Annual crop statistics Handbook
2020 Edition
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Statistics on crop products are a tool for monitoring and managing the market of crop products. They are also becoming an increasingly important instrument for evaluating agricultural policy. Within the European Institutions, the main institutional users of crop data are DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Health and Food Safety, DG Environment, Joint Research Centre (JRC), the European Parliament, the Court of Auditors and European agencies (e.g. European Environment Agency (EEA), European Food Security Authority (EFSA)), as well as national bodies dealing with agriculture, trade in agricultural products and food. Economic and social players in the 'agricultural world' (enterprises, farms, producers' and consumers' associations, trade unions, consultancy bodies, private and public research bodies, etc.) are likewise very important users of crop statistics. Current EU statistics on crops include data on various crop products or groups of products linked to:

- cultivated, harvested and production areas,
- production,
- yields and
- agricultural land use.

Since 2004 the crop statistics are freely available to all interested users on Eurostat's website.

Previously, EU statistics on crops were governed by two Regulations — one on cereals (Council Regulation 837/90) and the other on main crops other than cereals (Council Regulation 959/93) — and two Gentlemen's agreements (dating from 1990) — one on additional voluntary variables on main crops, vegetables and fruits and the other one on early estimates for cereals and main crops and vegetables and fruits.

The new Regulation (Council Regulation 543/2009) was adopted in June 2009, repealing Council Regulation 837/90 and Council Regulation 959/93. The main objectives of the new Regulation were to:

- reduce the number of legal acts, and to integrate and simplify them;
- adapt statistical requests to the simplified new Common Agricultural Policy and to new products;
- facilitate the use of the most appropriate and efficient methods of data collection;
- replace Gentlemen's agreements with EU legislation in areas where there is regular production of Community statistics which have reached sufficient maturity.

The new Regulation merged the two previous Regulations on ‘cereals’ and ‘other crops’ and incorporated partially the old Gentlemen’s agreement on early estimates and the detailed statistics on production of fruit and vegetables. From 2015 onwards the annual crop data collection follows Council Regulation 543/2009, as modified by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 and the ESS Agreement from May 2015 (see Annex IV), which covers further variables and some early estimates.
The main operational aims of the handbook are to:

- provide the Member States with common concepts and definitions in order to improve the harmonisation and comparability of data produced in the Member States and published by Eurostat
- present the definitions and explanatory notes on the products listed in the Regulation, harmonised with the Farm Structure Survey definitions
- set out more clearly the thresholds and the non-significant crops contained in the Regulation
- provide the data users with methodological and conceptual clarifications

The handbook, with small updates to the previous one, has been released on January 2020. It is based on the previous years’ handbooks.

1.1 Changes from previous versions

1.1.1 Changes in classification

1.1.1.1 2020

Changes in version 0.1 of 2020

Clarification of the classification of Hemp: Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for tea, for cannabidiol (CBD) and for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) were added to I1500 - Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants. Class I2200 – Hemp includes Hemp grown for straw and class Other oil seed crops n.e.c. (I1190) includes Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for hemp seed oil.

Correction of a double-classification of Caper: Caper is classified under V9000 – Other fresh vegetables n.e.c. and should not be listed under Fresh pulses (V5000).

1.1.1.2 2019

Changes in version 0.2 of 2019

Clarification of the exclusion of seed of cotton from E0000 and their inclusion under I1150. Oilseeds, where the yield can be used as well for seeding are classified under their respective crop code. Same approach was taken for flax in 2018.

Update on the dissemination of production and yield figures both in national humidity and standard EU humidity (chapter 2.1.3.1).

Technical clarification on the reporting of non-significant and non-existent crop flags in Web-forms for Table 2 and Table 3 (Annex II – Instructions for data delivery).

1.1.1.3 2018

On what regards the classification, some minor changes, clarifications and corrections were included in this version of the handbook.

Emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.) is to be considered in C1110 – Common wheat and spelt, in line with FSS.

It was clarified that quinoa should be classified as C1900 - Other cereals n.e.c. (buckwheat, millet, canary seed, etc.), in line with the FAO classification. Although quinoa is not a grass (botanically it is part of the Amaranthaceae family), it is grown as grain crop and it is common to consider it a pseudocereal.
Although there is no change to the collection of cotton variables, some clarification was added to the present handbook, relative to the collection of area of cotton in tables 1 and 4. Because the area collected for cotton is not collected under 'Cotton seed' (I1150) and is reported as unique for cotton seed and cotton fibre under class 'Cotton fibre' (I2300), the codes for area of cotton in table 1 – ARAAR_A correspond in reality to AGRIIPROD code 'Cotton' (I1150_2300) and the area aggregate for oilseeds should be treated as 'Oilseeds except cotton' (I1100XI1150). Take also note that the main area of cotton is not to be reported under 'Other oil seed crops n.e.c.' (I1190). The webform for 2018, is not changed and the classes for cotton will be named as in the previous campaign where the treatment for cotton was already the same. For other variables (production, yield, humidity) cotton seed and cotton for fibre are collected separately, as before.

For P0000 - Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses) and P1200 – Broad and field beans, clarified that broad and field beans are used as synonyms (Faba vulgaris syn. Vicia faba L. (partim)). A typo was corrected in V5200 - Fresh beans, as dry beans are classified as part of P9000 – Other dry pulses and protein crops (and not P1200 – Broad and field beans).

Aloe (Aloe vera, (L.) Burm.f.) and rose for rose oil or rose water to be extracted from the petals (normally Rosa x damascena Mill.), were added to I1500 - Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants.

Clarified that fennel (Foeniculum vulgare Mill.) is classified in I5000 – Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants when used for seed or foliage, but in V4900 – Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c. when the bulb is used.

Fresh chickpeas were moved from V5100 – Fresh peas to V5900 – Other fresh pulses n.e.c.

Rose hip (Rosa canina L.) was removed from V9000 - Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.

Rose for human consumption, for example as marmelade, juice or tea (normally Rosa canina L.), goji berry (Lycium barbarum L.), golden berry (Physalis peruviana L.), strawberry tree (Arbutus unedo L.) and kiwi berry, kiwai or hardy kiwi (Actinidia arguta (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch.) were added to the class F3900 - Other berries n.e.c.

In 2017, mulberry trees (Morus sp.) were mentioned both as part of H9000 – Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c. and F3900 – Other berries n.e.c.; given that the fruit of the mulberry tree is used as a berry, the mention to it in other permanent crops for human consumption was removed. It was clarified that cultivated truffles (Tuber spp.) belong to H9000 – Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c., while wild truffles are not collected in Annual crop statistics.

A typo was corrected in the code for sour cherries. The correct code is F1241.

Small adjustments (mostly corrections of common and scientific names) were made in the Citrus class (T0000).

Wrong mentions to nurseries code as U0000 were replaced by the correct code for nurseries: L0000

A clarification was added for class J0000 – Permanent grassland (*land used permanently for several consecutive years (usually more than five) to grow grasses and herbaceous fodder (…)*)

**Changes in version 1.3 of 2018**

Clarification on exclusion of seed of flax (and other oilseed crops) from seeds and seedlings (E0000)

Exclusions of oilseeds from E0000 mentioned in the exclusions of industrial crops (I0000)

Clarification on uses of seed of flax (for human consumption; for sale) included (I1140)

Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*, (Link) C. K. Schneid.) added to Other oil seed crops n.e.c. (I1190)

Stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana*, Bertoni) added to Other industrial crops n.e.c. (I9000)

Clarification on exclusions for Flowers and ornamental plants (N0000)
A new legal act is mentioned for PDO and PGI wines as Regulation (EC) 479/2008 was repealed by Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 (W1110 and W1120).

New tree added for Permanent crops (PECR), including the plants for plaiting and weaving (Z0000)

It was clarified that if the value for Y1 is outside Min/Max for the previous 5 years +/- 40 % buffer, a warning with indication of the concerned items is issued and the timeseries are shown. In previous versions the outliers check was indicated as 5 years +/- 20 %.

Eurostat informed the countries on 23 April 2018 in writing about the new practice for Regulation 543/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 not to re-deliver area data for the April, August, September and November deadlines if they are unchanged with respect to the previously transmitted data. This information was added to 5.3 - Transmission deadlines and to Annex IV.
2 Methodology

2.1 Definitions and concepts

2.1.1 Area

The main goal of crop statistics is to determine the productive area, i.e. the area linked to the production that is harvested or potentially harvested (including the items in Table 1 which refer to the area under cultivation and Table 3 which refer to the production area). When possible, an agronomically realistic area should be used, that is to say cultivated areas including the edges of fields, headlands, areas under isolated trees and wet areas, but not ditches, embankments, hedges, paths separating lots, or groves of trees. This corresponds closely to the approach used in the Farm Structure Survey, where non-productive area is supposed to be included under ‘other land’ (all those parts of the total area belonging to the agricultural holding which are not utilised agricultural area, unutilised agricultural area or wooded area).

As the concepts of area differ within the four tables in the Annex to the Regulation 543/2009, an explanation of how the area concept is used in each table is given below.

2.1.1.1 AREA UNDER CULTIVATION (TABLE 1)

Before the harvest, the area under cultivation corresponds to the sown area. After the harvest, the area under cultivation corresponds to the sown area excluding the non-harvested area (e.g. area ruined by natural disasters, area not harvested for economic reasons, etc.). Thus, the area can change during the crop year.

For instance, if at the beginning of the crop year 100 ha have been sown with common winter wheat, and during the campaign 20 ha are ruined due to bad weather, the reported area up to the harvest period should be 100 ha (the sown area), but after the harvest it should be only 100-20=80 ha (the sown area minus the ruined area).

Also, concerning winter and spring crops, if the winter wheat area is ruined during the winter and this area is re-sown with spring wheat, this change must be reported. For instance, if at the beginning of the crop year 100 ha have been sown with common winter wheat and during the winter these 100 ha are ruined, and if these 100 ha are re-sown with common spring wheat, the reported area in January will be 100 ha of winter wheat, but in June it will be 0 ha of common winter wheat and spelt and 100 ha of common spring wheat and spelt.

Special note for plants harvested green: Only in cases when the same area is sown several times with plants harvested green during the same crop year the area should be counted as many times as the new crop was sown. If the grass is cut several times but the land is not re-sown in-between the area is counted only once.
Special cases

Successive cropping: where a parcel of arable land is used more than once during a given crop year and the area has only one crop each time, both areas should be considered as area under cultivation for each crop.

For instance: 10 ha of ray grass followed by 10 ha of maize during the same crop year: both areas should be considered.

Combined cropping: where a combination of crops occupies a parcel of arable land at the same time, the area under cultivation should be distributed between the different crops in proportion to the area of ground they occupy.

For instance, if the relative proportions of 10 ha of combined maize/beans are 70 %/30 %, 7 ha should be recorded for maize and 3 ha for beans.

2.1.1.2 HARVESTED AREA (TABLE 2)

The harvested area is closely linked to the harvested production. Table 2 is mainly linked to vegetables. Vegetables generally have a very short or shorter cropping time as main crops, which allow several harvests during the same year on the same parcel of land.

For the harvested area to be defined correctly in this case, the concept of ‘cropped area’ has to be defined. ‘Cropped area’ corresponds to the total sown area for the production of a specific crop during the same year (the sum of the areas sown and harvested more than once in the same year).

For instance, radishes have a cropping time of between 4 and 6 weeks. If 1 ha is sown and harvested four times with this crop, within the same year, the cropped area will be 4 hectares.

Harvested area corresponds to that part of the cropped area which is harvested. Taking the previous example, if all the sown area is harvested except the last one, where only 80 % of the field is harvested. In this case we will have as harvested area: 1 x 3 + 1 x 0.8 = 3.8 ha.

2.1.1.3 PRODUCTION AREA (TABLE 3)

Table 3 concerns permanent crops. The production area refers to the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. All of the non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce, should be excluded, as well as the abandoned areas. In addition, only the areas planted with permanent crops that are entirely or mainly intended to produce for the market should be included.

Isolated trees such as linear-planted trees near roads (not belonging to an agricultural holding and not used for the market) should be excluded.

In order to exclude ‘extensive production’ areas (usually areas with low production potential) which are difficult to survey, a minimum density of 100 trees per hectare or a maximum space of 10 metres between tree rows should be applied. An exception is made for sweet cherries, olive and walnut trees: if their production is entirely or mainly intended for the market, the areas should be surveyed, even if they are below this density threshold.

This may lead to a fruit production figure that will be partly unrelated to the ‘production area’ because some harvested production could probably come from these ‘extensive production areas’. But also for production figures mainly those crops should be taken into account which are entirely or mainly intended for the market or at least could be used on the market.

2.1.1.4 MAIN AREA (TABLE 4)

The concept of ‘main area’ used in Table 4 corresponds, in general, to the area of the land parcel. The crop/occupation linked to that area is the unique or main crop having occupied the parcel during the crop year. In the case of annual crops, the main area should correspond to the sown area; in the case of permanent crops, to the total planted area; in the case of successive crops, to the main crop that occupied the parcel during that year; and in the case of simultaneous crops, to the corresponding area of the different

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1 This means that the plants already bear fruit (are not too young) and are not abandoned for more than 5 years.
crops, etc. These special cases are described in more detail below. Areas of agriculture combined with woodland should be split up as well pro rata to the use of the ground.

The main crop, where during one harvest year several crops are grown in succession on an area, is the crop that has the highest value of the production. If the value of production does not determine what the main crop is, then the main crop is taken as the one that occupies the ground for the longest time.

The areas to be reported in Table 4 should refer to all the area occupied for a certain crop (each area is listed only once), independently of the fact that it is harvested or not, used for the production or not (for example the permanent crops area should cover the area in production and not yet in production and the abandoned area (max 5 years).

### Special cases

**Successive cropping:** if a parcel of arable land is used more than once during a given crop year and the area has only one crop each time, the crop recorded should be the one with the highest economic value. If it is not possible to determine which is the main crop on the basis of the production value, then the main crop will be the one which occupies the ground for the longest period of time. All other crops are then regarded as secondary areas.

For instance: if 10 ha of ryegrass are followed by 10 ha of maize during the same crop year: only the 10 ha of maize (as it has the higher value) should be considered. The 10 ha of ryegrass should be considered as a secondary area.

**Combined cropping:** if a parcel of arable land is used throughout the growing season for the same fixed combination of crops (combined cropping), then the main area is split pro rata between the crops concerned. For instance, for 10 ha of combined wheat/peas in a ratio of 70/30, 7 ha should be recorded for wheat and 3 ha for peas.

In this case there is no secondary area.

**Combination of successive and combined cropping:** if a parcel of arable land is used more than once during a given crop year and with a combination of successive and combined crops, then each combination of crops occupying the land during the same period of time is valued separately, and the combination or the single crop with the highest value is taken as the main area. Where that area is used for combined cropping, the main area is divided up pro rata between the crops concerned.

All other occupations are then regarded as secondary areas.

### 2.1.1.5 OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS AREA CONCEPTS IN DIFFERENT ACS TABLES

Table 1 provides an overview of the various theoretical area concepts in the 4 tables of Annual Crop Statistics.

In case it is not possible to respect the definitions explained above, the Member States are requested to clarify the situation in a written note added to the in the quality report.

In practice many countries do not survey the areas in the field after sowing and after harvest but many get most of the area data from administrative sources or survey it only once in a crop year. In such cases the Member States may submit the sown area surveyed in spring of year n as harvested area too. If some areas are known not to have been harvested due to any reason (e.g. flooding, or draught), this should lead to reduced yield instead of reduced areas linked to the production. In such cases the final yield is lower than the mathematical yield for a given area because the not harvested areas are included in the calculation. If a Member State uses this approach without updating the area linked to the production, this needs to be explained in the quality report.
### Table 1. Area concepts and inter-table relations in Annual Crop Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Relation to Table 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table 1</strong></td>
<td>Area under cultivation</td>
<td>Sown area before harvest/harvested area after harvest. Often there is only one data collection in the countries, so it is either the sown area or harvested area.</td>
<td>If the land is sown/planted and harvested several times during the same crop year Table 1 area under cultivation is bigger than Table 4 main area. If only 1 harvest is collected and the sown area is used in Table 1, the areas in Table 1 and Table 4 are equal. If harvested area is used in Table 1, Table 1 area can be smaller than the main area (sown area) in Table 4. Special note for plants harvested green: Only in cases when the same area is sown several times with plants harvested green during the same crop year, the area should be counted as many times as the new crop was sown. If the grass is cut several times but the land is not re-sown in-between the area is counted only once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table 2</strong></td>
<td>Harvested area</td>
<td>Harvested area multiplied by number of yearly harvests (e.g. if radishes are cultivated on an area of 10 ha and the radishes are sown and harvested 8 times, then the harvested area is 80 ha.)</td>
<td>If there are several harvests (as is often for vegetables) the harvested area in Table 2 is bigger than the main area in Table 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table 3</strong></td>
<td>Production area</td>
<td>Area that can be potentially harvested that year (excludes non-productive areas such as young plantations and abandoned area for more than 5 years)</td>
<td>Production area in table 3 is often smaller than the main area in Table 4 as non-productive areas are excluded in Table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table 4</strong></td>
<td>Main area</td>
<td>Main area adds up to total UAA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all *arable crops* (including *vegetables*) the sown area for the main crops occupying the land that year is included.

The crop which gives the highest value of production (e.g. if radishes and plants harvested green are cultivated in alteration on one parcel, the main land use should be allocated to the crop which gives the highest value or if this is not possible, occupies the land longer that year).

For *permanent crops* the main area refers to the total planted area (including young plantations and temporarily abandoned areas, up to 5 years).
2.1.2 Production

The annual data on production refers to the harvested production.

**2.1.2.1 REFERENCE PERIOD**

As mentioned in the Regulation, the harvest year is the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

The citrus fruit and olive harvest starts in the last quarter of the year and can finish in the following year, particularly for late-season varieties. By convention, the production of year \( n \) is the production for which harvesting started in year \( n \), even though harvesting may finish in year \( n+1 \) (so \( N \) is the reference year for data published by Eurostat). For instance, if the orange harvest starts in December 2017 and ends in February 2018, the whole production should be recorded in for the year 2017.

**2.1.2.2 PRODUCTION TERMS**

Table 2 below illustrates the main agricultural production terms and their meanings in this handbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological (real) production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvested production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usable production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketed production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-holding losses and wastage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-harvested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural production includes the activities of all agricultural holdings, specialised or non-specialised (with the exception of kitchen gardens); it includes agricultural production intended for sale or for direct consumption by the producer and his/her family.

The kitchen gardens are areas devoted for the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his/her household, normally separated off from the rest of the agricultural land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens. Only occasional surplus products coming from this area are sold off from the holding.

All areas from which products are consistently sold to the market belong under agricultural production items, even if part of the production is consumed by the holder and his/her household. This is also the case for areas producing forage for any animals, even though the animals are consumed by the holder and his/her family or areas cultivated by collective households, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools, prisons, etc. These areas count as an agricultural holding if such a holding, while linked to a collective household, is operated in such a way as to fulfil the other criteria of an agricultural holding. These areas should be classified according to their use, in the same way as the areas of an agricultural holding.

Annual production statistics comprise 'harvested' agricultural production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities. 'Harvested' production inevitably includes (market) losses during transport, storage and packaging.

**2.1.3 Humidity degree**

**2.1.3.1 HUMIDITY DEGREE IN SINGLE CROPS**

Humidity degree of arable crop products such as cereals, dry pulses, oilseeds and plants harvested green can vary to a great extent, and thereby lead to variations in production across the Member States. As one of the aims of the Regulation 543/2009 is to obtain harmonised data for all the Member States, some clarification on the humidity is needed for figures on production.

The Member States can send data to Eurostat either with the national humidity or convert the figures into the standard European humidity (Table 3). Since 2018 Eurostat has published for the production and yield
of cereals, dry pulses, oilseeds and plants harvested green both the national figures with national humidity and figures with the standard EU humidity. For national figures the dissemination database includes an additional column, which indicates the used national humidity. The tables can be found in the Eurostat dissemination database under titles Crop production in EU standard humidity and Crop production in national humidity.

Table 3. Standard EU-humidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Standard EU humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals (except rice)</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry pulses and protein crops</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
<td>9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
<td>9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya seed</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton seed</td>
<td>9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants harvested green</td>
<td>65 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The transformation of the production or yield level between two humidity degrees (e.g. national harvest humidity and EU-standard humidity) is based on the following formula:

\[
\text{Production with standard HU} = \frac{\text{Harvested production} \times (100 - \text{harvested HU})}{100 - \text{standard HU}}
\]

Cereals harvested for grain with humidity between 25 and 35 % (for animal feed) will be recorded under cereals harvested for grain. Nevertheless, the production will be calculated to the 14 % standard humidity by aggregating them on the EU level.

The data on plants harvested green is more and more used for agri-environmental purposes. For this reason it is important to be able to compare the data and to calculate sound production aggregates. At the moment the humidity degree varies between 0% and 80%.

Although it is very difficult to assess the humidity of the plants harvested green the Member States need to assess the usual national harvest practices for the plants harvested green and deliver a best estimated average humidity value to Eurostat (e.g. 60-70% for fresh harvested crops (grass, maize, cereals) or 15-20% for crops harvested dry /as hay). Table 4 gives some examples on common harvest humidity degrees for these crops. The minimum requirement is to send the humidity degree for the production of green maize and other cereals harvested green. If the production of other crops harvested green is sent to Eurostat, they need to be accompanied by humidity degree. For EU aggregates and national production and yield in standard EU humidity the same practice will be used as with the other crops.
Table 4. Examples of crops and humidity of plants harvested green under central European conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Plants harvested green / fresh</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grass (1. cut)</td>
<td>78 – 85 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass (2.+ cut)</td>
<td>80 – 84 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover-grass-mixtures (1. cut)</td>
<td>80 – 85 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover-grass-mixtures (2.+ cut)</td>
<td>82 – 84 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover (1. cut)</td>
<td>80 – 88 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover (2.+ cut)</td>
<td>82 – 88 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne-grass-mixtures (1. cut)</td>
<td>80 – 85 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne-grass-mixtures (2.+ cut)</td>
<td>80 – 83 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne (1. cut)</td>
<td>79 – 82 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne (2.+ cut)</td>
<td>80 – 82 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>~ 76 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>76 – 80 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>~ 78 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field beans</td>
<td>~ 82 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed pulses</td>
<td>80 – 88 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>~ 82 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape and turnip rape</td>
<td>86 – 90 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II. Plants harvested as silage            |                |                |
| Grass                                    | ~ 65 %         |                |
| Clover / -grass-mixtures                 | ~ 65 %         |                |
| Lucerne / -grass-mixtures                | ~ 65 %         |                |
| Barley / wheat                           | 58 – 62 %      |                |
| Oats                                     | ~ 65 %         |                |
| Rye                                      | ~ 75 %         |                |
| Field beans                              | ~ 65 %         |                |
| Millet / sorghum / sudan grass           | ~ 65 %         |                |
| Rape and turnip rape                     | 84 – 85 %      |                |

| III. Plants harvested as hay             |                |                |
| Grass                                    | 13 – 16 %      |                |
| Clover / -grass-mixtures                 | 13 – 16 %      |                |
| Lucerne / -grass-mixtures                | 13 – 16 %      |                |

2.1.3.2 HUMIDITY DEGREE IN AGGREGATES

The countries which use different humidity degrees in the same aggregate (e.g. C0000) are reminded that it is necessary to take the humidity degree into account when calculating the production aggregate. There are two different methodological ways of doing it. They are shown below (Table 5 and Table 6).

In the first example the parts are standardized to a known target humidity of the aggregate by using the formula presented below (an example is provided in Table 5). Eurostat uses this approach for calculating the EU-aggregates for production figures with different humidities.

Table 5. Standardizing the production to a pre-defined humidity degree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Production (1000 t)</th>
<th>Humidity degree (%)</th>
<th>Standardized production to 14% HU (1000 t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C0000 Cereals (including rice)</td>
<td>1095.349</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1000+95.349 = 1095.349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1000 Cereals (excluding rice)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Calculation: (1000*(100-14))/(100-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2000 Rice</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>95.349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Calculation: (100*(100-18))/(100-14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some countries do the aggregate humidity standardisation by calculating the weighted average humidity for the arithmetic sum of production (Table 6).
Table 6. Weighting the productions to an average humidity for a pre-set production aggregate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Production (1000 t)</th>
<th>Humidity degree (%)</th>
<th>Weighted average of the production humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C0000 Cereals (including rice)</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>x=14.36</td>
<td>x = (0.18<em>100 + 0.14</em>1000)/1100 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1000 Cereals (excluding rice)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2000 Rice</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both approaches are feasible at national level for aggregates with different humidity degrees in the sub-parts. Both approaches have their pros and cons as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Comparison of the two aggregation methods with different humidity degrees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive sides</th>
<th>Negative sides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standardizing production</td>
<td>Stable humidity over time, production is easy to compare over time and between different (sub-) aggregates.</td>
<td>Production aggregate is not (always) the sum of its parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighting the humidity</td>
<td>Production aggregate is the sum of its parts.</td>
<td>Unstable humidity over time and between (sub-) aggregates. Production figures are not comparable over time and between its sub-parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eurostat recommends using as much as possible stable humidity degrees over time and across the items belonging to the same aggregate. It is a clear and transparent approach for the data users. The production and yield needs to be reported with the same humidity degree.

2.1.4 Yield

Yield is the indicator linking together the harvested production and area. Crop yield is calculated by dividing the harvested production by the harvested area. If the harvested area is not known, then the reference should be the sown area.

Although in Annual Crop Statistics the yield is published in t/ha, it is still collected from data providers in 100 kg/ha (in line with the regulation). This means that since area is expressed in 1000 ha and production is expressed in tonnes, the data providers have to multiply the result of the division production/area by 10 in order to get the yield in 100kg/ha.

The data users have access to the result in t/ha as an automated procedure is then used by Eurostat to publish the yield in tonnes of production per ha of harvested area with the reported humidity.

