	32	1 301	40,64	40	1 280
52	32	1 352	42,25	42	1 344
53	32	1 405	43,89	43	1 376
54	32	1 458	45,56	45	1 440
55	32	1 513	47,27	47	1 504
56	32	1 568	49,00	49	1 568
57	32	1 625	50,77	50	1 600
58	32	1 682	52,56	52	1 664
59	32	1 741	54,39	54	1 728
60	32	1 800	56,25	56	1 792
61	32	1 861	58,14	58	1 856
62	32	1 922	60,06	60	1 920
63	32	1 985	62,02	62	1 984
64	32	2 048	64,00	64	2 048
65	32	2 113	66,02	66	2 112
66	32	2 178	68,06	68	2 176
67	32	2 245	70,14	70	2 240
68	32	2 312	72,25	72	2 304
69	32	2 381	74,39	74	2 368
70	32	2 450	76,56	76	2 432

Speed	Jobs/ Day	Interim images/ Day	Interim images/ Job	Images/ Job	Images/ Day
71	32	2 521	78,77	78	2 496
72	32	2 592	81,00	81	2 592
73	32	2 665	83,27	83	2 656
74	32	2 738	85,56	85	2 720
75	32	2 813	87,89	87	2 784
76	32	2 888	90,25	90	2 880
77	32	2 965	92,64	92	2 944
78	32	3 042	95,06	95	3 040
79	32	3 121	97,52	97	3 104
80	32	3 200	100,00	100	3 200
81	32	3 281	102,52	102	3 264
82	32	3 362	105,06	105	3 360
83	32	3 445	107,64	107	3 424
84	32	3 528	110,25	110	3 520
85	32	3 613	112,89	112	3 584
86	32	3 698	115,56	115	3 680
87	32	3 785	118,27	118	3 776
88	32	3 872	121,00	121	3 872
89	32	3 961	123,77	123	3 936
90	32	4 050	126,56	126	4 032
91	32	4 141	129,39	129	4 128
92	32	4 232	132,25	132	4 224
93	32	4 325	135,14	135	4 320
94	32	4 418	138,06	138	4 416
95	32	4 513	141,02	141	4 512
96	32	4 608	144,00	144	4 608
97	32	4 705	147,02	157	4 704
98	32	4 802	150,06	150	4 800
99	32	4 901	153,14	153	4 896
100	32	5 000	156,25	156	4 992

Figure 2

TEC measurement procedure

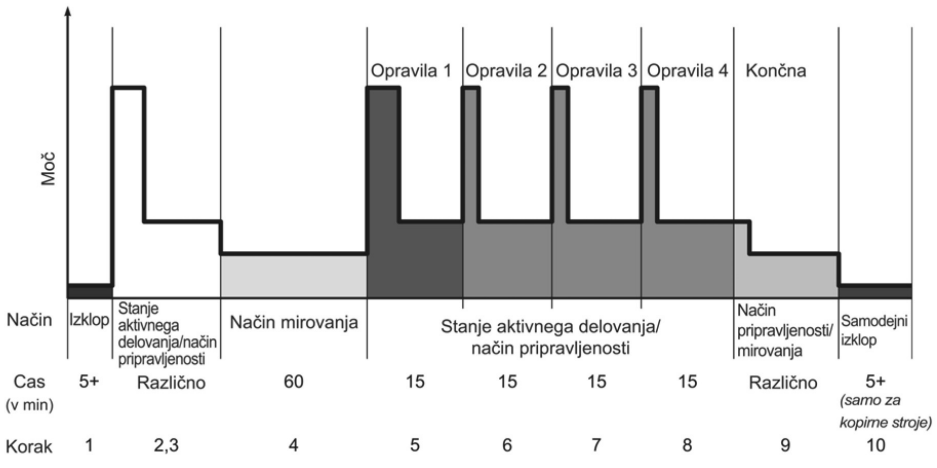


Figure 2 shows the measurement procedure in graphic form. Note that products with short default delay times may include periods of sleep within the four job measurements, or auto-off within the sleep measurement in step 4. Also, print-capable products with just one sleep mode will not have a sleep mode in the final period. Step 10 only applies to copiers, digital duplicators and MFDs without print capability.

Figure 3

A typical day

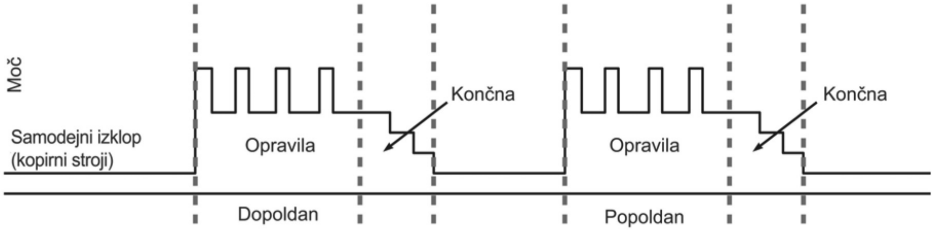


Figure 3 shows a schematic example of an eight-ipm copier that performs four jobs in the morning and four jobs in the afternoon, has two „final" periods and an auto-off mode for the remainder of the workday and all of the weekend. An assumed „lunchtime" period is implied but not explicit. The figure is not drawn to scale. As shown, jobs are always 15 minutes apart and in two clusters. There are always two full „final" periods regardless of the length of these periods. Printers, digital duplicators and MFDs with print capability, and fax machines use sleep rather than auto-off as the base mode but are otherwise treated the same as copiers.

3. Operational mode (OM) test procedure

(a) Types of products covered: The OM test procedure is for the measurement of products defined in Section B, Table 2.

(b) Test parameters

This section describes the test parameters to use when measuring a product's power consumption under the OM test procedure.

Network connectivity

Products that are capable of being network-connected as-shipped ([1]) must be connected to at least one network during the test procedure. The type of network connection that is active is at the discretion of the manufacturer, and the type used must be reported.

The product should not receive operating power over the network connection (e.g. via Power-over-Ethernet, USB, USB PlusPower, or IEEE 1394) unless that is the only source of power for the product (i.e. no AC power source is present).

Product configuration

The product must be configured as shipped and recommended for use, particularly for key parameters such as power-management default delay times, print quality, and resolution. In addition:

Paper source and finishing hardware must be present and configured as shipped; however, use of these features in the test is at the manufacturer's discretion (e.g. any paper source may be used). Any hardware that is part of the model and intended to be installed or attached by the user (e.g. a paper feature) must be installed prior to this test.

Anti-humidity features may be turned off if they are user-controllable.

