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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

EN

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

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1535

of 24 July 2023

amending Implementing Regulations (EU) 2018/2019 and (EU) No 2020/1213 as regards certain plants for planting of *Acer campestre*, *Acer palmatum*, *Acer platanoides* and *Acer pseudoplatanus* originating in the United Kingdom

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 42(4), third subparagraph thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 ⁽²⁾ establishes, on the basis of a preliminary risk assessment, a list of high risk plants, plant products and other objects.
- (2) Following a preliminary assessment, 34 genera and one species of plants for planting originating from third countries are provisionally listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 as high risk plants. One of the listed genera is *Acer* L.
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 ⁽³⁾ sets out the phytosanitary measures for the introduction into the Union territory of certain plants, plant products and other objects, which have been removed from the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019, but for which phytosanitary risks are not yet fully assessed. This is because one or more pests hosted by those plants are not yet included in the list of Union quarantine pests of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 ⁽⁴⁾, but they may fulfil the conditions to be included following a further complete risk assessment.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 of 18 December 2018 establishing a provisional list of high risk plants, plant products or other objects, within the meaning of Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and a list of plants for which phytosanitary certificates are not required for introduction into the Union, within the meaning of Article 73 of that Regulation (OJ L 323, 19.12.2018, p. 10).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 of 21 August 2020 concerning the phytosanitary measures for the introduction into the Union of certain plants, plant products and other objects which have been removed from the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 275, 24.8.2020, p. 5).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1).

- (4) On 3 May 2022, the United Kingdom ⁽³⁾ submitted to the Commission requests for export to the Union of the following plants for planting ('the relevant plants'):
- up to fifteen-year-old plants for planting of *Acer campestre* with a maximum diameter of 88 mm at the base of the stem;
 - up to seven-year-old plants for planting of *Acer palmatum* with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem;
 - up to seven-year-old plants for planting of *Acer platanoides* with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem; and
 - up to seven-year-old plants for planting of *Acer pseudoplatanus* with a maximum diameter of 88 mm at the base of the stem.

Those requests were supported by the relevant technical dossiers.

- (5) On 24 May 2023, the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') adopted four scientific opinions regarding the risk assessment of the relevant plants originating in the United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁹⁾. The Authority identified *Bemisia tabaci*, *Coniella castaneicola*, *Cryphonectria parasitica*, *Entoleuca mammata*, *Eulecanium excrescens*, *Meloidogyne fallax*, *Meloidogyne mali*, *Phytophthora ramorum*, *Scirtothrips dorsalis* and *Takahashia japonica* as pests relevant for each of the species of the relevant plants.
- (6) The Authority evaluated the risk mitigation measures described in the dossiers and estimated the likelihood of the freedom of the relevant plants from those pests. It concluded that the likelihood that the relevant plants would be free from those pests is high.
- (7) Based on those opinions, the phytosanitary risk from the introduction into the Union territory of the relevant plants is considered to be reduced to an acceptable level, provided that appropriate measures are applied to address the risk of pests related to those plants.
- (8) The measures described by the United Kingdom in the technical dossiers are considered sufficient to reduce the risk from the introduction into the Union territory of the relevant plants to an acceptable level. Those measures should therefore be adopted as phytosanitary import requirements to ensure the phytosanitary protection of the Union territory from introduction of the relevant plants into it.
- (9) Consequently, the relevant plants should no longer be considered high risk plants.
- (10) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (11) *Bemisia tabaci*, *Cryphonectria parasitica* and *Entoleuca mammata* are listed as a protected zone quarantine pest, for certain protected zones in the Union territory, in Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. *Meloidogyne fallax*, *Phytophthora ramorum* and *Scirtothrips dorsalis* are listed as Union quarantine pests in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

⁽³⁾ In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, for the purposes of this act, references to the United Kingdom do not include Northern Ireland.

⁽⁶⁾ EFSA PLH Panel (EFSA Panel on Plant Health), 2023. Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of *Acer campestre* plants from the UK. *EFSA Journal* 2023;21(7):8071, 291 pp. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8071>

⁽⁷⁾ EFSA PLH Panel (EFSA Panel on Plant Health), 2023. Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of *Acer palmatum* plants from the UK. *EFSA Journal* 2023;21(7):8075, 228 pp. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8075>

⁽⁸⁾ EFSA PLH Panel (EFSA Panel on Plant Health), 2023. Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of *Acer platanoides* plants from the UK. *EFSA Journal* 2023;21(7):8073, 268 pp. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8073>

⁽⁹⁾ EFSA PLH Panel (EFSA Panel on Plant Health), 2023. Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of *Acer pseudoplatanus* plants from the UK. *EFSA Journal* 2023;21(7):8074, 271 pp. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8074>

- (12) *Coniella castaneicola*, *Eulecanium excrescens* and *Takahashia japonica* are not yet included in the list of Union quarantine pests of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. A complete risk assessment on those pests needs to become available, to determine whether the pests fulfil the conditions to be listed in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, and the relevant plants, originating in the United Kingdom, to be listed in Annex VII to that Regulation, together with the respective measures.
- (13) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (14) *Meloidogyne mali* is not included in the list of Union quarantine pests. A pest risk analysis for that pest was published by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) in September 2017 ⁽¹⁰⁾. Based on discussions with the Member States, it was concluded that it should not be regulated as a Union quarantine pest nor as a Union regulated non-quarantine pest, because although that pest has been present in certain Member States for a long time without official control measures, its impact in those Member States is considered low. For that reason, no import requirements are necessary with respect to that pest.
- (15) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 July 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽¹⁰⁾ EPPO (2017) Pest risk analysis for *Meloidogyne mali*. EPPO, Paris. Available at http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRA_intro.htm and <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MELGMA>.

ANNEX I

In the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019, in the table of point 1, in the second column 'Description', the entry for 'Acer L.', is replaced by the following:

'Acer L., other than:

- One- to three-year-old bare rooted, dormant, free of leaves, grafted or budded plants for planting of *Acer japonicum* Thunberg, *Acer palmatum* Thunberg, and *Acer shirasawanum* Koidzumi, originating in New Zealand;
 - up to fifteen-year-old plants for planting of *Acer campestre* with a maximum diameter of 88 mm at the base of the stem, originating in the United Kingdom;
 - up to seven-year-old plants for planting of *Acer palmatum* with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem, originating in the United Kingdom;
 - up to seven-year-old plants for planting of *Acer platanoides* with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem, originating in the United Kingdom; and
 - up to seven-year-old plants for planting of *Acer pseudoplatanus* with a maximum diameter of 88 mm at the base of the stem, originating in the United Kingdom.'
-

ANNEX II

In the table in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213, the following entry is added before '*Acer japonicum* Thunberg, *Acer palmatum* Thunberg and *Acer shirasawanum* Koidzumi, bare rooted, dormant, free of leaves, grafted or budded, one- to three-year-old plants for planting' originating in New Zealand:

Plants, plant products or other objects	CN Code	Third countries of origin	Measures
— <i>Acer campestre</i>, up to fifteen-year-old plants for planting with a maximum diameter of 88 mm at the base of the stem; — <i>Acer palmatum</i>, up to seven-year-old plants for planting with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem; — <i>Acer platanoides</i>, up to seven-year-old plants for planting with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem; and — <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, up to seven-year-old plants for planting with a maximum diameter of 88 mm at the base of the stem.	ex 0602 90 41 ex 0602 90 45 ex 0602 90 46 ex 0602 90 48	United Kingdom	(a) Official statement that: (i) the plants are free from <i>Coniella castaneicola</i>, <i>Eulecanium excrescens</i> and <i>Takahashia japonica</i>; (ii) the site of production has been found free from <i>Coniella castaneicola</i>, <i>Eulecanium excrescens</i>, and <i>Takahashia japonica</i> during official inspections carried out at appropriate times, since the beginning of the last growing season; (iii) a system has been put in place to ensure that tools and machinery have been cleaned to be free from soil and plant debris, and disinfected to be free from <i>Coniella castaneicola</i>, before they have been introduced into the site of production; and (iv) immediately prior to export, consignments of the plants have been subjected to an official inspection for the presence of <i>Eulecanium excrescens</i>, and <i>Takahashia japonica</i>, with such a sample size as to enable at least the detection of 1 % level of infestation with a level of confidence of 99 %; and to an official inspection for the presence of <i>Coniella castaneicola</i> including random sampling and testing of the plants; (b) the phytosanitary certificates for those plants include under the heading "Additional Declaration": (i) the following statement: "The consignment complies with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213"; and (ii) the specification of the registered sites of production.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2023/1536**of 25 July 2023****amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council
as regards maximum residue levels for nicotine in or on certain products****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(1), point (a), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) For nicotine, maximum residue levels ('MRLs') were set in Part A of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.
- (2) The existing temporary MRL for nicotine in teas of 0,6 mg/kg was lowered by Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/377 ⁽²⁾ to 0,5 mg/kg based on monitoring data which demonstrated that such a lower level is achievable. This level is to be further lowered to 0,4 mg/kg after 22 February 2026 unless modified further in light of new information provided by 30 June 2025. As the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') had identified unacceptable risks for consumers from the existing MRL for teas ⁽³⁾, Regulation (EU) 2023/377 did not provide for transitional arrangements for teas produced before the modification of the MRLs.
- (3) The Authority has received new information from Ireland pointing out that the Irish consumption data based on which the Authority identified unacceptable risks for consumers from the existing MRL for nicotine in teas did not accurately reflect exposure of Irish children and would lead to an overestimation of the risk. Based on this new information, the Authority performed a new acute (short-term) dietary risk assessment for nicotine in teas, excluding the previously considered Irish consumption data, and concluded that the current MRL of 0,6 mg/kg for

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/377 of 15 February 2023 amending Annexes II, III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benzalkonium chloride (BAC), chlorpropham, didecyltrimethylammonium chloride (DDAC), flutriafol, metazachlor, nicotine, profenofos, quizalofop-P, sodium aluminium silicate, thiabendazole and triadimenol in or on certain products (OJ L 55, 22.2.2023, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ European Food Safety Authority. Statement on the short-term (acute) dietary risk assessment for the temporary maximum residue levels for nicotine in rose hips, teas and capers. *EFSA Journal* 2022;20(9):7566.

nicotine in teas is safe for consumers ⁽⁴⁾. Therefore, in order to allow for the normal marketing, processing and consumption of products, it is appropriate to provide for a transitional arrangement for teas that have been produced before the lowering of the MRL for nicotine in teas to 0,5 mg/kg, provided by Regulation (EU) 2023/377, as a high level of consumer protection is maintained.

- (4) As regards nicotine in rose hips, for which the temporary MRL was lowered by Regulation (EU) 2023/377 from 0,3 mg/kg to 0,2 mg/kg, the Authority confirmed the previously identified unacceptable risks for consumers resulting from the existing MRL of 0,3 mg/kg. Therefore, no transitional arrangement can be allowed for rose hips which have been produced before the lowering of the MRL.
- (5) As regards nicotine in seed spices and fruit spices, temporary MRLs were set at 0,02 mg/kg by Regulation (EU) 2023/377 until 22 February 2030, pending the submission and evaluation of new data and information on the natural occurrence or formation of nicotine in those products. The Commission has received new information from the European Union Reference Laboratories noting that a limit of determination (LOD) of 0,05 mg/kg may be more appropriate for seed spices and fruit spices. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish the MRLs for these products at the LOD of 0,05 mg/kg. Those MRLs will be reviewed; the review will take into account the information available by 22 February 2030.
- (6) As regards nicotine in cinnamon, a temporary MRL was set at 0,07 mg/kg by Regulation (EU) 2023/377, based on a combined data set for bark spices, root and rhizome spices, bud spices, flower pistil spices and aril spices. Recently, specific monitoring data on cinnamon were submitted to the Commission, indicating that residues may occur in this product at higher levels than the temporary MRL established by Regulation (EU) 2023/377. Based on those more specific data, the temporary MRL should be set at a level of 0,2 mg/kg, corresponding to the 95th percentile of all the sample results. That MRL will be reviewed; the review will take into account additional monitoring data available by 22 February 2030.
- (7) Based on the relevant risk assessments of the Authority ⁽⁵⁾ and taking into account the factors relevant to the matter under consideration, the proposed modifications to the MRLs fulfil the requirements of Article 14(2) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.
- (8) For technical reasons, the amendments to the MRLs for seed spices, fruit spices and cinnamon should apply later than those of Regulation (EU) 2023/377, while the transitional provision for the new MRLs for teas as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/377 should apply at the same time as Regulation (EU) 2023/377, to prevent a gap in the transitional arrangement.
- (9) Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽⁴⁾ European Food Safety Authority. Statement on the revised targeted risk assessment for certain maximum residue levels for nicotine. *EFSA Journal* 2023;21(3):7883.