2.2 Units of measurement

The area is reported to Eurostat in 1 000 hectares (ha) of pure crop equivalent (cf. combined cropping).

The production is reported to Eurostat in 1 000 tonnes (t) of basic product weight with the reported humidity.

The yield is reported to Eurostat in metric decitones (100 kg) of production per ha of harvested area with the reported humidity (see also 2.1.4 above).

The humidity is reported in water content % of the total weight of the product.

The data for area, production and humidity should be reported with at least two decimal places. If more decimals are available for area and production, they can be submitted to Eurostat. For yield one decimal is sufficient.
2.3 Data availability, coverage and non-significant crops

2.3.1 Coverage and defining non-significant crops

Regulation 543/2009 Paragraph 1 of Article 3 states that

Each Member State shall produce national/regional level statistics on the crops listed in the Chapter 4 and produced on the utilised agricultural area within its territory.

Paragraph 2 of Article 3 states that statistics shall be representative of at least 95% of the following areas:

(a) total area under cultivation of crops from arable land (Table 1);
(b) total harvested area of vegetables, melons and strawberries (Table 2);
(c) total production area of permanent crops (Table 3);
(d) utilised agricultural area (Table 4).

Paragraph 3 of Article 3 also states that

Variables with a low or zero prevalence in a Member State may be excluded from the statistics, provided that the Member State in question informs the Commission of all such crops and of the applicable threshold for low prevalence of each such crop by the end of the calendar year immediately preceding each of the reference periods.

In addition there are also two footnotes linked to compulsory delivery of data for Tables 2 and 3:

- For lettuces, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers (capsicum) and strawberries under glass or high accessible cover (Table 2) it is stated that the data delivery is compulsory for those Member States where the national harvested area is at least 500 ha/type of vegetable.
- For permanent crops (Table 3) it is said that for nuts, citrus fruits, grapes and olives the data delivery is compulsory for those Member States where the production area of each of these aggregates cover at least 500 ha.

Although Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 does not include a proper definition for non-significant crops, the extracts from the legislation point out three important issues:

- The statistics shall be representative of at least 95% of the main area at the level of the four main tables
- For cultivation under glass or high accessible cover (tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuces, peppers (capsicum) and strawberries) and for nuts, citrus fruits, grapes and olives the reporting national threshold is 500 ha
- The Member States have the right to exclude variables with zero and low prevalence from statistics but they need to respect the two above-mentioned conditions.

The following additional guidelines steer the identification and delivery of non-existing/ significant crops:

- All existing figures regardless how small they are should be delivered to Eurostat if they are not confidential.
- The assessment of zero/low prevalence should be done on the basis of the area and the production should follow the area (e.g. if area is 0 or low prevalence also the production should be the same (exception: chicory).
- It is recommended to use the maximum thresholds specified in Table 8 and Table 9 in order to increase the comparability of the data.

The 95% representativeness requirement means automatically that the threshold for the non-significant crops (NSC) is strongly linked to the production area size of the country. For that reason it is impossible to declare one threshold that fits all the national needs. For that reason only the maximum threshold is fixed to 500 ha for Regulation Tables 1, 2 and 3. The effective national threshold needs to respect the 95% representativeness requirement and it depends on the size of the production area and the structure of the sector (some dominant or several equally sized crop items). For Regulation Table 4 the reporting obligation
covers all classes without a threshold, as it contains land use data, and as some of the areas are small in all countries.

Table 8. Maximum national thresholds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Thresholds for national data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>500 ha maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>500 ha maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>500 ha maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Always significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For regional data delivery the following thresholds presented in Table 9 are proposed.

Table 9. Recommended regional thresholds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Main regional reporting threshold</th>
<th>Threshold for single regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countries with NUTS 1/2 regions</td>
<td>Countries without NUTS 1/2 regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 000 ha</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Always significant</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eurostat will analyse yearly the previous FSS and annual crop statistics data for determining if the 95 % representativeness threshold has been respected in declaring the non-significant variables. This will be used as a criterion in the compliance monitoring.

In addition to the crop level transmission thresholds, there are thresholds linked to specific deadlines. The deadlines with specific transmission thresholds are January, June and August deadlines for area and yield concerning Table 1 of the Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 (amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557).

Any deviation from the above recommendations would need to be justified in the quality report.

### 2.3.2 Handling non-significant crops

The list of crops considered by a Member State as non-significant (low or zero prevalence) has to be reported to Eurostat before the start of the crop year. The Member States need to indicate this in the Web-Forms `CROPROD_ARAAR_A`, `CROPROD_ARAPR_A`, `CROPROD_ARAVEG_A` and `CROPROD_ARAPER_A`.

The following principles guide the data entry into Web-Forms:

- Fill in a ‘0’ for all crops which do not exist in your country.
- Fill in ‘N’ (flag for low prevalence) for all crops below the reporting threshold in case no numerical data are available (or would be confidential).
- Fill in ‘L’ (flag for not collected data) for
  - those obligatory crops which are combined with another class. Mark the other class with the flag D (definition differs). Example: if shallots are combined with onions, shallots should be marked with L and onions with D and in the quality report it should be explained that onions include also shallots.
  - voluntary crops which are not collected or not yet available e.g. due to late harvest.
  - ‘L’-flag should be used as rarely as possible.
Send all available data of your country. Prioritize numerical values to flags if the numerical values are not confidential. If they are confidential and if the area is non-significant, N-flag should be prioritized over C-flag.

Respecting these conventions is very important in order to have coherent and consistent data so as to make the informatics system work properly and to calculate accurate EU aggregates.

In case of changes in data availability and non-significant crops (during crop years or between the crop years), the Web-Form has to be updated. For more information on delivering the NSC-flags, please refer to Annex II of the handbook.
3.1 Classification and definition of products

The classification of all crop products in the crop statistics follows in most cases the classification used in the Farm Structure Survey.

3.1.1 Specific definitions and concepts

3.1.1.1 MIXTURES OF CROPS

Mixtures of crops usually have to be recorded in the respective crops or in the pre-defined mixture classes. Mixtures of crops should as far as possible be recorded elsewhere, either according to the definitions of the respective variable, or if nothing is mentioned, under the crop with the highest economic value.

3.1.1.2 GROUPING OF CROPS

If a crop cannot be recorded separately, it should be grouped with crops of the same kind rather than with other crops of a different category. As an example, small areas with oil-flax should not be included in other arable land, but rather under ‘other oil seed crops’.

3.1.1.3 DUAL PURPOSE CROPS

Dual purpose crops, such as cotton, have several uses. Cotton, for instance, is cultivated for the seed (oil and oilcake) and fibre.

The area under cultivation for dual purpose crops should be recorded only once. For the area statistics, cotton is recorded only under cotton fibre, because that is the most important product of the crop. For the production statistics, 10 ha of cotton will produce ‘x’ kg of cottonseeds and ‘y’ kg of cotton fibre. They are coded accordingly under I1150 ‘Cotton seed’ and I2300 ‘Cotton fibre’.

Other dual purpose crops such as soya seed (oil and protein) are reported only under I1130 ‘Soya’ for area and production statistics, because the seed can be used only for one of these products and the farmer may not know for which of the products it will be used.

Cereals which are grown for the production of grain, but which also produce straw that can be used for energy purposes or other uses, are not considered as a dual purpose crop, as (long as) no data are requested for the by-product (straw).

Crops which can be used for food /feed and energy purposes are classified under the main heading (e.g. G3000 Green maize).

3.1.1.4 OTHER (…) N.E.C

In the tables presenting the data and in the Eurostat databases, the heading ‘Other products, n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified)’ comprises all species in a group of products that have not previously been broken down, even if they are mentioned in detail in the national statistics. It usually includes species which are produced in minor quantities throughout the EU or species with particular importance for a small number of
countries. This heading’s content is very variable and it contains crops which are often not comparable from one country to another.

3.1.1.5 ENERGY CROPS

The classification of energy crops has posed some problems in the past. The following guidelines have been mutually agreed by Farm Structure Survey (FSS) and Annual Crop Statistics (ACS).

Most of the crops used for energy purpose are classified in the same class as the same crop used for food or feed, e.g.:

- Maize for energy purpose into class G3000 Green maize
- Rape for energy purposes in class I1110 Rape and turnip rape seeds
- Fibre crops in class I2000, etc.

The specific class I6000 ‘Energy crops n.e.c.’ should be defined as follows:

- It includes only specific energy crops not used for other purposes than energy production and cultivated on arable land, such as miscanthus and canary reed
- This item should not include any other crops reported under other items (e.g. maize for biogas), which means that double counting is not allowed
- It is part of the aggregate ‘Industrial crops’
- In Table 4 ‘I6000’ falls into I0000 ‘Industrial crops’
- If the practice in a Member State differs from these definitions and the data is transmitted as used in the MS, an explanation is needed in the quality report

Short-rotation coppices

- Land on which the short rotation coppices are grown is not considered as UAA, although this is the case in legal bases of some Member States. They are collected in FSS as a sub-category of wooded area; in Annual Crop Statistics they are not at all collected

3.1.1.6 PLANTS HARVESTED GREEN FROM ARABLE LAND

The new classification for plants harvested green from arable land is in use since crop year 2015 (Figure 1). The older data have been mapped towards the new classification.

The important time limit between grasslands on arable land and permanent grassland is 5 years. Grasslands are considered as permanent if they stay at least 5 years on the ground.
Figure 1. Classification for plants harvested green from arable land (included in the red box; grey boxes are obligatory and white optional)

Table 10 presents the comparison between the pre-2015 classes and the post-2015 classes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants harvested green</td>
<td>Plants harvested green from arable land</td>
<td>The aggregate as it is in Regulation 543/2009 excludes permanent grassland. The new name reflects better the content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary grasses and grazings</td>
<td>Temporary grasses and grazings</td>
<td>Unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leguminous plants</td>
<td>Leguminous plants harvested green</td>
<td>The new name clarifies that only those leguminous plants are included which are harvested green (content unchanged). This class includes all leguminous plants harvested green regardless if they are annual or multiannual. Before only multiannual leguminous plants were included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green maize</td>
<td>Green maize</td>
<td>Unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals harvested green</td>
<td>Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)</td>
<td>This class included before also green maize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual plants harvested green (aggregate of green maize, other cereals and potentially other annual plants harvested green – latter depends on the MS)</td>
<td>To be discontinued</td>
<td>It is proposed to discontinue the aggregate ‘Plants harvested green’ because it has caused a lot of confusion among the data providers and data users mainly due to the fact that some leguminous plants are also annual but not part of this aggregate. Also in the FSS-regulation this distinction between annual and multiannual plants harvested green does not exist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.1.7 GREEN MANURE

The classification of green manure[^2] in Table 1 and Table 4 has been to some extent problematic. The situation is clarified as follows:

- Area used only for green manure is not included in Table 1. If green manure use is not the sole use, then the area is classified according to the main use.
- In Table 4 the area is used exclusively as green manure is included under Q0000 'Fallow land' (this is in line with the practice of FSS). If green manure use is not the sole use, then the area is classified according to the main use.

3.1.1.8 CHICORY

From 2015 on Chicory is reported only under vegetables. The voluntary reporting of ‘Chicory for inulin’ and ‘Chicory for roasting’ under other industrial crops is discontinued. Under vegetables the new chicory aggregate will be subdivided into ‘chicory for fresh consumption’ (compulsory) and ‘chicory for processing’ (voluntary), which includes the former ‘chicory for inulin’ and ‘…for roasting’. For the latter ones the harvested roots go more or less directly to the processing.

‘Chicory for fresh consumption’ as a leafy vegetable is a biennial crop. The first year is dedicated to the cultivation of the roots (from May of year $n$ until October/November of year $n$), which are then harvested

[^2]: Green manure is created by leaving uprooted or sown crop parts on a field so that they serve as soil amendment. The plants used for green manure are often cover crops grown primarily for this purpose. Typically, they are ploughed under and incorporated into the soil while green.
and stored between one week and about 8 month in cold and dark spaces with humid air. This allows the production of the chicory nearly during the whole year. After that these harvested roots are forced with nutrient warm water, in warm dark spaces, and after three to four weeks the final edible product (the small heads of cream-coloured chicory leaves) can be separated and sold.

The cultivated area for roots refers to year \( n \), but the production of chicory takes place in the winter and in the following year (year \( n+1 \)). As there are also farmers who only produce the roots and sell them to the producers of second and third production step (not only in their own country), production of roots and chicory heads does not need to correspond.

Data to be recorded and transmitted to Eurostat for year \( n \) should therefore be as follows: the area for the production of roots in year \( n \), and the harvested production of chicory heads likewise in year \( n \).

Even at country level the roots produced internally may not correspond to the roots used in the production of chicory (in year \( n+1 \)), because some roots are imported/exported and some are used in year \( n \). This means that there does not need to be a link between the area under roots and the production of edible chicory. For that reason the yield cannot be calculated.

### 3.1.1.9 CROPS UNDER GLASS OR HIGH ACCESSIBLE COVER

‘Crops under glass or high (accessible) cover’ refers to crops which are covered by accessible greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic) for the whole period of growth or for the predominant part of it. In this class sheets of plastic laid flat on the ground, as well as land under cloches or tunnels not accessible to person or movable glass-covered frames are excluded.

#### 3.1.1.9.1 Reporting areas under glass or high accessible cover

Table 2 includes five specific classes for crops grown under glass or high accessible cover: lettuces (V2300S), tomatoes (V3100S), cucumbers (V3200S), peppers (capsicum) (V3600S) and strawberries (S0000S). These items should be classified in the respective classes and in the ‘Total’ classes for lettuces (V2300), tomatoes (V3100), cucumbers (V3200), peppers (capsicum) (V3600) and strawberries (S0000). The collection of harvested area is based on Regulation 543/2009 and the production figures for all the above-mentioned crops under the ESS Agreement. All other vegetables or arable land crops (e.g. herbs) cultivated under class or high accessible cover are classified under the respective main classes (e.g. herbs in aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants (I5000)).

For permanent crops for human consumption (Table 3 of the Regulation 543/2009) it is the same; the area under high accessible cover should be included in the respective single classes (e.g. for raspberries, etc.).

As the total areas under glass or high accessible cover is not anymore included in the ESS Agreement (as it was in the old Gentlemen’s agreement), there might be a difficulty with main area of permanent crops for land use in Table 4. In FSS there is a special item for permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover, which includes all permanent crops such as berries, fruits or nurseries. This means that main areas under glass or high accessible cover are not included in the single permanent crops items. Therefore it may be difficult for the Member States to include these areas in the aggregate of permanent crops.

If a Member State is not able to include areas under glass or high accessible cover (production area or main area) into the single items of permanent crops (F0000 Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries), T0000 Citrus fruits, W1000 Grapes, L0000 Nurseries and H9000 Other permanent crops for human consumption), they should be delivered under H9000 ‘Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.’ or PECR9 ‘Other permanent crops’. It is important then to indicate this in the quality reports.

#### 3.1.1.10 CULTIVATED MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms belong botanically to fungi and not to plants as other vegetables do. Their production method differs also very much from other vegetables. Because of these reasons ‘cultivated mushrooms’ are not included in the main aggregate ‘Vegetables, melons and strawberries’. It is a stand-alone item in the crop statistics.

Normally mushrooms are not produced on arable land but in special buildings or cellars. The production takes place in layered structures and for some species/varieties even not on a plain ground but e.g. on tree logs. As most of the mushroom cultivation takes place on such layered structures in buildings, and the production surface differs between the mushroom species, calculation instructions are needed.
The **harvested area** of mushrooms in annual crop statistics differs from the ‘main area’ (production surface) counted in FSS. In FSS it includes the surface of all layers covered with mushroom substrate and used for the production, not regarding how often the substrate/nutrient medium is changed during the crop year. In order to get the harvested area of ACS the ‘main area’ has to be multiplied by the number of changes of mushroom compost or substrate (or tree logs, etc.) during the crop year. For mushrooms which are not growing on plain surfaces the harvest surface has to be estimated by including all surfaces where the mushrooms grow.

The calculation principle for the harvested area of mushrooms is:

\[
\text{Harvested area} = \text{Production surface} \times \text{number of substrate changes}
\]

Mushrooms which have the main growing phase on a used substrate/nutrient medium during the year before the survey year, but are mainly harvested in the survey year, have to be included. Those which will be harvested mainly in the following year shall not be included. The harvest is defined as a full harvest of one substrate/nutrient medium. The production is expressed in 1 000 t.

Mushrooms are not part of Table 4 as they are not considered as part of the UAA.

### 3.1.1.11 TRUFFLES

Normally truffles (*Tuber* spp.) are a wild product and therefore, as the production of other wild mushrooms, they are not collected in Annual Crop Statistics. But in some countries there are now truffle farms, where the truffles are grown over trees (usually of the genus *Quercus*, *Castanea* or *Corylus*), specially planted for the purpose of producing the mushroom. Although they are a kind of mushroom, they are cultivated in a very different way from the other mushrooms and should not be included in the same class as other mushrooms. The common advice both for ACS and FSS is that the cultivated truffles should be included in class H9000 - Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c..

If the truffles are cultivated together with nut trees, and if the production of nuts is also used, the production of both should be recorded while the area is recorded only once according to the main use (which normally would refer to the truffle, as they are very valuable).

### 3.1.1.12 SEEDS AND SEEDLINGS

The classification of seeds and seedlings is complex and varies between crops. In general seed and seedling production takes place in specialised farms, as it is often subject to authorisation. Table 11, which is aligned with the classification of the FSS, gives details of the classification of seeds and seedling in Tables 1, 2 and 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seeds and seedlings</th>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Table 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Cereals</td>
<td>Always included under their main classes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Always included under their main classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dry pulses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oilseeds</td>
<td>Excluded</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Always included under ‘Seeds and seedlings’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Potatoes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other roots crops where root is used</td>
<td>Excluded</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Always included under ‘Seeds and seedlings’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to produce the next generation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Grasses (temporary and permanent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sugar beet,</td>
<td>Excluded</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Always included under ‘Seeds and seedlings’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fibre crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other root crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other industrial crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11. Seeds and seedlings in Table 1, 2 and 4
Plants harvested green, other than grasses, such as cereals and leguminous plants, cannot be used for seed production. Their seeds are thus included in the corresponding class harvested as dry grain/pulses.

Young ligneous plants grown for subsequent transplantation (such as fruit trees and berry bushes) are classified under nurseries in Table 4.

### 3.1.1.13 CHRISTMAS TREES

Christmas trees are defined as trees planted for commercial purposes, to be sold as Christmas trees (planted pines, firs, etc., including the use as fir sprigs). They are classified according to the following principles:

- Christmas trees planted for commercial purposes, outside woodland, on the utilised agricultural area (land regularly cultivated), are part of permanent crops. In crop statistics they belong to class PECR9 'Other permanent crops' in Table 4. They are not included in the Table 3.

- Christmas tree plantations which are no longer maintained belong to wooded area in FSS. They are not counted in crop statistics.

### 3.2 Classification per table

#### 3.2.1 Table 1 – Crops from arable land

The areas to be reported in Table 1 – Crops from arable land refer to area under cultivation. For further details see 2.1.1.1 - Area under cultivation (Table 1).

In Table 1 also production, yield and humidity are reported.
### 3.2.1.1 CEREALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C0000</td>
<td>Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1000</td>
<td>Cereals (excluding rice) for the production of grain (including seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1100</td>
<td>Wheat and spelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1110</td>
<td>Common wheat and spelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1111</td>
<td>Common winter wheat and spelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1112</td>
<td>Common spring wheat and spelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1120</td>
<td>Durum wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1200</td>
<td>Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1210</td>
<td>Rye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1220</td>
<td>Winter cereal mixtures (maslin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1300</td>
<td>Barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1310</td>
<td>Winter barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1320</td>
<td>Spring barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1400</td>
<td>Oats and spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1410</td>
<td>Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1420</td>
<td>Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1500</td>
<td>Grain maize and corn-cob-mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1600</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1700</td>
<td>Sorghum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1900</td>
<td>Other cereals for the production of grain n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2000</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2100</td>
<td>Rice Indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2200</td>
<td>Rice Japonica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. Cereals hierarchy
3.2.1.1.1 Cereals for the production of grain (including seed) (C0000)

All cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of use.

Cereals are annual plants, generally of the graminaceous family, yielding grains used for food, feed, seed and industrial purposes such as production of ethanol.

Includes

- Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Mill.)
- Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.)
- Canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis* L.)
- Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.)
- Durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.)
- Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.)
- Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.)
- Grain maize (*Zea mays* L.)
- Millet (*Avena sativa* L.)
- Perennial sorghum (*Sorghum x sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.)
- Quinoa *(Chenopodium quinoa* Wild.)
- Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)
- Rye (*Secale cereale* L.)
- Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Conrad Moench)
- Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.)
- Triticale (*x Triticosecale* Wittmack)
- Cereals seeds
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity
- Cereals used for renewable energy production
- Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)
- Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain, other than maslin)

Excludes

- Maize harvested green (G3000)
- Cereals (excluding maize) harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder, or renewable energy (G9100)
- Sweet corn cobs for human consumption (V3900)

---

3 Quinoa is not a grass (botanically it is part of the Amaranthaceae family), but as it is grown as grain crop, it is common to consider it a pseudocereal.
### 3.2.1.2 Cereals (excluding rice) for the production of grain (including seed) (C1000)

All cereals, excluding rice, harvested dry for grain, regardless of the use.

**Includes**
- Seeds of cereals
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) (C2000)
- Maize harvested green (G3000)
- Cereals (excluding maize) harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

### 3.2.1.3 Wheat and spelt (C1100)

Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.).

**Includes**
- Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.)
- Durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.)
- Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.)
- Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.)
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Maize harvested green (G3000)
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)
3.2.1.1.4 Common wheat and spelt (C1110)

Includes
- Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.)
- Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.)
- Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.)
- Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.)
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

Excludes
- Durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.) (C1120)
- Maize harvested green (G3000)
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

3.2.1.1.5 Common winter wheat and spelt (C1111)
Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) sown before or during the winter.

Includes
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

Excludes
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

3.2.1.1.6 Common spring wheat and spelt (C1112)
Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) sown in the spring.

Includes
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

Excludes
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)
3.2.1.7 Durum wheat (C1120)

*Triticum durum* Desf.

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

3.2.1.8 Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin) (C1200)

*Rye* (*Secale cereale* L.) sown any time, mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).

**Includes**
- *Rye* (*Secale cereale* L.)
- Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

3.2.1.9 Rye (C1210)

*Rye* (*Secale cereale* L.) sown any time.

**Includes**
- *Rye* (*Secale cereale* L.)
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

3.2.1.10 Winter cereal mixtures (maslin) (C1220)

Mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).

**Includes**
- Winter cereal mixtures (maslin)
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)
### 3.2.1.1.11 Barley (C1300)

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.).

**Includes**
- Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.)
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

### 3.2.1.1.12 Winter barley (C1310)

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown before or during winter.

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

### 3.2.1.1.13 Spring barley (C1320)

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown in the spring.

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

### 3.2.1.1.14 Oats and spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin) (C1400)

Oats (*Avena sativa* L.) and other cereals, sown in the spring and grown as mixtures.

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)
### 3.2.1.15 Oats (C1410)

**Oats (Avena sativa L.).**

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

### 3.2.1.16 Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin) (C1420)

**Cereals, sown in the spring and grown as mixtures.**

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)

### 3.2.1.17 Grain maize and corn-cob-mix (C1500)

**Maize (Zea mays L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.**

**Includes**
- Grain maize harvested by hand, corn-picker, corn-sheller or combine harvester, regardless of the use, including grain for silage
- Grain harvested together with parts of the cob, but with humidity higher than 20% and used for silage (so called corn-cob-mix, CCM – humidity 30-35%)

**Excludes**
- Sweet corn (Zea mays, L.) cobs for human consumption (V3900)
- Maize harvested green as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy use (humidity of 65-70%) (G3000)

### 3.2.1.18 Triticale (C1600)

**Triticale (× Triticosecale Wittmack).**

**Includes**
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

**Excludes**
- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)
### 3.2.1.1.19 Sorghum (C1700)

Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Conrad Moench) or perennial sorghum (*Sorghum × sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes</th>
<th>Excludes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity</td>
<td>- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.1.1.20 Other cereals for the production of grain n.e.c. (C1900)

Cereals sown in pure crops, harvested dry for grain, and which are not recorded elsewhere under the previous items, such as millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.), buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Mill.), canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis* L.) and other cereals not elsewhere classified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes</th>
<th>Excludes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity</td>
<td>- Cereals harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder or renewable energy (G9100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.1.1.21 Rice (C2000)

Rice (*Oryza sativa*, L.).

Refers to all rice, regardless of having longer grains, or short and roundish grains.

### 3.2.1.1.22 Rice Indica (C2100)

Rice Indica (*Oryza sativa* ssp. indica).

These are rices with longer grains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Basmati rice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Jasmine rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.1.1.23 Rice Japonica (C2200)

Rice Japonica (*Oryza sativa* ssp. japonica).

These are rices with short and roundish grains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Ordinary rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Glutinous rice</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.2.1.2 DRY PULSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P0000</td>
<td>Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1100</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1200</td>
<td>Broad and field beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1300</td>
<td>Sweet lupins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P9000</td>
<td>Other dry pulses and protein crops n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dry pulses are crops sown and harvested mainly for their protein content.

This heading should be limited to crops harvested for dry grain only and excluding crops harvested green for forage, used as grazing or as green manure.

Figure 3. Dry pulses and protein crops hierarchy
3.2.1.2.1 Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses) (P0000)

Dried pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of use, (including dry pulses used for fodder, human consumption or renewable energy production).