For fax machines, a page should be fed into the unit's document feeder for convenience copying, and may be placed in the document feeder before the test begins. The unit need not be connected to a telephone line unless the telephone line is necessary for performing the test. For example, if the fax machine lacks convenience copying capability, then the job performed in step 2 should be sent via phone line. On fax machines without a document feeder, the page should be placed on the platen.

([1]) The type of network connection must be reported. Common network types are Ethernet, WiFi (802.11), and Bluetooth. Common data (non-network) connection types are USB, serial, and parallel.

If a product has an auto-off mode enabled as shipped, it must be enabled prior to performing the test.

Speed

When conducting power measurements under this test procedure, the product should produce images at the speed resulting from its default settings as shipped. However, the manufacturer's reported maximum claimed simplex speed for making monochrome images on standard-sized paper is to be used for reporting purposes.

(c) Power measurement method

All power measurements are to be made in accordance with IEC 62301 with the following exceptions:

To determine the voltage/frequency combinations to be used during testing, see the Test conditions and equipment for ENERGY STAR imaging equipment products in Section D.4.

The harmonics requirement used during testing is more stringent than that required by IEC 62301.

The accuracy requirement for this OM test procedure is 2 % for all measurements except for ready power. The accuracy requirement for measuring ready power is 5 %, as provided in Section D.4. The 2 % figure is consistent with IEC 62301, although the IEC standard expresses it as a confidence level.

For products designed to operate using batteries when not connected to the mains, the battery is to be left in place for the test; however, the measurement should not reflect active battery charging beyond maintenance charging (i.e. the battery should be fully charged before beginning the test).

Products with external power supplies are to be tested with the product connected to the external power supply.

Products powered by a standard low voltage dc supply (e.g. USB, USB PlusPower, IEEE 1394, and Power-over-Ethernet) must utilise a suitable AC-powered source for the DC power. This AC-powered source's energy consumption is to be measured and reported for the imaging equipment product under test. For imaging equipment powered by USB, a powered hub serving only the imaging equipment being tested is to be used. For imaging equipment powered by Power-over-Ethernet or USB PlusPower, it is acceptable to measure the power distribution device with and without the imaging product connected, and use this difference as the imaging product's consumption. The manufacturer should confirm that this reasonably reflects the unit's DC consumption plus some allowance for power supply and distribution inefficiency.

(d) Measurement procedure

To measure time, an ordinary stopwatch and timing to a resolution of one second is sufficient. All power figures are to be recorded in watts (W). Table 9 outlines the steps of the OM test procedure.

Service/maintenance modes (including colour calibration) generally should not be included in measurements. Any adaptation of the procedure needed to exclude such modes that occur during the test must be noted.

As stated above, all power measurements are to be made in accordance with IEC 62301. Depending on the nature of the mode, IEC 62301 provides for instantaneous power measurements, five-minute accumulated energy measurements, or accumulated energy measurements over periods long enough to properly assess cyclical consumption patterns. Regardless of the method, only power values should be reported.

Table 9

OM test procedure

Step	Initial state	Action	Record
1	Off	Plug the unit into meter. Turn on unit. Wait until unit indicates it is in ready mode.	—
2	Ready	Print, copy, or scan a single image.	—
3	Ready	Measure ready power.	Ready *power*
4	Ready	Wait default delay time to sleep.	Sleep default delay *time*
5	Sleep	Measure sleep power.	Sleep *power*
6	Sleep	Wait default delay time to auto-off.	Auto-off default delay *time*
7	Auto-off	Measure auto-off power.	Auto-off *power*
8	Off	Manually turn device off. Wait until unit is off.	—
9	Off	Measure off power.	Off *power*

Notes:

— Before beginning the test, it is helpful to check the power-management default delay times to ensure they are as shipped.
— Step 1 — If the unit has no ready indicator, use the time at which the power consumption level stabilises to the ready level, and note this detail when reporting the product test data.
— Steps 4 and 5 — For products with more than one sleep level, repeat these steps as many times as necessary to capture all successive sleep levels and report these data. Two sleep levels are typically used in large-format copiers and MFDs that use high-heat marking technologies. For products lacking this mode, disregard steps 4 and 5.
— Steps 4 and 6 — Default delay time measurements are to be made in parallel, cumulative from the start of step 4. For example, a product set to enter a sleep level in 15 minutes and enter a second sleep level 30 minutes after entering the first sleep level will have a 15-minute default delay time to the first level and a 45-minute default delay time to the second level.
— Steps 6 and 7 — Most OM products do not have a distinct auto-off mode. For products lacking this mode, disregard steps 6 and 7.
— Step 8 — If the unit has no power switch, wait until it enters its lowest power mode and note this detail when reporting the product test data.

Additional measurement for products with a digital front-end (DFE)

This step applies only to products that have a DFE as defined in Section A.32.

If the DFE has a separate mains power cord, regardless of whether the cord and controller are internal or external to the imaging product, a five-minute energy measurement of the DFE alone is to be made while the main product is in ready mode. The unit must be connected to a network if network-capable as shipped.

If the DFE does not have a separate mains power cord, the manufacturer must document the AC power required for the DFE when the unit as a whole is in a ready mode. This will most commonly be accomplished by taking an instantaneous power measurement of the DC input to the DFE and increasing this power level to account for losses in the power supply.

(e) References

IEC 62301:2005. Household electrical appliances — Measurement of standby power

4. Test conditions and equipment for ENERGY STAR imaging equipment products

The following test conditions apply to the OM and TEC test procedures. These cover copiers, digital duplicators, fax machines, mailing machines, multifunction devices, printers, and scanners.

Below are the ambient test conditions that must be established when performing the energy or power measurements. These are necessary to ensure that variance in ambient conditions does not affect the test results, and that test results are reproducible. Specifications for test equipment follow the test conditions.

(a) Test conditions

General criteria:

Supply voltage ([1]):	North America/Taiwan:	115 (± 1 %) volts AC, 60 Hz (± 1 %)
	Europe/Australia/New Zealand:	230 (± 1 %) volts AC, 50 Hz (± 1 %)
	Japan:	100 (± 1 %) volts AC, 50 Hz (± 1 %)/60 Hz (± 1 %)
		Note: For products rated for > 1,5 kW maximum power, the voltage range is ± 4 %
Total harmonic distortion (THD) (voltage):	< 2 % THD (< 5 % for products rated for > 1,5 kW maximum power)	
Ambient temperature:	23 °C ± 5 °C	
Relative humidity:	10 – 80 %	

(Reference IEC 62301: Household electrical appliances — Measurement of standby power, Sections 3.2, 3.3)

([1]) Supply voltage: Manufacturers must test their products based on the market in which the partner intends to sell the products as ENERGY STAR qualified. For equipment sold in multiple international markets and therefore rated at multiple input voltages, the manufacturer must test at and report all relevant voltages and power consumption levels. For example, a manufacturer that ships the same printer model to the United States and Europe must measure and report the TEC or OM values at both 115 volts/60 Hz and 230 volts/50 Hz. If a product is designed to operate at a voltage/frequency combination in a specific market that is different from the voltage/frequency combination for that market (e.g. 230 volts, 60 Hz in North America), the manufacturer should test the product at the regional combination that most closely matches the product's design capabilities and note this fact on the test reporting sheet.