⁽⁵⁾ European Food Safety Authority. Reasoned Opinion on the setting of temporary MRLs for nicotine in tea, herbal infusions, spices, rose hips and fresh herbs. *EFSA Journal* 2011;9(3):2098.

Article 2

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 as it stood before being amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/377 shall continue to apply to teas which were produced in the Union or imported into the Union before 14 September 2023.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 15 September 2023.

However, Article 2 shall apply from 14 September 2023.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

In Part A of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 the column for 'Nicotine' is replaced by the following:

'Pesticide residues and maximum residue levels (mg/kg)

Code number	Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply **	Nicotine
(1)	(2)	(3)
0100000	FRUITS, FRESH or FROZEN; TREE NUTS	
0110000	Citrus fruits	0,01 *
0110010	Grapefruits	
0110020	Oranges	
0110030	Lemons	
0110040	Limes	
0110050	Mandarins	
0110990	Others (2)	
0120000	Tree nuts	0,02 *
0120010	Almonds	
0120020	Brazil nuts	
0120030	Cashew nuts	
0120040	Chestnuts	
0120050	Coconuts	
0120060	Hazelnuts/cobnuts	
0120070	Macadamias	
0120080	Pecans	
0120090	Pine nut kernels	
0120100	Pistachios	
0120110	Walnuts	
0120990	Others (2)	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0130000	Pome fruits	0,01 *
0130010	Apples	
0130020	Pears	
0130030	Quinces	
0130040	Medlars	
0130050	Loquats/Japanese medlars	
0130990	Others (2)	
0140000	Stone fruits	0,01 *
0140010	Apricots	
0140020	Cherries (sweet)	
0140030	Peaches	
0140040	Plums	
0140990	Others (2)	
0150000	Berries and small fruits	
0151000	(a) grapes	0,01 *
0151010	Table grapes	
0151020	Wine grapes	
0152000	(b) strawberries	0,01 *
0153000	(c) cane fruits	0,01 *
0153010	Blackberries	
0153020	Dewberries	
0153030	Raspberries (red and yellow)	
0153990	Others (2)	
0154000	(d) other small fruits and berries	
0154010	Blueberries	0,01 *
0154020	Cranberries	0,01 *
0154030	Currants (black, red and white)	0,01 *

(1)	(2)	(3)
0154040	Gooseberries (green, red and yellow)	0,01 *
0154050	Rose hips	0,2(+)
0154060	Mulberries (black and white)	0,01 *
0154070	Azaroles/Mediterranean medlars	0,01 *
0154080	Elderberries	0,01 *
0154990	Others (2)	0,01 *
0160000	Miscellaneous fruitswith	
0161000	(a) edible peel	
0161010	Dates	0,01 *
0161020	Figs	0,01 *
0161030	Table olives	0,02 *
0161040	Kumquats	0,01 *
0161050	Carambolas	0,01 *
0161060	Kaki/Japanese persimmons	0,01 *
0161070	Jambuls/jambolans	0,01 *
0161990	Others (2)	0,01 *
0162000	(b) inedible peel, small	0,01 *
0162010	Kiwi fruits (green, red, yellow)	
0162020	Litchis/lychees	
0162030	Passionfruits/maracujas	
0162040	Prickly pears/cactus fruits	
0162050	Star apples/cainitos	
0162060	American persimmons/Virginia kaki	
0162990	Others (2)	
0163000	(c) inedible peel, large	
0163010	Avocados	0,02 *

(1)	(2)	(3)
0163020	Bananas	0,01 *
0163030	Mangoes	0,01 *
0163040	Papayas	0,01 *
0163050	Granate apples/pomegranates	0,01 *
0163060	Cherimoyas	0,01 *
0163070	Guavas	0,01 *
0163080	Pineapples	0,01 *
0163090	Breadfruits	0,01 *
0163100	Durians	0,01 *
0163110	Soursops/guanabanas	0,01 *
0163990	Others (2)	0,01 *
0200000	VEGETABLES, FRESH or FROZEN	
0210000	Root and tuber vegetables	0,01 *
0211000	(a) potatoes	
0212000	(b) tropical root and tuber vegetables	
0212010	Cassava roots/manioc	
0212020	Sweet potatoes	
0212030	Yams	
0212040	Arrowroots	
0212990	Others (2)	
0213000	(c) other root and tuber vegetables except sugar beets	
0213010	Beetroots	
0213020	Carrots	
0213030	Celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries	
0213040	Horseradishes	
0213050	Jerusalem artichokes	
0213060	Parsnips	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0213070	Parsley roots/Hamburg roots parsley	
0213080	Radishes	
0213090	Salsifies	
0213100	Swedes/rutabagas	
0213110	Turnips	
0213990	Others (2)	
0220000	Bulb vegetables	0,01 *
0220010	Garlic	
0220020	Onions	
0220030	Shallots	
0220040	Spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions	
0220990	Others (2)	
0230000	Fruiting vegetables	0,01 *
0231000	(a) Solanaceae and Malvaceae	
0231010	Tomatoes	
0231020	Sweet peppers/bell peppers	
0231030	Aubergines/eggplants	
0231040	Okra/lady's fingers	
0231990	Others (2)	
0232000	(b) cucurbits with edible peel	
0232010	Cucumbers	
0232020	Gherkins	
0232030	Courgettes	
0232990	Others (2)	
0233000	(c) cucurbits with inedible peel	
0233010	Melons	
0233020	Pumpkins	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0233030	Watermelons	
0233990	Others (2)	
0234000	(d) sweet corn	
0239000	(e) other fruiting vegetables	
0240000	Brassica vegetables(excluding brassica roots and brassica baby leaf crops)	0,01 *
0241000	(a) flowering brassica	
0241010	Broccoli	
0241020	Cauliflowers	
0241990	Others (2)	
0242000	(b) head brassica	
0242010	Brussels sprouts	
0242020	Head cabbages	
0242990	Others (2)	
0243000	(c) leafy brassica	
0243010	Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai	
0243020	Kales	
0243990	Others (2)	
0244000	(d) kohlrabies	
0250000	Leaf vegetables, herbs and edible flowers	
0251000	(a) lettuces and salad plants	0,01 *
0251010	Lamb's lettuces/corn salads	
0251020	Lettuces	
0251030	Escaroles/broad-leaved endives	
0251040	Cresses and other sprouts and shoots	
0251050	Land cresses	
0251060	Roman rocket/rucola	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0251070	Red mustards	
0251080	Baby leaf crops (including brassica species)	
0251990	Others (2)	
0252000	(b) spinaches and similar leaves	0,01 *
0252010	Spinaches	
0252020	Purslanes	
0252030	Chards/beet leaves	
0252990	Others (2)	
0253000	(c) grape leaves and similar species	0,01 *
0254000	(d) watercresses	0,01 *
0255000	(e) witloofs/Belgian endives	0,01 *
0256000	(f) herbs and edible flowers	0,1(+)
0256010	Chervil	(+)
0256020	Chives	(+)
0256030	Celery leaves	(+)
0256040	Parsley	(+)
0256050	Sage	(+)
0256060	Rosemary	(+)
0256070	Thyme	(+)
0256080	Basil and edible flowers	(+)
0256090	Laurel/bay leaves	(+)
0256100	Tarragon	(+)
0256990	Others (2)	(+)
0260000	Legume vegetables	0,01 *
0260010	Beans (with pods)	
0260020	Beans (without pods)	
0260030	Peas (with pods)	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0260040	Peas (without pods)	
0260050	Lentils	
0260990	Others (2)	
0270000	Stem vegetables	0,01 *
0270010	Asparagus	
0270020	Cardoons	
0270030	Celeries	
0270040	Florence fennels	
0270050	Globe artichokes	
0270060	Leeks	
0270070	Rhubarbs	
0270080	Bamboo shoots	
0270090	Palm hearts	
0270990	Others (2)	
0280000	Fungi, mosses and lichens	
0280010	Cultivated fungi	0,01 *
0280020	Wild fungi	0,02(+)
0280990	Mosses and lichens	0,01 *
0290000	Algae and prokaryotes organisms	0,01 *
0300000	PULSES	0,01 *
0300010	Beans	
0300020	Lentils	
0300030	Peas	
0300040	Lupins/lupini beans	
0300990	Others (2)	
0400000	OILSEEDS AND OIL FRUITS	0,02 *
0401000	Oilseeds	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0401010	Linseeds	
0401020	Peanuts/groundnuts	
0401030	Poppy seeds	
0401040	Sesame seeds	
0401050	Sunflower seeds	
0401060	Rapeseeds/canola seeds	
0401070	Soyabeans	
0401080	Mustard seeds	
0401090	Cotton seeds	
0401100	Pumpkin seeds	
0401110	Safflower seeds	
0401120	Borage seeds	
0401130	Gold of pleasure seeds	
0401140	Hemp seeds	
0401150	Castor beans	
0401990	Others (2)	
0402000	Oil fruits	
0402010	Olives for oil production	
0402020	Oil palms kernels	
0402030	Oil palms fruits	
0402040	Kapok	
0402990	Others (2)	
0500000	CEREALS	0,02 *
0500010	Barley	
0500020	Buckwheat and other pseudocereals	
0500030	Maize/corn	
0500040	Common millet/proso millet	

(1)	(2)	(3)
0500050	Oat	
0500060	Rice	
0500070	Rye	
0500080	Sorghum	
0500090	Wheat	
0500990	Others (2)	
0600000	TEAS, COFFEE, HERBAL INFUSIONS, COCOA AND CAROBS	
0610000	Teas	0,5(+)
0620000	Coffee beans	
0630000	Herbal infusions from	0,3(+)
0631000	(a) flowers	(+)
0631010	Chamomile	(+)
0631020	Hibiscus/roselle	(+)
0631030	Rose	(+)
0631040	Jasmine	(+)
0631050	Lime/linden	(+)
0631990	Others (2)	(+)
0632000	(b) leaves and herbs	(+)
0632010	Strawberry	(+)
0632020	Rooibos	(+)
0632030	Mate/maté	(+)
0632990	Others (2)	(+)
0633000	(c) roots	(+)
0633010	Valerian	(+)
0633020	Ginseng	(+)
0633990	Others (2)	(+)
0639000	(d) any other parts of the plant	(+)
0640000	Cocoa beans	0,05 *

(1)	(2)	(3)
0650000	Carobs/Saint John's breads	0,05 *
0700000	HOPS	0,05 *
0800000	SPICES	
0810000	Seed spices	0,05 *(+)
0810010	Anise/aniseed	(+)
0810020	Black caraway/black cumin	(+)
0810030	Celery	(+)
0810040	Coriander	(+)
0810050	Cumin	(+)
0810060	Dill	(+)
0810070	Fennel	(+)
0810080	Fenugreek	(+)
0810090	Nutmeg	(+)
0810990	Others (2)	(+)
0820000	Fruit spices	0,05 *(+)
0820010	Allspice/pimento	(+)
0820020	Sichuan pepper	(+)
0820030	Caraway	(+)
0820040	Cardamom	(+)
0820050	Juniper berry	(+)
0820060	Peppercorn (black, green and white)	(+)
0820070	Vanilla	(+)
0820080	Tamarind	(+)
0820990	Others (2)	(+)
0830000	Bark spices	
0830010	Cinnamon	0,2(+)
0830990	Others (2)	0,07(+)

(1)	(2)	(3)
0840000	Root and rhizome spices	(+)
0840010	Liquorice	0,07(+)
0840020	Ginger (10)	
0840030	Turmeric/curcuma	0,07(+)
0840040	Horseradish (11)	
0840990	Others (2)	0,07(+)
0850000	Bud spices	0,07(+)
0850010	Cloves	(+)
0850020	Capers	(+)
0850990	Others (2)	(+)
0860000	Flower pistil spices	0,07(+)
0860010	Saffron	(+)
0860990	Others (2)	(+)
0870000	Aril spices	0,07(+)
0870010	Mace	(+)
0870990	Others (2)	(+)
0900000	SUGAR PLANTS	0,01 *
0900010	Sugar beet roots	
0900020	Sugar canes	
0900030	Chicory roots	
0900990	Others (2)	
1000000	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN - TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS	
1010000	Commodities from	0,01 *
1011000	(a) swine	
1011010	Muscle	
1011020	Fat	

(1)	(2)	(3)
1011030	Liver	
1011040	Kidney	
1011050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1011990	Others (2)	
1012000	(b) bovine	
1012010	Muscle	
1012020	Fat	
1012030	Liver	
1012040	Kidney	
1012050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1012990	Others (2)	
1013000	(c) sheep	
1013010	Muscle	
1013020	Fat	
1013030	Liver	
1013040	Kidney	
1013050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1013990	Others (2)	
1014000	d) goat	
1014010	Muscle	
1014020	Fat	
1014030	Liver	
1014040	Kidney	
1014050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1014990	Others (2)	
1015000	(e) equine	
1015010	Muscle	

(1)	(2)	(3)
1015020	Fat	
1015030	Liver	
1015040	Kidney	
1015050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1015990	Others (2)	
1016000	(f) poultry	
1016010	Muscle	
1016020	Fat	
1016030	Liver	
1016040	Kidney	
1016050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1016990	Others (2)	
1017000	(g) other farmed terrestrial animals	
1017010	Muscle	
1017020	Fat	
1017030	Liver	
1017040	Kidney	
1017050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)	
1017990	Others (2)	
1020000	Milk	0,01 *
1020010	Cattle	
1020020	Sheep	
1020030	Goat	
1020040	Horse	
1020990	Others (2)	
1030000	Birds eggs	0,05 *
1030010	Chicken	
1030020	Duck	

(1)	(2)	(3)
1030030	Geese	
1030040	Quail	
1030990	Others (2)	
1040000	Honey and other apiculture products (7)	0,05 *
1050000	Amphibians and Reptiles	0,01 *
1060000	Terrestrial invertebrate animals	0,01 *
1070000	Wild terrestrial vertebrate animals	0,01 *
1100000	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN - FISH, FISHPRODUCTS AND ANY OTHER MARINE AND FRESHWATER FOOD PRODUCTS (8)	
1200000	PRODUCTS OR PART OF PRODUCTS EXCLUSIVELY USED FOR ANIMAL FEED PRODUCTION (8)	
1300000	PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS (9)	

* Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.

