Annual crop statistics

Handbook

2023 Edition

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1 Introduction

1.1 General Introduction

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.

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 Integrated Farm Statistics (IFS) 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

This handbook is based on the previous handbooks and has been updated with information about the new data transmission format and validation, additional information about the use of observations status flags and some other smaller updates.

1.2 HISTORY AND LEGAL BASIS

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, amended in February 2020, which covers further variables and some early estimates.

1.3 CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS VERSIONS

1.3.1 2023

1.3.1.1 Classification

Under Common wheat and spelt (C1110) it is clarified that the production of the species spelt (Triticum spelta L.), einkorn wheat (Triticum monococcum L.) and emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.) should be measured including the weight of the glume, which cannot be separated during harvesting.

Khorasan wheat (Triticum turgidum ssp. turanicum (Jakubz.)) should be classified, in line with the proposed classification in Annex 5, Descriptions, of the SAIO Implementing Regulation. Being a species of the Triticum family it should be included under C1110, Common wheat and spelt, if it is grown for similar qualities as common wheat and spelt.

Clarification on Rice, which needs to be reported as paddy (codes C2000, C2100 and C2200).

Earth Almond (cyperus esculentus L.), also known as Tiger nut, was included under I1190, Other oilseed crops n.e.c., but will be included under I9000, Other industrial crops n.e.c. from 2022 onwards.

Gherkins (V3300) is corrected to include Cucumis sativus L. as well. Gherkins are from a different cultivar group than cucumbers and are smaller than commercial cucumbers.

Coconuts (Cocos nucifera L.) should be included in F2900 - Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.

For Mulberries (Morus spp.), it is clarified that mulberries grown for leaves to feed silkworms should not be classified under F3900, but under PECR9

Bitter Oranges (Citrus aurantium L.) were classified under T9000, Other citrus fruit n.e.c., but will be classified under T1000, Oranges and more specific under T1900, other oranges n.e.c., which matches the already existing practice in the countries.

Hybrid lemons, such as C. limon x sinensis, were classified under T9000, other citrus fruits n.e.c. For practical reasons hybrid lemons and acid limes will be classified under T3000, Lemons and acid limes, in case one of the parents is classified either under T3100, Yellow lemons or T3200, Acid limes. As long as SAIO has not entered into force (where Lemons and acid limes are planned to be only one crop item), if possible, the hybrids should be included either in T3100 or T3200, depending on the parent.

1.3.1.2 Other updates

The structure of the Handbook has been harmonised with the structure of the Crops Balances Handbook. Chapters have been added about Data Structure (Chapter 5), Data transmission (Chapter 6), Data validation (Chapter 7) and Data dissemination (Chapter 9). Information related to the former web forms has been removed. Information about observation status flags and confidentiality flags has all been summarised in Chapter 2.4.

1.3.2 2020

1.3.2.1 Classification

Clarification of the classification of Hemp: Hemp (Cannabis sativa L.) for tea, for cannabidiol (CBD) and for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) were added to I5000 - 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).

1.3.3 2019

1.3.3.1 Classification

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).

1.3.3.2 Other updates

In the meantime replaced: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).

1.3.4 2018

1.3.4.1 Classification

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 AGRIPROD 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 and the current Excel template 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 synonims (*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 I5000 - 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 (…)"*)

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)

1.3.4.2 Other updates

It was clarified that 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. 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.

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 Itegrated Farm Statistics (IFS), 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[1] 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:

[1] This means that the plants already bear fruit (are not too young) and are not abandoned for more than 5 years.

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 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 based on the production value, then the main crop will be the one that 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 the 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	Label	Definition	Relation to Table 4
Table 1	Area under cultivation	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.	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 <u>plants harvested green</u>**: 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.
Table 2	Harvested area	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.)	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.
Table 3	Production area	Area that can be potentially harvested that year (excludes non-productive	Production area in table 3 is often smaller than the main area

		areas such as young plantations and abandoned area for more than 5 years)	in Table 4 as non-productive areas are excluded in Table 3.
Table 4	Main area	Main area adds up to total UAA. **For all <u>arable crops</u>** (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 **<u>permanent crops</u>** the main area refers to the total planted area (including young plantations and temporarily abandoned areas, up to 5 years).	