Paper specifications:

For all TEC tests and for OM tests that require the use of paper, the paper size and basis weight must be appropriate to the intended market, per the following table.

Paper size and weight		
Market	Size	Basis weight
North America/Taiwan:	8,5″ × 11″	75 g/m^2
Europe/Australia/New Zealand:	A4	80 g/m^2
Japan:	A4	64 g/m^2

(b) Test equipment

The goal of the test procedures is to accurately measure the TRUE power consumption ([1]) of the product. This necessitates the use of a True RMS power or energy meter. There are many such meters available, and manufacturers need to exercise care in selecting an appropriate model. The following factors must be considered when selecting a meter and conducting the test.

Frequency response: Electronic equipment that contains switching power supplies introduces harmonics (odd harmonics typically up to the 21st). If these harmonics are not accounted for in power measurement, the result will be inaccurate. EPA recommends that manufacturers use meters that have a frequency response of at least 3 kHz; this will account for harmonics up to the 50th, and is recommended by IEC 555.

([1]) True power is defined as (volts) × (amps) × (power factor), and is typically reported as watts. Apparent power is defined as (volts) × (amps), and is usually expressed in terms of VA or volt-amps. The power factor for equipment with switching power supplies is always less than 1, so true power is always less than apparent power. Accumulated energy measurements sums power measurements over a period of time and so also need to be based on measurements of true power.

Resolution: For direct power measurements, the resolution of metering equipment must be consistent with the following requirements of IEC 62301:

„The power measurement instrument shall have a resolution of:

— 0,01 W or better for power measurements of 10 W or less,

— 0,1 W or better for power measurements of greater than 10 W up to 100 W,

— 1 W or better for power measurements of greater than 100 W.“ ([1])

In addition, the measurement instrument must have a resolution of 10 W or better for power measurements greater than 1,5 kW. Measurements of accumulated energy should have resolutions which are generally consistent with these values when converted to average power. For accumulated energy measurements, the figure of merit for determining the required accuracy is the maximum power value during the measurement period, not the average, since it is the maximum that determines the metering equipment and set-up.

Accuracy

Measurements made with these procedures must in all cases have an accuracy of 5 % or better, though manufacturers will usually achieve better than this. Test procedures may specify greater accuracy than 5 % for some measurements. With knowledge of the power levels of current imaging products and the meters available, manufacturers can calculate the maximum error based on the reading and the range utilised for the reading. For measurements of 0,50 W or less, the required accuracy is 0,02 W.

Calibration

Meters must have been calibrated within the last 12 months to ensure accuracy.

E. **User interface**

Manufacturers are strongly recommended to design products in accordance with IEEE 1621: Standard for User Interface Elements in Power Control of Electronic Devices Employed in Office/Consumer Environments. This standard was developed to make power controls more consistent and intuitive across all electronic devices. For details on the development of this standard, see http://eetd.lbl.gov/controls

F. **Effective date**

The date that manufacturers may begin to qualify products as ENERGY STAR under the present version 1.1 specifications will be defined as the effective date of the agreement. Any previously executed agreement on the subject of ENERGY STAR-qualified imaging equipment will be terminated as of 30. junija 2009.

Qualifying and labelling products under this version 1.1: the version 1.1 specifications will commence on 1. julija 2009. All products, including models originally qualified under previous imaging equipment specifications, with a date of manufacture on or after 1. julija 2009, must meet the new version 1.1 requirements in order to qualify for ENERGY STAR (including additional manufacturing runs of models originally qualified under previous specifications). The date of manufacture is specific to each unit and is the date (e.g. month and year) on which a unit is considered to be completely assembled.

Elimination of grandfathering: EPA and the European Commission will not allow grandfathering under the present version 1.1 ENERGY STAR specifications. ENERGY STAR qualification under previous Versions is not automatically granted for the life of the product model. Therefore, any product sold, marketed, or identified by the manufacturing partner as ENERGY STAR must meet the current specifications in effect at the time of manufacture of the product.

([1]) IEC 62301 — Household electrical appliances — Measurement of standby power (2005).

G. **Future specification revisions**

EPA and the European Commission reserve the right to change the specifications should technological and/or market changes affect their usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment. In keeping with current policy, revisions to the specifications are arrived at through stakeholder discussions and are expected to occur approximately 2 to 3 years from the effective date of version 1.1. EPA and the European Commission will periodically assess the market in terms of energy efficiency and new technologies. As always, stakeholders will have an opportunity to share their data, submit proposals, and voice any concerns. EPA and the European Commission will strive to ensure that the specifications recognise the most energy-efficient models in the marketplace and reward those manufacturers who have made efforts to further improve energy efficiency. Some of the issues to consider addressing in the next specifications include:

(a) Colour testing: Based on submitted test data, future consumer preferences, and engineering advancements, EPA and the European Commission may modify the specifications at some point in the future to include colour imaging in the test method.

(b) Recovery time: EPA and the European Commission will closely monitor incremental and absolute recovery times as reported by partners testing to the TEC method, as well as partner-submitted documentation regarding recommended default delay settings. EPA and the European Commission will consider modification of the specifications to address recovery time should it become apparent that manufacturer practices are resulting in user disabling of power management modes.

(c) Addressing OM products under TEC: Based on submitted test data, opportunities for greater energy savings, and engineering advancements, EPA and the European Commission may modify the specifications at some point in the future to address products that are currently treated by the OM approach under the TEC approach, including large-format and small-format products, as well as products that employ IJ technology.

(d) Additional energy impacts: EPA and the European Commission are interested in providing consumers with choices that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to typical alternative choices. EPA and the European Commission will be seeking input from stakeholders on methods to document and quantify the environmental impacts under which manufacturing, transportation, product design or the use of consumables can lead to a product with the same or even better overall greenhouse gas impact as products earning the ENERGY STAR based on greenhouse gas emission from energy use alone. We are exploring ways to effectively address these issues and may amend these specifications as warranted based on sufficient supporting information. EPA and the European Commission will work closely with stakeholders on any revisions and ensure revisions are aligned with ENERGY STAR programme guiding principles.