** For the complete list of products of plant and animal origin to which MRL's apply, reference should be made to Annex I.

Nicotine

Scientific evidence is not conclusive to demonstrate that nicotine occurs naturally in the concerned crop and to elucidate its mechanism of formation. When reviewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information, if it is submitted by 22 February 2030, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0154050 Rose hips

0256000 (f) herbs and edible flowers

0256010 Chervil

0256020 Chives

0256030 Celery leaves

0256040 Parsley

0256050 Sage

0256060 Rosemary

0256070 Thyme

0256080 Basil and edible flowers

0256090 Laurel/bay leaves

0256100 Tarragon

0256990 Others (2)

0630000 Herbal infusions from

0631000 (a) flowers
0631010 Chamomile
0631020 Hibiscus/roselle
0631030 Rose
0631040 Jasmine
0631050 Lime/linden
0631990 Others (2)
0632000 (b) leaves and herbs
0632010 Strawberry
0632020 Rooibos
0632030 Mate/maté
0632990 Others (2)
0633000 (c) roots
0633010 Valerian
0633020 Ginseng
0633990 Others (2)
0639000 (d) any other parts of the plant
0800000 SPICES
0810000 Seed spices
0810010 Anise/aniseed
0810020 Black caraway/black cumin
0810030 Celery
0810040 Coriander
0810050 Cumin
0810060 Dill
0810070 Fennel
0810080 Fenugreek
0810090 Nutmeg
0810990 Others (2)
0820000 Fruit spices
0820010 Allspice/pimento
0820020 Sichuan pepper
0820030 Caraway
0820040 Cardamom
0820050 Juniper berry
0820060 Peppercorn (black, green and white)
0820070 Vanilla
0820080 Tamarind

0820990 Others (2)

0830000 Bark spices

0830010 Cinnamon

0830990 Others (2)

0840000 Root and rhizome spices

0840010 Liquorice

0840030 Turmeric/curcuma

0840990 Others (2)

0850000 Bud spices

0850010 Cloves

0850020 Capers

0850990 Others (2)

0860000 Flower pistil spices

0860010 Saffron

0860990 Others (2)

0870000 Aril spices

0870010 Mace

0870990 Others (2)

The following MRLs apply to dried wild mushrooms: 2,3 mg/kg for ceps, 1,2 mg/kg for dried wild mushrooms other than ceps. Recent monitoring data show that residues of nicotine occurs in dried ceps and dried wild mushrooms other than ceps. Scientific evidence is not conclusive to demonstrate that nicotine occurs naturally in the concerned crop and to elucidate its mechanism of formation. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information, if it is submitted by 25 July 2029, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0280020 Wild fungi

Scientific evidence is not conclusive to demonstrate that nicotine occurs naturally in the concerned crop and to elucidate its mechanism of formation. Temporary MRL valid until 22 February 2026. After this date the MRL will be 0,4 mg/kg unless further modified by a Regulation in light of new information provided by 30 June 2025 at the latest.

0610000 Teas'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1537**of 25 July 2023****laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics on the use of plant protection products to be transmitted for the reference year 2026 during the transitional regime 2025-2027 and as regards statistics on plant protection products placed on the market****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 on statistics on agricultural input and output, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1165/2008, (EC) No 543/2009 and (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/16/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 4(6), 5(10), 9(4) and 14(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 establishes an integrated framework for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics as regards agricultural inputs and outputs.
- (2) Transitional rules on the detailed topic of use of plant protection products in agriculture apply for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027, as laid down in Article 14(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379. Under these rules, data on the uses is to be sent only once, for the reference year 2026.
- (3) Statistics on the placing on the market of plant protection products should be collected annually from the reference year 2025 onwards.
- (4) It is necessary to specify the data requirements for producing statistics on agricultural inputs and outputs as regards plant protection products in order to produce comparable data between Member States and to achieve harmonisation.
- (5) Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 establishes that statistical data covering the dimension of organic production are essential to monitor the progress of the action plan for developing organic production in the Union. The use of plant protection products in organic production is an important part of that data.
- (6) Pursuant to Article 5(10) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379, this Regulation specifies technical elements of the data to be provided. Those elements consist of the list of variables, the descriptions of the variables, the observation units, the precision requirements to be applied, the methodological rules to be applied, and the deadlines for transmitting the data.
- (7) The coverage of the data sets should be specified beyond the requirements in Articles 4(1) and 4(5) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379, where appropriate, to avoid inconsistencies between Member States. In particular, it is necessary, pursuant to Article 14(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379, by way of derogation from Article 4(5), point (b), to specify a common list of crops for all Member States to provide information on the use of plant protection products. The list should, together with permanent grasslands, cover 75 % of the utilised agricultural area at Union level. This list can be complemented by Member States with nationally relevant crops.
- (8) The reference periods mentioned in Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 should be further specified.
- (9) The coverage of the datasets may be reconsidered to include statistics on the use of plant protection products for seed and storage treatment as soon as deemed feasible from a technical point of view.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 1.

- (10) To keep the statistics on plant protection products consistent with regular updates of the list of approved active substances, they need to be aligned with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 ⁽⁷⁾.
- (11) Statistics on plant protection products are needed to monitor the Common Agricultural Policy and the relevant policies supporting the sustainable use of plant protection products, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Green Deal, and their related targets.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee as established by Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Data requirements

- (1) Member States shall provide data on the domain of statistics on plant protection products referred to in Article 5(1), point (e) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379, in the form of aggregated datasets.
- (2) The statistics shall cover:
 - (a) all the active substances as specified in points (i) and (ii) of this Article and contained in the plant protection products placed on the market within the meaning of Article 3, point 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, including those placed on the market under a parallel trade permit as referred to in Article 52 of that Regulation:
 - (i) the active substances listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011;
 - (ii) the active substances contained in plant protection products placed on the market under emergency situations referred to in Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, other than those referred to in point (i), and irrespective of their approval status;
 - (b) the use of the active substances referred to in point (a) by professional users in agriculture.
- (3) The data shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) at national level.

Article 2

Datasets

- (1) The data contents of the datasets are specified in Annex I for the detailed topics:
 - (1) Plant protection products placed on the market;
 - (2) Use of plant protection products in agriculture.

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

- (2) For each dataset, Section I in Annex I specifies:
- (1) a description of the data contents;
 - (2) the variables to be provided on organic production;
 - (3) the deadlines for transmission of the data to the Commission (Eurostat);
 - (4) the reference periods;
 - (5) the measurement units.
- (3) For each dataset, Section II in Annex I specifies, where appropriate:
- (1) a description of the measurement units;
 - (2) possible technical requirements related to the variables.

Article 3

Quality requirements

When data collections are carried out based on statistical samples, Member States shall ensure that the weighted results are representative for the statistical population within the relevant geographical unit. Where precision requirements are not applicable, for example due to sources other than statistical surveys, the quality of the statistics shall be ensured by other means so that they are representative of the scope that they describe, and they shall meet the quality criteria laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.

Article 4

Classifications

The active substances referred to in Article 1(2) shall be reported using the classification set out in Annex II.

Article 5

Descriptions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the descriptions of terms as set out in Annex III shall apply.

Article 6

Transitional regime

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply for the reference periods 2025-2027. The rules of the transitional regime set up in Article 14(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 for the period 2025-2027 shall apply only to data on the detailed topic of use of plant protection products in agriculture.

Article 7

Entry into force

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2025.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

DATA SET 1

Plant protection products placed on the market

Domain:	e.	Statistics on plant protection products
Topic:	i.	Plant protection products
Detailed topic:	i.1	Plant protection products placed on the market

SECTION I

Data content

The data shall cover all active substances in all plant protection products placed on the market in the Member States during the reference period, including those that are placed on the market under a parallel trade permit ⁽¹⁾ and/or under emergency authorisations ⁽²⁾.

Plant protection product categories	Deadline
	31 December year N+1
Active substances in plant protection products placed on the market, total	Q

N:	The year the data refer to
Q:	Quantity of active substances placed on the market (kg)
Reference period:	Calendar year
Periodicity:	Annual
Geographical level:	National

SECTION II

Description of the measurement units

Quantity of active substances: refers to the quantity of active substances in the plant protection products placed on the market, as defined in Article 1(2)(a).

Technical requirements related to the variables

The data described in the table above shall be transmitted: by single active substance, by chemical classes, by categories of products and by major groups, as shown in Annex II.

DATA SET 2

Use of plant protection products in agriculture

Domain:	e.	Statistics on plant protection products
Topic:	i.	Plant protection products
Detailed topic:	i.2	Use of plant protection products in agriculture

⁽¹⁾ As defined in Article 52 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

⁽²⁾ As defined in Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

SECTION I

Data content

The data shall cover the crop areas for the common list of crops, on agricultural holdings in the Member States, treated with plant protection products and the quantities of all active substances used during the reference period, including those used under emergency authorisations ⁽³⁾.

Crop characteristics	Deadline	
	31 December year N+1	
	Area treated	Quantity of active substance
Common wheat and spelt	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Durum wheat	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Barley	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Green maize	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Rape and turnip rape seeds	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Sunflower seed	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Sugar beet (excluding seed)	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Apples	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Grapes for wine	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Grapes for table use	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Oranges	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Olives	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Cabbages	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Carrots	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Onions	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Tomatoes outdoor	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Tomatoes under glass or high accessible cover	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Strawberries outdoor	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS
Strawberries under glass or high accessible cover	NAT, OAT	NQS, OQS

N: The year the data refer to

NAT: Non-organic area treated (ha)

OAT: Organic area (area under conversion and certified area) treated (ha)

NQS: Quantity of all active substances used on non-organic area (kg)

OQS: Quantity of all active substances used on organic area (area under conversion and certified area) (kg)

⁽³⁾ As defined in Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Reference period: Harvest year
Periodicity: 2026
Geographical level: National

SECTION II

Description of the measurement units

Area treated (ha): refers to the physical area of the crop to be harvested, in the harvest year, treated at least once during the reference period with a given active substance classified as shown in Annex II, independently of the number of applications.

Non-organic area treated (ha): refers to area treated, excluding areas certified organic or under conversion.

Organic area treated (ha): refers to the area treated that is certified organic or under conversion according to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾.

Quantity of active substance (kg): refers to the amount of each of the active substances, as defined in Article 1(2)(a), classified as shown in Annex II, used on the crop during the reference period.

Quantity used on non-organic area (kg): refers to the amount of active substances, used on crops harvested from non-organic areas.

Quantity used on organic area (kg): refers to the amount of active substances used on crops from organic areas (certified organic or under conversion).

Technical requirements related to the variables

The data described in the table above shall be transmitted: by single active substance, by chemical classes, by categories of products and by major groups, as shown in Annex II.

The data shall cover all active substances in all plant protection products used in the Member States during the reference period, including those used under emergency authorisations. The data shall include all treatments from sowing/planting until end of harvest.

The data on area treated shall be collected in a manner allowing the area and quantity data by crop (without double-counting) to be also available at the level of aggregation in chemical classes, categories of products and major groups.

The data shall include all active substances in all plant protection products used on agricultural holdings (the use in storage facilities and for sowing seeds is excluded).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1).