2.1.2 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 2. Production terms.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Biological (real) production</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Harvested production</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Usable production</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Marketed production</td><td>Direct consumption</td><td>On-holding losses and wastage</td><td>Harvesting losses</td><td>Non-harvested</td></tr>
</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 in single crop

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

Product	Standard EU humidity
Cereals (except rice)	14 %
Rice	13 %
Dry pulses and protein crops	14 %
Rape and turnip rape seeds	9 %
Sunflower seed	9 %
Soya seed	14 %
Linseed	9 %
Cotton seed	9 %
Plants harvested green	65%

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:

$$\text{Production with standard HU} = \frac{\text{Harvested production x } (100 - \text{harvested HU})}{100 - \text{standard HU}}$$

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.

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

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 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.

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

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.

Codes	Production (1000 t)	Humidity degree (%)	Weighted average of the production humidity
C0000 Cereals (including rice)	1100	$\underline{x}$=14.36	$\underline{x}$ = (0.18*100 + 0.14*1000)/1100 = 0.1436363
C1000 Cereals (excluding rice)	1000	14	
C2000 Rice	100	18	

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.

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

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 decitonnes (100 kg) of production per ha of harvested area with the reported humidity.

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 AVAILIBILITY, 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	Thresholds for national data
1	500 ha maximum
2	500 ha maximum
3	500 ha maximum
4	Always significant

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

Table 9. Recommended regional thresholds.

Table	Main regional reporting threshold		Threshold for single regions
	Countries with NUTS 1/2 regions	Countries without NUTS 1/2 regions	
	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK	EE, CY, LV, , LU, MT	
1	5 000 ha	Never	500 ha
4	Always significant	Never	Always significant

Eurostat will analyse yearly the previous IFS 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, both for area and production. The Member States need to indicate this in the Excel templates CROPROD_ARA_A, CROPROD_ARAVEG_A and CROPROD_ARAPER_A in the column for the deadline 31 December year n-1.

The following principles guide the data entry into Excel templates:

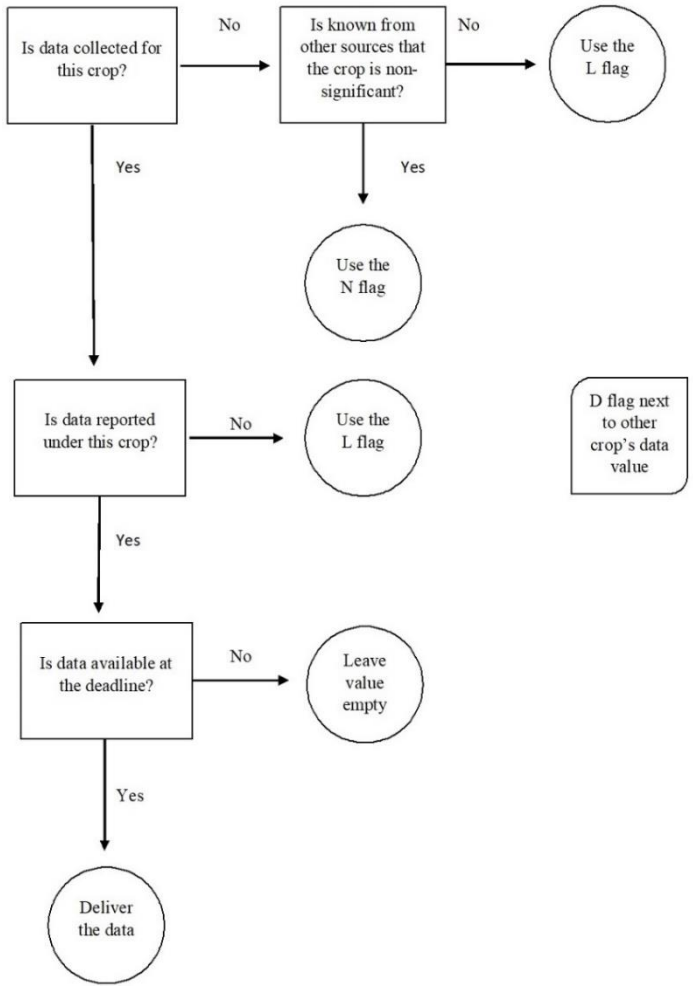
- Fill in a '**0**' for all crops which do not exist in your country.
- Fill in '**N**' (flag for low prevalence) for all crops below the reporting threshold in case no numerical data are available, or would be confidential.
- Fill in '**L**' (flag for not collected data) for
    - crops for which no data are collected.
    - 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, next to the data value and in the quality report it should be explained that onions include also shallots.