(e) Reporting data at 230V: EPA and the European Commission may consider that for those products marketed in different markets, one of which includes a 230 V market, data from testing at the 230 V level should be acceptable as sufficient for the multiple markets. This suggestion is based on the observation that if a product meets the 230 V specifications, it will meet the standards at the lower voltage levels.

(f) Expanding duplexing requirements: EPA and the European Commission may reassess the presence of duplexing on the current range of products, and consider how the optional requirements could be made more stringent. Revisiting the duplexing requirements to ensure greater coverage of duplexing would potentially result in reduced paper usage, which has been found to be the largest lifecycle impact of a printer.

(g) Revising TEC test procedure: EPA and the European Commission may revisit the TEC test methodology to make usage assumptions more transparent or add requirements to the specification that power consumption be measured and reported in some distinct modes that would allow for values relevant to actual usage patterns.

(h) Power states: EPA and the European Commission may consider revising the definition of certain power terms (e.g. standby) or adding new power management approaches (e.g. weekend sleep) in order to maintain consistency with international criteria and to obtain the highest achievable energy savings for imaging equipment.

ODLOČBA KOMISIJE

z dne 23. aprila 2009

o odobritvi dajanja na trg likopena kot nove živilske sestavine v skladu z Uredbo (ES) št. 258/97 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

(notificirano pod dokumentarno številko C(2009) 2975)

(Besedilo v nemškem jeziku je edino verodostojno)

(2009/348/ES)

KOMISIJA EVROPSKIH SKUPNOSTI JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o ustanovitvi Evropske skupnosti,

ob upoštevanju Uredbe (ES) št. 258/97 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 27. januarja 1997 v zvezi z novimi živili in novimi živilskimi sestavinami ([1]) ter zlasti člena 7 Uredbe,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

(1) Družba BASF je 12. oktobra 2005 pri pristojnih organih Nizozemske vložila zahtevek za dajanje sintetičnega likopena na trg kot nove živilske sestavine; pristojni organ Nizozemske za ocenjevanje živil je 19. oktobra 2006 izdal poročilo o začetni oceni. V navedenem poročilu je ugotovil, da je likopen sprejemljiv za uporabo v predlaganem izboru živil.

(2) Komisija je 10. novembra 2006 vsem državam članicam poslala poročilo o začetni oceni.

(3) V roku 60 dni, ki je določen v členu 6(4) Uredbe (ES) št. 258/97, so bili v skladu z navedeno določbo predloženi utemeljeni ugovori glede trženja proizvoda; zato je bil 13. junija 2007 opravljen posvet z Evropsko agencijo za varnost hrane (EFSA) in ta je 10. aprila 2008 izdala mnenje.

(4) V navedenem mnenju je EFSA ugotovila, da se likopen lahko varno uporablja kot živilska sestavina za predlagane uporabe. Vendar je EFSA tudi ugotovila, da bo povprečni uporabnik sicer užival likopen pod povprečnim dnevnim vnosom, nekateri uporabniki likopena pa povprečni dnevni vnos lahko presežejo. Zato se zdi primerno določiti seznam živil, za katere je dodatek likopena sprejemljiv.

(5) EFSA je 4. decembra 2008 sprejela „Znanstveno mnenje znanstvenega sveta za dietetične izdelke, prehrano in alergije na zahtevo Komisije v zvezi z varnostjo likopena, pridobljenega iz glive *Blakeslea trispora* z disperzijo v hladni vodi“. V skladu z ugotovitvami v mnenju so pripravki likopena za uporabo v živilih in prehranskih dopolnilih pripravljeni kot suspenzije v jedilnih oljih ter neposredno zgoščeni ali v vodi dispergirani praški. Pri likopenu so v takšnih formulacijah možne oksidacijske spremembe, zato je treba zagotoviti zadostno antioksidacijsko zaščito.

(6) Prav tako se zdi primerno zbirati podatke o vnosu več let po odobritvi, da se ta odobritev lahko pregleda ob upoštevanju kakršnih koli novih informacij o varnosti likopena in njegovega uživanja. Posebno pozornost je treba nameniti zbiranju podatkov v zvezi z ravnmi likopena v žitnih kosmičih za zajtrk. Vendar ta zahteva v tej odločbi velja za uporabo likopena kot nove živilske sestavine in ne za uporabo likopena kot živilskega barvila, ki je zajeta v področje uporabe Direktive Sveta 89/107/EGS z dne 21. decembra 1988 o približevanju zakonodaj držav članic o aditivih za živila, ki se smejo uporabljati v živilih, namenjenih za prehrano ljudi ([2]).

(7) Iz znanstvene ocene izhaja, da sintetični likopen izpolnjuje merila iz člena 3(1) Uredbe (ES) št. 258/97.

(8) Ukrepi, predvideni s to odločbo, so v skladu z mnenjem Stalnega odbora za prehranjevalno verigo in zdravje živali –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO ODLOČBO:

Člen 1

Sintetični likopen (v nadaljnjem besedilu „proizvod“), kot je opredeljen v Prilogi I, se lahko da na trg v Skupnosti kot nova živilska sestavina za uporabo v živilih iz Priloge II.

Člen 2

Oznaka nove živilske sestavine na živilih, odobrene s to odločbo, je „likopen“.

([1]) UL L 43, 14.2.1997, str. 1.

([2]) UL L 40, 11.2.1989, str. 27.

Člen 3

Družba BASF hkrati s trženjem proizvoda vzpostavi program za spremljanje. Ta program zajema informacije o ravneh uporabe likopena v živilih, kot je določeno v Prilogi III.

Zbrani podatki so na voljo Komisiji in državam članicam. Glede na nove informacije in poročilo EFSA se najpozneje do leta 2014 pregleda uporaba „likopena“ kot živilske sestavine.

Člen 4

Ta odločba se naslovi na družbo BASF SE, D-67056 Ludwigshafen, Nemčija.

V Bruslju, 23. aprila 2009

Za Komisijo

Androulla VASSILIOU

Članica Komisije

PRILOGA I

Specifikacije sintetičnega likopena

OPIS

Sintetični likopen se proizvaja z namernim zgoščevanjem sintetičnih intermediatov, ki se običajno uporabljajo pri proizvodnji drugih karotenoidov, uporabljenih v živilih. Sintetični likopen sestoji iz ≥ 96 % likopena in manjših količin drugih povezanih karotenoidnih sestavin. Likopen je prisoten kot prašek v ustreznem matriksu ali kot oljna disperzija. Je temno rdeče ali rdeče-vijoličaste barve. Zagotoviti je treba antioksidacijsko zaščito.