ANNEX II

CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES INCLUDED IN THE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Major groups	Categories of products	Chemical classes ⁽¹⁾
Total active substances in plant protection products		
Fungicides and bactericides		
	Inorganic fungicides	
		Copper compounds
		Inorganic sulphur
		Other inorganic fungicides
	Fungicides based on carbamates and dithiocarbamates	
		Carbanilate fungicides
		Carbamate fungicides
		Dithiocarbamate fungicides
		Other fungicides based on carbamates and dithiocarbamates
	Fungicides based on benzimidazoles	
		Benzimidazole fungicides
		Other fungicides based on benzimidazoles
	Fungicides based on imidazoles and triazoles	
		Conazole fungicides
		Imidazole fungicides
		Other fungicides based on imidazoles and triazoles
	Fungicides based on morpholines	
		Morpholine fungicides
		Other fungicides based on morpholines
	Fungicides of microbiological or botanical origin	
		Microbiological fungicides
		Botanical fungicides
		Other fungicides of microbiological or botanical origin
	Bactericides	
		Inorganic bactericides

		Other bactericides
	Other fungicides and bactericides	
		Aliphatic nitrogen fungicides
		Amide fungicides
		Anilide fungicides
		Aromatic fungicides
		Dicarboximide fungicides
		Dinitroaniline fungicides
		Dinitrophenol fungicides
		Organophosphorus fungicides
		Oxazole fungicides
		Phenylpyrrole fungicides
		Phthalimide fungicides
		Pyrimidine fungicides
		Quinoline fungicides
		Quinone fungicides
		Strobilurine fungicides
		Urea fungicides
		Unclassified fungicides
Herbicides, haulm destructors and moss killers		
	Herbicides based on phenoxy-phytohormones	
		Phenoxy herbicides
		Other herbicides based on phenoxy-phytohormones
	Herbicides based on triazines and triazinones	
		Triazine herbicides
		Triazinone herbicides
		Other herbicides based on triazines and triazinones
	Herbicides based on amides and anilides	
		Amide herbicides
		Anilide herbicides
		Chloroacetanilide herbicides

		Other herbicides based on amides and anilides
	Herbicides based on carbamates and bis-carbamates	
		Bis-carbamate herbicides
		Carbamate herbicides
		Other herbicides based on carbamates and bis-carbamates
	Herbicides based on dinitroaniline derivatives	
		Dinitroaniline herbicides
		Other herbicides based on dinitroaniline derivatives
	Herbicides based on derivatives of urea, of uracil or of sulfonylurea	
		Sulfonylurea herbicides
		Uracil herbicides
		Urea herbicides
		Other herbicides based on derivatives of urea, of uracil or of sulfonylurea
	Other herbicides	
		Aryloxyphenoxy-propionic herbicides
		Benzofurane herbicides
		Benzoic-acid herbicides
		Bipyridylum herbicides
		Cyclohexanedione herbicides
		Diazine herbicides
		Dicarboximide herbicides
		Diphenyl ether herbicides
		Imidazolinone herbicides
		Inorganic herbicides
		Isoxazole herbicides
		Nitrile herbicides
		Organophosphorus herbicides
		Phenylpyrazole herbicides
		Pyridazinone herbicides
		Pyridinecarboxamide herbicides

		Pyridinecarboxylic-acid herbicides
		Pyridyloxyacetic-acid herbicides
		Quinoline herbicides
		Thiadiazine herbicides
		Thiocarbamate herbicides
		Triazole herbicides
		Triazolinone herbicides
		Triazolone herbicides
		Triketone herbicides
		Unclassified herbicides
Insecticides and acaricides		
	Insecticides based on pyrethroids	
		Pyrethroid insecticides
		Other insecticides based on pyrethroids
	Insecticides based on chlorinated hydrocarbons	
		Anthranilic diamide insecticides
		Other insecticides based on chlorinated hydrocarbons
	Insecticides based on carbamates and oxime-carbamate	
		Oxime-carbamate insecticides
		Carbamate insecticides
		Other insecticides based on carbamate and oxime-carbamate
	Insecticides based on organophosphates	
		Organophosphorus insecticides
		Other insecticides based on organophosphates
	Insecticides of microbiological or botanical origin	
		Microbiological insecticides
		Botanical insecticides
		Other insecticides of microbiological or botanical origin

	Acaricides	
		Pyrazole acaricides
		Tetrazine acaricides
		Other acaricides
	Other insecticides	
		Insecticides produced by fermentation
		Benzoylurea insecticides
		Carbazate insecticides
		Diazyldiazine insecticides
		Insect growth regulators
		Nitroguanidine insecticides
		Organotin insecticides
		Oxadiazine insecticides
		Phenyl-ether insecticides
		Pyrazole (phenyl-) insecticides
		Pyridine insecticides
		Pyridylmethylamine insecticides
		Sulfite ester insecticides
		Tetronic acid insecticides
		Insect attractants straight chain lepidopteran pheromones (sclps)
		Other insect attractants
		Unclassified insecticides-acaricides
Molluscicides		
	Molluscicides	
		Molluscicides
Plant growth regulators		
	Physiological plant growth regulators	
		Physiological plant growth regulators
		Other physiological plant growth regulators
	Anti-sprouting products	
		Anti-sprouting products

		Other anti-sprouting products
	Other plant growth regulators	
		Other plant growth regulators
Other plant protection products		
	Vegetal oils	
		Vegetal oils
	Soil sterilants (incl. nematicides)	
		Methyl bromide
		Biological nematicides
		Organophosphorous nematicides
		Other soil sterilants
	Rodenticides	
		Rodenticides
	All other plant protection products	
		Disinfectants
		Repellents
		Other plant protection products

(¹) Applies also for plant protection products of microbiological or botanical origins, for harmonisation purposes

ANNEX III

DESCRIPTIONS

A **plant protection product** is a product in the form in which it is supplied to the user, consisting of or containing active substances, safeners or synergists, and is intended for one of the uses described in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Active substances: means active substances as referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Placing on the market: means placing on the market as defined in point 9 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Crops: means agricultural crops, as described in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1538 ⁽¹⁾.

Classification of active substances included in the plant protection products: aggregation of active substances by major groups, categories of products and chemical classes.

Harvest year: The calendar year in which the harvest begins, including the period during which all preparatory measures (such as tilling, planting, and applying fertilisers and plant protection products) are taken to secure that harvest, also during the preceding calendar year.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1538 of 25 July 2023 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards crop production statistics (see page 40 or this OJ).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1538**of 25 July 2023****laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards crop production statistics****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 on statistics on agricultural input and output, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1165/2008, (EC) No 543/2009 and (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/16/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 4(6), 5(10), 7(2) and 9(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 establishes an integrated framework for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics as regards agricultural inputs and outputs.
- (2) It is necessary to specify the data requirements for producing statistics on agricultural inputs and outputs as regards crop production in order to produce comparable data between Member States and to achieve harmonisation.
- (3) Pursuant to Article 5(10) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379, this Regulation specifies technical elements of the data to be provided. Those elements consist of the list of variables, the descriptions of the variables, the observation units, the precision requirements to be applied, the methodological rules to be applied, and the deadlines for transmitting the data.
- (4) It is necessary to specify the variables for which the regional and organic dimensions are required as they are needed only for some variables.
- (5) The coverage of the data sets should be specified beyond the requirements in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 where appropriate, to avoid inconsistencies between Member States.
- (6) The reference periods mentioned in Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 should be further specified.
- (7) The crop yields are important indicators in agricultural production and should therefore be part of the data. However, the Commission (Eurostat) should calculate this indicator on the basis of data transmitted.
- (8) The humidity contents of produced crops and the sugar contents of sugar beets vary considerably between years and create obstacles in comparing production volumes over time and between countries. Information on national standard humidity and sugar contents is therefore needed to create comparable statistics.
- (9) Pursuant to Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379, Member States can be exempted from providing data for predefined variables at certain deadlines if the impact of their production on the Union total of those variables is limited. This is the case if their production is below specific thresholds. It is necessary to specify those thresholds, the methodology used to set them up, the sources of data used in applying this methodology, and the data to which this exemption applies.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 1.

- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee as established by Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Data requirements

Member States shall provide data on the domain of crop production statistics referred to in Article 5(1), point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 in the form of aggregated data sets. The data on total and organic production shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) at the required geographical level.

Article 2

Datasets

- (1) The data contents of the datasets are specified in:
- (1) Annex I for topic (i), crop area and production, for the detailed topics:
- (1) Arable crops and permanent grassland;
 - (2) Horticulture excluding permanent crops;
 - (3) Permanent crops;
- (2) Annex II for topic (ii), crop balances, for the detailed topics:
- (1) Cereal balances;
 - (2) Oil seed balances;
- (3) Annex III for topic (iii), grasslands, for the detailed topic:
- (1) Management of grasslands.
- (2) For each dataset, Section I specifies:
- (1) a description of the data contents;
 - (2) the variables to be provided at national and, where required, at regional level;
 - (3) the variables to be provided on organic production;
 - (4) the deadlines for transmission of the data to the Commission (Eurostat);
 - (5) the reference periods.
- (3) For each dataset, Section II specifies, where appropriate:
- (1) a description of the measurement units;
 - (2) technical requirements related to the variables;
 - (3) thresholds for exemptions to data transmission deadlines.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

*Article 3***Precision requirements**

When data collections are carried out based on statistical samples, Member States shall ensure that the weighted results are representative of the statistical population within the relevant geographical unit and are designed to meet the precision requirements set out in Annex IV. Where precision requirements are not applicable, for example due to sources other than statistical surveys, the quality of the statistics shall be ensured so that they are representative of the scope that they describe, and they shall meet the quality criteria laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.

*Article 4***Descriptions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the descriptions of terms as set out in Annex V shall apply.

*Article 5***Methodology for exemptions**

(1) Member States may be exempted from certain regular data transmission deadlines in the event that the impact of that Member State on the Union total of those variables is limited.

(2) Data transmission exemptions shall be granted for variables in datasets of the topic 'crop area and production' provided that their application does not reduce the information on the expected Union total of the corresponding variable by more than 5 %. The Commission (Eurostat) shall calculate reference threshold values for the production of each crop subject to exemptions. These reference threshold values shall be calculated based on a three-year average of statistical data on production volumes.

(3) A Member State where the production of a crop has been lower than or equal to the reference threshold value for three successive years shall be exempted from transmitting data for all (sub)variables belonging to this crop for certain deadlines, as indicated in each Section II of the data sets in Annex I. The exemption shall be automatically revoked if the relevant production value of the Member State exceeds the reference threshold value for three successive years. Data transmission shall commence for the reference year following the third consecutive year in which the reference threshold value is exceeded. The exemption shall be automatically reinstated if the Member State's production of the relevant crop is below or equal to the reference threshold for three successive years.

(4) The reference threshold values are laid down in each Section II of Annex I. The Commission may amend any of these values if the average Union total stays lower than 90 % or higher than 110 % of the Union total used for calculating the reference threshold values for three successive years.

*Article 6***Entry into force**

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2025.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

[illegible]

Crop characteristics				National level data							Regional level data	Organic production data
				Data transmission deadlines								
				31 January year N (1)	30 June year N (1)	31 August year N (1)	30 September year N	30 November year N	31 March year N + 1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1
			Rye	SA	SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	OF, OP
			Barley		SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	OF, OP
			Winter barley	SA	SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR		
			Spring barley		SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR		
			Oats		SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR		OF, OP
			Grain maize and corn-cob-mix		SA		SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	OF, OP
			Triticale	SA	SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR		OF, OP
			Sorghum		SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR		OF, OP
			Rice		SA	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR	SA, PR		OF, OP
			Rice Indica							SA, PR		
			Rice Japonica							SA, PR		
			Winter cereal mixtures (maslin)							SA, PR		
			Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)							SA, PR		OF, OP
			Other cereals n.e.c. (millet, canary seed, etc.)							SA, PR		
			Pseudocereals							SA, PR		
			Buckwheat							SA, PR		
			Quinoa							SA, PR		
			Other pseudocereals n.e.c.							SA, PR		
			Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)							MA, SA, PR	SA, PR	

Crop characteristics				National level data							Regional level data	Organic production data
				Data transmission deadlines								
				31 January year N ⁽¹⁾	30 June year N ⁽¹⁾	31 August year N ⁽¹⁾	30 September year N	30 November year N	31 March year N + 1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1
			Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.							SA, PR		
			Seeds and seedlings							MA		OMA
			Fallow land							MA	MA	
			Other arable land crops n.e.c.							MA		
			Permanent grassland							MA, PR	MA	OMU, OMC, OMA
			Permanent pastures and meadows, excluding rough grazings							MA, PR		
			Permanent rough grazings							MA, PR		
			Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies							MA		

⁽¹⁾ See Section II for data transmission exemption rules.

⁽²⁾ The areas in data sets i.2 and i.3 are included in the utilised agricultural area, except for the area of cultivated mushrooms in dataset i.2.

⁽³⁾ The areas in data set i.2 are included in the arable land area.

N is the year the data refer to.