Includes

- Field peas (*Pisum sativum* L. convar. *sativum* or *Pisum sativum* L. convar. *arvense* L. or convar. *speciosum*)
- Broad and field beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench) syn. *Vicia faba* L. (partim))
- Sweet lupins (*Lupinus* spp.)
- Dry common beans / French beans / haricot beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
- Runner beans (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)
- All pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of the use
- Dry pulses used for fodder
- Dry pulses used for human consumption
- Dry pulses used for renewable energy production
- Other protein crops sown in pure crops or as mixtures with cereals harvested dry for grain

Excludes

- Protein crops harvested green (not dry) if they are used for human consumption
  - Fresh beans (V5200)
  - Fresh peas (V5100)
  - Other fresh pulses n.e.c. (V5900)
- Protein crops harvested green (not dry) if the whole plant is harvested green and used for fodder, renewable energy or other purposes (G2000)
### 3.2.1.2.2 Field peas (P1100)

All varieties of field peas (*Pisum sativum* L. *convar. sativum* or *Pisum sativum* L. *convar. arvense* L. or *convar. speciosum*) harvested dry for grain, including seed.

Includes
- Field peas (*Pisum sativum* L. *convar. sativum* or *Pisum sativum* L. *convar. arvense* L. or *convar. speciosum*)
- Field peas harvested dry for fodder
- Field peas harvested dry for human consumption
- Seeds and mixtures of cereals and field peas harvested dry for grain

Excludes
- Field peas harvested green (not dry) (V5100)
- Field peas for green fodder, if the whole plant is harvested green (not dry) and used for fodder, renewable energy or other purposes (G2000)

### 3.2.1.2.3 Broad and field beans (P1200)

All varieties of broad and field beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench) *syn. Vicia faba* L. (partim)) harvested dry for grain, including seed.

Includes
- Broad and field beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench) *syn. Vicia faba* L. (partim))
- Broad and field beans harvested dry for fodder
- Broad and field beans harvested dry for human consumption
- Seeds and mixtures of cereals and broad and field beans harvested dry for grain

Excludes
- Broad and field beans harvested green (not dry) (V5200)
- Broad and field beans for green fodder, if the whole plant is harvested green (not dry) and used for fodder, renewable energy or other purposes (G2000)

### 3.2.1.2.4 Sweet lupins (P1300)

All varieties of sweet lupins (*Lupinus* spp.) harvested dry for grain, including seed, regardless of their use.

Sweet lupins mean those varieties of lupins producing seed comprising not more than 5 % bitter seeds. The bitter seed content shall be calculated in accordance with the test set out in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.

Includes
- Sweet lupins (*Lupinus* spp.)

Excludes
- Sweet lupins harvested green (not dry), if the whole plant is harvested green and used for fodder, renewable energy or other purposes (G2900)
3.2.1.2.5 Other dry pulses and protein crops n.e.c. (P9000)


**Includes**

- Dry common beans / French beans / haricot beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
- Runner beans (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)
- Other protein crops harvested dry for grain

**Excludes**

- Other pulses and protein crops n.e.c. harvested green (not dry), if the whole plant is harvested green and used for fodder, renewable energy or other purposes (G2900)
- Other fresh pulses n.e.c. (V5900)

3.2.1.3 ROOT CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R0000</td>
<td>Root crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1000</td>
<td>Potatoes (including seed potatoes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2000</td>
<td>Sugar beet (excluding seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9000</td>
<td>Other root crops n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. Root crops hierarchy

- **Root crops (R0000)**
  - Potatoes (including seed potatoes) (R1000)
    - Potatoes for fresh consumption (R1100)
      - Main harvest potatoes (R1110)
        - Early potatoes (R1120)
      - Other potatoes (R1900)
        - Potatoes for processing (R1910)
          - Starch potatoes (R1911)
            - Other potatoes for processing n.e.c. (R1919)
              - Seed potatoes (R1920)
              - Fodder potatoes (R1930)
              - Other potatoes n.e.c. (R1990)
          - Sugar beet (excluding seed) (R2000)
        - Other root crops n.e.c. (R9000)
      - Fodder root crops (incl. fodder beet) (R9100)
### 3.2.1.3.1 Root crops (R0000)

Crops cultivated for their root, tuber or modified stem.

**Includes**
- Potatoes (tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.), including seed potatoes, regardless of the harvest time
- Sugar beet (roots of *Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production
- Sweet potatoes (tuberous root of *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) for seed
- Yam (tubers of *Discoria* spp.) for seed
- Other root crops where the root is used for seed for the next generation

**Excludes**
- Root, tuber and bulb vegetables such as carrots, beetroots or swedes, among others (V4000)
- Sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) for human consumption (V4900)
- Yam (*Discoria* spp.) for human consumption (V4900)
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) for production of seed (E0000)
- Root crops that are planted for seed (exceptions apply for those where the roots are used for seed) (E0000)

### 3.2.1.3.2 Potatoes (including seed potatoes) (R1000)

Hectares of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).

**Includes**
- Potatoes (tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.) regardless of the harvest time
- Seed potatoes

**Excludes**
- Sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) for human consumption (V4900)

### 3.2.1.3.3 Sugar beet (excluding seed) (R2000)

Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.

**Includes**
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) used for renewable energy production

**Excludes**
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) for production of seed (E0000)
3.2.1.3.4 Other root crops n.e.c. (R9000)

Other root crops not elsewhere classified (excluding seed) such as fodder beet (Beta vulgaris 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.

Includes

- Carrot (Daucus carota, L.) if not used for human consumption
- Colocase/taro (Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott) for fodder
- Fodder beet (Beta vulgaris L.)
- Fodder parsnips (Pastinaca sativa L.)
- Jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus L.) for fodder
- Manioc (Manihot esculenta Crantz) for fodder
- Plants of the Brassicaceae family such as fodder kale (Brassica oleracea L. convar Alef. var. medullosa Thell and var. viridis L.) harvested mainly for fodder, regardless of whether the root or the stem are used
- Rutabaga (Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica (L.) Robb.) for fodder
- Sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.) for fodder or for seed
- Turnips (Brassica rapa L. var. rapa (L.) Thell.) for fodder
- Yam (Dioscorea spp.) for fodder or for seed
- Other root crops where the root is used for seed for the next generation

Excludes

- All root, tuber and bulb crops intended for seed production where the seed production differs from usual yield (E0000)
- Sugar beet for production of seed (E0000)
- Root, tuber and bulb vegetables (such as carrots, beetroots, swedes, sweet potatoes or yam) used for human consumption (V0000)
- Oilseeds, where the yield can be used as well for seeding are classified under their respective crop code (e.g. I1190)
### 3.2.1.4 INDUSTRIAL CROPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I0000</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1100</td>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1110-1130</td>
<td>Rape, turnip rape, sunflower seeds and soya</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1110</td>
<td>Rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1111</td>
<td>Winter rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1112</td>
<td>Spring rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1120</td>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1130</td>
<td>Soya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1140</td>
<td>Linseed (oilflax)</td>
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<td>Cotton seed</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1190</td>
<td>Other oil seed crops</td>
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<td>I4000</td>
<td>Hops</td>
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<td>Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants</td>
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<td>I9000</td>
<td>Other industrial crops n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5. Industrial crops hierarchy
3.2.1.4.1 Industrial crops (I0000)

Industrial crops, which are normally not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use.

Includes

- Oilseeds
- Fibre crops
- Tobacco
- Hemp
- Hops
- Aromatic, culinary and medicinal plants
- Seeds for herbaceous oilseed plants
- Seeds for linseed (and consequently, fibre flax)
- Energy crops
- Crops used for renewable energy production

Excludes

- Seeds and seedlings for fibre crops except fibre flax (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings for hops (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings for tobacco (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings for other industrial plants which are not oilseeds (E0000)
- Chicory for processing (V0000_S0000 in FSS, V2720 in ACS)

3.2.1.4.2 Oilseeds (I1100)


Because the area of cotton is collected under cotton fibre (I2300) to avoid duplication, the aggregate for area also does not include the area of cotton.
Classification

Includes

- Rape (*Brassica napus* L.)
- Turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.))
- Sunflower seed (*Helianthus annus* L.)
- Soya (*Glycine max* (L.) Merril)
- Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.)
- Cotton seed (*Gossypium* spp.)*
- Mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.)
- Poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L.)
- Carthame (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.)
- Sesame seed (*Sesamum indicum* L.)
- Earth almond (*Cyperus esculentus* L.)
- Peanuts (*Arachis hypogea* L.)
- Pumpkins for oil (*Cucurbita pepo* L. var. *styrriaca*)
- Hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.)
- Seeds are included

Excludes

- *Area of cotton* (*Gossypium* spp.)

3.2.1.4.3 Rape and turnip rape, sunflower seeds and soya (I1110-1130)

Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) seeds, sunflower seed (*Helianthus annus* L.) and soya (*Glycine max* (L.) Merril).

This class is added in order to have an aggregate of the main oil seeds. Often no production is available for the less important oil seeds.

Includes

- Rape (*Brassica napus* L.)
- Turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.))
- Sunflower seed (*Helianthus annus* L.)
- Soya (*Glycine max* (L.) Merril)

Excludes

- Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.)
- Cotton seed (*Gossypium* spp.)
3.2.1.4.4 **Rape and turnip rape seeds (I1110)**
Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.

Includes
- Rape (*Brassica napus* L.)
- Turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.))

3.2.1.4.5 **Winter rape and turnip rape seeds (I1111)**
Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape seeds (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) sown before or during winter and harvested as dry grains.

Includes
- Rape seeds (*Brassica napus* L.) sown in winter
- Turnip rape seeds (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) sown in winter

3.2.1.4.6 **Spring rape and turnip rape seeds (I1112)**
Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape seeds (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) sown in spring and harvested as dry grains.

Includes
- Rape seeds (*Brassica napus* L.) sown in spring
- Turnip rape seeds (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) sown in spring

3.2.1.4.7 **Sunflower seed (I1120)**
Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) harvested as dry grains.

Includes
- Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.)

3.2.1.4.8 **Soya (I1130)**
Soya (*Glycine max* L. Merril) harvested as dry grains.

Includes
- Soya (*Glycine max* L. Merril)
- Soya for oil use
- Soya for protein use
3.2.1.4.9  Linseed (oilflax) (I1140)
Linseed varieties (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) grown mainly for producing oil, and harvested as dry grains.

Includes
- Linseed varieties (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) for producing oil
- Linseed varieties (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) for human consumption
- Seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L.

Excludes
- Fibre flax (I2100)

3.2.1.4.10  Cotton seed (I1150)
Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) harvested for oil seed.

This variable is relevant for production, yield and humidity, but not relevant for area, as the area of cotton is reported as unique for cotton seed and cotton fibre, under cotton fibre (I2300). In Table 1 – ARAAR_A the cell is blocked and data cannot be entered.

Includes
- Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) harvested for oil seed
- Seeds of cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

Excludes
- Area of cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) (I2300)
- Production of cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) for fibre (I2300)

3.2.1.4.11  Other oil seed crops n.e.c. (I1190)
Other crops grown mainly for their oil content, harvested as dry grains, which are not elsewhere classified.

Take note that for area, cotton is not reported under this class, but under cotton fibre (I2300).
Includes

- Carthame (Carthamus tinctorius L.)
- Castor oil plant (Ricinus communis L.)
- Earth almond (Cyperus esculentus L.).
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for hemp seed oil (0% THC and only traces of CBD)
- Jojoba (Simmondsia chinensis, (Link) C. K. Schneid.)
- Mustard (Sinapis alba L.)
- Peanuts (Arachis hypogea L.)
- Poppy (seed) (Papaver somniferum L.)
- Pumpkins for oil (Cucurbita pepo L. var. styriaca)
- Sesame seed (Sesamum indicum L.)

Excludes

- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for fibre (<0.2% THC) (I2200)
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for tea (I5000)
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for cannabidiol (CBD) (<0.2% THC) (I5000)
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (I5000)
- Area of cotton (Gossypium spp.) (I2300)

3.2.1.4.12 Fibre crops (I2000)

Fibre flax (Linum usitatissimum L.), hemp (Cannabis sativa L.), cotton (Gossypium spp.), jute (Corchorus capsularis L.), abaca alias manila (Musa textilis Née), kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus L.) and sisal (Agave sisalana Perrine).

3.2.1.4.13 Fibre flax (I2100)

Fibre flax varieties (Linum usitatissimum L.), grown mainly for producing fibre.

Excludes

- Linseed (oil flax) (I1140)
- Linseed varieties (Linum usitatissimum L.) for human consumption (I1140)
- Seeds of Linum usitatissimum L. (I1140)

3.2.1.4.14 Hemp (I2200)

Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) grown for straw.

Excludes

- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for oil (I1190)
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for tea (I5000)
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for cannabidiol (CBD) (<0.2% THC) (I5000)
- Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (I5000)
3.2.1.4.15 Cotton fibre (I2300)
Cotton (Gossypium spp.), harvested for fibre.

There are four products of cotton: the lint (fiber), the seed, the stalk and the leaves. The fibre is the main product. The seed (kernel), which is used for the production of oil, is considered a by-product. To avoid duplication of areas, only one single area for cotton is to be collected. The current webform will use the same name and codes as in the past campaign, but note that in reality, when collecting areas in Table 1 – ARAAR_A for cotton, the AGRIPROD code would indeed correspond to the code of cotton (I1150_2300).

Includes
- Cotton (Gossypium spp.) for fibre use
- Area of cotton seed (Gossypium spp.) for oil production, due to double use for oil and fibre
- Area of cotton seed (Gossypium spp.) used for sowing the next crop

Excludes
- Production of cotton seed (Gossypium spp.) for oil production (I1150)
- Production of cotton seed (Gossypium spp.) used for sowing the next crop (I1150)

3.2.1.4.16 Other fibre crops n.e.c. (I2900)
Hectares of other plants grown mainly for their fibre content, not elsewhere classified.

Includes
- Jute (Corchorus capsularis L.)
- Abaca alias manila (Musa textilis Née)
- Sisal (Agave sisalana Perrine)
- Kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus L.)

3.2.1.4.17 Tobacco (I3000)
Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) grown for leaves.

3.2.1.4.18 Hops (I4000)
Hops (Humulus lupulus L.) grown for seed cones.

3.2.1.4.19 Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants (I5000)
Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, cultivated for pharmaceutical purposes, perfume manufacture or human consumption.

Culinary plants are distinguished from vegetables in that they are used in small amounts and provide flavour rather than substance to food. Amongst culinary plants certain edible flowers can be found, which are produced mostly for salads or other dishes.

Generally medicinal and aromatic plants are not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use; however, some of the culinary plants can be used directly (e.g. parsley).
Includes

- Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants produced outdoors or under glass or high accessible cover
- Aloe (*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f.)
- Angelica (*Angelica spp.*)
- Basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.)
- Bay leaves (*Laurus* spp.)
- Belladonna (*Atropa* spp.)
- Camomile (*Matricaria* spp.)
- Caraway (*Carum* spp.)
- Chervil (*Anthriscus* spp.)
- Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum* L.)
- Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.)
- Digitalis (*Digitalis* spp.)
- Dill (*Anethum graveolens* L.)
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.) for seed or foliage use
- Gentian (*Gentiana* spp.)
- Hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) for tea
- Hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) for cannabidiol (CBD) (<0.2% THC)
- Hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
- Hyssop (*Hyssopus* spp.)
- Jasmine (*Jasminum* spp.)
- Marigold (*Calendula* spp.)
- Marjoram (*Origanum* spp.)
- Melissa (*Melissa* spp.)
- Mint (*Mentha* spp.)
- Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill) Nym, *spp.crispum*)
- Periwinkle (*Vinca* spp.)
- Poppy (*Papaver* spp.)
- Psyllium (seed) (*Psyllium* spp.)
- Rose (normally *Rosa x damascena* Mill.) for rose oil or rose water to be extracted from the petals
- Rye grown for ergot of rye (*Secale cereale* L.)
- Saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.)
- Sage (*Salvia* spp.)
- Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus* L.)
- Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris* L.)
- Turmeric (*Curcuma* spp.),
- Valerian (*Valeriana* spp.), etc.
- Culinary, aromatic and medicinal plants sold fresh for final users (e.g. potted and cut herbs)
Excludes
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.) if the bulb is used (V4900)
- Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, which can be used as well as ornamental plants or flowers (N0000)

### 3.2.1.4.20 Energy crops n.e.c. (I6000)
Energy crops used exclusively for renewable energy production not elsewhere classified and cultivated on arable land.

This heading includes only specific energy crops not used for other purposes than energy production (non-food energy crops) and cultivated on arable land. These crops can vary depending on the country. With the change of agricultural policy, it is expected that new plants used exclusively for energy production will be taken into production.

Includes
- Miscanthus (*Miscanthus* spp.)
- Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.)
- Other country specific species

Excludes
- Food crops, as they are not used exclusively for renewable energy production (under their respective headings)
- Maize intended to produce renewable energy (G3000)
- Sugar beet intended to produce renewable energy (R2000)
- Short rotation coppices (SRCAA in FSS)

### 3.2.1.4.21 Other industrial crops n.e.c. (I9000)
Other industrial crops not elsewhere classified.

Includes
- Fuller's teasel (*Dipsacus sativus* (L.) Honck.)
- Miscanthus (*Miscanthus* spp.) for uses other than energy purposes
- Rolled lawn
- Spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris* L.)
- Stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana*, Bertoni)
- Sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.)

Excludes
- Chicory for processing (V2720)
- Short rotation coppices (SRCAA in FSS)
3.2.1.5 PLANTS HARVESTED GREEN FROM ARABLE LAND

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>G0000</td>
<td>Plants harvested green from arable land</td>
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<tr>
<td>G1000</td>
<td>Temporary grasses and grazings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2000</td>
<td>Leguminous plants harvested green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2100</td>
<td>Lucerne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2900</td>
<td>Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3000</td>
<td>Green maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G9100</td>
<td>Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)</td>
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<tr>
<td>G9900</td>
<td>Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6. Plants harvested green hierarchy

3.2.1.5.1 Plants harvested green from arable land (G0000)

All arable land crops harvested ‘green’ as whole plant and intended mainly for animal feed, forage or renewable energy production, namely cereals, grasses, leguminous or industrial crops and other arable land crops harvested and/or used green.

The crops should be grown in rotation with other crops, occupying the same parcel for less than 5 years (annual or multi-annual fodder crops).

“Green crops” (as opposed to those “for dry grain”) are normally used for allowing animals to graze or are harvested green, but can be also harvested dried, like hay.

Generally, the whole plant, except the roots, is harvested and used for fodder, forage or renewable energy production (for example, production of bio-mass from green maize).
3 Classification

Includes

- Cereals, industrial plants and other arable land crops harvested and/or used green
- Crops not used on the holding but sold, either for direct use on other agricultural holdings or to industry
- Plants used on the own farm as fodder
- Production of biomass from green maize
- Plants used for energy production

Excludes

- Energy crops (I6000)
- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
- Fodder roots and brassicas (not used as green manure) (R9000)
- Permanent grasslands (J0000)

3.2.1.5.2 Temporary grasses and grazings (G1000)

Grass and herbaceous plants for grazing, hay or silage included as a part of a normal crop rotation, lasting at least one crop year and less than 5 years, sown with grass or grass mixtures.

The areas are broken up by ploughing, other tilling or the plants are destroyed by other means such as by herbicides before they are sown again.

Includes

- Brome-grasses (*Bromus catharticus* Vahl., *B. setchensis* Trin.)
- Cockfoot (*Dactylis glomerata* L.)
- Meadow's fescue (*Festuca pratensis* Hudson)
- Meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis* L.)
- Mixtures of predominantly grass plants and other forage crops (usually leguminous) grazed, harvested green or as dried hay
- Perennial ryegrasses (*Lolium perenne* L. x *boucheanum* Kunth.)
- Perennial sorghum (*Sorghum sudanense* Piper Stapf.)
- Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreber)
- Tall oat grass (*Arrhenaterum elatius* Mert.)
- Timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.)

Excludes

- Perennial sorghum (*Sorghum sudanense* Piper Stapf.) for grain (C0000)
- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
- Permanent grasslands (J0000)
3.2.1.5.3 **Leguminous plants harvested green (G2000)**

Leguminous plants grown and harvested green as the whole plant mainly for fodder, or energy use.

**Includes**
- Annual or perennial clovers pure or in mixture with other species
- Crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum* L.)
- Bird’sfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)
- Black medic (*Medicago lupulina* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus sativus* L.)
- Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.)
- Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.)
- Field beans (*Vicia faba* L. (partim)) for green fodder
- Field peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) for green fodder
- Lucerne / alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.) and hybrids, cultivated alone or with high percentage in a mixture
- Mixtures of predominantly leguminous crops (normally > 80%) and grass plants, harvested green or as dried hay
- Melilot (*Melilotus alba* Lam.)
- Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum* L.)
- Red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.)
- Sainfoin (*Onobrychis vicifolia* Scop.)
- Serradella (*Ornithopus sativus* Brot.)
- Sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium* (L.) Medik.)
- Sweet lupins (*Lupinus albus* L., *L. angustifolius* L., *L. luteus* L.)
- Vetches (*Vicia sativa* L., *V. villosa* Roth, *V. pannonica* Crantz, and others)
- White clover (*Trifolium repens* L.)

**Excludes**
- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
- Lucerne / alfalfa harvested for grain (P9000)
- Leguminous plants harvested for grain (in the respective P1100-P9000 classes)

3.2.1.5.4 **Lucerne (G2100)**

Lucerne / alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.) cultivated alone or with high percentage in a mixture.

**Includes**
- Lavender / blue flower lucerne (*Medicago sativa* L.)
- Yellow flower lucerne (*Medicago falcata* L.)
- Hybrids of lucerne

**Excludes**
- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
- Lucerne / alfalfa harvested for grain (P9000)
### 3.2.1.5.5 Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c. (G2900)

Other leguminous plants harvested green mainly for fodder, or energy use. Includes the various species of clover as well as mixtures of clover with other species.

**Includes**

- All leguminous plants harvested green as a whole plant and mixtures of predominantly leguminous (normally >80 %) forage crops and grass or other plants, harvested green, as silage or dried hay
- Annual or perennial clovers pure or in mixture with other species
- Crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum* L.)
- Red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.)
- White clover (*Trifolium repens* L.)
- Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.)
- Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum* L.)
- Mixtures of clover and bird's foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)
- Mixtures of clover and black medic (*Medicago lupulina* L.)
- Mixtures of clover and chickling vetch (*Lathyrus sativus* L.)
- Mixtures of clover and fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.)
- Mixtures of clover and melilot (*Melilotus alba* Lam.)
- Mixtures of clover and sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop.)
- Mixtures of clover and serradella (*Ornithopus sativus* Brot.)
- Mixtures of clover and sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium* (L.) Medik.)
- Mixtures of clover and sweet lupins (*Lupinus albus* L., *L. angustifolius* L., *L. luteus* L.)
- Mixtures of clover and vetches (*Vicia sativa* L., *V. villosa* Roth, *V. pannonica* Crantz, and others)
- Peas and beans harvested green as a whole plant

**Excludes**

- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
- Leguminous plants harvested as dry grain are included under the respective classes (P1100 - P9000)

### 3.2.1.5.6 Green maize (G3000)

All forms of maize (*Zea mays* L.) grown mainly for silage (whole cob, parts of or whole plant) and not harvested for grain.

Refers to maize harvested as a whole plant with 65% to 70% moisture content and when the fruit is non-mature. This range of moisture content works well for fodder or renewable energy and for its preservation in silos.
Classification

3.2.1.5.7 Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize) (G9100)

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).

Includes

- Annual sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) harvested green
- Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench, *Fagopyrum tartaricum* (L.) Gaertn.) harvested green
- Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) harvested green
- Triticale (*x Triticosecale* Wittmack) harvested green
- Wheat (*Triticum* spp.) harvested green

Excludes

- Green maize (G3000)
- Cereals harvested as dry grain (in the specific classes C1100 to C1900)
- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)

3.2.1.5.8 Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c. (G9900)

Other annual or multi-annual (less than 5 years) crops intended mainly for animal fodder and harvested green. Also remainders of crops not counted elsewhere when the main harvest was destroyed, but the residues could still be used (as fodder, or renewable energy).

Includes

- All mixtures of plants harvested green on arable land which are not included under leguminous plants mixtures
- Annual ryegrasses (*Lolium multiflorum* Lam. and hybrids),
- Cruciferous non elsewhere classified (rape, etc.) harvested green
- Lacy phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia* Benth.) harvested green
- Meadowgrass (*Poa annua* L.)
- Other annual graminaceous plants harvested green not elsewhere classified
- Sunflowers (*Helianthus annus* L.) harvested green

Excludes

- Area used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
3.2.2 Table 2 – Vegetables and cultivated mushrooms

Table 2 is used for collection of data for fresh vegetables (including melons), strawberries and cultivated mushrooms for human consumption. If there are several harvests (as is often for vegetables) the harvested area in Table 2 is bigger than the main area in Table 4.

3.2.2.1 FRESH VEGETABLES AND STRAWBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V0000_S0000</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries</td>
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<td>V0000</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables (including melons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7. Fresh vegetables hierarchy (extract)

3.2.2.1.1 Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries (V0000_S0000)

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.
Includes

- Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Root crops originally intended for human consumption which are partially used as fodder in the end because of quality problems

Excludes

- Products not intended for human consumption
- Root crops cultivated for fodder (R9000)
- Pulses and protein plants harvested dry (sub-classes of P0000)
- Cultivated mushrooms (U1000)
- Area and production of Kitchen gardens (K0000)

### 3.2.2.1.2 Fresh vegetables (including melons) (V0000)

All brassicas, leafy and stalked vegetables, vegetables cultivated for fruit, root, tuber and bulb vegetables, fresh pulses and other vegetables harvested fresh (not dry).