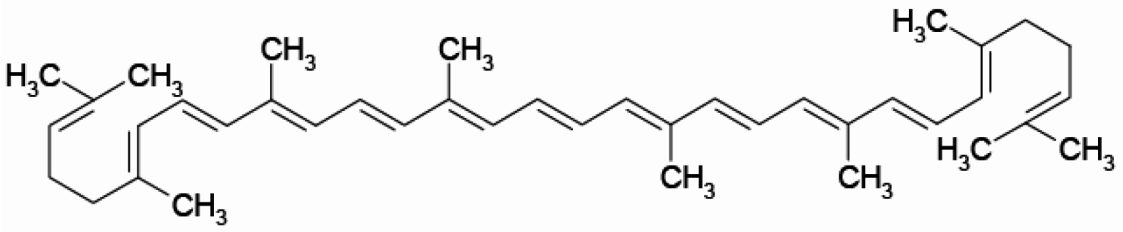
SPECIFIKACIJA

Kemijsko ime: likopen

Številka C.A.S.: 502-65-8 (v celoti trans-likopen)

Kemična formula: $C_{40}H_{56}$

Strukturna formula:



Molekulska masa: 536,85

PRILOGA II

Seznam živil, ki se jim lahko doda sintetični likopen

Kategorija živil	Največja dovoljena vsebnost likopena
Pijače na osnovi sadnega/zelenjavnega soka (vključno s koncentrati)	2,5 mg/100 g
Pijače, namenjene športnikom in osebam z veliko energijsko porabo	2,5 mg/100 g
Živila za uporabo v energijsko omejenih dietah za zmanjšanje telesne teže	8 mg/nadomestni obrok
Žitni kosmiči za zajtrk	5 mg/100 g
Maščobe in prelivi	10 mg/100 g
Juhe, razen paradižnikove juhe	1 mg/100 g
Kruh (vključno s hrustljavim kruhom)	3 mg/100 g
Dietetična živila za posebne zdravstvene namene	V skladu s posebnimi prehranskimi zahtevami
Prehranska dopolnila	15 mg na dnevni odmerek, kot ga priporoča proizvajalec

PRILOGA III

Spremljanje sintetičnega likopena po uvedbi na trg

INFORMACIJE, KI JIH JE TREBA ZBRATI

Količine sintetičnega likopena, ki jih BASF zagotovi svojim strankam za proizvodnjo končnih živil, ki se dajo na trg v Evropski uniji.

Rezultati iskanja v zbirki podatkov o živilih z dodanim likopenom, vključno z dodanimi količinami in velikostmi porcij, za vsako živilo, ki ga da država članica na trg.

SPOROČANJE INFORMACIJ

Zgoraj navedene informacije se v obdobju 2009–2012 vsako leto sporočajo Evropski komisiji. Informacije se prvič predložijo 31. oktobra 2010 za obdobje poročanja od 1. julija 2009 do 30. junija 2010, nato pa z enakim letnim obdobjem poročanja za naslednji dve leti.

DODATNE INFORMACIJE

Sporočiti je treba tudi iste informacije o vnosu likopena, uporabljenega kot živilsko barvilo, kadar je to ustrezno in so te informacije na voljo družbi BASF.

Družba BASF zagotovi nove znanstvene informacije za ponovno preučitev najvišje varne vrednosti vnosa likopena, kadar so takšne informacije na voljo.

OCENJEVANJE VREDNOSTI VNOSA LIKOPENA

Družba BASF na podlagi navedenih zbranih in sporočenih informacij znova oceni vrednosti vnosa.

PREGLED

Komisija se leta 2013 posvetuje z EFSA in pregleda informacije, ki jih zagotovi industrija.

III

(Akti, sprejeti v skladu s Pogodbo EU)

AKTI, SPREJETI V SKLADU Z NASLOVOM V POGODBE EU

SKLEP SVETA

z dne 27. april 2009

o izvedbi Skupnega stališča 2008/369/SZVP o omejitvenih ukrepih proti Demokratični republiki Kongo

(2009/349/SZVP)

SVET EVROPSKE UNIJE JE –

ob upoštevanju Skupnega stališča 2008/369/SZVP [1] z dne 14. maja 2008 o omejitvenih ukrepih proti Demokratični republiki Kongo in zlasti člena 6 Skupnega stališča v povezavi s členom 23(2) Pogodbe o Evropski uniji,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

(1) Potem ko je Varnostni svet Združenih narodov 31. marca 2008 sprejel Resolucijo 1807 (2008) („RVSZN 1807 (2008)“), je Svet 14. maja 2008 sprejel Skupno stališče 2005/369/SZVP o omejitvenih ukrepih proti Demokratični republiki Kongo.

(2) Odbor za sankcije, ustanovljen z Resolucijo Varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov 1533 (2004) („RVSZN 1533 (2004)“), je 3. marca 2009 spremenil seznam oseb in subjektov, za katere veljajo omejitveni ukrepi.

(3) Seznama oseb in subjektov, za katere veljajo omejitveni ukrepi iz Priloge k Skupnemu stališču 2008/369/SZVP bi bilo zato treba ustrezno nadomestiti. Seznama bi bilo treba spremeniti tako, da se vanja vnesejo dodatni podatki o nekaterih osebah in subjektih ter da se črta ena oseba v skladu z odločitvijo Odbora za sankcije –

SKLENIL:

Člen 1

Seznama oseb in subjektov iz Priloge k Skupnemu stališču 2008/369/SZVP se nadomesti s seznamom iz Priloge k temu sklepu.

Člen 2

Ta sklep začne učinkovati na dan sprejetja.

Člen 3

Ta sklep se objavi v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije*.

V Luxembourg, 27. aprila 2009

Za Svet
Predsednik
A. VONDRA

[1] UL L 127, 15.5.2008, str. 84.

PRILOGA

„a) **Seznam oseb iz členov 3, 4 in 5**

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
1.	BWAMBALE	Frank Kakolele	Frank Kakorere, Frank Kakorere Bwambale	M							1.11.2005	Nekdanji vodja RCD-ML, ima politični vpliv, obvladuje in nadzira dejavnosti sil RCD-ML, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je odgovorna za trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Iz Narodnega kongresa za zaščito ljudstva (CNDP) je izstopil januarja 2008. Decembra 2008 je prebival v Kinšasi.
2.	KAKWAVU BUKANDE	Jérôme	Jérôme Kakwavu	M						kongovsko	1.11.2005	Znan kot: ‚commandant Jérôme'. Nekdanji predsednik UCD/FAPC. FAPC nadzira ilegalne mejne prehode med Ugando in DR Kongo, kjer poteka pomembna tranzitna pot za trgovino z orožjem. Kot predsednik FAPC ima politični vpliv ter obvladuje in nadzoruje dejavnosti sil FAPC, ki je bila vpletena v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer je kršila embargo na orožje. Decembra 2004 je dobil čin generala v FARDC. Decembra 2008 še vedno v FARDC, prebiva v Kinšasi.
3.	KATANGA	Germain		M						kongovsko	1.11.2005	Vodja FRPI. Decembra 2004 imenovan za generala FARDC. Vpleten v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Od marca 2005 v hišnem priporu v Kinšasi zaradi vpletenosti FRPI v kršitve človekovih pravic. Vlada DR Kongo ga je 18. oktobra 2007 izročila Mednarodnemu kazenskemu sodišču.