MA = total main area (1 000 ha), including organic areas

SA = total sown area (1 000 ha), including organic areas

OF = certified organic sown area (1 000 ha)

OMC = main certified organic area

OMU = main area under conversion to organic (1 000 ha)

OMA = main area certified or under conversion to organic (1 000 ha)

PR = total harvested production (1 000 tonnes), including organic production

OP = certified organic harvested production (1 000 tonnes)

Reference period: Harvest year.

SECTION II

Description of measurement units

Sown area: refers to the total area sown or planted with a crop for which the harvest starts during the reference calendar year, regardless of when the planting has taken place. In case the crop is sown or planted more than once during a year on the same parcel, the area is multiplied with the number of plantings.

Main area: refers to the physical area of the parcel(s), regardless of whether there was only one single crop or several crops during the harvest year. In the case of annual crops, the main area corresponds to the sown area; in the case of combined crops, it corresponds to the area where the crops co-exist; in case of successive sowings or crops, the area is taken into account only once; in case of permanent crops, in addition to the production area also non-productive young plantations and temporarily abandoned areas are included. In this manner, each area is listed only once.

Harvested production: refers to the total harvested production from which harvest losses have been removed.

The production for cereals, dry pulses and oilseeds shall be reported in terms of clean, dry weight of grains in the stable standard market humidity level in the country. Rice is reported in terms of paddy.

Production data of root crops should be reported in terms of clean weight, i.e. free of plant tops and leaves, soil and mud.

The production of plants harvested green from arable land and permanent grassland includes the volume of harvest done by cutting and grazing. The data shall be reported in terms of dry matter.

Production of other crops shall be reported in the stable standard market humidity level in the country, where humidity impacts marketing, in the form mainly used for trade.

The countries shall provide information on the stable standard market humidity levels in the countries, mentioned above, to the Commission (Eurostat) from which Eurostat shall recalculate the production in EU standard humidity for standardisation purposes.

For sugar beet, countries shall provide data on the sugar content of the harvested production of the harvest year with the final production data to the Commission (Eurostat) from which Eurostat shall recalculate the production in the EU standard sugar content (16 %) for standardisation purposes.

Certified organic area: refers to areas, excluding areas during the conversion period referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, which are managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production, as set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/848 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation

Area under conversion to organic: refers to areas during the conversion period referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation, which are managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.

Area certified or under conversion to organic: refers to areas that are either Certified organic areas or Areas under conversion to organic.

Certified organic harvested production: refers to the harvested production from 'certified organic areas' as defined above.

Organic areas and production are included in the total areas and production.

Technical requirements related to the variables

Crop yield is calculated by dividing the total harvested production by the total sown area. Eurostat will calculate the crop yields based on the data transmitted. Weather-related incidents having major impacts on the harvested production shall be reported to the Commission (Eurostat).

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1).

Data transmission exemption reference threshold values

The reference threshold values as defined in Article 5(2) are:

Reference variable: Production of	Reference threshold value (1 000 tonnes)	Transmission exemption
Common wheat and spelt	1 700	31 January year N 30 June year N 31 August year N
Durum wheat	170	
Rye	80	
Barley	500	
Oats	70	
Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	1 100	
Triticale	120	
Sorghum	15	
Rice	65	
Field peas	25	
Broad and field beans	15	
Potatoes	350	
Sugar beet	1 500	
Rape and turnip rape seeds	300	
Sunflower seed	150	
Soya	60	
Green maize	2 000	

DATA SET i.2**Horticulture excluding permanent crops**

Domain:	b.	Crop production statistics
Topic:	i.	Crop area and production
Detailed topic:	i.2	Horticulture excluding permanent crops

SECTION I**Data contents**

The data shall cover early estimates and final statistics on the areas, production and yield of the horticultural crops grown to be harvested in the reference period on the agricultural holdings in the Member States, including the crops grown according to organic principles.

						National level data				Organic production data	
Crop characteristics			Data transmission deadlines			30 June year N ⁽¹⁾	30 September year N ⁽¹⁾	31 May year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	
		Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries						HA, PR	MA	OH, OP	
			Fresh vegetables (including melons)						HA, PR		OH, OP
				Brassicas					HA, PR		OH, OP
					Cauliflower and broccoli				HA, PR		
					Brussels sprouts				HA, PR		
					Cabbages				HA, PR		
					Other brassicas n.e.c.				HA, PR		
				Leafy and stalked vegetables (excluding brassicas)					HA, PR		OH, OP
					Leeks				HA, PR		
					Celery				HA, PR		
					Lettuces				HA, PR, PRG		
					Endives				HA, PR		
					Spinach				HA, PR		
					Asparagus				HA, PR		
					Chicory				HA, PR		
					Artichokes				HA, PR		
					Other leafy or stalked vegetables n.e.c.				HA, PR		
				Vegetables cultivated for fruit (including melons)					HA, PR		OH, OP
					Tomatoes		HA	HA, PR	HA, PR, PRG		OH, OP
					Cucumbers and gherkins				HA, PR, PRG		
					Eggplants				HA, PR		
					Courgettes and marrows				HA, PR		
					Gourds and pumpkins				HA, PR		

					National level data				Organic production data
Crop characteristics					Data transmission deadlines	30 June year N ⁽¹⁾	30 September year N ⁽¹⁾	31 May year N+1	30 September year N+1
					Muskmelons			HA, PR	
					Watermelons			HA, PR	
					Peppers (capsicum)			HA, PR, PRG	
					Other vegetables cultivated for fruit n.e.c.			HA, PR	
					Root, tuber and bulb vegetables			HA, PR	OH, OP
					Carrots			HA, PR	OH, OP
					Onions and shallots			HA, PR	OH, OP
					Beetroot			HA, PR	
					Celeriac			HA, PR	
					Radishes			HA, PR	
					Garlic			HA, PR	
					Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c			HA, PR	
					Fresh pulses			HA, PR	OH, OP
					Fresh peas			HA, PR	
					Fresh beans			HA, PR	
					Other fresh pulses n.e.c.			HA, PR	
					Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.			HA, PR	
					Strawberries			HA, PR, PRG	OH, OP
					Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)			MA	
Cultivated mushrooms								PR	OP
	Champignons							PR	
	Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c.							PR	

⁽¹⁾ See Section II for data transmission exemption rules.

N is the year the data refer to.

MA = total main area (1 000 ha)

HA = total harvested area (1 000 ha)

OH = certified harvested organic area (1 000 ha)

PR = total harvested production (1 000 tonnes)

PRG = total production from under glass or high accessible cover (1 000 tonnes)

OP = certified organic harvested production (1 000 tonnes)

Reference period: Harvest year.

SECTION II

Description of measurement units

Harvested area: refers to the area of a specific crop which is harvested in the reference harvest year. If the same area is sown or planted several times during the reference period, the area shall be multiplied by the number of yearly harvests.

Main area: See data set i.1, Section II.

Harvested production: See data set i.1, Section II.

Certified organic area: See data set i.1, Section II.

Certified organic harvested production: See data set i.1, Section II.

Technical requirements related to the variables

Crop yield is calculated by dividing the total harvested production by the total harvested area. Eurostat will calculate the crop yields based on the data transmitted. Weather-related incidents having major impacts on the harvested production shall be reported to the Commission (Eurostat).

Data transmission exemption reference threshold values

The reference threshold values as defined in Article 5(2) are:

Reference variable	Reference threshold value (1 000 tonnes)	Transmission exemption
Production of tomatoes	250	30 June year N 30 September year N

DATA SET i.3

Permanent crops

Domain:	b.	Crop production statistics
Topic:	i.	Crop area and production
Detailed topic:	i.3	Permanent crops

SECTION I

Data contents

The data shall cover early estimates and final statistics on the areas, production and yield of the permanent agricultural crops grown to be harvested mainly in the reference period on the agricultural holdings in the Member States, including the crops grown according to organic principles.

Crop characteristics				Data transmission deadlines		National level data			Regional level data	Organic production data
						30 November year N ⁽¹⁾	31 March year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1
	Permanent crops							MA	MA	OMC, OMU, OMA
		Permanent crops for human consumption					PA, PR	MA, PA, PR		
			Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)				PA, PR	MA	MA	OPA, OP
				Fruits from temperate climate zones			PA, PR			OPA
					Pome fruits		PA, PR			OPA
					Apples	PA, PR	PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Pears	PA, PR	PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Other pome fruits n.e.c.		PA, PR			
					Stone fruits		PA, PR			OPA
					Peaches	PA, PR	PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Nectarines	PA, PR	PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Apricots		PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Cherries		PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Sweet cherries		PA, PR			
					Sour cherries		PA, PR			
					Plums		PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Other stone fruits n.e.c.		PA, PR			
				Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones			PA, PR			OPA

Crop characteristics					Data transmission deadlines	National level data			Regional level data	Organic production data
						30 November year N (1)	31 March year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1
					Figs		PA, PR			
					Kiwis		PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Avocados		PA, PR			
					Bananas		PA, PR			
					Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.		PA, PR			
					Berries (excluding strawberries)		PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Blackcurrants		PA, PR			
					Red currants		PA, PR			
					Raspberries		PA, PR			
					Blueberries		PA, PR			
					Other berries n.e.c.		PA, PR			
					Nuts		PA, PR			OPA, OP
					Walnuts		PA, PR			
					Hazelnuts		PA, PR			
					Almonds		PA, PR			
					Chestnuts		PA, PR			
					Other nuts n.e.c.		PA, PR			
					Citrus fruits		PA, PR	MA, PA, PR	MA	OPA, OP

Crop characteristics				Data transmission deadlines	National level data			Regional level data	Organic production data
					30 November year N (*)	31 March year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1
				Oranges	PA, PR	PA, PR	PA, PR		OPA, OP
				Small citrus fruits		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Satsumas	PA, PR	PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Clementines	PA, PR	PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Other small citrus fruits and mandarin hybrids n.e.c.		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Lemons and acid limes		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Pomelos and grapefruits		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Other citrus fruits n.e.c.		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Grapes		PA, PR	MA, PA, PR	MA	OPA, OP
				Grapes for wines		PA, PR	PA, PR		OPA, OP
				Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Grapes for table use		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Grapes for raisins		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Grapes for other purposes n.e.c.		PA, PR	PA, PR		
				Olives	PA, PR	PA, PR	MA, PA, PR	MA	OPA, OP

Crop characteristics				Data transmission deadlines	National level data			Regional level data	Organic production data
					30 November year N ⁽¹⁾	31 March year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1	30 September year N+1
			Olives for table use		PA	PA, PR	PA, PR		
			Olives for oil		PA	PA, PR	PA, PR		
			Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.			PA, PR	MA		
			Nurseries				MA		
			Other permanent crops				MA		

⁽¹⁾ See Section II for data transmission exemption rules.

N is the year the data refer to.

MA = total main area (1 000 ha)

PA = total production area (1 000 ha)

OPA = certified organic production area (1 000 ha)

OMC = main certified organic area

OMU = main area under conversion to organic (1 000 ha)

OMA = main area certified or under conversion to organic (1 000 ha)

PR = total harvested production (1 000 tonnes)

OP = certified organic harvested production (1 000 tonnes)

Reference period: Harvest year.

SECTION II

Description of the measurement units

Production area: refers to the area that can potentially be harvested mainly in the reference harvest year.

Main area: See data set i.1, Section II.

Harvested production: See data set i.1, Section II.

Certified organic area: See data set i.1, Section II.

Main area certified or under conversion to organic: See data set i.1, Section II.

Certified organic harvested production: See data set i.1, Section II.

Technical requirements related to the variables

Crop yield is calculated by dividing the total harvested production by the total production area. Eurostat will calculate the crop yields based on the data transmitted. Weather-related incidents having major impacts on the harvested production shall be reported to the Commission (Eurostat).

Data transmission exemption reference threshold values

The reference threshold values as defined in Article 5(2) are:

Reference variable: Production of	Reference threshold value (1 000 tonnes)	Transmission exemption
Apples	150	30 November year N
Pears	40	
Peaches	90	
Nectarines	80	
Oranges	300	
Clementines	140	
Satsumas	120	
Olives	700	

ANNEX II

CROP BALANCES

DATA SET ii.1

Cereal balances

Domain:	b.	Crop production statistics
Topic:	ii.	Crop balances
Detailed topic:	ii.1	Cereal balances

SECTION I

Data contents

The data shall cover the supplies, uses and stocks of the main cereals and the first level resulting products in the Member States during the reference period.

				Common wheat and spelt	Durum wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix
Crop characteristics										
Data transmission deadline				End of marketing year + 11 months						
Balance characteristics										
Supply				Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	Harvested production			Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Losses and wastage on agricultural holdings		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	Imports			Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Imports intra-EU		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Imports extra-EU		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	Opening stocks at the beginning of the marketing year			Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
Use				Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	Domestic uses			Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – human consumption		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – industrial use		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
			Domestic uses – industrial bioethanol, other biofuel or biogas use	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q

Crop characteristics			Common wheat and spelt	Durum wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix
Data transmission deadline			End of marketing year + 11 months						
Balance characteristics									
		Domestic uses – used whole for animal feed	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – seeds	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – losses	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	Exports		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Exports intra-EU	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
		Exports extra-EU	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	Closing stocks at the end of the marketing year		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q

Q = Quantity (1 000 tonnes) at national level

Reference period: Marketing year N (1 July year N – 30 June year N+1).