Includes

- Fresh vegetables and melons grown on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Fresh vegetables and melons grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Root crops originally intended for human consumption which are partially used as fodder in the end because of quality problems
- Musk melons
- Watermelons
- Chicory for roasting
- Chicory for inulin

Excludes

- Root crops cultivated for fodder (R9000)
- Strawberries (S0000)
- Pulses and protein plants harvested dry (sub-classes of P0000)
- Cultivated mushrooms (U1000)
- Area and production of Kitchen gardens (K0000)
### 3.2.2.2 BRASSICAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1000</td>
<td>Brassicas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1100</td>
<td>Cauliflower and broccoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1200</td>
<td>Brussels sprouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1300</td>
<td>Cabbages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1900</td>
<td>Other brassicas n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 8. Brassicas' hierarchy**

- **Brassicas (V1000)**
  - All brassicas, leafy and stalked vegetables, vegetables cultivated for fruit, root, tuber and bulb vegetables, fresh pulses and other vegetables harvested fresh (not dry).

- **Cauliflower and broccoli (V1100)**
  - Includes
    - Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *botrytis* (L.))
    - Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* sub. var. *cymos*)
    - Broccoflower (green variety of cauliflower)
    - Broccolini, Chinese broccoli, Chinese kale or kailaan (hybrid of broccoli and gai lan (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *alboglabra*)
    - Romanesco broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* convar. *botrytis* var. *botrytis*)

- **Brussels' sprouts (V1200)**
  - Includes
    - Brussels' sprouts (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *geminifera* DC)
3.2.2.2.4 Cabbages (V1300)

Includes
- White cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *oleracea*)
- Pointed cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *capitata* Alef. var. *alba* DC)
- Savoy cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *capitata* Alef. var. *sabauda* L.)

3.2.2.2.5 Other brassicas n.e.c. (V1900)

All other brassicas not elsewhere classified

Includes
- Chinese cabbage (*Brassica rapa* L. *pekinensis*)
- Collards / cow cabbage / chou vert (FR) / couve galega (PT) (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *acephala* DC.)
- Curly kale (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *acephala* (DC.) Alef. var. *sabellica*)
- Lacinato kale (*Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia* DC.)
- Pak Choi (*Brassica rapa* L. *chinensis*)

Excludes
- Cow cabbage used for fodder (R9000)
### 3.2.2.3 LEAFY AND STALKED VEGETABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>V2000</td>
<td>Leafy and stalked vegetables (excluding brassicas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2100</td>
<td>Leeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2200</td>
<td>Celery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2300</td>
<td>Lettuces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2300S</td>
<td>Lettuces under glass or high accessible cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2400</td>
<td>Endives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2500</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2600</td>
<td>Asparagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2700</td>
<td>Chicory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2710</td>
<td>Chicory for fresh consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2720</td>
<td>Chicory for processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2800</td>
<td>Artichokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2900</td>
<td>Other leafy or stalked vegetables n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 9. Leafy and stalked vegetables other than brassicas' hierarchy
3.2.2.3.1 **Leafy and stalked vegetables (excluding brassicas) (V2000)**

All leafy or stalked vegetables (except brassicas): leeks, celery, lettuces, endives, spinach, asparagus, chicory, artichokes and other leafy or stalked vegetables.

Includes
- All leafy and stalked vegetables grown under glass or high accessible cover

3.2.2.3.2 **Leeks (V2100)**

Includes
- Crops of the leeks’ group (*Allium ampelumprasum* L.)
- Crops of the porrum group (*Allium porrum* L.)

3.2.2.3.3 **Celery (V2200)**

*Celery* (*Apium graveolens* var. *dulce* (Mill.) Pers.)

3.2.2.3.4 **Lettuces (V2300)**

*Lettuces* (*Lactuca* spp.)

Includes
- Lettuces grown in the open
- Lettuces grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Head or cabbage lettuces (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *capitata*)
  - Butter lettuces or Boston bib with loose head with soft and tender, ruffled, fringed or crisp leaves and loose heads
  - Oak leaf lettuce
  - Chrisphead lettuces, with green or red curled/leaf lettuces, which form dense, tightly packed heads, like cabbages, and include the common cultivar ‘Iceberg lettuce’
- Cos lettuces (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *longifolia*) with long (often up to 15 cm), upright, broad-stemmed leaves that form loose heads
  - Romaine
  - Red romaine
  - Little gems
- Cutting lettuces (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *crispa*) non-heading type, harvested as whole, as open rosettes, and, occasionally as separate leaves with cultivars varying widely in leave shape and coloration, from flat to curled, from smooth-edged to fringed
- Stalk group lettuces
  - Asparagus lettuces (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *angustana*)

Excludes
- Rucola / arugula / rocket (*Eruca sativa* L.) (V2900)

3.2.2.3.5 **Lettuces under glass or high accessible cover (V2300S)**

Lettuces grown under glass or high accessible cover
3.2.2.3.6 Endives (V2400)
Endives (Cichorium endivia L. var. crispum Lam.) and scarole (Cichorium endivia L. var. latifolium Lam.)
In some countries (BE, FR) endives are called "chicory"

Includes
- Endive frisée / lettuce (Cichorium endivia L. var. crispum Lam.), finely cut frizzy leaves
- Endive / scarole / lettuce (Cichorium endivia L. var. latifolium Lam.), has broad, pale green leaves and is less bitter than the other varieties.

3.2.2.3.7 Spinach (V2500)
Spinach (Spinacia oleracea L.)

3.2.2.3.8 Asparagus (V2600)
Asparagus (Asparagus officinalis L.)
For asparagus, only the area under production shall be reported as it takes some years until young asparagus plants come into production

3.2.2.3.9 Chicory (V2700)
Varieties of chicory (Cichorium intybus L.) for salad and for processing of inulin or coffee.

Includes
- Salad chicory / Salatzichorie / chicorée (Cichorium intybus L. var. intybus convar. foliosum)
- Italian chicory / radicchio / endives (BE; FR) / chicon (FR) (Cichorium intybus L. var. asteraceae)
- Root chicory / Wurzelzichorie (Cichorium intybus L. var. sativum) mainly grown for processing of inulin or coffee

3.2.2.3.10 Chicory for fresh consumption (V2710)
Common salad chicory (Cichorium intybus L. var. intybus convar. foliosum) and radicchio (Cichorium intybus L. var. asteraceae).
Mainly these refer to biannual plants grown in two stages, first the roots and then the forcing, leading to chicory heads production.

3.2.2.3.11 Chicory for processing (V2720)
Root chicory (Cichorium intybus L. var. sativum) grown for processing of inulin or coffee.

3.2.2.3.12 Artichokes (V2800)
Artichoke (Cynara scolymus L.).
### 3.2.2.3.13 Other leafy or stalked vegetables n.e.c. (V2900)

Other leafy and stalked vegetables not elsewhere classified.

**Includes**

- Cardoon (*Cynara scolymus* L.)
- Corn-salad (*Valerianella locusta* L. *latterade*)
- Dandelion (*Taraxacum* spp.)
- Garden cress (*Lepidium sativum* L.)
- Mangold / Mangelwurzel / foliage beet (*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *maritima*)
- Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea* L. ssp. *sativa* (Haw.) Celak)
- Rhubarb (*Rheum rhabarbarum* L.)
- Rucola / arugula / rocket (*Eruca sativa* L.)
- Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa* L. var. *hortensis* Dierb.)
- Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale* L.)

**Excludes**

- Lettuces (V2300)
- Fodder beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) (R9000)

### 3.2.2.4 VEGETABLES CULTIVATED FOR FRUIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<tr>
<td>V3000</td>
<td>Vegetables cultivated for fruit (including melons)</td>
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<tr>
<td>V3100</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3110</td>
<td>Tomatoes for fresh consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3120</td>
<td>Tomatoes for processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3100S</td>
<td>Tomatoes under glass or high accessible cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3200</td>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3200S</td>
<td>Cucumbers under glass or high accessible cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3300</td>
<td>Gherkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3410</td>
<td>Eggplants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3420</td>
<td>Courgettes and marrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3430</td>
<td>Gourds and pumpkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3510</td>
<td>Muskmelons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3520</td>
<td>Watermelons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3600</td>
<td>Peppers (capsicum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3600S</td>
<td>Peppers (capsicum) under glass or high accessible cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3900</td>
<td>Other vegetables cultivated for fruit n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 10. Vegetables cultivated for fruit hierarchy
3.2.2.4.1 Vegetables cultivated for fruit (including melons) (V3000)

All vegetables cultivated for fruit: tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, eggplants, courgettes and marrows, gourds and pumpkins, musk- and watermelons, peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and other vegetables cultivated for fruit.

**Includes**
- Vegetables cultivated for fruit on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Vegetables cultivated for fruit grown under glass or high accessible cover

3.2.2.4.2 Tomatoes (V3100)


**Includes**
- Tomatoes of all sizes and colours
- Tomatoes for fresh consumption
- Tomatoes for processing
- Tomatoes cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Tomatoes grown under glass or high accessible cover

3.2.2.4.3 Tomatoes for fresh consumption (V3110)


**Includes**
- Tomatoes of all sizes and colours for fresh consumption
- Tomatoes for fresh consumption cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Tomatoes for fresh consumption grown under glass or high accessible cover

**Excludes**
- Tomatoes for processing (V3120)
3.2.2.4.4 Tomatoes for processing (V3120)


**Includes**

- Tomatoes of all sizes and colours for processing
  - Canned tomatoes
  - Tomato sauce
  - Crushed tomatoes
  - Tomato juice
- Tomatoes for processing cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Tomatoes for processing grown under glass or high accessible cover

**Excludes**

- Tomatoes for fresh consumption (V3110)

3.2.2.4.5 Tomatoes under glass or high accessible cover (V3100S)

Tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicon* L. syn. *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) H. Karst. syn. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) grown under glass or high accessible cover regardless of whether used for processing or for fresh consumption.

**Includes**

- Tomatoes of all sizes and colours grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Tomatoes for fresh consumption grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Tomatoes for processing grown under glass or high accessible cover

**Excludes**

- Tomatoes cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops (V3100)

3.2.2.4.6 Cucumbers (V3200)

Cucumbers (*Cucumis sativus* L.).

The fruit of the cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) is roughly cylindrical, elongated with tapered ends, and may be as large as 60 centimeters long and 10 centimeters in diameter. They are mainly eaten fresh and in the unripe green form.

**Includes**

- Cucumbers / Salatgurke (DE) / Schlangengurke (DE) cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Cucumbers / Salatgurke (DE) / Schlangengurke (DE) grown under glass or high accessible cover
### 3.2.2.4.7 Cucumbers under glass or high accessible cover (V3200S)

_Cucumbers (Cucumis sativus L.) grown under glass or high accessible cover._

Includes
- Cucumbers / Salatgurke (DE) / Schlangengurke (DE) grown under glass or high accessible cover

Excludes
- Cucumbers / Salatgurke (DE) / Schlangengurke (DE) cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops (V3200)

### 3.2.2.4.8 Gherkins (V3300)

_Gherkins (Cucumis anguria L.)._

Gherkin is a term which can be used to refer to a pickled cucumber and gherkins and commercial cucumbers belong to the same genus, but not the same species. Gherkins are normally smaller than commercial cucumbers.

Includes
- Gherkins / Einlegegurken (DE) / Gewürzgurken (DE) / cornichons (FR)

Excludes
- Cucumbers / Salatgurke (DE) / Schlangengurke (DE) (V3200)

### 3.2.2.4.9 Eggplants (V3410)

_Eggplants (Solanum melongena L.)._

Includes
- Eggplants / aubergines (FR)

### 3.2.2.4.10 Courgettes and marrows (V3420)

Varieties of courgettes and marrows (_Curcurbita pepo_ L. ssp. _pepo_).

Due to the large diversity of shapes within the varieties of _Curcurbita pepo_ L., their classification is not yet consensual. The term marrow is used when the fruit is harvested at the final size and they are used mainly without the internal seeds. The term zucchini or courgette is used when the fruit is harvested at half the final size or less. This class includes both.
Includes

- Courgette / zucchini / vegetable marrow (*Cucurbita pepo* L. ssp. *pepo*)

### 3.2.2.4.11 Gourds and pumpkins (V3430)

Varieties of gourds (*Cucurbita moschata* Duchesne) and pumpkins (*Cucurbita maxima* spp.) intended for human consumption.

Includes

- Butternut squash, calabaza, among others (*Cucurbita moschata* Duchesne)
- Hubbard squash, buttercup squash and some pumpkins, including giant pumpkins (*Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne)

Excludes

- Non-edible, ornamental gourds and pumpkins (*Cucurbita pepo* L. var. *ovifera*) (N0000)

### 3.2.2.4.12 Muskmelons (V3510)

Muskmelons (*Cucumis melo* L.).

Plants of the family *Cucurbitaceae* with edible, fleshy fruit. Many different cultivars exist.

Includes

- Cantaloupe melons (*Cucumis melo* L. var. *cantalupensis*) with orange-flesh, rough and warty, not netted grey-green skin
- Galia melon (*Cucumis melo* L. var. *reticulatus*), rounded shape, dense netting of rough line on the skin, yellow at full maturity, sweet and aromatic
- Santa Claus melon / Christmas melon / Piel de sapo / Casabas / Honeydew / Canary / Shugar / Tiger melon (*Cucumis melo* L. var. *inodorus*)
- Crossbred varieties

Excludes

- Horned melons / kiwanoś™ (*Cucumis metuliferus* E. Mey) (V3900)

### 3.2.2.4.13 Watermelons (V3520)

Watermelons (*Citrus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai).

A number of different cultivars has been identified (*citroides*, *lanatus* and *vulgaris*). The sweet watermelons are part of the *vulgaris* group.

Includes

- All kinds of watermelons

### 3.2.2.4.14 Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) (V3600)

All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.).
### Includes
- All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) regardless of colour
- All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) grown under glass or high accessible cover

### Excludes
- All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) grown on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops

#### 3.2.2.4.15 Peppers (*Capsicum*) under glass or high accessible cover (V3600S)

All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) grown under glass or high accessible cover.

### Includes
- All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) grown under glass or high accessible cover

### Excludes
- All bell (sweet) peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops

#### 3.2.2.4.16 Other vegetables cultivated for fruit n.e.c. (V3900)

This class includes other vegetables cultivated for fruit not elsewhere classified.

### Includes
- Sweet maize (*Zea mays* L.)
- Horned melons / kiwano™ (*Cucumis metuliferus* E. Mey)
- Tomatillo / Physalis (*Physalis philadelphica* Lam. syn. *Physalis ixocarpa* Brot. ex Hornem.)

### Excludes
- Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) of all colours (V3600)
3.2.2.5 ROOT, TUBER AND BULB VEGETABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>V4000</td>
<td>Root, tuber and bulb vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Carrots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4210</td>
<td>Onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4220</td>
<td>Shallots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4300</td>
<td>Beetroot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4400</td>
<td>Celeriac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4500</td>
<td>Radishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4600</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4900</td>
<td>Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11. Root, tuber and bulb vegetables hierarchy
3.2.2.5.1 Root, tuber and bulb vegetables (V4000)

This class includes all root, tuber and bulb vegetables: carrots, onions, shallots, beetroot, celeriac, radishes, garlic and other root, tuber and bulb vegetables.

Includes

- Root tuber and bulb vegetables cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Root tuber and bulb vegetables grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Carrots (*Daucus carota* L. ssp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Hayk)
- Onions (*Allium cepa* L.)
- Broadleaf wild leek (*Allium ampeloprasum* L.)
- Bunching onion (*Allium fistulosum* L.)
- Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)
- Beetroot (*Beta vulgaris* L. var. *conditiva* Alef.)
- Celeriac (*Apium graveolens* L. var. *rapaceum*)
- Radishes (*Raphanus sativus* L.)
- Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)
- Chinese / Japanese artichoke (*Stachys sieboldii* Miq.)
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* var. *azoricum*) if the bulb is used
- Galangal (*Alpinia officinarum* Hance)
- Hamburg parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* var. *radicosum*)
- Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.)
- Parsnips (*Pastinaca sativa* L.)
- Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius* L.)
- Scorzonera (* Scorzonera hispanica* L.)
- Swedes (*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* [L.] Reichenb.)
- Turnips (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *rapa*)

Excludes

- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* var. *azoricum*) for seed or foliage use (I5000)
- Root crops for fodder use (R9000)

3.2.2.5.2 Carrots (V4100)


3.2.2.5.3 Onions (V4210)

Common onion (*Allium cepa* L.), broadleaf wild leek (*Allium ampeloprasum* L.) and bunching onion (*Allium fistulosum* L.).

3.2.2.5.4 Shallots (V4220)

Shalotts (*Allium ascalonicum* L.).
### 3.2.2.5.5 Beetroot (V4300)

Beetroot (*Beta vulgaris* L. var. *conditiva* Alef).

### 3.2.2.5.6 Celeriac (V4400)

Celeriac (*Apium graveolens* L. var. *rapaceum*).

### 3.2.2.5.7 Radishes (V4500)

All kinds radishes (*Raphanus sativus* L.), which are harvested and used as vegetables.

**Includes**

- Radishes (*Raphanus sativus* L.)
- Small red or white radishes (*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *sativus*)
- Big white radishes / daikon (*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *longipinnatus* or var. *makropodus* or var. *albus*)
- Black radishes (*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *niger*)

### 3.2.2.5.8 Garlic (V4600)

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.).
3.2.2.5.9 Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c. (V4900)

Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables for human consumption, not elsewhere classified.

Includes
- Chinese / Japanese artichoke (*Stachys sieboldii* Miq.)
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* L.) if the bulb is used
- Galangal (*Alpinia officinarum* Hance)
- Hamburg parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* var. *radicosum*)
- Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.)
- Parsnips (*Pastinaca sativa* L.)
- Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius* L.)
- Scorzonera (*Scorzonera hispanica* L.)
- Swedes (*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* [L.] Reichenb.)
- Sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.)
- Turnips (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *rapa*)
- Yam (*Discorea* spp.)

Excludes
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* L.) for seed or foliage use (I5000)
- Root crops for fodder use (R9000)

3.2.2.6 FRESH PULSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>Fresh pulses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5100</td>
<td>Fresh peas</td>
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<tr>
<td>V5200</td>
<td>Fresh beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>V5900</td>
<td>Other fresh pulses n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 12. Fresh pulses’ hierarchy
3.2.2.6.1 Fresh pulses (V5000)
All fresh pulses, such as peas, beans and other fresh pulses.

Includes
- Fresh pulses for human consumption on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Fresh pulses for human consumption grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Peas (Pisum sativum L. (partim))
- Chick peas (Cicer arietinum L.)
- Common beans / French beans / haricot beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.)
- Runner beans (Phaseolus coccineus L.)
- Mungo beans, cowpeas, black gram beans (Vigna spp.)
- Butter / lima bean (Phaseolus lunatus L.)
- Green broad bean (Vicia faba L.)
- Green soya beans (Glycine max L. Merril)
- Lentils (Lens culinaris Medikus)
- Agriopapoula / bladder campion (Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke)
- Green amaranth (Amaranthus viridis L.)
- Joseph's coat (Amaranthus tricolor L.)
- Okra / quiabo (PT) (Abelmoschus esculentus L. Moench)
- Purple amaranth (Amaranthus blitum L.)

Excludes
- Pulses harvested dry (P0000)
- Rose hip (Rosa canina L.) for human consumption, as marmelade, juice or tea (F3900)
- Rose (Rosa x damascena Mill.) for rose oil or rose water (I1500)

3.2.2.6.2 Fresh peas (V5100)
All peas (Pisum sativum L. (partim)) harvested fresh for human consumption.
Pea production will be given as shelled weight, whereas 'pois mange tout' will be given as it is eaten with the shell.

Includes
- Pod peas (Pisum sativum L. (partim)) varieties which are eaten with the shell
- Fresh peas (Pisum sativum L. (partim))

Excludes
- Field peas (Pisum sativum L. (partim)) which are harvested dry (P1100)
- Chick peas (Cicer arietinum L.) (V5900)

3.2.2.6.3 Fresh beans (V5200)
Common beans and runner beans (Phaseolus spp.) and mungo beans, cowpeas and black gram beans (Vigna spp.) harvested fresh for human consumption.
### Classification

#### Annual Crop Statistics Handbook (2020)

**Includes**
- Common / French beans / haricot beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
- Runner beans (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.)
- Mungo beans, cowpeas, black gram beans (*Vigna* spp.)

**Excludes**
- Common beans harvested dry (P9000)
- Common beans used for fodder (P9000)

### 3.2.2.6.4 Other fresh pulses n.e.c. (V5900)

**Other fresh pulses for human consumption not elsewhere classified.**

**Includes**
- Butter / lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus* L.)
- Green broad beans (*Vicia faba* L.)
- Green soya beans (*Glycine max* L. Merril)
- Lentils (*Lens culinaris* Medikus)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)

**Excludes**
- Other pulses n.e.c. harvested dry (P9000)
- Other pulses n.e.c. used for fodder (P9000)
### 3.2.2.7 OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V9000</td>
<td>Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2.2.7.1 Other fresh vegetables n.e.c. (V9000)

All other fresh vegetables for human consumption not elsewhere classified.

**Includes**

- Agriopapoula / bladder campion (*Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke)
- Caper (*Capparis spinosa* L.)
- Green amaranth (*Amaranthus viridis* L.)
- Joseph’s-coat (*Amaranthus tricolor* L.)
- Okra / quiabo (PT) (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench)
- Purple amaranth (*Amaranthus blitum* L.)

**Excludes**

- Rose hip (*Rosa canina* L.) for human consumption, as marmelade, juice or tea (F3900)
- Rose (*Rosa x damascena* Mill.) for rose oil or rose water (I1500)

### 3.2.2.8 STRAWBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S0000</td>
<td>Strawberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0000S</td>
<td>Strawberries - under glass or high accessible cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2.2.8.1 Strawberries (S0000)

Strawberries (*Fragaria* spp.).

**Includes**

- Strawberries cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Strawberries grown under glass or high accessible cover

**Excludes**

- Berries (F3000)

#### 3.2.2.8.2 Strawberries under glass or high accessible cover (S0000S)

Strawberries (*Fragaria* spp.) grown under glass or high accessible cover.

**Includes**

- Strawberries grown under glass or high accessible cover

**Excludes**

- Strawberries cultivated on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops (S0000)
3.2.2.9 CULTIVATED MUSHROOMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1000</td>
<td>Cultivated mushrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1100</td>
<td>Champignons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1900</td>
<td>Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 13. Mushrooms' hierarchy**

3.2.2.9.1 **Cultivated mushrooms (U1000)**

Cultivated mushrooms grown in buildings which have been specially erected or adapted for that purpose, as well as in underground premises, caves and cellars.

Mushrooms belong botanically to fungi and not to plants as other vegetables. Their production method differs also very much from other vegetables. Mushrooms are not produced on arable land but in special buildings or cellars. The production takes place in layered structures and for some species/varieties even not on a plain ground but e.g. on tree logs.

*Includes*

- Table mushrooms (*Agaricus bisporus* L.)
- Shiitake (*Lentinula edodes* (Berk.) Pegler)
- Oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq. ex Fr.) P.Kumm.)
- King trumpet mushroom (*Pleurotus eryngii* (DC.) Quél. syn. *Pleurotus fuscus* battarra ex Bres.)

*Excludes*

- Wild mushrooms
- Cultivated truffles (*Tuber* spp.) (H9000)

3.2.2.9.2 **Champignons (U1100)**

Table mushrooms (*Agaricus bisporus* L.).

3.2.2.9.3 **Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c. (U1900)**

Other cultivated mushrooms not elsewhere classified.
Classification

Includes

- Shiitake (*Lentinula edodes* (Berk.) Pegler)
- Oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq. ex Fr.) P.Kumm.)
- King trumpet mushroom (*Pleurotus eryngii* (DC.) Quél. syn. *Pleurotus fuscus* battarra ex Bres.)

Excludes

- Wild mushrooms
- Cultivated truffles (*Tuber* spp.) (H9000)
3.2.3 Table 3 – Permanent crops

3.2.3.1 PERMANENT CROPS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H0000</td>
<td>Permanent crops for human consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 14. Permanent crops for human consumption hierarchy
### 3.2.3.1 Permanent crops for human consumption (H0000)

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).

Permanent crops are usually ligneous crops, meaning trees or shrubs, not grown in rotation, but occupying the soil and yielding harvests for several (usually more than five) consecutive years.

Permanent crops are usually intended for human consumption and generally yield a higher added value per hectare than annual crops. They also play an important role in shaping the rural landscape (through orchards, vineyards and olive tree plantations) and helping to balance agriculture within the environment.

Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees, or of the non-continuous type with wide spacing.

**Includes**

- Permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover
- Berry plantations are included even if their permanence on the plot is less than 5 years
- Trees originally planted for the production of wood, but systematically harvested annually before they are cut down (e.g. cherry trees, chestnut trees)

**Excludes**

- All permanent crops which are not for human consumption (PECR9)
- Permanent crops which are usually treated as vegetables, ornamental or industrial plants, such as asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops or certain energy crops (*Miscanthus* spp.) even if they are permanent (in the respective headings)
- Young fruit and berry plantations which are not yet in production (H0000 in FSS) because ACS Table 2 is exclusively for production areas
- Fruit trees no longer in production, clearly abandoned for more than 5 years (NUAA in FSS)
- Temporarily abandoned plantations if there is a possibility of reversibility in maximum 5 years (H0000 in IFS) because ACS Table 2 is exclusively for production areas
- Areas producing exclusively for own consumption (K0000)
- Cherry trees or chestnut trees clearly abandoned for more than 5 years, or which are not used for the production of fruit (WA in FSS)
- Christmas trees in utilised agricultural area (X0000)
- Christmas tree plantations which are no longer maintained and belong to wooded area (WA in FSS)
- Short-rotation coppices (SRCAA in FSS)
### 3.2.3.2 FRUITS, BERRIES AND NUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F0000</td>
<td>Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2.3.2.1 Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries) (F0000)

All pome fruits, stone fruits, berries, nuts and fruits from tropical and sub-tropical climate zones.