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
4.	LUBANGA	Thomas		M				Ituri		kongovsko	1.11.2005	Predsednik UPC/L, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je vpletena v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Od marca 2005 v zaporu v Kinšasi zaradi vpletenosti UPC/L v kršitve človekovih pravic. Kongovske oblasti so ga 17. marca 2006 izročile Mednarodnemu kazenskemu sodišču. Decembra 2008 so mu sodili za vojne zločine.
5.	MANDRO	Khawa Panga	Kawa Panga, Kawa Panga Mandro, Kawa Mandro, Yves Andoul Karim, Mandro Panga Kahwa, Yves Khawa Panga Mandro	M			20.8.1973	Bunia		kongovsko	1.11.2005	Znan kot: ‚Chief Kahwa', ‚Kawa'. Nekdanji predsednik PUSIC, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je vpletena v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. V zaporu v Bunii od aprila 2005 zaradi oviranja mirovnega procesa v provinci Ituri. Kongovske oblasti so ga oktobra 2005 priprle, vendar ga je pritožbeno sodišče v Kisanganiju oprostilo. Nato je bil zaradi novih obtožb za kazniva dejanja zoper človečnost, vojne zločine, umor, hujši telesni napad in uporabo sile zoper drugo osebo izročen pravosodnim organom v Kinšasi.
6.	MBARUSHIMANA	Callixte		M			24.7.1963	Ndusu/ Ruhengeri, severna provinca, Ruanda		ruandsko	3.3.2009	Izvršni sekretar FDLR. Politični/vojaški vodja tuje oborožene skupine, ki deluje v Demokratični Republiki Kongo in ovira razoroževanje ter prostovoljno vračanje oziroma ponovno naseljevanje borcev, s čimer krši Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(b). Trenutno prebivališče: Paris ali Thaïs (Francija).

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
7.	MPAMO	Iruta Douglas	Mpano, Douglas Iruta Mpamo	M		Bld Kanya-muhanga 52, Goma	28.12.1965/ 29.12.1965	Bashali, Masisi/ Goma, DR Kongo		kongovsko	1.11.2005	Lastnik/direktor družb ‚Compagnie Aérienne des Grands Lacs' in ‚Great Lakes Business Company', katerih letala so bila uporabljena pri zagotavljanju pomoči oboroženim skupinam in milicam iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003). Odgovoren tudi za prikrivanje informacij o letih in tovoru, verjetno zato, da bi omogočil kršitev embarga na orožje. Prebiva v Gomi in Gisenyiju (Ruanda). Pogosto prečka mednarodno mejo med Ruando in Kongom.
8.	MUDACUMURA	Sylvestre		M						ruandsko	1.11.2005	Znan kot: ‚Radja', ‚Mupenzi Bernard', ‚General-major Mupenzi'. Poveljnik FDLR, ima politični vpliv, obvladuje in nadzira dejavnosti sil FDLR, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je odgovorna za trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Decembra 2008 še vedno vojaški poveljnik FDLR-FOCA. Prebiva v mestu Kibua, v upravni enoti Masisi (DR Kongo).

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
9.	MUJYAMBERE	Leopold	Musenyeri, Achille, Frere Petrus Ibrahim	M			17.3.1962, morda 1966	Kigali, Ruanda		ruandsko	3.3.2009	Polkovnik. Poveljnik druge divizije FOCA/ Rezervne brigade (oboroženo krilo FDLR). Vojaški vodja tuje oborožene skupine, ki deluje v Demokratični Republiki Kongo in ovira razoroževanje ter prostovoljno vračanje oziroma ponovno naseljevanje borcev, s čimer krši Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(b). Dokazi, ki jih je analizirala strokovna skupina Odbora VSZN za sankcije v DR Kongo in predstavila v svojem poročilu z dne 13. februarja 2008, pričajo o tem, da so bila dekleta, rešena iz FDLR-FOCA, ugrabljena in spolno zlorabljena. FDLR-FOCA, ki je sprva rekrutirala fante, stare med 15 in 19 let, od sredine leta 2007 prisilno rekrutira tudi otroke od 10. leta starosti. Najmlajše uporabljajo kot zaščitno spremstvo, starejše otroke pa kot vojake na frontni črti, s čimer kršijo Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(d) in (e). Trenutno prebivališče: Mwenga, Južni Kivu (DR Kongo).
10.	MURWANASHY-AKA	Dr. Ignace	Ignace	M			14.5.1963	Butera (Ruanda)/ Ngoma, Butare (Ruanda)		ruandsko	1.11.2005	Predsednik FDLR, ima politični vpliv, obvladuje in nadzira dejavnosti sil FDLR, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je vpletena v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Prebiva v Nemčiji. Decembra 2008 še vedno velja za predsednika političnega krila FDLR-FOCA.
11.	MUSONI	Straton	IO Musoni	M			6.4.1961 (morda 4.6.1961)	Mugambazi, Kigali, Ruanda		ruandski potni list, potekel 10. septembra 2004	29.3.2007	Musoni kot vodja FDLR, tuje oborožene skupine, ki deluje v DR Kongo, ovira razoroževanje in prostovoljno vračanje oziroma ponovno naseljevanje borcev, ki pripadajo tem skupinam, s čimer krši Resolucijo 1649 (2005). Prebiva v Neuffenu v Nemčiji. Decembra 2008 še vedno velja za podpredsednika političnega krila FDLR-FOCA.