SECTION II

Description of the measurement units

Quantity refers to the quantity of the crop, or the equivalent expressed as grains, that is used for the balance item in the stable standard market humidity in the country.

DATA SET ii.2

Oilseed balances

Domain:	b.	Crop production statistics
Topic:	ii.	Crop balances
Detailed topic:	ii.2	Oilseed balances

SECTION I

Data contents

The data shall cover the supplies, uses and stocks of the main oil seeds during the reference period in the Member States

Crop characteristics			Rape and turnip rape seeds	Sunflower seed	Soya
Data transmission deadline			End of marketing year + 11 months		
Balance characteristics					
Supply			Q	Q	Q
	Harvested production		Q	Q	Q
		Losses and wastage on agricultural holdings	Q	Q	Q
	Imports		Q	Q	Q
		Imports intra-EU	Q	Q	Q
		Imports extra-EU	Q	Q	Q
	Opening stocks at the beginning of the marketing year		Q	Q	Q
Use			Q	Q	Q
	Domestic uses		Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – human consumption	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – used whole for animal feed	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – crushing	Q	Q	Q
		Crushing for oils – human consumption	Q	Q	Q
		Crushing for oils – biofuels	Q	Q	Q
		Crushing for oils – other industrial use	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – seeds	Q	Q	Q
		Domestic uses – losses	Q	Q	Q
	Exports		Q	Q	Q
		Exports intra-EU	Q	Q	Q
		Exports extra-EU	Q	Q	Q
	Closing stocks at the end of the marketing year		Q	Q	Q

Q = Quantity (1 000 tonnes) at national level

Reference period: Marketing year N (1 July year N – 30 June year N+1).

SECTION II

Description of the measurement units

Quantity refers to the quantity of the crop or the equivalent expressed as seeds that is used for the balance item in the stable standard market humidity in the country.

ANNEX III

GRASSLANDS

DATA SET iii.1

Management of grazed areas

Domain:	b.	Crop production statistics
Topic:	iii.	Grasslands
Detailed topic:	iii.1	Management of grasslands

SECTION I

Data contents

The data shall cover the areas of permanent and temporary grasslands classified by age, cover, and management in the Member States during the reference period.

	Total area	Of which managed	Managed, of which fertilised
Data transmission deadline	30 September year N+1		
Crop characteristic			
Permanent grassland (20 years and more)	MA, MAR	MA	MA
Permanent grassland (11 to 19 years)	MA, MAR	MA	MA
Permanent grassland (6-10 years)	MA, MAR	MA	MA
Temporary grasses and grazings	MA, MAR		
Age 1-3 years	MA, MAR		
Age 4-5 years	MA, MAR		
Part of total permanent grasslands with			
Trees/shrubs cover	MA, MAR		
Managed agro-forestry areas	MA, MAR		

Measurement units

MA = total main area (1 000 ha)

MAR = main area at regional level

Frequency: Years ending with 0, 3 or 6.

Reference period: Calendar year.

SECTION II

Description of the measurement units

Main area: see data set i.1.

ANNEX IV

PRECISION REQUIREMENTS

Data collected for a sample and extrapolated to the entire statistical population of a data set shall meet the precision requirements presented in Table 1.

The precision requirements apply to the final transmission of the national estimates for specific variables belonging to the data sets listed in Table 1.

The variables refer to the main areas at national level.

The relevant populations are defined in the first column of Table 1.

Table 1

Precision requirements

Relevant population	Variable for which precision requirements apply	Relative standard error
Data set: Arable crops and permanent grassland		
The agricultural holdings with the relevant variable	— Main areas of cereals for the production of grain	3 %
	— Main areas of dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain	
	— Main areas of root crops	
	— Main areas of industrial crops	
	— Main areas of plants harvested green from arable land	
	— Main areas of permanent grassland	
Data set: Horticulture excluding permanent crops		
The agricultural holdings with horticulture production excluding permanent crops.	— Main areas of fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries	3 %
Data set: Permanent crops		
The agricultural holdings with permanent crops.	— Main areas of permanent crops	3 %

ANNEX V

DESCRIPTIONS

Harvest year	The calendar year in which the harvest begins, including the period during which all preparatory measures (such as tilling, planting, and applying fertilisers and plant protection products) are taken to secure that harvest, also during the preceding calendar year.
Utilised agricultural area excluding kitchen gardens	The total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, and permanent crops.
Arable land	Land worked (ploughed or tilled) and/or planted regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.
Winter crops	Crops sown before or during the winter.
Spring crops	Crops sown in the spring.
Cereals for the production of grain (incl. seed)	All cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of use.
Wheat and spelt	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol., <i>Triticum spelta</i> L., <i>Triticum monococcum</i> L., and <i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.
Common wheat and spelt	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol., <i>Triticum spelta</i> L. and <i>Triticum monococcum</i> L. and other species of the <i>Triticum</i> family grown for similar qualities.
Durum wheat	<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i> L.
Winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	Mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i> L.
Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)	Cereals sown in the spring and grown as mixtures.
Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	<i>Zea mays</i> L., harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Triticale	<i>x Triticosecale</i> Wittmack.
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Conrad Moench or <i>Sorghum x sudanense</i> (Piper) Stapf.
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.
Rice Indica	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ssp. <i>indica</i> .
Rice Japonica	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ssp. <i>japonica</i> .
Other cereals n.e.c.	Cereals, harvested dry for grain, which are not recorded elsewhere under the previous items, such as millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.), canary seed (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L.) and other cereals not elsewhere classified.
Pseudocereals	Plants that produce fruits or seeds, which are used and consumed as grains, though botanically they are neither grasses nor true cereal grains.
Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Mill.
Quinoa	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd.

Other pseudocereals n.e.c.	Pseudocereals not elsewhere classified.
Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain	All dried pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of use.
Field peas	All varieties of field peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. convar. <i>sativum</i> or <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. convar. <i>arvense</i> L. or convar. <i>speciosum</i>) harvested dry.
Broad and field beans	All varieties of broad or field beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> L. (partim)) harvested dry.
Sweet lupins	All sweet lupins (<i>Lupinus</i> sp.) harvested dry for grain.
Lentils	<i>Lens culinaris</i> Medikus.
Chickpeas	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.
Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>Sativa</i> L. harvested dry for grain.
Other dry pulses and protein crops n.e.c.	Dry pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, which are not recorded elsewhere under the previous items.
Root crops	Crops cultivated for their root, tuber or modified stem. The item excludes root, tuber and bulb vegetables such as carrots, beetroots or swedes, among others.
Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.
Sugar beet (excluding seed)	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>altissima</i> Döll, mainly intended for the sugar industry and alcohol production.
Other root crops n.e.c.	Fodder beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.) and plants of the Brassicaceae family harvested mainly for animal feed, regardless of whether it is the root or the stem, and other plants cultivated mainly for their roots for fodder, not elsewhere classified.
Industrial crops	Crops that are normally not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use.
Oilseeds	Crops grown mainly for their oil content.
Rape and turnip rape seeds	Rape (<i>Brassica napus</i> L.) and turnip rape (<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>oleifera</i> (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
Sunflower seed	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L., harvested as dry grains.
Soya	<i>Glycine max</i> L. Merril, harvested as dry grains, regardless of use.
Linseed (oil flax)	Linseed (flax) varieties (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.), grown mainly for producing oil, and harvested as dry grains.
Other oilseed crops n.e.c.	Other crops grown mainly for their oil content, harvested as dry grains, which are not elsewhere classified.
Fibre crops	Crops grown mainly for their fibre content.
Fibre flax	Flax (linseed) varieties (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.), grown mainly for producing fibre.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. grown for straw and other similar industrial uses.
Cotton	<i>Gossypium</i> spp., harvested for fibre and/or oilseed use.

Other fibre crops n.e.c.	Other plants grown mainly for their fibre content, not elsewhere classified, such as jute (<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.), abaca alias manila (<i>Musa textilis</i> Née), sisal (<i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine), and kenaf (<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.).
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. grown for leaves
Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. grown for seed cones.
Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, cultivated for pharmaceutical purposes, perfume manufacture or human consumption.
Energy crops n.e.c.	Crops used exclusively for renewable energy production, not elsewhere classified, and cultivated on arable land.
Other industrial crops n.e.c.	Other industrial crops not elsewhere classified.
Plants harvested green from arable land	All arable land crops harvested 'green' and intended mainly for animal feed, forage or renewable energy production, namely cereals, grasses, leguminous or industrial plants and other arable land crops harvested and/or used 'green'.
Temporary grasses and grazings	Grass plants for grazing, hay or silage included as a part of a normal crop rotation, lasting at least one year and normally less than 5 years, sown with grass or grass mixtures.
Leguminous plants harvested green	Leguminous plants grown and harvested green as the whole plant mainly for fodder, or energy use. Mixtures of predominantly leguminous (normally > 80 % of legumes) crops and grass plants, harvested green or as dried hay are included.
Lucerne	<i>Medicago</i> spp. Cultivated alone or with high percentage in a mixture.
Legume grass mixtures	Temporary grassland sown with a mixture of grass and forage legumes (normally < 80 % of legumes), harvested green or as dried hay.
Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c.	Other leguminous plants harvested green mainly for fodder, or energy use.
Green maize	<i>Zea mays</i> L. grown mainly for silage (whole cob, parts of or whole plant) and not harvested for grain.
Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)	All cereals (excluding maize) grown and harvested green as the whole plant used for fodder or for the production of renewable energy (production of biomass).
Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.	Other annual or multi-annual (less than 5 years) crops intended mainly for animal fodder and harvested green. Also the remainders of crops not elsewhere classified when the main harvest was destroyed, but the residues could still be used (as fodder, or renewable energy).
Seeds and seedlings	Areas producing seeds of root crops (except potatoes and other plants where the roots are also used as seeds), fodder crops, grasses, industrial crops (except oilseeds) and seeds and seedlings of vegetables and flowers.
Fallow land	Arable land either included in the crop rotation system or maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC), whether worked or not, but which will not be harvested for the duration of a harvest year. The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a harvest year. Fallow land may be:

	(i) bare land bearing no crops at all; or (ii) land with spontaneous natural growth, which may be used as feed or ploughed in; or (iii) land sown exclusively to produce green manure (green fallow).
Other arable land crops n.e.c.	Arable crops not elsewhere classified
Permanent grassland	Land used permanently (for several consecutive years, normally 5 years or more) to grow herbaceous fodder, forage or energy purpose crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded), and which is not included in the crop rotation on the agricultural holding. The grassland can be used for grazing, mown for silage and hay or used for renewable energy production.
Permanent pastures and meadows, excluding rough grazings	Permanent pasture on good or medium quality soils, which can normally be used for intensive grazing.
Permanent rough grazings	Low yielding permanent grassland, usually on low-quality soil, for example on hilly land and at high altitudes, usually unimproved by fertiliser, cultivation, reseeding or drainage. These areas can normally be used only for extensive grazing and are not normally mown or are mown in an extensive manner as they cannot support a large density of animals.
Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies	Permanent grassland and meadows no longer used for production purposes which, in line with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation, are maintained in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation without preparatory action going beyond the use of usual agricultural methods and machinery and are eligible for financial support.
Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries	All brassicas, leafy and stalked vegetables, vegetables cultivated for fruit, root, tuber and bulb vegetables, fresh pulses, other vegetables harvested fresh (not dry) and strawberries. It refers to both vegetables and strawberries grown on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops and to those grown under glass or high accessible cover.
Fresh vegetables (including melons)	All brassicas, leafy and stalked vegetables, vegetables cultivated for fruit, root, tuber and bulb vegetables, fresh pulses and other vegetables harvested fresh (not dry).
Brassicas	All brassicas cultivated for leaves, stalks, inflorescence, buds as well as root and tuber vegetables, harvested fresh (not dry).
Cauliflower and broccoli	Includes Cauliflower (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>Botrytis</i> (L.)), Broccoli (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>botrytis</i> subvar. <i>cymos</i>), Broccoflower (green variety of cauliflower), Broccolini, Chinese broccoli, Chinese kale or kailaan (hybrid of broccoli and gai lan (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>alboglabra</i>)), Romanesco broccoli (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> convar. <i>Botrytis</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>).
Brussels sprouts	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>Gemmifera</i> DC.
Cabbages	Includes White cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>oleracea</i>), Pointed cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>capitata</i> Alef. var. <i>alba</i> DC), Red cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>capitata</i> Alef. var. <i>capitata</i> L. f. <i>rubra</i>), Savoy cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>capitata</i> Alef. var. <i>sabauda</i> L.).