**Includes**

- Pome fruits
- Stone fruits
- Fruits from tropical and subtropical climate zones
- Berries (excluding strawberries)
- Nuts

**Excludes**

- Citrus fruits (T0000)
- Grapes (W1000)
- Olives (O1000)
- Strawberries (S0000)
- Other permanent crops for human consumption (H9000)
- All permanent crops which are not intended for human consumption (PECR9)
3.2.3.3 POME FRUITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1100</td>
<td>Pome fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1110</td>
<td>Apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1111</td>
<td>Apples for fresh consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1112</td>
<td>Apples for processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1120</td>
<td>Pears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1121</td>
<td>Pears for fresh consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1122</td>
<td>Pears for processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1190</td>
<td>Other pome fruits n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 15. Pome fruits’ hierarchy

3.2.3.3.1 Pome fruits (F1100)

All pome fruits such as apples (*Malus* spp.), pears (*Pyrus* spp.), quinces (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.) or medlars (*Mespilus germanica*, L.)

Includes
- Apples and pears for fresh consumption (table use)
- Apples for processing (juice, marmalade, cider, etc.)
- Pears for processing (perry, cider, canned fruit, etc.)

3.2.3.3.2 Apples (F1110)

Apples (*Malus pumila* Miller syn. *Malus domestica* (Borkh.) Borkh.)

Includes
- Apples for fresh consumption (table use)
- Apples for processing (juice, marmalade, cider, etc.)
### 3.2.3.3.3 Apples for fresh consumption (F1111)

Apples (*Malus pumila* Miller syn. *Malus domestica* (Borkh.) Borkh.) for fresh consumption

#### Includes
- Apples for fresh consumption (table use)

#### Excludes
- Apples for processing (juice, marmalade, cider, etc.) (F1112)

### 3.2.3.3.4 Apples for processing (F1112)

Apples (*Malus domestica* (Borkh.) Borkh.) for processing

#### Includes
- Apples for processing (juice, marmalade, cider, etc.)

#### Excludes
- Apples for fresh consumption (table use) (F1111)

### 3.2.3.3.5 Pears (F1120)

Pears (*Pyrus communis* L.)

#### Includes
- Pears for fresh consumption (table use)
- Pears for processing (perry, cider, canned fruit, etc.)

### 3.2.3.3.6 Pears for fresh consumption (F1121)

Pears (*Pyrus communis* L.) for fresh consumption

#### Includes
- Pears for fresh consumption (table use)

#### Excludes
- Pears for processing (perry, cider, canned fruit, etc.) (F1122)

### 3.2.3.3.7 Pears for processing (F1122)

Pears (*Pyrus communis* L.) for processing

#### Includes
- Pears for processing (perry, cider, canned fruit, etc.)

#### Excludes
- Pears for fresh consumption (table use) (F1121)
3.2.3.3.8 Other pome fruits n.e.c. (F1190)

Other pome fruits not elsewhere classified.

Includes

- Quinces (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.)
- Common medlar (*Mespilus germanica* L.)
### 3.2.3.4 STONE FRUITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1200</td>
<td>Stone fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1210_1220</td>
<td>Peaches and nectarines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1210</td>
<td>Peaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1220</td>
<td>Nectarines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1212_1222</td>
<td>Peaches and nectarines for processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1230</td>
<td>Apricots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1240</td>
<td>Cherries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1241</td>
<td>Sour cherries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1242</td>
<td>Sweet cherries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1250</td>
<td>Plums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1290</td>
<td>Other stone fruits n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 16. Stone fruits' hierarchy
3.2.3.4.1 Stone fruits (F1200)

Stone fruits, such as peaches and nectarines (Prunus persica (L.) Batch), apricots (Prunus armeniaca L. and others), sweet and sour cherries (Prunus avium L., P. cerasus), plums (Prunus domestica L. and others) and other stone fruits not elsewhere classified such as blackthorn/sloe (Prunus spinosa L.) or loquats/Japanese medlar (Eriobotrya japonica (Thunb.) Lindl.)

Includes
- Stone fruits for fresh consumption (table use)
- Stone fruits for processing (juice, marmalade, canned, etc.)

3.2.3.4.2 Peaches and nectarines (F1210_1220)

Peaches and nectarines (Prunus persica (L.) Batch) for fresh consumption and for processing.

Includes
- Peaches (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch.)
- Nectarines (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch. var. nucipersica)
- Peaches and nectarines for fresh consumption (table use)
- Peaches and nectarines for processing (juice, marmalade, canned, etc.)

3.2.3.4.3 Peaches (F1210)

All peaches (Prunus persica (L.) Batch) for fresh consumption and for processing.

Includes
- Peaches (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch.)
- Doughnut peaches / saturn peaches (Prunus persica L. var. platycarpa)
- Clingstone peaches / pavie (FR)
- Peaches for fresh consumption
- Peaches for processing (juice, marmalade, canned, etc.)

3.2.3.4.4 Nectarines (F1220)

All nectarines (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch. var. nucipersica) for fresh consumption and for processing.

Includes
- Nectarines for fresh consumption
- Nectarines for processing (juice, marmalade, canned, etc.)
### 3.2.3.4.5 Peaches and nectarines for processing (F1212_1222)

All peaches (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batch) and nectarines (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch. var. *nucipersica*) for processing.

**Includes**
- Peaches and nectarines for processing (juice, marmalade, canned, etc.)

**Excludes**
- Peaches and nectarines for fresh consumption

---

### 3.2.3.4.6 Apricots (F1230)

Apricots (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)

**Includes**
- Apricots / Marillen (DE) / Maleten (DE) / damasco (PT) (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)

---

### 3.2.3.4.7 Cherries (F1240)

Sweet cherries (*Prunus avium* L.) and sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus* L.)

---

### 3.2.3.4.8 Sour cherries (F1241)

Sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus* L.)

**Includes**
- Sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus* L.)

**Excludes**
- Sweet cherries (*Prunus avium* L.) (F1242)

---

### 3.2.3.4.9 Sweet cherries (F1242)

Sweet cherries (*Prunus avium* L.)

**Includes**
- Sweet cherries (*Prunus avium* L.)

**Excludes**
- Sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus* L.) (F1241)
### 3.2.3.4.10 Plums (F1250)

Plums (*Prunus domestica* L.)

**Includes**
- Plums (*Prunus domestica* L.)
- Mirabelle plums (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syriaca*)
- Greengages (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *Italica*)
- Damsons (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia*)

### 3.2.3.4.11 Other stone fruits n.e.c. (F1290)

Other stone fruits not elsewhere classified

**Includes**
- Blackthorn / sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.)
- Loquats / Japanese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.)
### 3.2.3.5 FRUITS FROM SUB-TROPICAL AND TROPICAL CLIMATE ZONES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2000</td>
<td>Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2100</td>
<td>Figs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2200</td>
<td>Kiwis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2300</td>
<td>Avocados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2400</td>
<td>Bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2900</td>
<td>Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 17. Sub-tropical and tropical fruits' hierarchy
3.2.3.5.1 Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones (F2000)

All fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones such as figs (*Ficus carica* L.), kiwis (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.), avocados (*Persea americana* Mill.) and bananas (*Musa* spp.).

**Includes**
- Annona (*Annona* spp.)
- Avocados (*Persea americana* Mill.)
- Bananas (*Musa* spp.)
- Dates (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.)
- Figs (*Ficus carica* L.)
- Guava (*Psidium* spp.)
- Kiwis (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.)
- Lychee (*Litchi* spp.)
- Mango (*Mangifera* spp.)
- Papaya (*Carica* spp.)
- Passion fruit (*Passiflora* spp.)
- Persimmons (*Diospyros kaki* L.f.)
- Pineapple (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.; syn. *A. sativus* Lindl.)
- Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.)
- Prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.)

**Excludes**
- Quinces (F1100)

3.2.3.5.2 Figs (F2100)

Figs (*Ficus carica* L.)

3.2.3.5.3 Kiwis (F2200)

Kiwis (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.)

3.2.3.5.4 Avocados (F2300)

Avocados (*Persea americana* Mill.)

3.2.3.5.5 Bananas (F2400)

Bananas (*Musa* spp.)
3.2.3.5.6 Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c. (F2900)

Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones not elsewhere classified

Includes

- Annona (Annona spp.)
- Dates (Phoenix dactylifera L.)
- Guava (Psidium spp.)
- Lychee (Litchi spp.)
- Mango (Mangifera spp.)
- Papaya (Carica spp.)
- Passion fruit (Passiflora spp.)
- Persimmons (Diospyros kaki L.f.)
- Pineapple (Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.; syn. A. sativus Lindl.)
- Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.)
- Prickly pear (Opuntia spp.)

Excludes

- Quinces (F1100)
3.2.3.6 BERRIES, EXCLUDING STRAWBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F3000</td>
<td>Berries (excluding strawberries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3100</td>
<td>Currants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3110</td>
<td>Blackcurrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3120</td>
<td>Redcurrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3200</td>
<td>Raspberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3300</td>
<td>Blueberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3900</td>
<td>Other berries n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 18. Berries’ (excluding strawberries) hierarchy
### 3.2.3.6.1 Berries (excluding strawberries) (F3000)

All cultivated berries such as blackcurrants (*Ribes* *nigrum* L.), redcurrants (*Ribes rubrum* L.), raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.) and blueberries (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.)

**Includes**

- Blackberries (*Rubus* spp.)
- Blackcurrants (*Ribes* *nigrum* L.)
- Blueberries (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.)
- Chokeberries (*Aronia* spp.)
- Cranberries (*Vaccinium oxycoccus* L.)
- Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.)
- Goji berry (*Lycium barbarum* L.)
- Golden berry (*Physalis peruviana* L.)
- Gooseberries (*Ribes grossularia* L.)
- Jostaberries (*Ribes x nidigrolaria* Rud. Bauer & A. Bauer)
- Kiwi berry, kiwai or hardy kiwi (*Actinidia arguta* (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch.)
- Mulberries (*Morus* spp.)
- Raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.)
- Redcurrants (*Ribes rubrum* L.) and its white variant
- Rose (normally *Rosa canina* L.) for human consumption (as tea, juice or marmalade)
- Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.)
- Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo* L.)

**Excludes**

- Wild berries
- Strawberries (S0000)

### 3.2.3.6.2 Currants (F3100)

Blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum* L.) and redcurrants (*Ribes rubrum* L.)

### 3.2.3.6.3 Blackcurrants (F3110)

Blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum* L.)

### 3.2.3.6.4 Redcurrants (F3120)

Redcurrants (*Ribes rubrum* L.), including also the white variant

### 3.2.3.6.5 Raspberries (F3200)

Raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.)
3.2.3.6.6 Blueberries (F3300)

Blueberries (Vaccinium corymbosum L.)

3.2.3.6.7 Other berries n.e.c. (F3900)

Other berries not elsewhere classified

Includes

- Blackberries (Rubus spp.)
- Chokeberries (Aronia spp.)
- Cranberries (Vaccinium oxycoccus L.)
- Elderberry (Sambucus nigra L.)
- Goji berry (Lycium barbarum L.)
- Golden berry (Physalis peruviana L.)
- Gooseberries (Ribes grossularia L.)
- Jostaberries (Ribes x nidigrolaria Rud. Bauer & A. Bauer)
- Kiwi berry, kiwai or hardy kiwi (Actinidia arguta (Siebold & Zucc.) Planch.)
- Mulberries (Morus spp.)
- Rose (normally Rosa canina L.) for human consumption (as tea, juice or marmalade)
- Sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides L.)
- Strawberry tree (Arbutus unedo L.)

Excludes

- Wild berries
- Strawberries (S0000)
- Rose (normally Rosa x damascena Mill.) for rose oil or rose water to be extracted from the petals (I5000)
3.2.3.7 NUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F4000</td>
<td>Nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4100</td>
<td>Walnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4200</td>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4300</td>
<td>Almonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4400</td>
<td>Chestnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4900</td>
<td>Other nuts n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 19. Nuts’ hierarchy

3.2.3.7.1 Nuts (F4000)

All nut trees: walnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, chestnuts and other nuts.

Includes
- Almonds (*Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A.Webb.)
- Chestnuts (*Castanea sativa* Mill.)
- Hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana* L.)
- Pine seeds (*Pinus pinea* L.)
- Pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.)
- Walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.)

Excludes
- Peanuts (*Arachis hypogea* L.) (I1190)

3.2.3.7.2 Walnuts (F4100)

Walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.)

3.2.3.7.3 Hazelnuts (F4200)

Hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana* L.)
3.2.3.7.4 **Almonds (F4300)**
Almonds (*Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A.Webb.)

3.2.3.7.5 **Chestnuts (F4400)**
Chestnuts (*Castanea sativa* Mill.)

Includes
- Chestnuts / marones / marrons (FR) (*Castanea sativa* Mill.)

3.2.3.7.6 **Other nuts n.e.c. (F4900)**
Other nuts not elsewhere classified

Includes
- Pine seeds (*Pinus pinea* L.)
- Pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.)

Excludes
- Peanuts (*Arachis hypogea* L.) (I1190)

3.2.3.8 **CITRUS FRUITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T0000</td>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1000</td>
<td>Oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1100</td>
<td>Navel oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1200</td>
<td>White oranges (blancas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1300</td>
<td>Blood oranges (sanguine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1900</td>
<td>Other oranges n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2000</td>
<td>Small citrus fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2100</td>
<td>Satsumas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2200</td>
<td>Clementines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2900</td>
<td>Other small citrus fruits (including hybrids) n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3000</td>
<td>Lemons and acid limes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3100</td>
<td>Yellow lemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3200</td>
<td>Acid limes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4000</td>
<td>Pomelos and grapefruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T9000</td>
<td>Other citrus fruits n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 20. Citrus' hierarchy

- Citrus fruits (T0000)
  - Oranges (T1000)
    - Navel oranges (T1100)
      - White oranges (T1200)
      - Blood oranges (T1300)
      - Other oranges (T1900)
  - Small citrus fruits (T2000)
    - Satsumas (T2100)
    - Clementines (T2200)
    - Other small citrus incl. hybrids (T2900)
  - Lemons and acid limes (T3000)
    - Yellow lemons (T3100)
    - Acid limes (T3200)
  - Pomelos and grapefruit (T4000)
  - Other citrus fruits n.e.c (T9000)
  - Mandarines (T2910)
3.2.3.8.1  Citrus fruits (T0000)

All citrus fruits (Citrus spp.): oranges, small citrus fruits, lemons, limes, pomelos, grapefruits and other citrus fruits.

Includes

- Acid limes (Citrus aurantifolia, C. latifolia Yu. Tanaka)
- Bergamote (Citrus bergamia Risso et Poit.)
- Bitter orange (Citrus aurantium L.),
- Clementines (Citrus x clementina)
- Fingered citron (Citrus medica L.)
- Grapefruit (Citrus paradisi (Macfad.))
- Mandarins, tangerines or mandarin oranges (Citrus reticulata Blanco)
- Mediterranean mandarin (Citrus x deliciosa)
- Oranges, including navel, white and blood varieties (Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck)
  - Navel group: Washington navel, Navelina, Newhall, Thomson, Navelate, Navel lane late and others
  - White group: non sanguine pulp other than navel group such as Ovale, Calabrese, Belladona, Shamotti or Jaffa, Salustiana, Pera, Pera da Videgeira, Bena, Valencia late, Dom Joao, Cadenera, Bionda comun/blanca comun
  - Blood and semi-blood group: Sanguinelli, Doble Fina, Entrefina, Sanguinello, Moro, Tarocco Rosso
- Pomelos (Citrus maxima (Merr., Burm. f.))
- Satsumas (Citrus unshiu var. owari, clausellina, planellina, etc.)
- Tangerina (Citrus tangerina Tanaka)
- Tangor, king of siam (Citrus nobilis Loureiro)
- Other citrus fruit, including small citrus fruits such as C. myrtifolia Raf., C. limettioides, C. limetta Risso, C. limonia Osbek, C. madurensis Lour., C. hystrix DC., Fortunella spp.
- Orange hybrids
  - Clemenvilla / nova (C. clementina x (C. paradise x C. tangerina))
  - fortune (Citrus reticulata x Citrus tangerina)
  - nadorcott / afourer (C. reticulata x C. sinensis)
  - ortanique (Citrus tangerina x Citrus sinensis)
- Lemon hybrids such as C. limon x sinensis

3.2.3.8.2  Oranges (T1000)

Oranges, including navel, white and blood varieties (Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck)

3.2.3.8.3  Navel oranges (T1100)

Oranges of the navel group: Washington navel, Navelina, Newhall, Thomson, Navelate, Navel lane late and others.

They are characterized by the growth of a second fruit at the apex, which protrudes slightly and resembles a human navel. They are sweet, large, seedless oranges which have a rich and juicy flavour.
3.2.3.8.4 White oranges (blancas) (T1200)

Oranges of the white group: non sanguine pulp other than navel group such as Ovale, Calabrese, Belladona, Shamott or Jaffa, Salustiana, Pera, Pera da Videgeira, Berna, Valencia late, Dom Joao, Cadenera, Bionda comun/blanca comun

White oranges are also called common oranges and they are frequently used in the juice industry.

3.2.3.8.5 Blood oranges (sanguine) (T1300)

Oranges of the blood and semi-blood group: Sanguinelli, Doble Fina, Entrefina, Sanguinello, Moro, Tarocco Rosso

Blood oranges are a natural mutation of C. sinensis, although today the majority of them are hybrids. High concentrations of anthocyanin give the rind, flesh, and juice of the fruit their characteristic dark red colour.

3.2.3.8.6 Other oranges n.e.c. (T1900)

All other varieties of oranges not elsewhere classified

3.2.3.8.7 Small citrus fruits (T2000)

All small citrus fruits

Includes

- Clementines (Citrus x clementina)
- Mandarins, tangerines or mandarin oranges (Citrus reticulata Blanco)
- Mediterranean mandarin (Citrus x deliciosa)
- Tangerina (Citrus tangerina Tanaka)
- Tangor, king of siam (Citrus nobilis Loureiro)
- Orange hybrids
  - clemenvilla / nova (C. clementina x (C. paradise x C. tangerina))
  - fortune (Citrus reticulata x Citrus tangerina)
  - nadorcott / afourer (C. reticulata x C. sinensis)
  - ortanique (Citrus tangerina x Citrus sinensis)
- Satsumas (Citrus unshiu var. owari, clausellina, planellina, etc.)

3.2.3.8.8 Satsumas (T2100)

Satsumas (Citrus unshiu var. owari, clausellina, planellina, etc.)

3.2.3.8.9 Clementines (T2200)

Clementines (Citrus x clementina)
3.2.3.8.10 Other small citrus fruits (including hybrids) n.e.c. (T2900)

All other small citrus fruits not elsewhere classified.

Includes
- Mandarins, tangerines or mandarin oranges (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco)
- Mediterranea mandarin (*Citrus x deliciosa*)
- Tangerina (*Citrus tangerina* Tanaka)
- Tangor, king of siam (*Citrus nobilis* Loureiro)
- Orange hybrids
  - clemenvilla / nova (*C. clementina* x (*C. paradise* x *C. tangerina*))
  - fortune (*Citrus reticulata* x *Citrus tangerina*)
  - nadorcott / afourer (*C. reticulata* x *C. sinensis*)
  - ortanique (*Citrus tangerina* x *Citrus sinensis*)

3.2.3.8.11 Lemons and acid limes (T3000)

Lemons and acid limes

Includes
- Acid limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*, *C. latifolia* Yu. Tanaka)

3.2.3.8.12 Yellow lemons (T3100)


3.2.3.8.13 Acid limes (T3200)

Acid limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*, *C. latifolia* Yu. Tanaka)

3.2.3.8.14 Pomelos and grapefruit (T4000)

Pomelos (*Citrus maxima* (Merr., Burm. f.)) and grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi* (Macfad.))

3.2.3.8.15 Other citrus fruits n.e.c. (T9000)

Other citrus fruit not elsewhere classified

Includes
- Bergamote (*Citrus bergamia* Risso et Poit.)
- Bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.),
- Fingered citron (*Citrus medica* L.)
- Other citrus fruit, including small citrus fruits such as *C. myrtifolia* Raf., *C. limettioides*, *C. limetta* Risso, *C. limonia* Osbek, *C. madurensis* Lour., *C. hystrix* DC., *Fortunella* spp.
- Lemon hybrids such as *C. limon* x *sinensis*
3.2.3.9 GRAPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W1000</td>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Grapes (Vitis vinifera L.) used for all purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1100</td>
<td>Grapes for wines</td>
<td>Grapes varieties normally grown for the production of juice, must and/or wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1110</td>
<td>Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1120</td>
<td>Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1190</td>
<td>Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1200</td>
<td>Grapes for table use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1300</td>
<td>Grapes for raisins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1900</td>
<td>Grapes for other purposes n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The concept of EU quality wines is based on a geographical origin approach (quality wine produced in a specified region). Thus, this classification distinguishes between wines with Geographical Indication (GI) and other wines.

Wines with GI are further divided into wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) and wines with a protected geographical indication (PGI).

Figure 21. Grapes’ hierarchy

3.2.3.9.1 Grapes (W1000)

Grapes (Vitis vinifera L.) used for all purposes.

3.2.3.9.2 Grapes for wine (W1100)

Grape varieties normally grown for the production of juice, must and/or wine.
3.2.3.9.3 Grapes for wine with protected designation of origin (PDO) (W1110)
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) which comply with the requirements of (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and (2) the corresponding national rules.

Protected designation of origin (PDO)
The grapes need to originate in vine areas which comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 and the corresponding national rules. Grapes should be classified in the category "PDO", as long as they originate in vine areas which comply with the conditions established in the specifications of a given PDO, the maximum yield established in the specifications is not surpassed for the respective vine areas and the respective grower decides to use or market those grapes for the production of PDO wines in a given year.

PDO wine must be produced exclusively with grapes from the area in question, but it is not enough that the grapes are grown in the geographical area of production of a given PDO. Also the yields verified that year and analytical and/or organoleptic elements have to be respected.

If the grapes originate in vine areas which comply with the specifications of both PDO and PGI, the maximum yields are respected and the respective grower decides to use or market those grapes for the production of PDO and PGI wines in a given year, it shall be included only as "PDO" in order to avoid double counting.

3.2.3.9.4 Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI) (W1120)
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected geographical indication (PGI) which comply with the requirements of (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 491/2009 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and (2) the corresponding national rules.

Protected geographical indication (PGI)
Grapes which are used for production of wines with protected geographical indication (PGI). The grapes need to originate in vine areas which comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 and the corresponding national rules. Grapes should be classified in the category "PGI", as long as they originate in vine areas which comply with the conditions established in the specifications of a given PGI, the maximum yield established in the specifications is not surpassed for the respective vine areas and the respective grower decides to use or market those grapes for the production of PDO/PGI wines in a given year. It is not enough that the grapes are grown in the geographical area of production of a given PGI, also the yields verified that year and analytical and/or organoleptic elements have to be respected.

If the grapes originate in vine areas which comply with the specifications of both PDO and PGI and the respective grower decides to use or market those grapes for the production of PDO and PGI wines in a given year, it shall be included only as "PDO" in order to avoid double counting. However it needs to be considered that PGI wines can be made of up to 15% of grapes which do not comply with the above conditions.

3.2.3.9.5 Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI) (W1190)
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines other than PDO and PGI wines.

3.2.3.9.6 Grapes for table use (W1200)
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of fresh grapes.

3.2.3.9.7 Grapes for raisins (W1300)
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of raisins.

Raisin production shall be recorded in fresh weight.
3.2.3.9.8 Grapes for other purposes n.e.c. (W1900)
Grape varieties for other purposes not elsewhere classified (not for wine, juice, must, table use or raisins)

3.2.3.10 OLIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O1000</td>
<td>Olives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1100</td>
<td>Olives for table use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1910</td>
<td>Olives for olive oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 22. Olives' hierarchy

3.2.3.10.1 Olives (O1000)
Plantations of olive trees (*Olea europea* L.) for the production of olives

Includes
- Olive trees grown for producing table olives
- Olive trees grown for producing olive oil

3.2.3.10.2 Olives for table use (O1100)
Plantations of olive trees (*Olea europea* L.) for the production of table olives

3.2.3.10.3 Olives for olive oil (O1910)
Plantations of olive trees (*Olea europea* L.) for the production of olive oil
3.2.3.11 OTHER PERMANENT CROPS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H9000</td>
<td>Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.3.11.1 Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c. (H9000)

Other permanent crops for human consumption not elsewhere classified

Includes

- Other permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover
- Carob trees (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.)
- Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)
- Tea (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze)
- Cultivated truffles (*Tuber* spp.) if they are the main use of the trees over which they grow

Excludes

- Mulberries (*Morus* spp.) (F3900)
- Wild truffles
3.2.4 Table 4 – Agricultural land use

In table 4, the main area of the different classes is collected.

Figure 23. Utilised agricultural area hierarchy
Figure 24. Arable land hierarchy

- Arable land (ARA)
  - Cereals for the production of grain (C0000)
    - Dry pulses and protein crops (P0000)
    - Root crops (R0000)
  - Industrial crops (I0000)
  - Plants harvested green (G0000)
    - Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberry (V0000_S0000)
    - Fresh vegetables, (including melons) (V0000)
      - Strawberries (S0000)
  - Other arable land crops (ARA9)
    - Flowers and ornamental plants (N0000)
    - Seeds and seedlings (E0000)
  - Fallow land (Q0000)
  - Other arable land crops n.e.c. (ARA9)
3.2.4.1 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UAA</td>
<td>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Arable land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0000</td>
<td>Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P0000</td>
<td>Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R0000</td>
<td>Root crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1000</td>
<td>Potatoes (including seed potatoes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2000</td>
<td>Sugar beet (excluding seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9000</td>
<td>Other root crops n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I0000</td>
<td>Industrial crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0000</td>
<td>Plants harvested green from arable land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V0000_S000</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N0000</td>
<td>Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E0000</td>
<td>Seeds and seedlings</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARA99</td>
<td>Other arable land crops n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q0000</td>
<td>Fallow land</td>
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<tr>
<td>J0000</td>
<td>Permanent grassland</td>
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<tr>
<td>PECR</td>
<td>Permanent crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0000</td>
<td>Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)</td>
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<td>T0000</td>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
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<tr>
<td>W1000</td>
<td>Grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1000</td>
<td>Olives</td>
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<td>Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.</td>
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<td>Other permanent crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>K0000</td>
<td>Kitchen gardens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.4.1.1 Utilised agricultural area (UAA)

Utilised agricultural area

The utilised agricultural area is the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding, regardless of the type of tenure or of whether it is used as a part of common land.