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
12.	MUTEBUTSI	Jules	Jules Mutebusi, Jules Mutebuzi, polkovnik Mutebutsi	M				Južni Kivu		kongovsko (južnokivsko)	1.11.2005	Znan kot: ‚polkovnik Mutebutsi'. Nekdanji namestnik regionalnega vojaškega poveljnika FARDC v 10. vojaškem okrožju; aprila 2004 odpuščen zaradi nediscipline; združil moči z drugimi odpadniškimi elementi nekdanjega RCD-G, da bi maja 2004 nasilno zasedli mesto Bukavo. Vpleten v nabavo orožja izven struktur FARDC ter posredovanje orožja oboroženim skupinam in milicam iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Ruandske oblasti so ga priprle decembra 2007, ko je skušal prečkati mejo v DR Kongo. Trenutno naj bi bil ‚pod nadzorom'.
13.	NGUDJOLO	Matthieu Cui	Cui Ngudjolo	M							1.11.2005	‚Polkovnik' ali ‚General'. Načelnik štaba FNI in nekdanji načelnik štaba FRPI; ima politični vpliv, obvladuje in nadzira dejavnosti sil FRPI, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je odgovorna za trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Oktobra 2003 ga je v mestu Bunia aretirala MONUC. Vlada DR Kongo ga je 7. februarja 2008 izročila Mednarodnemu kazenskemu sodišču.
14.	NJABU	Floribert Ngabu	Floribert Njabu, Floribert Ndjabu, Floribert Ngabu Ndjabu	M							1.11.2005	Predsednik FNI, ene od oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je vpletena v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Aretiran zaradi vpletenosti FNI v kršitve človekovih pravic in od marca 2005 v hišnem priporu v Kinšasi.

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
15.	NKUNDA	Laurent	Laurent Nkunda Bwatare, Laurent Nkunda-batware, Laurent Nkunda Mahoro Batware, Nkunda Mihigo Laurent	M			6.2.1967/ 2.2.1967	Severni Kivu/ Rutshuru		kongovsko	1.11.2005	Znan kot ‚predsednik', ‚Papa Six' in ‚general Nkunda'. Nekdanji general RCD-G. Združil moči z drugimi odpadniškimi elementi nekdanjega RCD-G, da bi maja 2004 nasilno zasedli mesto Bukavu. Dobavljanje orožja izven FARDC, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Ustanovitelj Narodnega kongresa za zaščito ljudstva, 2006; višji častnik Zbora za kongovsko demokracijo – Goma, (RCD-G), 1998–2006; častnik ruandske patriotske fronte (RPF), 1992–1998. Prebiva v Teberu in Kitchangi, v upravni enoti Masisi. Decembra 2008 poveljnik CNDP v Severnem Kivu.
16.	NTAWUNGUKA	Pacifique	Polkovnik Omega, Nzeri, Izrael, Pacifique Ntawung-ula	M			1.1.1964, morda 1964	Gaseke, provinca Gisenyi, Ruanda		ruandsko	3.3.2009	Polkovnik. Poveljnik prve divizije FOCA (oboroženo krilo FDRL). Vojaški vodja tuje oborožene skupine, ki deluje v Demokratični republiki Kongo in ovira razoroževanje ter prostovoljno vračanje oziroma ponovno naseljevanje borcev, s čimer krši Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(b). Dokazi, ki jih je analizirala strokovna skupina Odbora VSZN za sankcije v DRK in predstavila v svojem poročilu z dne 13. februarja 2008, pričajo o tem, da so bila dekleta, rešena iz FDLR-FOCA, ugrabljena in spolno zlorabljena. FDLR-FOCA, ki je sprva rekrutirala fante, stare med 15 in 19 let, od sredine leta 2007 prisilno rekrutira tudi otroke od 10. leta starosti. Najmlajše uporabljajo kot zaščitno spremstvo, starejše otroke pa kot vojake na frontni črti, s čimer kršijo Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(d) in (e). Trenutno prebivališče: mesto Peti, na meji med območjem Walikale in upravno enoti Masisis (DR Kongo). Vojaško usposabljanje v Egiptu.

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
17.	NYAKUNI	James		M						ugandsko	1.11.2005	Trgovsko partnerstvo s ‚poveljnikom Jeromom', zlasti tihotapljenje preko meje med Ugando in DR Kongom, vključno z domnevnim tihotapljenjem orožja in vojaškega materiala v nekontroliranih tovornjakih. Kršitev embarga na orožje ter zagotavljanje pomoči oboroženim skupinam in milicam iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), vključno s finančno podporo, ki jim omogoča vojaško delovanje.
18.	NZEYIMANA	Stanislas	Deogratias Bigaruka Izabayo, Bigaruka, Bigurura, Izabayo Deo	M			1.1.1966; morda 1967; lahko tudi 28.8.1966	Mugusa (Butare), Ruanda		ruandsko	3.3.2009	Brigadni general. Namestnik poveljnika FOCA (oboroženega krila FDLR). Vojaški vodja tuje oborožene skupine, ki deluje v Demokratični republiki Kongo in ovira razoroževanje ter prostovoljno vračanje oziroma ponovno naseljevanje borcev, s čimer krši Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(b). Dokazi, ki jih je analizirala strokovna skupina Odbora VSZN za sankcije v DR Kongo in predstavila v svojem poročilu z dne 13. februarja 2008, pričajo o tem, da so bila dekleta, rešena iz FDLR-FOCA, ugrabljena in spolno zlorabljena. FDLR-FOCA, ki je sprva rekrutirala fante, stare med 15 in 19 let, od sredine leta 2007 prisilno rekrutira tudi otroke od 10. leta starosti. Najmlajše uporabljajo kot zaščitno spremstvo, starejše otroke pa kot vojake na frontni črti, s čimer kršijo Resolucijo VS 1857 (2008), operativni odstavek 4(d) in (e). Trenutno prebivališče: Kalonge, Masisi, Severni Kivu (DR Kongo) ali Kibua (DR Kongo).

	Priimek	Ime	Privzeto ime:	Spol	Naziv/ funkcija	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država)	Datum rojstva	Kraj rojstva (mesto in država):	Številka potnega lista ali osebne izkaznice (vključno z državo, datumom in krajem izdaje)	Državljanstvo	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
19.	OZIA MAZIO	Dieudonné	Ozia Mazio	M			6.6.1949	Ariwara, DR Kongo		kongovsko	1.11.2005	Znan kot: ‚Omari', ‚Mister Omari'. Predsednik FEC na območju Aru. Finančni dogovori s poveljnikom Jeromom () in FAPC ter tihotapljenje preko meje med Ugando in DR Kongo; dobavljanje zalog ter gotovine poveljniku Jeromu in njegovim enotam. Kršitev embarga na orožje, tudi z zagotavljanjem pomoči oboroženim skupinam in milicam iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003). Umrl 23. septembra 2008 v Ariwari.
20.	TAGANDA	Bosco	Bosco Ntaganda, Bosco Ntagenda, General Taganda	M						kongovsko	1.11.2005	Znan kot: ‚Terminator', ‚Major'. Vojaški poveljnik UPC/L, ima politični vpliv, obvladuje in nadzoruje dejavnosti sil UPC/L, ene izmed oboroženih skupin in milic iz odstavka 20 Resolucije 1493 (2003), ki je vpletena v trgovino z orožjem, s čimer krši embargo na orožje. Decembra 2004 imenovan za generala FARDC, vendar napredovanja ni sprejel, zato je ostal izven FARDC. Decembra 2008 vodja štaba CNDP. Prebiva v mestih Bunagana in Rutshuru.