Other brassicas n.e.c.	All other brassicas not elsewhere classified.
Leafy and stalked vegetables (excluding brassicas)	All leafy or stalked vegetables (except brassicas): leeks, celery, lettuces, endives, spinach, asparagus, chicory, artichokes and other leafy or stalked vegetables.
Leeks	<i>Allium porrum</i> L. and other species of the <i>Allium</i> family grown for similar qualities.
Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>Dulce</i> (Mill.) Pers.
Lettuces	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.
Endives	Endives (<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L. var. <i>crispum</i> Lam.) and scarole (<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L. var. <i>latifolium</i> Lam.).
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.
Chicory	Varieties of chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.) for salad and for processing of inulin or coffee.
Artichokes	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> L.
Other leafy or stalked vegetables n.e.c.	Other leafy and stalked vegetables not elsewhere classified.
Vegetables cultivated for fruit (including melons)	All vegetables cultivated for fruit: tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, eggplants, courgettes and marrows, gourds and pumpkins, musk- and watermelons, peppers (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) and other vegetables cultivated for fruit.
Tomatoes	All tomatoes (<i>Solanum lycopersicon</i> L. Syn. <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) H. Karst. Syn. <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.).
Cucumbers & gherkins	Cucumbers (<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.), including the specific cultivars generally used for pickled cucumber (gherkins). West Indian burr gherkins and gherkins (<i>Cucumis anguria</i> L.) are included.
Eggplants	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
Courgettes and marrows	Varieties of courgettes and marrows (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L. ssp. <i>Pepo</i>).
Gourds and pumpkins	Varieties of gourds (<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> Duchesne) and pumpkins (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> spp.) intended for human consumption.
Muskmelons	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Watermelons	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai.
Peppers (capsicum)	All bell (sweet) peppers (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.) and chili peppers (<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.).
Other vegetables cultivated for fruit n.e.c.	Other vegetables cultivated for fruit for human consumption, not elsewhere classified.
Root, tuber and bulb vegetables	All root, tuber and bulb vegetables: carrots, onions, shallots, beetroot, celeriac, radishes, garlic and other root, tuber and bulb vegetables.
Carrots	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. ssp. <i>sativus</i> (Hoffm.) Hayek.
Onions and shallots	Common onion (<i>Allium cepa</i> L.), broadleaf wild leek (<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> L.), bunching onion (<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L.) and shallot (<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L.) and other species of the <i>Allium</i> family grown for similar qualities.
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>conditiva</i> Alef.

Celeriac	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L. var. <i>rapaceum</i> .
Radishes	All radishes (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.), which are harvested and used as vegetables.
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.
Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c.	Root, tuber and bulb vegetables for human consumption, not elsewhere classified.
Fresh pulses	All fresh pulses, such as peas, beans and other fresh pulses for human consumption.
Fresh peas	All peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (<i>partim</i>)) harvested fresh for human consumption.
Fresh beans	Common beans and runner beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and mung beans, cowpeas and black gram beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) harvested fresh for human consumption.
Other fresh pulses n.e.c.	Fresh pulses for human consumption not elsewhere classified.
Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.	All other fresh vegetables for human consumption not elsewhere classified.
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria</i> spp.
Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)	All flowers and ornamental plants intended to be sold as cut flowers, as potted, bedding and balcony flowers and plants and as bulb and corm flowers and other ornamental plants.
Cultivated mushrooms	Cultivated mushrooms grown in buildings, which have been specially erected or adapted for that purpose, as well as in underground premises, caves and cellars.
Champignons	Table mushrooms (<i>Agaricus bisporus</i> L.).
Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c.	Other cultivated mushrooms not elsewhere classified.
Permanent crops	All fruit trees, all citrus fruit trees, all nut trees, all berry plantations, all vineyards, all olive trees and all other permanent crops used for human consumption (e.g. tea, coffee or carobs) and for other purposes (e.g. nurseries, Christmas trees or plants for plaiting and weaving such as rattan or bamboo).
Permanent crops for human consumption	All fruit trees, all citrus fruit trees, all nut trees, all berry plantations, all vineyards, all olive trees and all other permanent crops used for human consumption (e.g. tea, coffee or carobs).
Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)	Orchards of pome fruits, stone fruits, berries, nuts and fruits from tropical and subtropical climate zones.
Fruits from temperate climate zones	Orchards of pome fruits, stone fruits, berries and nuts, excluding fruits from tropical and subtropical climate zones.
Pome fruits	All pome fruits such as apples (<i>Malus</i> spp.), pears (<i>Pyrus</i> spp.), quinces (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.) or medlars (<i>Mespilus germanica</i> , L.).
Apples	<i>Malus pumila</i> Miller syn. <i>Malus domestica</i> (Borkh.) Borkh.
Pears	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.

Other pome fruits n.e.c.	Pome fruits not elsewhere classified.
Stone fruits	Stone fruits, such as peaches and nectarines (<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batch), apricots (<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L. and others), sweet and sour cherries (<i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>P. cerasus</i>), plums (<i>Prunus domestica</i> L. and others) and other stone fruits not elsewhere classified such as. blackthorn/sloe (<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.) or loquats/Japanese medlar (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.).
Peaches	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batch.
Nectarines	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch. var. <i>nucipersica</i> .
Apricots	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.
Cherries	Sweet cherries (<i>Prunus avium</i> L.) and sour cherries (<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.)
Sweet cherries	<i>Prunus avium</i> L.
Sour cherries	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.
Plums	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.
Other stone fruits n.e.c.	Stone fruits not elsewhere classified.
Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones	All fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones such as figs (<i>Ficus carica</i> L.), kiwis (<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.), avocados (<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.) and bananas (<i>Musa</i> spp.).
Figs	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.
Kiwis	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.
Avocados	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.
Bananas	<i>Musa</i> spp.
Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.	Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones not elsewhere classified.
Berries (excluding strawberries)	All cultivated berries such as blackcurrants (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.), redcurrants (<i>Ribes rubrum</i> L.), raspberries (<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.) and blueberries (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.).
Blackcurrants	<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.
Red currants	<i>Ribes rubrum</i> L., including also the white variant.
Raspberries	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.
Blueberries	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.
Other berries n.e.c.	Other berries not elsewhere classified.
Nuts	All nut trees: walnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, chestnuts and other nuts.
Walnuts	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.
Hazelnuts	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.
Almonds	<i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D. A. Webb.
Chestnuts	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.
Other nuts n.e.c.	Nuts not elsewhere classified.
Citrus fruits	Citrus fruits (<i>Citrus</i> spp.): oranges, small citrus fruits, lemons, limes, pomelos, grapefruits and other citrus fruits.

Oranges	Oranges, including navel, white and blood varieties (<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck) and Bitter Oranges (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.).
Small citrus fruit	All small citrus fruits.
Clementines	<i>Citrus x clementina</i> .
Satsumas	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> var. <i>owari</i> , <i>clausellina</i> , <i>planellina</i> , etc.
Other small citrus fruits and mandarin hybrids n.e.c.	All other small citrus fruits not elsewhere classified.
Lemons and acid limes	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f., <i>C. jambhiri</i> Lush., <i>C. meyeri</i> Yu. Tanaka, <i>C. pseudolimon</i> Tanaka or hybrids with one of these as parent.
Pomelos and grapefruits	Pomelos (<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Merr., Burm. f.)) and grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradisi</i> (Macfad.)).
Other citrus fruits n.e.c.	Citrus fruit not elsewhere classified.
Grapes	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L., used for all purposes.
Grapes for wines	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of juice, must and/or wine.
Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected designation of origin which comply with the requirements of (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 ² or, where applicable, the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules.
Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected geographical indication which comply with the requirements of (i) Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules.
Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines other than PDO and PGI wines.
Grapes for table use	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of fresh grapes.
Grapes for raisins	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of raisins.
Grapes for other purposes n.e.c.	Grape varieties for other purposes not elsewhere classified (not for wine, juice, must, table use or raisins).
Olives	Olive trees (<i>Olea europaea</i> L.) grown for the production of olives.
Olives for table use	Olive trees for the production of table olives.
Olives for oil	Olive trees for the production of olive oil.
Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.	Permanent crops for human consumption not elsewhere classified.
Nurseries	Areas where young ligneous (woody) plants are grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation.
Other permanent crops	Permanent crops not elsewhere classified, plaiting and weaving plants (normally harvested every year) and trees planted as Christmas trees on the utilised agricultural area.

Crop balances

First level products	Products resulting from a first processing of an unprocessed (raw) crop product in its initial stage, such as flour.
Losses and wastage on agricultural holdings	Losses that occur after the harvest, i.e. in storage or when preparing for sale, e.g. sorting.
Imports intra-EU	The volume of intra-EU imports of the crop products.
Imports extra-EU	The volume of extra-EU imports of the crop products.
Opening stock	All crop products (cereals and oilseeds in grain equivalent) available on the farm or on the market at the beginning of the crop marketing year (1 July year N).
Closing stock	All crop products (cereals and oilseeds in grain equivalent) available in the stock at the end of the crop marketing year (30 June year N+1) which is equal to the opening stock of the next reference period.
Domestic uses	The total of all possible uses of crop products (excluding exports and final stock) in the reference area during the reference period.
Domestic uses – human consumption	Quantities of raw or processed crop products used for human consumption in the reference area and in the reference period, excluding quantities of oilseeds used for crushing for oils for human consumption.
Domestic uses – industrial use	The quantity of crop products used by the industry to produce industrial products other than those intended for human consumption, excluding quantities of oilseeds used for crushing for oils for human consumption.
Domestic uses – industrial bioethanol, other biofuel or biogas use	Quantities of crop products used by the industry to produce bioethanol or other biofuels or biogas.
Domestic uses – used whole for animal feed	Quantities of crop products (raw or processed) used for direct animal feed on the farm or by the feedingstuff industry, excluding byproducts from other industrial processes (e.g. oilseed cakes).
Domestic uses – seeds	Quantities of seeds used for sowing during the next production cycle.
Domestic uses – losses	Losses which occur during the use of crop products for human consumption, industrial use, animal feed and seeds.
Domestic uses – crushing	The quantities of oilseeds used for crushing (processing) in order to produce vegetable oils and cakes.
Crushing for oils – human consumption	The quantities of oilseeds used for crushing (processing) in order to produce vegetable oils for human consumption, excluding quantities used for human consumption without crushing.
Crushing for oils – biofuels	The quantities of oilseeds used for crushing (processing) in order to produce vegetable oils for industrial uses for biofuels.
Crushing for oils – other industrial use	The quantities of oilseeds used for crushing (processing) in order to produce vegetable oils for industrial uses other than for biofuels.
Exports intra-EU	The volume of intra-EU exports of the crop products.
Exports extra-EU	The volume of extra-EU exports of the crop products.

Grasslands and grazing

Grasslands	Agricultural areas covered by predominantly grass plants, to grow herbaceous fodder, forage or energy purpose crops, regardless of age.
Managed permanent grassland	Permanent grassland which is regularly (not necessarily annually) managed by reseeding, irrigated, fertilised, or treated with plant protection products as part of the farm long term management plans, including areas no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies.
Fertilised permanent grassland	Managed permanent grassland which is regularly (not necessarily annually) fertilised with inorganic or organic fertilisers other than droppings of grazing livestock as part of the farm long term management plans.
Trees – shrubs cover (on grassland)	Grassland areas with a plant cover that consists of plant species with woody stems (trees and shrubs) excluding agroforestry areas and areas where agricultural and forestry activities take place in parallel (e.g. montado and dehesas).
Managed agro-forestry areas (on grassland)	Agroforestry is a particular type of land-use system and technology where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, etc.) are deliberately used on the same land management unit with agricultural crops and/or animals. Only agroforestry areas on grasslands are considered. Presence of trees and shrubs not belonging to an agroforestry system is excluded.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).

² Council Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 of 25 May 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) (OJ L 154, 17.6.2009, p. 1).

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2023/1539

of 20 July 2023

appointing the European Prosecutors of the European Public Prosecutor's Office

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (the 'EPPO') ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 16 thereof,

Having regard to Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1696 of 13 July 2018 on the operating rules of the selection panel provided for in Article 14(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (the 'EPPO') ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Decision (EU) 2023/133 of 17 January 2023 appointing the members of the selection panel provided for in Article 14(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the reasoned opinions and the ranking of the candidates drawn up by the selection panel,

Whereas:

- (1) The EPPO was established by Regulation (EU) 2017/1939.
- (2) The European Prosecutors are to supervise investigations and prosecutions in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939.
- (3) The mandates of eight European Prosecutors appointed for a non-renewable period of three years by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1117 ⁽⁴⁾ expire on 28 July 2023. To ensure the continuity of functioning of the EPPO College, which consists of the European Chief Prosecutor and one European Prosecutor per participating Member State, it is necessary for the Council to appoint eight European Prosecutors for those positions becoming vacant from 29 July 2023.
- (4) Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1696 lays down the operating rules of the selection panel provided for in Article 14(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 (the 'operating rules of the selection panel').
- (5) Pursuant to Article 16(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, each participating Member State is to nominate three candidates for the position of European Prosecutor from among candidates who are active members of the public prosecution service or judiciary of the relevant Member State, whose independence is beyond doubt and who possess the qualifications required for appointment to high prosecutorial or judicial office in their respective Member States, and who have relevant practical experience of national legal systems, of financial investigations and of international judicial cooperation in criminal matters.
- (6) Spain and Portugal have nominated the candidates for the positions becoming vacant from 29 July 2023.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 282, 12.11.2018, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 17, 19.1.2023, p. 90.