Common land

Common land is utilised agricultural area (UAA) owned by a public authority (state, parish, etc.) over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common, and these rights are generally exercisable in common with others.

Common land is found in Mediterranean Member States (Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus and Portugal), in mountainous countries (Austria, Norway and Switzerland), in some East European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Montenegro and Serbia), in countries which have extensive grassland areas (Ireland, United Kingdom and Iceland) and in Germany. Common land consists mainly of permanent grassland, although horticulture or arable land also occurs. A large percentage these areas are used for grazing animals.

Common land used by agricultural holding can be:

1. area of common land rented by several agricultural holdings
2. area of common land allotted to several agricultural holdings
3. area of common land neither rented by, nor allotted to the agricultural holding (so-called common land) over which common grazing rights are enjoyed

The methods to cover common land remain the responsibility of the Member States.
3 Classification

Includes
- Arable land
- Permanent grassland
- Permanent crops
- Kitchen gardens

Excludes
- Mushrooms (U0000)
- Unutilised agricultural land (NUAA in FSS)
- Woodland (WA in FSS)
- Other land, occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc. (FA9 in FSS)
- Common land which is not used (NUAA in FSS)

3.2.4.1.2 Arable land (ARA)
Land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

Crop rotation
Crop rotation is the practice of alternating crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field. In a rotation the crops are normally changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual.

Although there is no limit to the number of crops that are used in a rotation, nor in the amount of time that a rotation takes to complete, it is commonly accepted to use a threshold of 5 years to separate arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland. This means that if a plot is used for the same crop for 5 years or more, without in the meantime removing the preceding crop and establishing a new one, then this plot is not considered to be in crop rotation and therefore is not to be taken as part of arable land.

Special cases
There are crops that do not fit this pattern, and that are treated differently. For example hops has been chosen to always be an arable crop, despite being perennial and often being renewed at intervals beyond 5 years, and berries are considered permanent crops despite being renewed sometimes annually.

3.2.4.1.3 Cereals for the production of grain (including seed) (C0000)
Cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of use.

Excludes
- Cereals harvested green as whole plant for forage, fodder and energy production (G0000)
3.2.4.1.4 Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses) (P0000)

Dried pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of use, (including dry pulses used for fodder, human consumption or renewable energy production).

**Includes**

- Field peas (*Pisum sativum* L. convar. *sativum* or *Pisum sativum* L. convar. *arvense* L. or convar. *speciosum*)
- Broad and field beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench) syn. *Vicia faba* L. (partim))
- Sweet lupins (*Lupinus* spp.)
- Dry common or French beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
- Runner beans (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)
- All pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of the use
- Dry pulses used for fodder
- Dry pulses used for human consumption
- Dry pulses used for renewable energy production
- Other protein crops sown in pure crops or as mixtures with cereals harvested dry for grain

**Excludes**

- Protein crops harvested green (not dry) if they are used for human consumption, such as fresh beans (V5200) or fresh peas (V5100)
- Protein crops harvested green (not dry) if the whole plant is harvested green and used for fodder, renewable energy or other purposes (G2000)
3.2.4.1.5 Root crops (R0000)
Crops cultivated for their root, tuber or modified stem.

Includes
- Potatoes (tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.), including seed potatoes, regardless of the harvest time
- Sugar beet (roots of *Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production
- Sweet potatoes (tuberous root of *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) for seed
- Yam (tubers of *Discorea* spp.) for seed
- Other root crops where the root is used for seed for the next generation

Excludes
- Root, tuber and bulb vegetables such as carrots, beetroots or swedes, among others (V4000)
- Sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) for human consumption (V4900)
- Yam (*Discorea* spp.) for human consumption (V4900)
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) for production of seed (E0000)
- Root crops that are planted for seed (exceptions apply for those where the roots are used for seed) (E0000)

3.2.4.1.6 Potatoes (including seed potatoes) (R1000)
Hectares of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

Includes
- Potatoes (tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.) regardless of the harvest time
- Seed potatoes

3.2.4.1.7 Sugar beet (excluding seed) (R2000)
Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.

Includes
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) used for renewable energy production

Excludes
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) for production of seed (E0000)
### 3.2.4.1.8 Other root crops n.e.c. (R9000)

Other root crops not elsewhere classified (excluding seed) such as fodder beet (*Beta vulgaris* 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.

**Includes**
- Carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.) if not used for human consumption
- Colocase/taro (*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott) for fodder
- Fodder beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)
- Fodder parsnips (*Pastinaca sativa* L.)
- Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.) for fodder
- Manioc (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) for fodder
- Plants of the *Brassicaceae* family such as fodder kale (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar Alef. var. *medullosa* Thell and var. *viridis* L.) harvested mainly for fodder, regardless of whether the root or the stem are used
- Rutabaga (*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Robb.) for fodder
- Sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.) for fodder or for seed
- Turnips (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *rapa* (L.) Thell.) for fodder
- Yam (*Dioscorea* spp.) for fodder or for seed
- Other root crops where the root is used for seed for the next generation

**Excludes**
- All root, tuber and bulb crops intended for seed production where the seed production differs from usual yield (E0000)
- Sugar beet for production of seed (E0000)
- Root, tuber and bulb vegetables (such as carrots, beetroots, swedes, sweet potatoes or yam) used for human consumption (V0000)
- Oilseeds, where the yield can be used as well for seeding are classified under their respective crop code (e.g. I1150 or I1190)
3.2.4.1.9 Industrial crops (I0000)

Industrial crops, which are normally not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use.

Includes

- Oilseeds
- Fibre crops
- Tobacco
- Hemp
- Hops
- Aromatic, culinary and medicinal plants
- Seeds for herbaceous oilseed plants
- Seeds for linseed (and consequently fibre flax)
- Seeds for cotton
- Energy crops
- Crops used for renewable energy production

Excludes

- Seeds and seedlings for fibre crops except fibre flax and cotton (both are also oilseeds) (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings for hops (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings for tobacco (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings for other industrial plants which are not oilseeds (E0000)
- Chicory for processing (V0000_S0000 in FSS, V2720 in ACS)

3.2.4.1.10 Plants harvested green from arable land (G0000)

All arable land crops harvested ‘green’ as whole plant and intended mainly for animal feed, forage or renewable energy production, namely cereals, grasses, leguminous or industrial crops and other arable land crops harvested and/or used green.

The crops should be grown in rotation with other crops, occupying the same parcel for less than 5 years (annual or multi-annual fodder crops).

"Green crops" (as opposed to those “for dry grain”) are normally used for allowing animals to graze or are harvested green, but can be also harvested dried, like hay.

Generally, the whole plant, except the roots, is harvested and used for fodder, forage or renewable energy production (for example, production of bio-mass from green maize).
Includes

- Cereals, industrial plants and other arable land crops harvested and/or used green
- Crops not used on the holding but sold, either for direct use on other agricultural holdings or to industry
- Plants used on the own farm as fodder
- Production of biomass from green maize
- Plants used for energy production

Excludes

- Energy crops (I6000)
- Areas used solely for plants for green manure (Q0000)
- Fodder roots and brassicas (not used as green manure) (R9000)
- Permanent grasslands (J0000)

### 3.2.4.1.11 Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries (V0000_S0000)

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.

Includes

- Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on arable land outdoor in rotation with other agricultural or horticultural crops
- Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown under glass or high accessible cover
- Root crops originally intended for human consumption which are partially used as fodder in the end because of quality problems

Excludes

- Products not intended for human consumption
- Root crops cultivated for fodder (R9000)
- Pulses and protein plants harvested dry (sub-classes of P0000)
- Cultivated mushrooms (U1000)
- Area and production of kitchen gardens (K0000)

### 3.2.4.1.12 Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries) (N0000)

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.

Areas of plants which are grown temporarily under glass and temporarily in the open air are reported as entirely under glass, unless the period under glass is of extremely limited duration.
Classification

Includes

- Production areas under glass or high accessible cover
- Cut flowers
  - Roses
  - Carnations
  - Orchids
  - Gladioli
  - Chrysanthemum
  - Foliage cut
  - Other cut products
- Potted, bedding and balcony flowers and plants
  - Rhododendrons
  - Azaleas
  - Chrysanthemum
  - Begonia
  - Geranium
  - Impatiens
  - Other potted, bedding and balcony plants
- Bulb and corm flowers
  - Tulips
  - Hyacinths
  - Orchids
  - Narcissi
  - Other bulb and corm flowers
- Other ornamental plants

Excludes

- Nursery plants (L0000)
- Bulbs, corms, and other very young plants and seeds (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings of flowers (E0000)
- Seeds and seedlings of vegetables (E0000)
3.2.4.1.13 Seeds and seedlings (E0000)

Seeds of roots (except potatoes and other roots where the roots are as well used as seeds), fodder crops, grasses, industrial crops (except oilseeds) and seeds and seedlings of vegetables and flowers.

Includes

- Areas producing seeds and seedlings for sale
- Bulbs, corms, and other very young plants
- Green forage harvested for seed
- Roots harvested for seed
- Seeds and seedlings of vegetables (for sale)
- Seeds and seedlings of flowers (for sale)

Excludes

- Seeds and seedlings of those crops where usually the yield can be used as well for seeding (under the respective heading)
- Seeds and seedlings for the own needs of the holding (e.g. young vegetable plants such as cabbage or lettuce seedlings)
- Cereals (C0000 and respective sub-classes)
- Rice (C2000)
- Pulses (P0000 and respective sub-classes)
- Potatoes (R1000)
- Jerusalem artichoke (R9000)
- Oil seeds (I1100)
- Seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. (I1140)
- Seeds of *Gossypium* spp. (I1150)
- Young ligneous plants grown for subsequent transplantation (such as fruit trees and berry bushes) (L0000)

3.2.4.1.14 Other arable land crops, n.e.c. (ARA99)

Arable crops not elsewhere classified.

This class includes only crops of low economic importance and should contain only crops that cannot be classified under any other item.

This can be e.g. buffer strips on field margins with different flowers, etc., if they are not the same crops as on the main field and cultivated with extensive farming methods for habitat creation or crops only sown as habitat creation and offering cover for wild animals and with no other use (and if not signed as fallow land).

3.2.4.1.15 Fallow land (Q0000)

Hectares of all arable land either included in the crop rotation system or maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC), whether worked or not, but with no intention to produce a harvest for the duration of a crop year.

The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a crop year. On land lying fallow there shall be no agricultural production. Land lying fallow for more than 5 years for the purpose of fulfilling the ecological focus area shall remain arable land.
Fallow land

Fallow land may be:

- Bare land bearing no crops at all
- Land with spontaneous natural growth, which may be used as feed or ploughed in
- Land sown exclusively for the production of green manure (green fallow)

Excludes

- Successive crops
- Areas which were planted with permanent crops (e.g. vineyards), ploughed and left idle for one growing period waiting to be planted again with permanent crops (ARA)
- Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies (J0000)
- Land taken out of production for more than 5 years which is maintained in good agricultural and environmental conditions (J0000)
- Areas the farmer declares out of production (not only for resting), immediately from the first year of declaration (NUAA in FSS)
- Arable land taken out of production for more than 5 years that are not part of the land kept in good agricultural and environmental condition (NUAA in FSS)

3.2.4.1.16 Permanent grassland (J0000)

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 holding.

The land can be used for grazing, mown for silage and hay or used for renewable energy production.

Grassland must have fodder interest, i.e. they include vegetal species of fodder interest.

Includes

- All harvested areas of permanent grass, regardless of the use
- Areas of permanent grassland used for renewable energy production
- Pastures and meadows
- Rough grazings
- Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies
- Land taken out of production for more than 5 years which is maintained in good agricultural and environmental conditions

Excludes

- Areas without fodder interest (i.e. without species that can be used for fodder)
### 3.2.4.2 PERMANENT CROPS

#### 3.2.4.2.1 Permanent crops (PECR)

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 are usually ligneous crops, meaning trees or shrubs, not grown in rotation, but occupying the soil and yielding harvests for several (usually more than five) consecutive years.

Permanent crops are usually intended for human consumption and generally yield a higher added value per hectare than annual crops. They also play an important role in shaping the rural landscape (through orchards, vineyards and olive tree plantations) and helping to balance agriculture within the environment.

Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees, or of the non-continuous type with wide spacing.

Includes
- Permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover
- Young fruit and berry plantations which are not yet in production can be included from the year they are planted onwards
- Berry plantations are included even if their permanence on the plot is less than 5 years
- Temporarily abandoned plantations if there is a possibility of reversibility in maximum 5 years
- Christmas trees planted for commercial purposes outside woodland, on the utilised agricultural area
- Trees originally planted for the production of wood, but systematically harvested annually before they are cut down (e.g. cherry trees, chestnut trees)

Excludes
- Permanent crops which are usually treated as vegetables, ornamental or industrial plants, such as asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops or certain energy crops (Miscanthus spp.) (in the respective headings)
- Areas producing exclusively for own consumption (K0000)
- Fruit trees no longer in production, clearly abandoned for more than 5 years (NUAA in FSS)
- Cherry trees or chestnut trees clearly abandoned for more than 5 years, or which are not used for the production of fruit (WA in FSS)
- Trees which produce fruit marginally, for example for pigs grazing under the trees (WA in FSS)
- Christmas tree plantations which are no longer maintained and belong to wooded area (WA in FSS)
- Short-rotation coppices (SRCAA in FSS)
3.2.4.2.2 Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries) (F0000)

All pome fruits, stone fruits, berries, nuts and fruits from tropical and subtropical climate zones.

**Includes**
- Pome fruits
- Stone fruits
- Berries
- Nuts
- Fruits from tropical and subtropical climate zones

**Excludes**
- Citrus fruits (T0000)
- Grapes (W1000)
- Olives (O1000)
- Strawberries (S0000)
- Other permanent crops for human consumption (H9000)
- All permanent crops which are not intended for human consumption (PECR9)
### 3.2.4.2.3 Citrus fruits (T0000)

All citrus fruits (*Citrus* spp.): oranges, small citrus fruits, lemons, limes, pomelos, grapefruits and other citrus fruits.

**Includes**

- Acid limes (*Citrus aurantifolia, C. latifolia Yu. Tanaka*)
- Bergamote (*Citrus bergamia Risso et Poit.*)
- Bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.),
- Clementines (*Citrus x clementina*)
- Fingered citron (*Citrus medica* L.),
- Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi* (Macfad.))
- Mandarins, tangerines or mandarin oranges (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco)
- Mediterranean mandarin (*Citrus x deliciosa*)
- Oranges, including navel, white and blood varieties (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck)
  - Navel group: Washington navel, Navelina, Newhall, Thomson, Navelate, Navel lane late and others
  - White group: non sanguine pulp other than navel group such as Ovale, Calabrese, Belladona, Shamotti or Jaffa, Salustiana, Pera, Pera da Videgeheira, Berna, Valencia late, Dom Joao, Cadenera, Bionda comun/blanca comun
  - Blood and semi-blood group: Sanguinelli, Doble Fina, Entrefina, Sanguinello, Moro, Tarocco Rosso
- Pomelos (*Citrus maxima* (Merr., Burm. f.))
- Satsumas (*Citrus unshiu* var. owari, clausellina, planellina, etc.)
- Tangerina (*Citrus tangerina* Tanaka)
- Tanger, king of siam (*Citrus nobilis* Loureiro)
- Other citrus fruit, including small citrus fruits such as *C. myrtifolia* Raf., *C. limettioides, C. limetta* Risso, *C. limonia* Osbek, *C. madurensis* Lour., *C. hystrix* DC., *Fortunella* spp.
- Orange hybrids
  - Clemenvilla / nova (*C. clementina* x (*C. paradise x *C. tangerina*))
  - fortune (*Citrus reticulata x Citrus tangerina*)
  - nadorcott / afourer (*C. reticulata x C. sinensis*)
  - ortanique (*Citrus tangerina x Citrus sinensis*)
- Lemon hybrids such as *C. limon x sinensis*

### 3.2.4.2.4 Grapes (W1000)

Grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) used for all purposes.

### 3.2.4.2.5 Olives (O1000)

Plantations of olive trees (*Olea europea* L.) for the production of olives.
3.2.4.2.6 **Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c. (H9000)**

Other permanent crops for human consumption not elsewhere classified

**Includes**
- Other permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover
- Carob trees (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.)
- Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)
- Tea (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze)
- Cultivated truffles (*Tuber* spp.)

**Excludes**
- Mulberries (*Morus* spp.) (F3900)

3.2.4.2.7 **Nurseries (L0000)**

Hectares of nurseries, where young ligneous (woody) plants are grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation.

**Includes**
- Vine and root-stock nurseries
- Fruit tree and berry nurseries
- Ornamental nurseries for flowers and ornamental plants
- Commercial nurseries of forest trees, in utilised agricultural area
- Non-commercial forest tree nurseries for the holdings own requirements, grown outside of woodland
- Trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, on roadsides and on embankments (e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers), including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings
- Nurseries under glass or high accessible cover

**Excludes**
- Nurseries which are not in utilised agricultural area
- Nurseries of forest trees for the holding’s own requirements grown within woodland (WA in FSS)
3.2.4.2.8 Other permanent crops (PECR9)

Permanent crops not elsewhere classified, plaiting and weaving plants (normally harvested every year) and trees planted as Christmas trees on the utilised agricultural area.

Includes

- Bamboo (*Bambuseae* spp.)
- Christmas trees such as pines or firs, planted for commercial purposes on the utilised agricultural area
- Other plaiting and weaving plants
- Rattan or manila or malacca (*Raphia ruffia* (Jacq.) Mart. and other palms of the *Calamoideae* subfamily)
- Rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris* L.)
- Willow / osier (*Salix viminalis* L.)

Excludes

- Permanent crops for human consumption (H0000)
- Christmas trees plantations grown within woodland (WA in FSS)
- Short rotation coppices (SRCAA in FSS)

3.2.4.2.9 Kitchen gardens (K0000)

Crops (normally vegetables, root crops and permanent crops, among others) intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated from the rest of the agricultural land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens.

Normally these correspond to small areas of the farms (less than 0.5 ha).

Only occasional surplus products coming from this area are sold off from the holding. All areas from which products are consistently sold on the market belong under other items, even if part of the production is consumed by the holder and his household.

Includes

- Areas cultivated by collective households, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools or prisons, which is used for self-consumption

Excludes

- All areas from which products are consistently sold on the market (even if part of the production is consumed by the holder and his household)
- Areas producing forage for any animals, even though the animals are consumed by the holder and his family
- Pleasure gardens, parks and lawns (FA9 in FSS)
- Areas cultivated by collective households, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools or prisons, which are not used for self-consumption
4.1 Calculation of aggregates

There are two challenging issues with aggregate calculation: the calculation and delivery of crop aggregates at national level and the calculation of EU-aggregates in case of incomplete data.

The following proposals are based on the assumption that the aggregates are always to some extent incomplete. If the incompleteness is clearly communicated to the data user, the usefulness of the aggregates outweighs this drawback. In a way an aggregate is always an estimate and not a figure which should be taken as an exact truth. Even in cases where the Member States survey the residual crops (classes called 'Other'), the aggregates are not fully comparable due to the different composition of the residual classes.

4.1.1 Calculation of incomplete aggregates at national level

If an aggregate includes items which are considered non-existing or non-significant or for which the data are not collected in the country the following is recommended:

1. Non-existing crops MS should include the item in the aggregate as zero (0).
2. Non-significant crops (N-flag): The two possibilities are:
   - take it as (zero) 0 the aggregate calculation
   - allocate to it a small value (e.g. 50% of half of the unit) in the aggregate, in particular if the aggregate to which it belongs is small.
3. The data for a voluntary crop are not collected (L flag) but it is known from other sources that the crop is cultivated and the area and production are significant. Aggregate can be calculated as sum of the known parts but is should be flagged with D-flag (definition differs) because an item is missing (the L-flagged item).

It is often more difficult to estimate the values for production than the area for small crops, in case the data are not collected. This may lead to imbalances where the area and production figures for aggregates do not include the same items.

If it is not possible to calculate the production for one of the items of an aggregate, it is however proposed to calculate the aggregate for both the area and production and to add the flag D (definition differs) to the incomplete one (most often production). In this case further explanations are needed in the quality reports.

The Member States need to send the data also for so-called obvious residual classes where one of the sub-categories can be deduced from the aggregate and other figures. According to the Eurostat policy all published figures, with the exception of the EU-aggregates, should be delivered by the Member States. The 2013 internal audit of annual crop statistics confirmed this principle.
4.1.2 Calculation of incomplete EU-aggregates at Eurostat level

Eurostat needs to estimate EU-aggregates when some MS have flagged the crop as non-significant or as not collected.

Table 12 describes in detail the procedures applied by Eurostat for improving the availability of EU-aggregates.

Table 12. Treatment of non-existing/non-significant crops and missing data in EU-aggregate calculations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Flag / figure transmitted by country</th>
<th>Treatment for EU-aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real zero</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Added as 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low prevalence</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Added as 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not collected</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1) MS should deliver an estimate from other available sources (e.g. FSS or orchard and vineyard surveys or from non-official sources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2) For obligatory items: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) For voluntary items: EU-aggregate is not calculated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Data transmission

5.1 Transmission method (EDAMIS)

All datasets should be transmitted to Eurostat via the Eurostat generic data transmission tool, EDAMIS\textsuperscript{4}.

5.2 Web-Forms

The Web-Forms are structured per table, as follows.

5.2.1 Table 1 – Crops from arable land

As Table 1 includes a large number of variables, different dimensions (area under cultivation, production, yield and humidity), delivery deadlines and regional units, it was not possible to include all these dimensions in one single Web-Form. Therefore two grouped Web-Forms are used. The dimensions are placed on the tabs of the Web-Form (CROPROD_ARAAR_A, CROPROD_ARAPR_A, CROPROD_ARAYI_A and CROPROD_ARAHU_A). The non-significant crops are reported in the first columns of area and production tabs. The transmission deadlines are spread on the horizontal axis. The regional data at NUTS1/2 level for Table 1 is transmitted in another Grouped Web-Form (CROPROD_ARAREG_A). Eurostat propagates automatically all crops which are non-significant, non-existing or not collected at national level to regional level. For that reason they can be left empty in the regional data delivery.

5.2.2 Table 2 - Vegetables

The Web-Form for Table 2 is a single Web-Form (CROPROD_ARAVEG_A), which includes a non-significant crops list for harvested area and production in columns B-C and E-F and the cells for the amount of harvested area and production in the columns in parallel. Early estimates are only required for tomatoes end of May year \( n \) (area) and end of October year \( n \) (area and production). All final data shall be delivered end of March year \( n + 1 \).

5.2.3 Table 3 – Permanent crops for human consumption

The Web-Form for Table 3 is a single Web-Form (CROPROD_ARAPER_A), which includes a non-significant crops list for production area and harvested production in columns B-C and E-F and the cells for the amount of production area and harvested production in the columns in parallel. Early estimates are only required still for seven items end of May year \( n \) (area) and end of October year \( n \) (area and production). All final data has to be delivered end of March year \( n + 1 \) and for citrus fruits end of September year \( n + 1 \).

\textsuperscript{4} Electronic Data Administration and Management Information System.
5.2.4 Table 4 – Utilised agricultural area

The Web-Form for Table 4 is a single Web-Form (CROPROD_ARAUAA_A) in which the regional breakdown (NUTS1/2) is included. Contrary to Table 1 regional data, in Table 4 the countries need to mark the non-existing, non-significant and not collected crops at national and regional levels (see Figure 2). All data have to be delivered end of September year \( n+1 \).

Figure 26. Example of good practice for marking NE/NS crops in Table 4.

5.3 Transmission deadlines

Annual crop statistics data are collected several times every year. The data deliveries under Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 and under the ESS Agreement are integrated in the same dataflow. The schedule is presented in Table 13.

Table 13. Summary of the transmission deadlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable land crops</th>
<th>Fruits and vegetables</th>
<th>Land use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESS-agreement deadlines</td>
<td>Regulation 543/2009 deadlines</td>
<td>ESS-agreement deadlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year n-1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year n</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. May</td>
<td>31. May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. August</td>
<td>31. August</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. September</td>
<td>30. September</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. October</td>
<td>31. October</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year n + 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. March</td>
<td>31. March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. September</td>
<td>30. September</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data deliveries for main arable land crop deadlines (Table 1) until 31 August year \( n \) are voluntary for Member States below the threshold. All data delivery deadlines from September year \( n \) on are applicable to all Member States. In case the harvest is still pending for the deadlines on 31 August, 30 September and 31
October of year $n$, as it may be the case in northern countries, these Member States are allowed to send estimations based on average calculation for production, yield and humidity.

Note that in line with information to countries on 23rd April 2018, the area data for the April, August, September and November deadlines for Regulation 543/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 is not to re-delivered if they are unchanged with respect to the previously transmitted data.

See also Annex IV for a summary of deadlines per dataset.

5.4 Flags for data transmission

There are two lists for the flags: observation status and confidentiality status flags. It is possible to link two flags to the same value: one observation flag and one confidentiality flag.