  The '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. If the data are not collected, but it is known that they are non-significant, the N-flag should be prioritized over the L-flag

Respecting these conventions is very important in order to have coherent and consistent data, 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 the crop year, the Excel template has to be updated in the column for the deadline 31 December year n-1.

Figure 1: Decision tree for the use of flags



2.4 OBSERVATION STATUS AND CONFIDENTIALITY FLAGS

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.

2.4.1 Observation status flags for Annual Crop Statistics

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 10.

Table 10 Observation status flags

Code value	Code description	Detailed explanation	On the website
B	Break in the time series	Break in the time-series due to e.g. change in methodology or definition. The break has to be defined in the quality reports.	(Value) b
D	Definition differs	Different definition from the handbook The definition has to be clarified in the quality report.	(Value) d
E	Estimated value	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.	(Value) e
L	Missing value; phenomenon exists but data was not	Data are not collected. 'L' should be used for crops for which the data are not collected or for items which are collected together with another crop (e.g. if onions and	:

	collected	shallots are collected together, shallots should be marked with 'L' and onions should get the value with a flag 'D' definition differs.	
N	Not significant	Low prevalence and hence considered as non-significant. Please note that there is another N-flag in the confidentiality status.	0 (n)
P	Provisional value	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.	(Value) p
U	Low reliability	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.	:u

2.4.2 Confidentiality flags for Annual Crop Statistics

The confidentiality status flag list is presented in Table 11.

Table 11 Confidentiality status flags

Code value	Code description	Detailed explanation	On the website
C	Confidential statistical information	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.	:c

N	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only	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.	:

3

Classification

3.1 CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF PRODUCTS

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 Integrated Farm Statistics (IFS) 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 IFS 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 (see figure 2). 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 2 Classification for plants harvested green from arable land (included in the red box; grey boxes are obligatory and white optional)