⁽⁴⁾ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1117 of 27 July 2020 appointing the European Prosecutors of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (OJ L 244, 29.7.2020, p. 18).

- (7) The selection panel drew up the reasoned opinions and the ranking for each of the candidates nominated by those Member States who fulfilled the conditions set out in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 and submitted them to the Council, which received them on 30 June 2023.
- (8) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Rule VII.2 of the operating rules of the selection panel, the selection panel ranked the candidates according to their qualifications and experience. The ranking indicates the selection panel's order of preference and is not binding on the Council.
- (9) In accordance with Article 16(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, after having received the reasoned opinions of the selection panel, the Council is to select and appoint one of the candidates to be the European Prosecutor of the participating Member State in question.
- (10) In accordance with Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the Council, acting by simple majority, is to select and appoint the European Prosecutors for a non-renewable term of six years.
- (11) The Council assessed the respective merits of the candidates taking into account the reasoned opinions submitted by the selection panel.
- (12) On the basis of an assessment of the respective merits of the candidates, the Council followed the non-binding order of preference indicated by the selection panel for the candidates nominated by Spain and Portugal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following persons are hereby appointed European Prosecutors of the EPPO for a non-renewable period of six years from 29 July 2023:

Mr Ignacio DE LUCAS MARTÍN ⁽³⁾,

Mr José António LOPES RANITO ⁽⁴⁾.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 20 July 2023.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

⁽³⁾ Nominated by Spain.

⁽⁴⁾ Nominated by Portugal.

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2023/1540**of 25 July 2023****amending and correcting Decision (EU) 2021/1870 establishing EU Ecolabel criteria for cosmetic products and animal care products***(notified under document C(2023) 4845)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

After consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision (EU) 2021/1870 ⁽²⁾ established EU Ecolabel criteria and related assessment and verifications requirements for the product groups 'cosmetic products' and 'animal care products'.
- (2) Industry stakeholders and members of the EU Ecolabelling Board have indicated that some provisions of Decision (EU) 2021/1870 could be interpreted in different ways, which could lead to inconsistencies in the practical implementation of that Decision. To avoid such inconsistent application, and to ensure legal clarity and legal certainty, it is necessary to provide for clearer wording in those provisions.
- (3) The definition of 'active content' in the framework section of Annexes I and II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870 contains a mistake that should be corrected to clarify that it is organic rubbing/abrasive agents that are not to be included in the calculation of the active content of the cosmetic product or of the animal care products. Inorganic substances, including inorganic rubbing/abrasive agents, are in fact excluded by definition.
- (4) To ensure the correct application of sub-criterion 4(a)(iii) in Annex I to Decision (EU) 2021/1870- i.e. exemption of zinc compounds, classified as H410 according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾, in zinc ointment/cream- sub-criterion 4(a)(i) should be corrected to specify that substances that are exempted in sub-criterion 4(a)(iii) do not have to comply with the requirements set out in sub-criterion 4(a)(i).
- (5) In order to ensure the correct application of sub-criterion 4(b) in Annex I and of sub-criterion 3(b) in Annex II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870, those sub-criteria should be corrected to specify that substances listed in the sub-criteria can be present in the final product if occurring in the form of impurities. That is needed to make the requirements consistent with the information reported in Table 1 in Annex I to Decision (EU) 2021/1870 and in Table 1 in Annex II to that Decision as regards those sub-criteria.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2021/1870 of 22 October 2021 establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for cosmetic products and animal care products (OJ L 379, 26.10.2021, p. 8).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

- (6) In order to ensure the correct application of sub-criterion 4(c) in Annex I and of sub-criterion 3(c) in Annex II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870, footnote 12 in Annex I and footnote 10 in Annex II should be corrected to spell out the correct link that applicants of the EU Ecolabel should use.
- (7) In order to clarify the interpretation of the introductory sentence of criterion 5 in Annex I and of criterion 4 in Annex II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870, that introductory sentence should be corrected to spell out that only liquid products need to comply with the requirement on the minimum volume of packaging allowed, as the unit in that sentence already suggests.
- (8) In order to ensure the correct application of sub-criterion 5(d) in Annex I and of sub-criterion 4(d) in Annex II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870, in line with the state-of-the-art of recycling technologies ⁽⁴⁾ and with the discussions held with stakeholders during the EU Ecolabel criteria revision process ⁽⁵⁾, Table 8 in Annex I and Table 7 in Annex II should be amended to specify that polypropylene (PP) labels and polyolefins sleeves used in a PP packaging and polyethylene (PE) labels and PE sleeves used in a high-density polyethylene packaging are allowed in EU Ecolabel products.
- (9) In order to ensure the correct verification of criterion 3 in Annex II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870, the assessment and verification section of that criterion should be corrected to ensure that applicants to the EU Ecolabel submit the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of the final product, in addition to the SDSs of any substance and mixture in the final product, to prove the compliance with that criterion.
- (10) Decision (EU) 2021/1870 should therefore be amended and corrected accordingly. The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010.
- (11) For reasons of legal certainty, a clear date of application of this Decision should be specified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (EU) 2021/1870 is amended and corrected as follows:

Annex I is amended and corrected in accordance with Annex I to this Decision.

Annex II is amended and corrected in accordance with Annex II to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Article 3

This Decision shall apply from 26 July 2023.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://recyclclass.eu/guidelines/natural-pe-hd-containers-and-tubes/>
<https://recyclclass.eu/guidelines/natural-pp-containers-and-tubes/>

⁽⁵⁾ see Faraca, G., Vidal Abarca Garrido, C., Kaps, R.B., Fernandez Carretero, A. and Wolf, O., Revision of EU Ecolabel Criteria for Cosmetic Products and Animal Care Products (previously Rinse-off Cosmetic Products), EUR 30724 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-38088-7 (online), doi:10.2760/014175 (online), JRC125388.

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2023.

For the Commission
Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Annex I to Decision (EU) 2021/1870 is amended and corrected as follows:

(1) in the framework section, definition 1) is replaced by the following:

‘1) ‘active content’ (AC) means the sum of organic ingoing substances in the product, expressed in grams, calculated on the basis of the complete formulation of the final product, but without the water content of the ingredients and the organic rubbing/abrasive agents;’;

(2) criterion 4, ‘Excluded and restricted substances’, is corrected as follows:

(a) in point (4)(a)(i), the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘Unless stated otherwise in Table 5, or exempted in point (4)(a)(iii), the product shall not contain substances at or above the concentration of 0.0100 % weight by weight for rinse-off products and 0.0010% weight by weight for leave-on cosmetics that meet the criteria for classification with the hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes listed in Table 4, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.’;

(b) in point (4)(b), first paragraph, the words ‘, nor as impurities’ are deleted;

(c) in the Section ‘Assessment and Verification’, the content of footnote 12 is replaced by the following:

‘<https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>’;

(3) criterion 5, ‘Packaging’, is amended and corrected as follows:

(a) the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘The minimum volume for a liquid rinse-off product to be certified other than toothpaste shall be 150 ml.’;

(b) in Table 8, second row, second column, the sixth hyphen is replaced by the following:

‘– Any other plastic materials for sleeves/labels with a density < 1 g/cm³ used with a PP or HDPE packaging (except for PP labels and polyolefins sleeves used in combination with a PP packaging or PE labels and PE sleeves used in combination with a HDPE packaging)’.

ANNEX II

Annex II to Decision (EU) 2021/1870 is amended and corrected as follows:

(1) in the framework section, definition 1) is replaced by the following:

‘1) ‘active content’ (AC) means the sum of organic ingoing substances in the product, expressed in grams, calculated on the basis of the complete formulation of the final product, but without the water content of the ingredients and the organic rubbing/abrasive agents;’;

(2) criterion 3, Excluded and restricted substances, is corrected as follows:

(a) point 3(b), first paragraph, is corrected as follows:

- (i) in the first sentence, the words ‘, nor as impurities’ are deleted;
- (ii) in the second sentence, the words ‘, nor as impurities’ are deleted;

(b) the section ‘Assessment and Verification’ is corrected as follows:

(i) in the second paragraph, point (i) is replaced by the following:

‘(i) SDS of the final product and of any substance/mixture and its concentration in the final product’;

(ii) the content of footnote 10 is replaced by the following:

‘<https://www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>’;

(3) criterion 4, Packaging, is amended and corrected as follows:

(a) the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘The minimum volume for a liquid animal care product to be certified shall be 150 ml.’;

(b) in Table 7, second row, second column, the sixth hyphen is replaced by the following:

‘– Any other plastic materials for sleeves/labels with a density < 1 g/cm³ used with a PP or HDPE packaging (except for PP labels and polyolefins sleeves used in combination with a PP packaging or PE labels and PE sleeves used in combination with a HDPE packaging)’.

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

**DECISION No 1/2023 OF THE EPA COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERIM AGREEMENT
WITH A VIEW TO AN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY AND THE MEMBER STATES, OF THE ONE PART, AND THE CENTRAL AFRICA
PARTY, OF THE OTHER PART,**

of 6 July 2023

on the establishment of the EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development [2023/1541]

THE EPA COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the interim agreement with a view to an economic partnership agreement between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Central Africa Party, of the other part, and in particular Article 92 thereof,

Having regard to Decision No 1/2016 of the EPA Committee of 15 December 2016 concerning the adoption of its Rules of Procedure, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 92 of the interim agreement with a view to an economic partnership agreement between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Central Africa Party, of the other part ⁽¹⁾ (the 'agreement'), provides that the EPA Committee is to be responsible for the administration of all areas covered by the agreement and for the completion of all tasks referred to therein.
- (2) Article 5 of Decision No 1/2016 of the EPA Committee of 15 December 2016 concerning the adoption of its Rules of Procedure ⁽²⁾ states that the EPA Committee may set up subcommittees under its authority to deal with specific matters covered by the agreement.
- (3) It is necessary to establish an EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development for the partnership between the European Community and the Central Africa Party is hereby established to carry out the tasks set out in Article 2.
2. The main objective of the EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development is to facilitate exchanges on agricultural, pastoral, and rural development issues.

Article 2

1. The EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development shall be responsible for studying documents with a view to developing and issuing opinions and making proposals on agricultural, pastoral and rural development issues. It shall enable the Parties to exchange their experiences, information and best practices and to consult each other on all matters related to the general and specific objectives defined in Article 2 of Title I of the Agreement, and falling within the scope of the subcommittee as described below.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 57, 28.2.2009, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 17, 21.1.2017, p. 46.

2. The EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development shall be responsible, under the authority of the EPA Committee, for:
 - (a) monitoring all aspects of Titles II, III and V of the Agreement relating to trade in agricultural and livestock products, sanitary and phytosanitary matters, food security and rural development, as well as intellectual property and sustainable development issues, as they apply to agricultural and livestock products;
 - (b) engaging in policy dialogue on agriculture, livestock and rural development in the following areas:
 - (i) production, consumption, trade promotion and market development of agricultural and livestock products;
 - (ii) promotion of investment in the agricultural and pastoral sectors, including small-scale activities;
 - (iii) agricultural and rural development policies, legislation and regulations, including policies on geographical indications and organic farming;
 - (iv) new technologies, research and innovation, and knowledge transfer to the agricultural sector as well as actions needed to promote the transition to sustainable food systems.
3. The EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development shall also be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the EPA Committee that relate to the area of competence defined in paragraph 2.
4. The EPA Subcommittee shall submit its opinions to the EPA Committee.

Article 3

The EPA Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural Development shall be composed, on the one hand, of representatives of the European Commission and, on the other hand, of representatives of the Central Africa Party. The parties represented may jointly decide to invite other participants, in particular representatives of stakeholders concerned by the subcommittee's field of competence.

Article 4

The EPA Subcommittee shall meet either in person or by any other appropriate means established by mutual agreement between the parties. The agenda and the frequency of meetings of the subcommittee shall be determined by a consensus between the parties.

Article 5

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

Done at Yaoundé, 6 July 2023.

For the Republic of Cameroon
Jean TCHOFFO

For the European Union
Cristina MIRANDA GOZALVEZ

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