5.4.1 Observation status flags for ACS

Observation status refers to particular information linked to the status of a single value in the data transmission. It transfers important information both to Eurostat and the end users of the data. The observation status flags are listed and explained in Table 14.
Table 14. Proposed flags for the observation status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code value</th>
<th>Code description</th>
<th>Detailed explanation</th>
<th>On the website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Break in the time series</td>
<td>Break in the time-series due to e.g. change in methodology or definition. The break has to be defined in the quality reports.</td>
<td>(Value) b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Definition differs</td>
<td>Different definition from the handbook The definition has to be clarified in the quality report.</td>
<td>(Value) d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Estimated value</td>
<td>Observation obtained through a rough estimation methodology (e.g. to produce back-casts) or based on a limited amount of data or ad hoc sampling and through additional calculations (e.g. to produce a value at an early stage of the production stage while not all data are available). This flag can be used by both MS and Eurostat in case of rough estimates for missing data.</td>
<td>(Value) e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Missing value; phenomenon exists but data was not collected</td>
<td>Data are not collected. 'L' should be used for e.g. voluntary crops for which the data are not collected or for items which are collected together with another variable (e.g. if onions and shallots are collected together, shallots should be marked with 'L' and onions should get the value with a flag 'D' definition differs.</td>
<td>:z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>Low prevalence and hence considered as non-significant. Please note that there is another N-flag in the confidentiality status.</td>
<td>0n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Provisional value</td>
<td>An observation is characterized as “provisional” when the source agency considers that the data, almost certainly, are expected to be revised before the next deadline.</td>
<td>(Value) p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Low reliability</td>
<td>This indicates existing observations with a high CV The consequence of the U-flag is that the national figure is not published but it is taken into account in the EU-aggregate.</td>
<td>:u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4.2 Confidentiality status flags for ACS

The confidentiality status flag list is presented in Table 15.
Table 15. Proposed codes for the confidentiality status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code value</th>
<th>Code description</th>
<th>Detailed explanation</th>
<th>On the website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Confidential statistical information</td>
<td>Confidential statistical information (primary confidentiality) due to identifiable respondents in the sense of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. Measures should be also taken to prevent not only direct identification, but also indirect deduction or calculation by other users and parties, by considering and treating additional observations as “confidential” (secondary confidentiality management). No other use than the above mentioned is allowed. This flag prevents the calculation of the EU-aggregate.</td>
<td>:c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Not for publication, restricted for internal use only</td>
<td>Used to denote observations that are under publishing an embargo. The Member State needs to resend the data without the N-flag in order to lift the publishing embargo. Normally the embargo should not last beyond the legal deadline. This flag prevents the calculation of the EU-aggregate. Please note that there is another N-flag in the observation status.</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information on the use of flags can be found in Annex II.
6.1 Communication of methodological changes

Member States are required to ‘inform the Commission of any methodological or other change which would have a considerable effect on the statistics. This shall be done no later than three months after the change enters into force’ (Article 8(4) of the Regulation).

This should be done by e-mail to ESTAT-Crop-products@ec.europa.eu.

6.2 Quality reports

Article 8 (2/3) of the Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 stipulates the obligation for the Member States to provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a report on the quality of the data transmitted.

The first report under Regulation 543/2011 was submitted 1 October 2011. The quality report is to be submitted every three years.

The reports are published on Eurostat website (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/apro_cp_esqrs.htm) which follows the ESS Standard for quality reports.

6.2.1 ESS Standard for Quality Reports (ESQRS 2.0)

The ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS) contains the description and representation of statistical metadata concepts to be used for providing detailed information for assessing data quality. The broad concepts used are compatible with the SDMX cross-domain concepts and with the common terminology as published within the SDMX Glossary (2016). The detailed quality concepts are based on the ESS Standard for Quality Reports (ESQR) from 2009.

The ESQRS is addressed to the European Statistical System. It is implemented at Eurostat and at national level: the application of the concepts and sub concepts at European level and at national level are provided in the ESS Handbook for Quality Reports (EHQR) from 2014 and the ESS Guidelines for the implementation of the ESS Quality and Performance Indicators from 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept Name</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Contact</td>
<td>Individual or organisational contact points for the data or metadata, including information on how to reach the contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Contact organisation</td>
<td>The name of the organisation of the contact points for the data or metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Contact organisation unit</td>
<td>An addressable subdivision of an organisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Contact name</td>
<td>The name of the contact points for the data or metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Contact person function</td>
<td>The area of technical responsibility of the contact, such as &quot;methodology&quot;, &quot;database management&quot; or &quot;dissemination&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Contact mail address</td>
<td>The postal address of the contact points for the data or metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Contact email address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Contact phone number</td>
<td>The telephone number of the contact points for the data or metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Contact fax number</td>
<td>Fax number of the contact points for the data or metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Statistical presentation</td>
<td>A general description of the statistical process, its outputs, and their evolution over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Data description</td>
<td>Main characteristics of the data set described in an easily understandable manner, referring to the data and indicators disseminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Classification system</td>
<td>Arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics which the objects have in common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Sector coverage</td>
<td>Main economic or other sectors covered by the statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions</td>
<td>Statistical characteristics of statistical observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Statistical unit</td>
<td>Entity for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Statistical population</td>
<td>The total membership or population or &quot;universe&quot; of a defined class of people, objects or events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 Reference area</td>
<td>The country or geographic area to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Time coverage</td>
<td>The length of time for which data are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Base period</td>
<td>The period of time used as the base of an index number, or to which a constant series refers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Name</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Statistical processing</strong></td>
<td>Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Source data</td>
<td>Characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling statistical aggregates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Frequency of data collection</td>
<td>Frequency with which the source data are collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Data collection</td>
<td>Systematic process of gathering data for official statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Data validation</td>
<td>Process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Data compilation</td>
<td>Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Adjustment</td>
<td>The set of procedures employed to modify statistical data to enable it to conform to national or international standards or to address data quality differences when compiling specific data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4 Quality management</strong></td>
<td>Systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Quality assurance</td>
<td>All systematic activities implemented that can be demonstrated to provide confidence that the processes will fulfil the requirements for the statistical output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Quality assessment</td>
<td>Overall assessment of data quality, based on standard quality criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 Relevance</strong></td>
<td>The degree to which statistical information meets the real or perceived needs of clients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 User Needs</td>
<td>Description of users and their respective needs with respect to the statistical data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 User Satisfaction</td>
<td>Measures to determine user satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Completeness</td>
<td>The extent to which all statistics that are needed are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Data completeness - rate</td>
<td>The ratio of the number of data cells provided to the number of data cells required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Name</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Accuracy and reliability</td>
<td>Accuracy: closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure Reliability: closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Accuracy - overall</td>
<td>Assessment of accuracy, linked to a certain data set or domain, which is summarising the various components into one single measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Sampling error</td>
<td>That part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof, derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a subset of the population is enumerated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1 Sampling error - indicators</td>
<td>Precision measures for estimating the random variation of an estimator due to sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Non-sampling error</td>
<td>Error in sample estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1 Coverage error</td>
<td>Divergence between the frame population and the target population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1.1 Over-coverage - rate</td>
<td>The proportion of units accessible via the frame that do not belong to the target population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1.2 Common units - proportion</td>
<td>The proportion of common units covered by both the survey and the administrative sources in relation to the total number of units in the survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.2 Measurement error</td>
<td>Error in reading, calculating or recording numerical value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3 Non response error</td>
<td>The difference between the statistics computed from the collected data and those that would be computed if there were no missing values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3.1 Unit non-response - rate</td>
<td>The ratio of the number of units with no information or not usable information to the total number of in-scope (eligible) units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3.2 Item non-response - rate</td>
<td>The ratio of the in-scope (eligible) units which have not responded to a particular item and the in-scope units that are required to respond to that particular item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.4 Processing error</td>
<td>The error in final data collection process results arising from the faulty implementation of correctly planned information methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.4.1 Imputation - rate</td>
<td>The ratio of the number of replaced values to the total number of values for a given variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.5 Model assumption error</td>
<td>Error due to domain specific models needed to define the target of estimation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Seasonal adjustment</td>
<td>The statistical technique used to remove the effects of seasonal calendar influences operating on a series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 Data revision - policy</td>
<td>Policy aimed at ensuring the transparency of disseminated data, whereby preliminary data are compiled that are later revised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6 Data revision - practice</td>
<td>Information on the data revision practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6.1 Data revision - average size</td>
<td>The average over a time period of the revisions of a key item. The 'revision' is defined as the difference between a later and an earlier estimate of the key item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Name</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong> Timeliness and punctuality</td>
<td>Timeliness and punctuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Timeliness</td>
<td>Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1 Time lag - first result</td>
<td>The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of first results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2 Time lag - final result</td>
<td>The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of complete and final results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Punctuality</td>
<td>Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1 Punctuality - delivery and publication</td>
<td>The number of days between the delivery/release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for delivery/release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong> Coherence and comparability</td>
<td>Coherence: adequacy of statistics to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses. Comparability: the extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Comparability - geographical</td>
<td>Extent to which statistics are comparable between geographical areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1 Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient</td>
<td>The difference or the absolute difference of inbound and outbound flows between a pair of countries divided by the average of these two values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Comparability - over time</td>
<td>Extent to which statistics are comparable or reconcilable over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.1 Length of comparable time series</td>
<td>The number of reference periods in time series from last break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Coherence - cross domain</td>
<td>Extent to which statistics are reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources or statistical domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics</td>
<td>The extent to which statistics of different frequencies are reconcilable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5 Coherence - National Accounts</td>
<td>The extent to which statistics are reconcilable with National Accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6 Coherence - internal</td>
<td>Extent to which statistics are consistent within a given data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept Name</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Accessibility and clarity</td>
<td>The conditions and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 News release(s)</td>
<td>Regular or ad-hoc press releases linked to the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Publications</td>
<td>Regular or ad-hoc publications in which the data are made available to the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Online database</td>
<td>Information about on-line databases in which the disseminated data can be accessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3.1 Data tables - consultations</td>
<td>Number of consultations of data tables within a statistical domain for a given time period displayed in a graph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Microdata access</td>
<td>Information on whether micro-data are also disseminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Other</td>
<td>References to the most important other data dissemination done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6 Documentation on methodology</td>
<td>Descriptive text and references to methodological documents available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7 Quality documentation</td>
<td>Documentation on procedures applied for quality management and quality assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7.1 Metadata completeness - rate</td>
<td>The ratio of the number of metadata elements provided to the total number of metadata elements applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7.2 Metadata - consultations</td>
<td>Number of consultations within a statistical domain for a given time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Cost and Burden</td>
<td>Cost associated with the collection and production of a statistical product and burden on respondents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Confidentiality</td>
<td>A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1 Confidentiality - policy</td>
<td>Legislative measures or other formal procedures which prevent unauthorised disclosure of data that identify a person or economic entity either directly or indirectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2 Confidentiality - data treatment</td>
<td>Rules applied for treating the data set to ensure statistical confidentiality and prevent unauthorised disclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Comment</td>
<td>Supplementary descriptive text which can be attached to data or metadata.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2.2 Updates to the quality reports

As Member States are obliged to send a quality report on annual crop statistics only every three years, it is important to update the information on methodological notes for the years in between by updating the quality report.

Each Member State shall inform about the most important issues and deviations from the rules expressed in the legislation and in the handbook.

The comments should include the following issues:

1. What kind of threshold is used for the survey?
2. Is there any deviation from the instructions in the legislation and in the handbook?
3. What are the differences in methodology?
4. What are the differences in definitions of variables (possibly also in time series since 2000)?
5. What is the content of the classes ‘Other’?
6. Are there important changes in comparison to the last Quality report?
ANNEX I – Summary table for variables of annual crop statistics (including aggregates)


The classes in bold are included in Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 and in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557. The classes in the normal font are included in the ESS Agreement.

In some cases aggregates, codes and items are only added for clarification.

**TABLE 1: Crops from arable land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Class name</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C0000</td>
<td>Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)</td>
<td>C1000 + C2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1000</td>
<td>Cereals (excluding rice) for the production of grain (including seed)</td>
<td>C1100 + C1200 + C1300 + C1400 + C1500 + C1600 + C1700 + C1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1100</td>
<td>Wheat and spelt</td>
<td>C1110 + C1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1110</td>
<td>Common wheat and spelt</td>
<td>C1111 + C1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1111</td>
<td>Common winter wheat and spelt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1112</td>
<td>Common spring wheat and spelt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1120</td>
<td>Durum wheat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1200</td>
<td>Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)</td>
<td>C1210 + C1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1210</td>
<td>Rye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1220</td>
<td>Winter cereal mixtures (maslin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1300</td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>C1310 + C1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1310</td>
<td>Winter barley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1320</td>
<td>Spring barley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1400</td>
<td>Oats and spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)</td>
<td>C1410 + C1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1410</td>
<td>Oats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1420</td>
<td>Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1500</td>
<td>Grain maize and corn- cob- mix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1600</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1700</td>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1900</td>
<td>Other cereals n.e.c. (buckwheat, millet, canary seed, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2000</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>C2100 + C2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2100</td>
<td>Rice Indica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2200</td>
<td>Rice Japonica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P0000</td>
<td>Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</td>
<td>P1100 + P1200 + P1300 + P9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1100</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1200</td>
<td>Broad and field beans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1300</td>
<td>Sweet lupins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P9000</td>
<td>Other dry pulses and protein crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R0000</td>
<td>Root crops</td>
<td>R1000 + R2000 + R9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1000</td>
<td>Potatoes (including seed potatoes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2000</td>
<td>Sugar beet (excluding seed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Class name</td>
<td>Aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9000</td>
<td>Other root crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I0000</td>
<td>Industrial crops</td>
<td>I1100 + I1200 + I1300 + I4000 + I5000 + I6000 + I9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1100</td>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td>I1110 + I1120 + I1130 + I1140 + I1150 + I1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1110-1130</td>
<td>Rape, turnip rape, sunflower seeds and soya</td>
<td>I1110 + I1120 + I1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1110</td>
<td>Rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
<td>I1111 + I1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1111</td>
<td>Winter rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1112</td>
<td>Spring rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1120</td>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1130</td>
<td>Soya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1140</td>
<td>Linseed (oil flax)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1150</td>
<td>Cotton seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1190</td>
<td>Other oilseed crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2000</td>
<td>Fibre crops</td>
<td>I2100 + I2200 + I2300+ I2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2100</td>
<td>Fibre flax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2200</td>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2300</td>
<td>Cotton fibre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2900</td>
<td>Other fibre crops n.e.c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3000</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
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<td>I4000</td>
<td>Hops</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I5000</td>
<td>Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I6000</td>
<td>Energy crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I9000</td>
<td>Other industrial crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0000</td>
<td>Plants harvested green from arable land</td>
<td>G1000 + G2000 + G3000 + G9100 + G9900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1000</td>
<td>Temporary grasses and grazings</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2000</td>
<td>Leguminous plants harvested green</td>
<td>G2100 + G2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2100</td>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2900</td>
<td>Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3000</td>
<td>Green maize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G9100</td>
<td>Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G9900</td>
<td>Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE 2: Vegetables (including melons), strawberries and cultivated mushrooms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Class name</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V0000_S0000</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries</td>
<td>V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000 + S0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V0000</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables (including melons)</td>
<td>V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1000</td>
<td>Brassicas</td>
<td>V1100 + V1200 + V1300 + V1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1100</td>
<td>Cauliflower and broccoli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1200</td>
<td>Brussels sprouts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1300</td>
<td>Cabbages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1900</td>
<td>Other brassicas n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2000</td>
<td>Leafy and stalked vegetables (excluding brassicas)</td>
<td>V2100 + V2200 + V2300 + V2400 + V2500 + V2600 + V2700 + V2800 + V2900</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2100</td>
<td>Leeks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2200</td>
<td>Celery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2300</td>
<td>Lettuces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2300S</td>
<td>Lettuces – under glass or high accessible cover</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2400</td>
<td>Endives</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2500</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2600</td>
<td>Asparagus</td>
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</tr>
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<td>V2700</td>
<td>Chicory</td>
<td>V2710 + V2720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2710</td>
<td>Chicory for fresh consumption</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2720</td>
<td>Chicory for processing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2800</td>
<td>Artichokes</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2900</td>
<td>Other leafy or stalked vegetables n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000</td>
<td>Vegetables cultivated for fruit (including melons)</td>
<td>V3100 + V3200 + V3300 + V3410 + V3420 + V3430 + V3510 + V3520 + V3600 + V3900</td>
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<tr>
<td>V3100</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>V3110 + V3120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3110</td>
<td>Tomatoes for fresh consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3120</td>
<td>Tomatoes for processing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3100S</td>
<td>Tomatoes – under glass or high accessible cover</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3200</td>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3200S</td>
<td>Cucumbers – under glass or high accessible cover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3300</td>
<td>Gherkins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3410</td>
<td>Eggplants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3420</td>
<td>Courgettes and marrows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3430</td>
<td>Gourds and pumpkins</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3510</td>
<td>Muskmelons</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3520</td>
<td>Watermelons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Class name</td>
<td>Aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>V3600</td>
<td>Peppers (capsicum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>V3600S</td>
<td>Peppers (capsicum) – under glass or high accessible cover</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3900</td>
<td>Other vegetables cultivated for fruit n.e.c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4000</td>
<td>Root, tuber and bulb vegetables</td>
<td>V4100 + V4210 + V4220 + V4300 + V4400 + V4500 + V4600 + V4900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4100</td>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4210</td>
<td>Onions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4220</td>
<td>Shallots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4300</td>
<td>Beetroot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4400</td>
<td>Celeriac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4500</td>
<td>Radishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4600</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>V4900</td>
<td>Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>Fresh pulses</td>
<td>V5100 + V5200 + V5900</td>
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<tr>
<td>V5100</td>
<td>Fresh peas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5200</td>
<td>Fresh beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>V5900</td>
<td>Other fresh pulses n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>V9000</td>
<td>Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.</td>
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<td>S0000</td>
<td>Strawberries</td>
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<td>S0000S</td>
<td>Strawberries - under glass or high accessible cover</td>
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<td>U1000</td>
<td>Cultivated mushrooms</td>
<td>U1100 + U1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>U1100</td>
<td>Champignons</td>
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<tr>
<td>U1900</td>
<td>Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c.</td>
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### TABLE 3: Permanent crops for human consumption

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<th>Aggregate</th>
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<tr>
<td>H0000</td>
<td>Permanent crops for human consumption</td>
<td>F0000 + T0000 + W1000 + O1000 + H9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F0000</td>
<td>Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)</td>
<td>F1100+ F1200 + F2000 + F3000 + F4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1100</td>
<td>Pome fruits</td>
<td>F1110 + F1120 + F1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1110</td>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>F1111 + F1112</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1111</td>
<td>Apples for fresh consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1112</td>
<td>Apples for processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1120</td>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>F1121 + F1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1121</td>
<td>Pears for fresh consumption</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1122</td>
<td>Pears for processing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1190</td>
<td>Other pome fruits n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1200</td>
<td>Stone fruits</td>
<td>F1210 + F1220 + F1230 + F1240 + F1250 + F1290</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1210</td>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>F1210 + F1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1211</td>
<td>Peaches for fresh consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1212</td>
<td>Peaches for processing</td>
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</tr>
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<td>F1220</td>
<td>Nectarines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>F1230</td>
<td>Apricots</td>
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<td>F1240</td>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>F1241 + F1242</td>
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<td>F1241</td>
<td>Sour cherries</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1242</td>
<td>Sweet cherries</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1250</td>
<td>Plums</td>
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<td>F1290</td>
<td>Other stone fruits n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F2000</td>
<td>Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones</td>
<td>F2100+ F2200+ F2300+ F2400+ F2900</td>
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<tr>
<td>F2100</td>
<td>Figs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2200</td>
<td>Kiwis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2300</td>
<td>Avocados</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2400</td>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F2900</td>
<td>Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.</td>
<td>F3100 + F3200 + F3300 + F3900</td>
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<tr>
<td>F3000</td>
<td>Berries (excluding strawberries)</td>
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<td>Currants</td>
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<td>Blackcurrants</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3120</td>
<td>Redcurrants</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3200</td>
<td>Raspberries</td>
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<td>Blueberries</td>
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<td>F3900</td>
<td>Other berries n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F4000</td>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>F4100 + F4200 + F4300 + F4400 + F4900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Class name</td>
<td>Aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>F4100</td>
<td>Walnuts</td>
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<td>F4200</td>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4300</td>
<td>Almonds</td>
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<td>F4400</td>
<td>Chestnuts</td>
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<td>F4900</td>
<td>Other nuts n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T0000</td>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>T0000+ T2000 + T3000+ T4000 + T9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1000</td>
<td>Oranges</td>
<td>T1000 + T1200 + T1300 + T1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>T1100</td>
<td>Navel oranges</td>
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<tr>
<td>T1200</td>
<td>White oranges (blancas)</td>
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<td>T1300</td>
<td>Blood oranges (sanguine)</td>
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<td>T1900</td>
<td>Other oranges n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T2000</td>
<td>Small citrus fruits</td>
<td>T2000 + T2200 + T2900</td>
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<td>T2100</td>
<td>Satsumas</td>
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<td>T2200</td>
<td>Clementines</td>
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<td>Other small citrus fruits (including hybrids) n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3000</td>
<td>Lemons and acid limes</td>
<td>T3000 + T3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3100</td>
<td>Yellow lemons</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3200</td>
<td>Acid limes</td>
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<td>T4000</td>
<td>Pomelos and grapefruit</td>
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<tr>
<td>T9000</td>
<td>Other citrus fruits n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>W1000</td>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>W1100 + W1200 + W1300 + W1900</td>
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<td>W1100</td>
<td>Grapes for wines</td>
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</tr>
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<td>W1110</td>
<td>Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1120</td>
<td>Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>W1190</td>
<td>Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>W1200</td>
<td>Grapes for table use</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1300</td>
<td>Grapes for raisins</td>
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<td>W1900</td>
<td>Grapes for other purposes n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O1000</td>
<td>Olives</td>
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<tr>
<td>O1100</td>
<td>Olives for table use</td>
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<tr>
<td>O1910</td>
<td>Olives for olive oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>H9000</td>
<td>Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.</td>
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### TABLE 4: Agricultural land use

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<td>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Arable land</td>
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<tr>
<td>C0000</td>
<td>Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P0000</td>
<td>Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R0000</td>
<td>Root crops</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1000</td>
<td>Potatoes (including seed potatoes)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2000</td>
<td>Sugar beet (excluding seed)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9000</td>
<td>Other root crops n.e.c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I0000</td>
<td>Industrial crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0000</td>
<td>Plants harvested green from arable land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V0000</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables, (including melons) and strawberries</td>
<td>V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000 + S0000</td>
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<tr>
<td>N0000</td>
<td>Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E0000</td>
<td>Seeds and seedlings</td>
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<td>ARA99</td>
<td>Other arable land crops n.e.c.</td>
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<td>Fallow land</td>
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<td>J0000</td>
<td>Permanent grassland</td>
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<td>F0000 + T0000 + W1000 + O1000 + H9000 + L0000 + PECR9</td>
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<td>Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)</td>
<td>F1100 + F1200 + F2000 + F3000 + F4000</td>
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<tr>
<td>T0000</td>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1000</td>
<td>Grapes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1000</td>
<td>Olives</td>
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<td>H9000</td>
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<tr>
<td>L0000</td>
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<td>PECR9</td>
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<tr>
<td>K0000</td>
<td>Kitchen gardens</td>
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</table>
ANNEX II - Instructions for data delivery

1. Working with Web-forms

The data need to be delivered to Eurostat by Edamis\(^5\) in Web-Forms.

1.1 CREATING WEB-FORMS

There are nine Web-Forms available (Table 1). The Web-Forms are used several times for each crop year for delivering the data for various deadlines. For each data transmission a new version of the Web-Form needs to be created.

Table 1. Web-Forms used in Annual Crop Statistics.

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<thead>
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<th>Web-Form name</th>
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<th>National/Regional data</th>
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<td>National data</td>
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<td>CROPROD_ARAPR</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROPROD_ARAHU</td>
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<td>Table 1: Main arable crops</td>
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<td>CROPROD_ARAYI</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CROPROD_ARAREGA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Table 1: Main arable crops</td>
</tr>
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<td>Regional data</td>
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<td>CROPROD_ARAVEG</td>
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<td>Table 2: Vegetables</td>
</tr>
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<td>CROPROD_ARAPER</td>
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<td>Table 3: Permanent crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROPROD_ARAUAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Table 4: Main land use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National and regional data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below are the steps necessary for creating a Web-Form (Figure 1):

1. Select the correct Web-Form needed in 'Dataset'
2. Select the correct crop year in 'Year'
3. Click 'Insert' at the bottom

\(^5\) https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis
A new view opens (Figure 2). Select your country and the crop year in the 'Reference period', set it to 'Annual' and select the language (EN, DE or FR). Click 'Accept' at the bottom of the page.

After that a window pops up (Figure 3). Reply 'Yes'. A new copy of an existing Web-Form is created e.g. for the 5th transmission of the crop year (v5). The data from the previous transmissions (from the same crop year) is copied to the new Web-Form.

There are some possibilities to customise the layout of the Edamis Web-Forms. Click the small arrows marked in Figure 4.
Figure 4. Making customising tools visible.

A new customising toolbar opens (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Options in the customising toolbar.

1.3. STRUCTURE OF THE WEB-FORMS

Web-Forms for Table 1 are grouped Web-Forms. The one used for transmitting national data has four sheets. If you open one of the single ‘datasets’ all four sheets will open directly and you will see the area, production, yield and humidity sheets (Figure 6). You can navigate between the sheets by clicking them. The Web-Forms for Table 1 regional data include two sheets (area and production).

Figure 6. Example for the grouped Web-Form for Table 1: main arable crops at national level.

The Web-Forms Tables 2 and 3 include area and production on the same sheet. The Web-Form for Table 4 (main area) includes the national and regional data in the same Web-Form.
The deadlines are organised horizontally in the columns from the first one (31 December year n-1 to 30 September year N+1. The data are filled in gradually over the reporting period from left to right. The Web-Forms have three columns for each transmission deadline (marked in red brackets in Figure 7). The first column of each deadline is for numerical figures, the second one for observation status flags and the third one for confidentiality status flags.