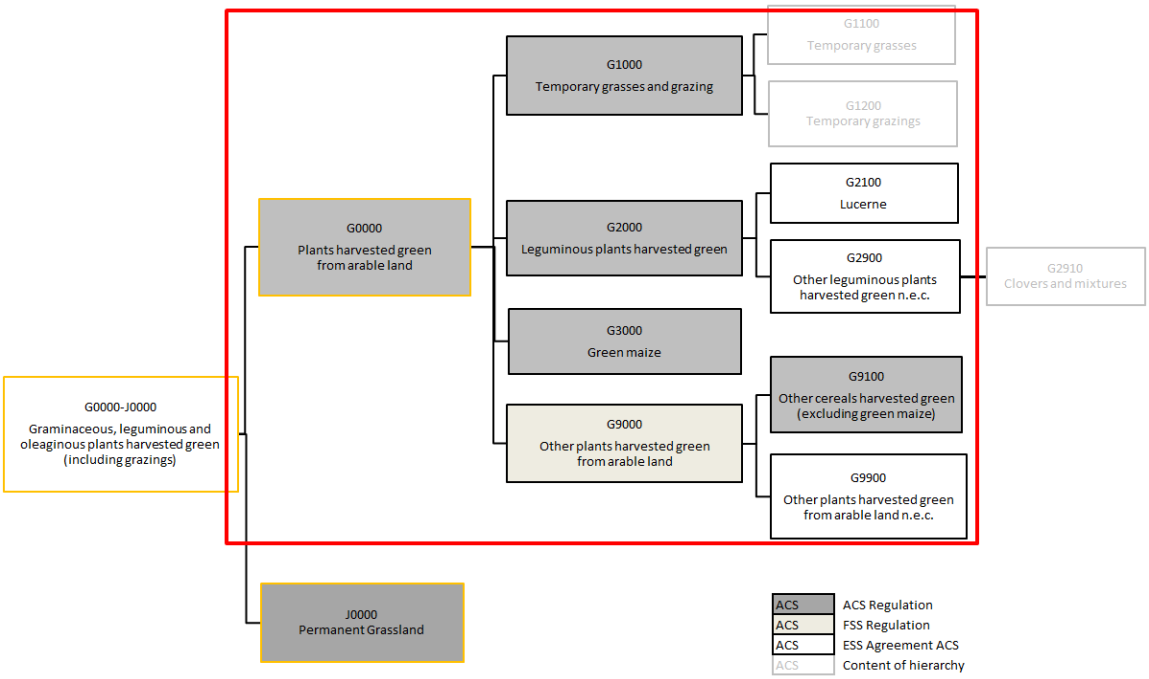


Table 12 presents the comparison between the pre-2015 classes and the post-2015 classes.

Table 12. New names of the classes for plants harvested green

Regulation 543/2009	Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1557	Explanation
Plants harvested green	Plants harvested green from arable land	The aggregate as it is in Regulation 543/2009 excludes permanent grassland. The new name reflects better the content.
Temporary grasses and grazings	Temporary grasses and grazings	Unchanged
Leguminous plants	Leguminous plants harvested green	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.
Green maize	Green maize	Unchanged
Cereals harvested green	Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)	This class included before also green maize.
Annual plants harvested green (aggregate of green maize, other cereals and potentially other annual plants harvested green – latter depends on the MS)	To be discontinued	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.

(Regulation 543/2009 changed by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557).

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 IFS). If green manure use is not the sole use, then the area is classified according to the main use.

[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.

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 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.

Table 2, Vegetables 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 IFS

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 IFS. In IFS 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:

Harvested area = Production surface * 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 IFS 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 13, which is aligned with the classification of the IFS, gives details of the classification of seeds and seedling in Tables 1, 2 and 4.

Table 13. Seeds and seedlings in Table 1, 2 and 4

Seeds and seedlings	Table 1	Table 2	Table 4
- Cereals - Dry pulses - Oilseeds - Potatoes - Other roots crops where root is used to produce the next generation	Always included under their main classes	N/A	Always included under their main classes
- Grasses (temporary and permanent)	Excluded	N/A	Always included under 'Seeds and seedlings'
- Sugar beet, - Fibre crops - Other root crops - Other industrial crops	Excluded	N/A	Always included under 'Seeds and seedlings'
- Vegetables (including melons) and strawberries - Flowers	N/A	Excluded	Included under 'Seeds and seedlings' if for sale use. Included under their main class if for own use.

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 IFS. They are not counted in crop statistics.