b) **Seznam subjektov iz členov 3, 4 in 5**

	Naziv	Privzeto ime	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država):	Kraj registracije (mesto in država)	Datum registracije	Matična številka	Sedež podjetja	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
21.	BUTEMBO AIRLINES (BAL)			Butembo, DR Kongo				29.3.2007	Zasebna letalska družba s sedežem v Butembu. Kisoni Kambale (umrl 5. julija 2007, s seznama umaknjen 24. aprila 2008) je svojo letalsko družbo uporabljal za prevoz zlata, hrane in orožja za FNI med Mongbwalum in Butembom. To pomeni ‚zagotavljanje pomoči' nezakonitim oboroženim skupinam, in posledično kršitev embarga na orožje iz resolucij 1493 (2003) in 1596(2005). Decembra 2008 BAL nima več operativne licence v DR Kongo.
22.	CONGOCOM TRADING HOUSE			Butembo, DR Kongo (tel.: +253 (0) 99 983 784				29.3.2007	Podjetje za trgovino z zlatom iz Butemba. CONGOCOM je bil v lasti Kisonija Kambale (umrl 5. julija 2007, s seznama umaknjen 24. aprila 2008). Kambale je pokupil skoraj celotno proizvodnjo zlata v okrožju Mongbwalu, ki je pod nadzorom FNI. Precejšnji prihodek FNI izvira iz davkov na proizvodnjo zlata. To pomeni ‚zagotavljanje pomoči' nezakonitim oboroženim skupinam in posledično kršitev embarga na orožje iz resolucij 1493 (2003) in 1596 (2005).
23.	COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DES GRANDS LACS (CAGL), GREAT LAKES BUSINESS COMPANY (GLBC)		CAGL, Avenue Président Mobutu, Goma DRK (CAGL ima pisarno tudi v Gisenyiu, Ruanda); GLBC, PO Box 315, Goma, DR Kongo (GLBC ima pisarno tudi v Gisenyiu, Ruanda) GLBC					29.3.2007	Družbi CAGL in GLBC sta v lasti Douglasa MPAME, zoper katerega so bile v skladu z Resolucijo 1596 (2005) že izrečene sankcije. Prek CAGL in GLBC je potekal prevoz orožja in streliva, s čimer je bil kršen embargo na orožje iz resolucij 1493 (2003) in 1596 (2005). Decembra 2008 družba GLBC ni imela več nobenega letala z operativno licenco, čeprav je – sankcijam ZN navkljub – nekaj letal še vedno uporabljala.

	Naziv	Privzeto ime	Naslov (hišna številka, ulica, poštna številka, mesto, država):	Kraj registracije (mesto in država)	Datum registracije	Matična številka	Sedež podjetja	Datum uvrstitve na seznam	Drugi podatki
24.	MACHANGA LTD		Kampala, Uganda					29.3.2007	Podjetje za izvoz zlata iz Kampale (direktorja: Rajendra Kumar Vaya in Hirendra M. Vaya). Podjetje MACHANGA je kupovalo zlato v okviru rednega poslovanja s trgovci v DR Kongo, ki so tesno povezani z milicami. To pomeni ‚zagotavljanje pomoči' nezakonitim oboroženim skupinam in posledično kršitev embarga na orožje iz resolucij 1493(2003) in 1596(2005).
25.	TOUS POUR LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPMENT (NVO)	TPD	Goma, Severni Kivu					1.11.2005	Vpletena v kršitev embarga na orožje z zagotavljanjem pomoči RCD-G, zlasti z dobavljanjem tovornjakov za prevoz orožja in vojakov ter prevoz orožja, ki je bilo na začetku leta 2005 razdeljeno delu prebivalstva v upravnih enotah Masisi in Rutshuru v Severnem Kivuju. Decembra 2008 je organizacija TPD še vedno delovala; podružnice je imela v več mestih v upravnih enotah Masisi in Rutshuru, vendar je njena dejavnost skoraj zamrla.
26.	UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEC (UCI) LTD		Kajoka Street, Kisemente Kampala, Uganda (Tel: +256 41 533 578/9); drugi naslov: PO Box 22709, Kampala, Uganda					29.3.2007	Podjetje za izvoz zlata iz Kampale. (direktorja Kunal LODHIA in J. V. Lodhia). Podjetje MACHANGA je kupovalo zlato v okviru rednega poslovanja s trgovci v DR Kongo, ki so tesno povezani z milicami. To pomeni ‚zagotavljanje pomoči' nezakonitim oboroženim skupinam in posledično kršitev embarga na orožje iz resolucij 1493 (2003) in 1596 (2005)."

Cena naročnine 2009 (brez DDV, skupaj s stroški pošiljanja z navadno pošto)

Uradni list EU, seriji L + C, samo papirna različica	22 uradnih jezikov EU	1 000 EUR na leto (*)
Uradni list EU, seriji L + C, samo papirna različica	22 uradnih jezikov EU	100 EUR na mesec (*)
Uradni list EU, seriji L + C, papirna različica + letni CD-ROM	22 uradnih jezikov EU	1 200 EUR na leto
Uradni list EU, serija L, samo papirna različica	22 uradnih jezikov EU	700 EUR na leto
Uradni list EU, serija L, samo papirna različica	22 uradnih jezikov EU	70 EUR na mesec
Uradni list EU, serija C, samo papirna različica	22 uradnih jezikov EU	400 EUR na leto
Uradni list EU, serija C, samo papirna različica	22 uradnih jezikov EU	40 EUR na mesec
Uradni list EU, seriji L + C, mesečni zbirni CD-ROM	22 uradnih jezikov EU	500 EUR na leto
Dopolnilo k Uradnemu listu (serija S – razpisi za javna naročila), CD-ROM, 2 izdaji na teden	Večjezično: 23 uradnih jezikov EU	360 EUR na leto (= 30 EUR na mesec)
Uradni list EU, serija C – natečaji	Jezik(-i) v skladu z natečajem(-i)	50 EUR na leto

(*) Prodaja po številki:
— do 32 strani: 6 EUR
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Na vsako jezikovno različico se je treba naročiti posebej.

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Naročilo na Dopolnilo k Uradnemu listu (serija S – razpisi za javna naročila) zajema vseh 23 uradnih jezikovnih različic na enem večjezičnem CD-ROM-u.

Na zahtevo nudi naročilo na *Uradni list Evropske unije* pravico do prejemanja različnih prilog k Uradnemu listu. Naročniki so o objavi prilog obveščeni v „Obvestilu bralcu“, vstavljenem v *Uradni list Evropske unije*.

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