Figure 7. Deadlines and 3 attached columns if the Web-Forms (e.g. deadline 31 October year n: columns K, L and M).

| B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y |
| 16 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 | 31 December year n+1 | 30 September year N+1 | 31 October year N+1 | 30 November year N+1 |
| 17 | Crop (not including cereals) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) | \( \text{area} \) |

There are several buttons at the bottom of the Web-Form (Figure 8). The 'Save' button saves the data; 'Official transfer' button is used for transferring the data to Eurostat. The Web-Form can be printed from the 'Print'-button. The 'Import' and 'Export' functions are mirrors of each other. The content of the data can be exported in various formats. It is also possible to import data into the Web-Form from a file. The file format and structure needs to exactly the same as the resulting file from the export function.

Figure 8. Buttons at the bottom of the Web-Form.

1.4 COLOURS IN THE WEB-FORMS

The Web-Forms cells have colour coding (Figure 9).

**Column A:** includes all items based on and linked to a special table of the ACS Regulation. All items highlighted yellow are included in the Regulation 543/2009 with at least one delivery date, the other items are optional (additional items / early estimates).

**Blue columns (data and flag cells):** are for inserting the non-significant crops (NSC).

**Yellow data cells:** show that for a special delivery deadline there is an obligation in the Regulation to send the data (however in some cases your Member State could be below the delivery limit e.g. the January to August deadlines in Table 1).

**Green data cells:** show that the data are optional for that deadline, but included in the ESS-Agreement; either as an additional item or as an early estimate.

**Green flag cells:** all flags are optional; therefore the flag cells for obligatory cell are green, too.

**Red data and flag cells:** show that MS may send data for the voluntary items.

**Grey cells:** are blocked; no data delivery is possible.
2. Flag reporting in Web-Forms

2.1. NON-SIGNIFICANT AND NON-EXITING (NSC) FLAGS

There are three types of NSC-flags\(^6\) (Table 2). It is possible to send the list of NSC to Eurostat before the start of the crop year. All other crops are considered significant and numerical data are expected for them. It is possible to revise the NSC along the crop year if there is a need (e.g., an error in the original sending). Please note that the crops where numerical data are expected later in the crop year should not be flagged in the NSC columns (blue columns).

\(^6\)One of the NSC-flags is 0 (zero).
Table 2. Definitions of the NSC-flags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Sign in Web-form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop does not exist in the country</td>
<td>'0' (zero) in column B of the Web-Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small area exists but no numerical data are collected (or are confidential)</td>
<td>'N' in column C of the Web-Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data are not collected.</td>
<td>'L' in column C of the Web-Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The NSC-flags are delivered for tables 1-3 before the crop year starts by using the first blue columns on the Web-Form (Columns B and C with the deadline 31 December year n-1 for Table 1; columns B-C (area) and E-F (production) for Tables 2 and 3) (Figure 10 and 11). Column B (T1) and B+E (T2-T3) are used for non-existing crops (number zero: 0) and Column C (T1) and C+F (T2-T3) for N- and L-flags. The NSC are sent once per year (1st deadline) and for the rest of the data transmissions that crop is left empty (Figure 9). It is important to be consistent over the year and between the years. The NSC-flags are automatically propagated into the regional level for Table 1 if they are correctly positioned in the blue columns of the Web-Form. For Table 4 it is necessary for the Member States to copy the NSC-flags to regional levels. No automatic propagation is in place.

Figure 10. Good (rows 26 and 27) and bad practices (Rows 28-30) for flagging the NSC.

Figure 11. Example for Vegetables (Table 2) and Permanent crops (Table 3)

For arable crops the NSC need to be sent for area and production but not for the yield and humidity. The table 3 below clarifies the issue.
Table 3. NSC-flags in different data dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR</th>
<th>PR</th>
<th>YI</th>
<th>HU</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Leave empty (do not put 0)</td>
<td>Insert standard HU or leave cell empty (put 0 only when HU=0)</td>
<td>Both AR and PR = 0's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Leave empty (do not put 0 or N)</td>
<td>Insert standard HU or leave cell empty (do not put N)</td>
<td>It is possible that AR/PR is N and the other one (of AR/PR) has a numerical value or L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Leave empty (do not put 0 or L)</td>
<td>Insert standard HU or leave cell empty (do not put L)</td>
<td>It is possible that AR/PR is L and the other one (of AR/PR) has a numerical value or N.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that also yield and humidity can have '0' in the following cases:

1. In case an area is sown but the production is destroyed, then the yield is 0 (Table 4).

Table 4. Example of the data delivery the yield value 0 (zero).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>AR</th>
<th>PR</th>
<th>YI</th>
<th>HU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1700</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. In case the production is reported in dry matter (= 0% HU), e.g. for plants harvested green, then humidity is 0 (Table 5).

Table 5. Example of the data delivery for humidity value 0 (zero).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>AR</th>
<th>PR</th>
<th>YI</th>
<th>HU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special note on L-flag (not collected)

L-flag is reserved only for indicating that a crop is not collected at all during a crop year (part of NSC data transmission before the crop year starts).

Please do not use to indicate that a value is not yet available but will become available later in the same crop year. You can leave these cases empty and deliver an updated Web-Form when the figure is available.

2.2. OTHER OBSERVATION STATUS FLAGS

2.2.1. D-flag (definition differs)

D-flag indicates that the definition of the crop item differs from the handbook definition. This is the case e.g. if 'Brussels sprouts' are not collected separately but together with 'Other brassicas n.e.c.' In this case 'Other brassicas n.e.c.' need flag D and 'Brussels sprouts need flag 'L'. Three things need to be kept in mind:

1. First transmission (NSC at the end of year N-1) (Figure 11)
Figure 12: Delivery of the NSC before the crop year starts: Not collected for Brussels sprouts (L).

2. Second transmission (31 March year N+1) (Figure 12)

Figure 13: Delivery of the numerical value and D flag for 'Other brassicas n.e.c'

3. Update of the quality report:

V1900 Other brassicas n.e.c.: This class includes: Brussels sprouts, Chinese cabbage and curly cale.

2.2.2. B-flag (break in the time-series)

B-flag indicates that there is a break in the time-series. It is indicated only for the year when it happens (not afterwards any more). This flag requires also a note in the ACS quality report.

Example: until 2015 Brussels sprouts were included in 'Other brassicas n.e.c.' but starting from 2016 they are collected separately. The example of the data delivery for 2015-2017 is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Example of the data delivery for 'Other brassicas n.e.c' where there was a break in the timeseries in 2016 for the period 2015-2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brussels sprouts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obs-stat flag (C-column)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other brassicas n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Obs-stat flag</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Obs-stat flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3. E-flag (rough estimation)

Most statistical methods used in crop statistics (sample survey, administrative data sources and expert estimates) provide 'estimates' by definition. E-flag indicates that a value is estimated by using a very 'non-standard statistical method' (e.g. by consulting a single expert or generalising results of a local research project to the national level or overtaking the data from another source). It should be used relatively rarely. Please do not flag all (or most values) with E.
2.2.4 U-flag (unreliable)

U-flag indicates that the figure is too unreliable to be published as a national figure but it can be used for calculating the EU-aggregates by Eurostat. Each country should set CV value thresholds outside which the value becomes too unreliable for being published as a national figure by Eurostat but still indicates well enough the level of magnitude for the EU-aggregate. There is an example comparing the impact of E and U-flag on the figures published in Eurostat dissemination database (Table 7).

Table 7. Example of the impact of the E- and U-flags on the figures disseminated by Eurostat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National value</th>
<th>National flag</th>
<th>Eurostat dissemination database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Taken into account as 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Taken into account as 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.5 P-flag

P-flag indicates that the value is provisional. By definition most values delivered before the final delivery (30 September year n+1) are provisional. It is not necessary to indicate all of them with the P-flag. The P-flags should be reserved for cases where at delivery it is known that the figure is to be revised before the next regular transmission.

Example: On 30 September it is known that a new much better estimate becomes available on 15 October. Preliminary value and P-flag are delivered on 30 September (Figure 13) and the more accurate value is delivered on 15 October and the P-flag is removed (Figure 14).

2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY STATUS FLAGS

There are two flags which can be delivered in the second flag column 'Confidentiality status flags': C-flag for confidential data and N-flag for publishing embargo.

2.3.1 C-flag

The confidential data are defined in the Statistical law
Annexes

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009

'confidential data' means data which allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information. To determine whether a statistical unit is identifiable, account shall be taken of all relevant means that might reasonably be used by a third party to identify the statistical unit.

The C-flag can only be used for these cases. At national level cases where there are 1-2 producers for one crop are rare, but do exist. At regional level they are more common. If a Member State sends a C-flag at national level the EU-aggregate becomes automatically confidential. For this reason, the Member States are kindly asked to prioritize the 'N' (=not significant) flag over the C-flag if possible (Table 7).

Table 7. Confidential data in case of small areas/production figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR/PR</th>
<th>Entry in the Web-Forms</th>
<th>Need for C-flag?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No area/production</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (=NSC) area/production</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Highly discouraged (please do not use C-flag with N-flag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant area (according to the national definition)</td>
<td>Figure + C-flag</td>
<td>Necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2 N-flag (Not for publication)

Normally the data should be 'publishable' when they are delivered to Eurostat for a certain deadline. However it can be possible (in rare cases) that the data are not yet published at national level and it is necessary to ask for a short publishing embargo for the data delivered to Eurostat. In this case the data should be sent with the new N-flag (publishing embargo) in the second flag column. A resending is necessary the day when the embargo finishes (value and an empty flag).

Example: Sunflower area is under publishing embargo from 31 May until 6 June. By 31 May in is necessary to deliver the numerical value with the N-flag in the second flag column (Figure 15). On 6 June it is necessary to re-deliver a new version of the Web-Form with the value but without the N-flag (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Delivery of the data under publishing embargo flagged with N-flag (in the second flag column).

Figure 17. Re-delivery of the data at the end of the publishing embargo.

7 Please note that there are two different N-flags: one for a non-significant crop (used in first blue flag column for deadline 31 December year N-1, and the other one used for publishing embargo in any deadline in the second flag column.
2.4 DATA TRANSMISSION FOR FLAGS OTHER THAN NSC-FLAGS

All other flags except the flags used for NSC (N and L in obs-stat) need to be repeated in the data transmissions. NSC-flags need to be sent only at the beginning of the crop year (in the blue columns of the Web-Form), all other observation status and confidentiality status flags need to be sent with every data transmission to they apply (Figure 17). The Eurostat data processing platform does not propagate them.

Figure 18. Delivery of other than NSC-flags: repetition at every transmission is necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>31 August year n</th>
<th>30 September year n</th>
<th>30 November year n</th>
<th>31 January year n+1</th>
<th>31 March year n+1</th>
<th>30 September year n+1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (including seed potatoes)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar beet (excluding seed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other root crops n.e.c.</td>
<td>14 D</td>
<td>12 D</td>
<td>12 D</td>
<td>1 D</td>
<td>14 D</td>
<td>11 D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Completeness of the Web-Form

When the delivery of the final data are done, the completeness of the Web-Form needs to be checked. Each crop in the Web-Form needs to have either a numerical or NSC flag:

1. Before the end of the year n-1, please deliver the NSC (0, 'N’s and 'L’s). Normally there is no need to send further data for these crops.
2. Deliver the numerical values according to the transmission deadlines.
3. In case needed, it is possible to update the NSC-flags during the crop year by updating the first blue column of the Web-Form.
Annexes

Annex I - Validation rules (EDAMIS-Web-Forms and data processing)

Eurostat has started to implement validation rules at two levels to the data sendings from 2015 onwards. As discussed before with the Member States the first validation step is inserted on EDAMIS Web-Form level and the second one follows when the data goes into Eurostat's data processing.

This Annex presents the implemented validation rules.

1. Validation rules in EDAMIS

In the EDAMIS Web-Forms there are only very few validation rules possible. Otherwise it will be too time consuming to insert and send the data as the system works too slowly then. So we decided to insert the following rules (Min-Max ranges for area and production are based on the data deliveries for the previous 5 years):

1. The non-significance information will be propagated to all following delivery deadlines. Therefore it is not needed to insert anything for those items unless the non-significance has changed.

2. For area, production and yield there will be a range check for each item from '0' to the highest value from all Member States plus about 25% buffer. Doing this it is still not possible to check especially small Member States as their values are often far away from those values surveyed by the biggest Member States, but it is at least possible to detect values in wrong decimals from middle and bigger Member States or value which were put in the wrong row.

3. For humidity a certain range is allowed according to the different crops requested.

Table A7.1 Ranges on Member State level for EDAMIS Web-Forms on annual crop statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 ranges</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code/Items</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No ranges will be implemented for the Web-Forms on regional data as they are already very big as such and all additional validation rules will slow down the whole data delivery process.

### 2. Validation rules in the dataprocessing at Eurostat

Based on the validation rules for the EDAMS Web-Forms further validation rules are implemented in the data management tool at Eurostat. In this stage the validation rules on area and production are linked to the Member States values. This means that the delivered data will be checked according to the deliveries of each Member State. The implemented validation rules are listed in the following Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P0000</td>
<td>Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1100</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1200</td>
<td>Broad and field beans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1300</td>
<td>Sweet lupins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P9000</td>
<td>Other dry pulses and protein crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R0000</td>
<td>Root crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1000</td>
<td>Potatoes (including seed potatoes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2000</td>
<td>Sugar beet (excluding seed)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R9000</td>
<td>Other root crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I0000</td>
<td>Industrial crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I1100</td>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1110</td>
<td>Rape, turnip rape, sunflower and soya seeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1111</td>
<td>Rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1112</td>
<td>Winter rape and turnip rape seeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1120</td>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
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<tr>
<td>I1130</td>
<td>Soya seed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I1140</td>
<td>Linseed (oil flax)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I1150</td>
<td>Cotton seed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I1190</td>
<td>Other oilseed crops n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I2000</td>
<td>Fibre crops</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I2100</td>
<td>Fibre flax</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2200</td>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I2300</td>
<td>Cotton flax</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I2900</td>
<td>Other fibre crops n.e.c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3000</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I4000</td>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I5000</td>
<td>Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I6000</td>
<td>Energy crops n.e.c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I9000</td>
<td>Other industrial crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0000</td>
<td>Plants harvested green from arable land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1000</td>
<td>Temporary grasses and grazing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2000</td>
<td>Leguminous plants harvested green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>G2100</td>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2900</td>
<td>Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3000</td>
<td>Green maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G9010</td>
<td>Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G9900</td>
<td>Other plants harvested green (excluding arable land n.e.c.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>INTEGRITY CHECKS</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1      | Check_outliers  | Outliers checks per crop and country:  
A) If the value for AR/PR is outside Min/Max for the previous 5 years +/- 10% buffer, a warning with indication of the concerned items is issued and timeseries are shown.  
B) If the value for YI is outside Min/Max for the previous 5 years +/- 40% buffer, a warning with indication of the concerned items is issued and the timeseries are shown.  
C) For humidity specific range checks are implemented according to a separate table (attached table I). If a value is outside the range, a warning with indication of the concerned item will be issued. |
| 2      | Check_aggregate | A) Check of the provided aggregates: they shall be at least as big as the sum of their parts. If not, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued.  
B) For checks of production and yields in Tab. 1 the humidity recalculation needs to be respected for all items where humidity is requested. |
| 3      | Check_NSC_T1_AR | When a numerical record (not including zero) comes in for Table 1 area, it will be checked if a ‘0’ or a flag has been provided in the deadline 31 December year n-1 for area. If yes, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. |
| 4      | Check_NSC_T1_PR | When a numerical record (not including zero) comes in for Table 1 production it will be checked if a ‘0’ or a flag has been provided in the deadline 31 December year n-1 for production. If yes, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. |
| 5      | Check_NSC_T1_HY | When a numerical record (not including zero) comes in for Table 1 yield or humidity it will be checked if a ‘0’ or a flag has been provided in the deadline 31 December year n-1 for production. If yes, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. |
| 6      | Check_NSC_T2-T3_AR | When a numerical record (not including zero) comes in for Table 2 or 3 area it will be checked if a ‘0’ or a flag has been provided in the deadline 31 December year n-1 for area. If yes, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. |
| 7      | Check_NSC_T2-T3_PR | When a numerical record (not including zero) comes in for Table 2 or 3 production it will be checked if a ‘0’ or a flag has been provided in the deadline 31 December year n-1 for production. If yes, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. |
| 8      | Check_completeness | It will be checked that all obligatory data per country and transmission is received per deadline. If not, a warning with indication of missing data cells will be issued. |
| 9      | Check_consist_T1_HU | If Table 1 production data (not including zero) is provided for a crop item, it will be checked that humidity is available in the same or one of the earlier sendings of that crop year. If not, a warning will be issued. This shall be done for those cases where humidity is asked. |
| 10     | Check_consist_T1N_T1R | When T1R comes in 30 September year n+1, it will be checked that the sum of regional data per MS is lower or equal to the national figure. If not, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. If revisions are sent for regional or national data later on, the check will run again. |
| 11     | Check_consist_T4R | When T4R comes in 30 September year n+1, it will be checked that the sum of regional data per MS is lower or equal to the national figure per crop where regional data is provided. If not, a warning with indication of the concerned items will be issued. |
| 12     | Check_consist_T1N/R_T4R | It will be checked that the content of the items in T1N / T1R has to be equal or larger than in T4R. If not, a warning will be issued.  
C0000 (ar) >= C0000 (ma),  
P0000 (ar) >= P0000 (ma),  
R0000 (ar) >= R0000 (ma),  
R1000 (ar) >= R1000 (ma),  
R2000 (ar) >= R2000 (ma),  
R9000 (ar) >= R9000 (ma),  
I0000 (ar) >= I0000 (ma) and  
G0000 (ar) >= G0000 (ma). |
<p>| 13     | Check_consist_T2_T4R | When T4R comes in 30 September year n+1, the consistance between same crop items has to be checked. The same item in Table 2 has to be equal or larger than in T4R. If not, a warning will be issued. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>INTEGRITY CHECKS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Check_consist_T3_T4R</td>
<td>When T4R comes in 30 September year n+1, the consistance between same crop items has to be checked. The same item in T3 has to be equal (+/- 5% tolerance) or smaller than in T4R. If not, a warning should be issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Check_flag_conf_stat</td>
<td>Check if the record has a flag. Publish the flag in Eurobase. If flag C or N, don't publish the value (only the flag with double point : in Eurobase), use the value for aggregates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17A</td>
<td>Check_flag_obs_stat_BD</td>
<td>Check if the record has a flag. Publish the flag in Eurobase. If flag B or D appears, issue the warning 'item xx, flag B/D, check the Country notes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B</td>
<td>Check_flag_obs_stat_L</td>
<td>Check if the record has a flag. Publish the flag in Eurobase. If flag L appears, issue the warning 'item xx, flag L, check the Country notes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17C</td>
<td>Check_flag_obs_stat_U</td>
<td>Check if the record has a flag. Publish the flag in Eurobase. If flag U appears, don’t publish the value (only the flag with double point : in Eurobase), but use the value for aggregates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Check_final data1</td>
<td>Final check of obligatory data for the harvest year n (e.g. completeness, data consistency e.g. area-production-yield-humidity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Check_final data2</td>
<td>Final check of voluntary data for the harvest year n (e.g. completeness, data consistency e.g. area-production-yield-humidity). Run by demand. Report needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Check_timeseries</td>
<td>To be defined later. Run by demand. Report needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>consistency check for yield data 1</td>
<td>When data are sent, check that (PR/AR) *10 is = YI (+/- 10%). If not, issue a warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>consistency check for yield data 2</td>
<td>Check if flag E is attached to the YI data if (PR/AR) *10 is &gt; YI (+/- 10%). If not, then issue a warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>consistency check for yield data 3</td>
<td>Check if PR or AR have a flag D or B if YI has the same flag. If not, issue a warning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table gives additional information on the humidity checks (check No 1.C):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humidity (HU) ranges</th>
<th>EU Humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C0000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C0000 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1000 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1100 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1100 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1110 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1110 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1111 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1111 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1112 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1112 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1120 &lt;= 18</td>
<td>C1120 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1200 &lt;= 20</td>
<td>C1200 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1210 &lt;= 20</td>
<td>C1210 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1220 &lt;= 20</td>
<td>C1220 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1300 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1300 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1310 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1310 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1320 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1320 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1400 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1400 = 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1410 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1410 = 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1420 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1420 = 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 &lt;= C1500 &lt;= 34</td>
<td>C1500 = 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1600 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1600 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1700 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1700 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C1900 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C1900 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C2000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C2000 = 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C2000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C2100 = 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;= C2000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>C2200 = 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &lt;= P0000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>P0000 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &lt;= P1100 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>P1100 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &lt;= P1200 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>P1200 = 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 &lt;= P1300 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>P1300 = 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &lt;= P9000 &lt;= 22</td>
<td>P9000 = 14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humidity (HU) ranges</th>
<th>EU Humidity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1100 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1100 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1110-1130 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1110-1130 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1110 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1110 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1111 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1111 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1112 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1112 = 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1120 &lt;= 16</td>
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<td>6 &lt;= I1130 &lt;= 16</td>
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<td>6 &lt;= I1150 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1150 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &lt;= I1190 &lt;= 16</td>
<td>I1190 = 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G0000 &lt;= 90</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G1000 &lt;= 90</td>
<td>G1000 = 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G2000 &lt;= 90</td>
<td>G2000 = 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G2100 &lt;= 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G2900 &lt;= 90</td>
<td>G2900 = 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G2910 &lt;= 90</td>
<td>G2910 = 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G3000 &lt;= 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G9100 &lt;= 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt;= G9900 &lt;= 90</td>
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### Aggregation rules Table 1:

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Area (ar/ma) and Production</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Table 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1110 = C1111 + C1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1100 = C1110 + C1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1200 = C1210 + C1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1300 = C1310 + C1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1400 = C1410 + C1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1000 = C1100 + C1200 + C1300 + C1400 + C1500 + C1600 + C1700 + C1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C2000 = C2100 + C2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C0000 = C1000 + C2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P0000 = P1100 + P1200 + P1300 + P9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no special yield and production calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R0000 = R1000 + R2000 + R9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no special yield and production calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R1110 = R1111 + R1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R1100-1130 = R1110 + R1120 + R1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I1000 = I1100 + I1120 + I1130 + I1140 + I1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no special yield and production calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I2000 = I2100 + I2200 + I2300 + I2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no special yield and production calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G2000 = G2100 + G2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G0000 = G1000 + G2000 + G3000 + G9100 + G9900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- (ar) indicates calculations only for area.
- (pr) indicates calculations only for production.

---

**Annexes**
Aggregation rules Tables 2–4:

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
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<tr>
<td>V1000 = V1100 + V1200 + V1300 + V1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2300 &gt;= V2300S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2700 = V2710 + V2720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2000 = V2100 + V2200 + V2300 + V2400 + V2500 + V2600 + V2700 + V2800 + V2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3100 = V3110 + V3120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3100 &gt;= V3100S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3200 = V3200S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3600 &gt;= V3600S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000 = V5100 + V5200 + V5900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V0000 = V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0000 &gt;= S0000S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V0000_S0000 = V0000 + S0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1000 = U1100 + U1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1110 = F1111 + F1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1120 = F1121 + F1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1100 = F1110 + F1120 + F1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1210_1220 = F1210 + F1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1210_1220 &gt;= F1212_1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1240 = F1241 + F1242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1200 = F1210_1220 + F1230 + F1240 + F1250 + F1290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2000 = F2100 + F2200 + F2300 + F2400 + F2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3100 = F3110 + F3120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3000 = F3100 + F3200 + F3300 + F3900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4000 = F4100 + F4200 + F4300 + F4400 + F4900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1000 = T1100 + T1200 + T1300 + T1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2000 = T2100 + T2200 + T2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3000 = T3100 + T3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T0000 = T1000 + T2000 + T3000 + T4000 + T9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1100 = W1110 + W1120 + W1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1000 = W1100 + W1200 + W1300 + W1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F0000 = F1100 + F1200 + F2000 + F3000 + F4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1000 = O1100 + O1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H0000 = F0000 + T0000 + W1000 + O1000 + H9000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
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<tr>
<td>R0000 = R1000 + R2000 + R9000</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARA = C0000 + P0000 + R0000 + K0000 + G0000 + V0000 + S0000 + N0000 + E0000 + ARA99 + Q0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECR = F0000 + T0000 + W1000 + O1000 + H8000 + L0000 + PECR9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAA = ARA + J0000 + PECR + K0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX IV - Datasets and deadlines

The datasets and deadlines, according to Regulation (EC) No 543/2009, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 and the ESS agreement are presented in the Table below.

Note that in line with information to countries on 23rd April 2018, the area data referring to Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 for the April, August, September and November deadlines is not to re-delivered if they are unchanged with respect to the previously transmitted data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data request</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Ref. period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Table</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>CROPROD_ARAAR_A</td>
<td>31 Dec year n-1</td>
<td>year n</td>
<td>REG 543/2009 and D.REG 2015/1557, Non-significant Crops</td>
<td>T1 T2 T3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>year n</td>
<td>REG 543/2009 and D.REG 2015/1557, Table 1, col 1</td>
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<td>REG 543/2009 and D.REG 2015/1557, Table 1, col 5 &amp; 9 Part A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>REG 543/2009 and D.REG 2015/1557, Table 2, col 1 &amp; 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>CROPROD_ARAAR_A</td>
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<td>year n</td>
<td>ESS - Early Estimates for Crop Production</td>
<td>E-AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>year n</td>
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<td>year n</td>
<td>ESS - Fruits - Early Estimates - Annual</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>year n</td>
<td>ESS - Vegetables - Early Estimates - Annual</td>
<td>E-V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROPROD_ARAPER_A</td>
<td>31 Oct year n</td>
<td>year n</td>
<td>ESS - Fruits - Early Estimates - Annual</td>
<td>E-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROPROD_ARAAR_A</td>
<td>30 Nov year n</td>
<td>year n</td>
<td>ESS - Early Estimates for Crop Production</td>
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</table>
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