3.2 CLASSIFICATION PER TABLE

3.2.1 Table 1 – Crops from arable land

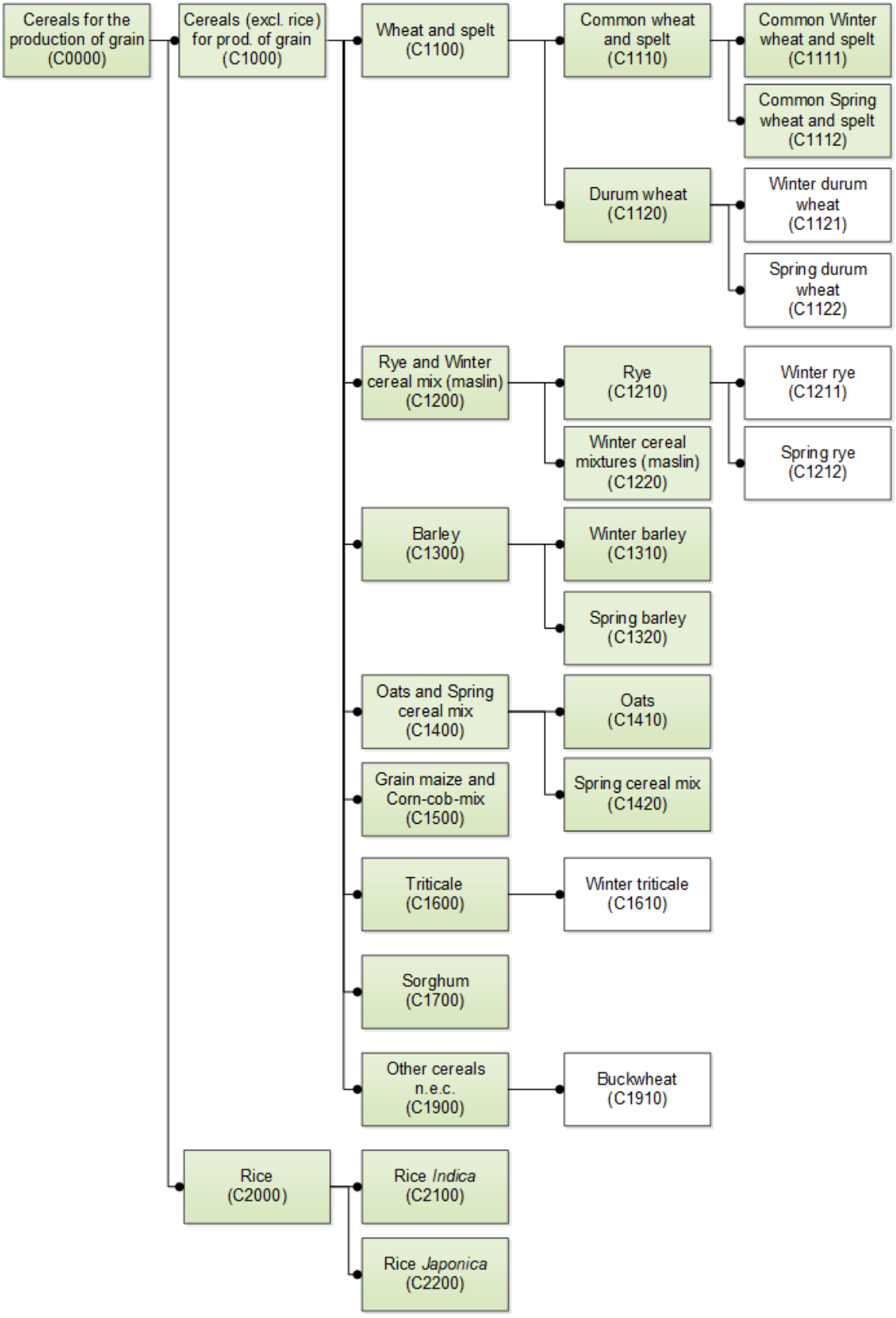
The areas to be reported in Table 1 – Crops from arable land refer to area under cultivation. For further details see chapter 2.1.1.1.

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

3.2.1.1 Cereals

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

Figure 3. Cereals hierarchy



3.2.1.1.1 Cereals for the production of grain (including seed) (C0000)

All cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of the 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.)
- Khorasan wheat (*Triticum turgidum ssp. turanicum* (Jakubz.))
- Grain maize (*Zea mays* L.)
- Millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.)
- Oats (*Avena sativa* L.)
- Perennial sorghum (*Sorghum* x *sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.)
- Quinoa[3] (*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/ Sweet maize (Zea mays L.) 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.

3.2.1.1.2 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)

3.2.1.1.3 Wheat and spelt (C1100)

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

The production of the species spelt (Triticum spelta L.), einkorn wheat (Triticum monococcum L.) and emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.) should be measured including the weight of the glume, which cannot be separated during harvesting.

Includes

- Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.)
- Durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.)
- Spelt (Triticum spelta L.)Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.)
- Emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.)
- 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)

Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.), emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.) and and other species of the Triticum family grown for similar qualities.

The production of the species spelt (Triticum spelta L.), einkorn wheat (Triticum monococcum L.) and emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.) should be measured including the weight of the glume which cannot be separated during harvesting.

Includes

- Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.)
- Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.)
- Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.)
- Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.)
- Khorasan wheat (*Triticum turgidum ssp. turanicum*) if grown for similar qualities
- 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)

3.2.1.1.7 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)

3.2.1.1.8 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)

3.2.1.1.9 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)

3.2.1.1.10 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)

Barey (*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)

3.2.1.1.15 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)

3.2.1.1.16 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)

3.2.1.1.17 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)

3.2.1.1.18 Triticale (C1600)

Triticale (*x 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* x *sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.).

Includes

- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

Excludes

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

3.2.1.1.20 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.), Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd and other cereals not elsewhere classified.

Includes

- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity

Excludes

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

3.2.1.1.21 Rice (C2000)

Rice (*Oryza sativa*, L.), reported as paddy

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), reported as paddy.

These are rices with longer grains.

Includes

- Basmati rice
- Jasmine rice

3.2.1.1.23 Rice Japonica (C2200)

Rice Japonica (*Oryza sativa* ssp. *japonica*), reported as paddy.

These are rices with short and roundish grains.

Includes

- Ordinary rice
- Glutinous rice

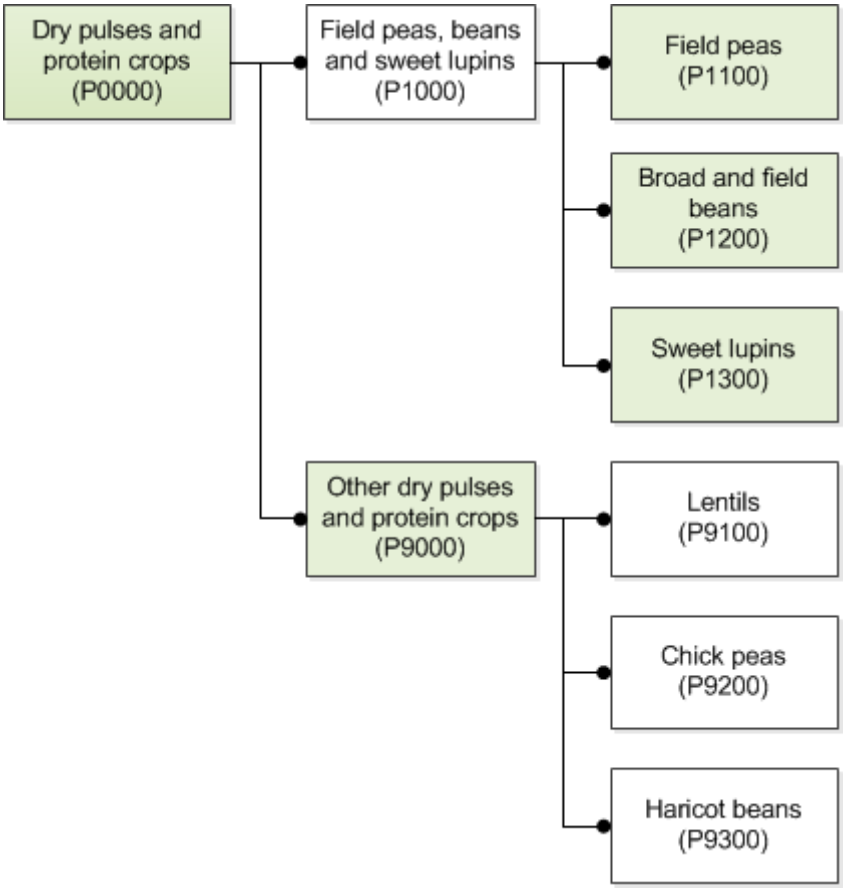
3.2.1.2 Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain

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

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 4. 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.)
- Lentils (*Lens culinaris* Medikus (syn.*esculenta*, syn. *Ervum lens* syn. *Lens orientalis* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)
- Vetches (*Vicia sativa* L, *Vicia pannonica* Crants, *Vicia villosa* Roth syn. *Vicia varia* Host)
- 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)

Dry common or French beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and runner beans (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.), chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.), dry lentils (*Lens culinaris* Medikus (syn.*esculenta*, syn. *Ervum lens*) and *Lens orientalis* L.), dry vetches (*Vicia sativa* L, *Vicia pannonica* Crants, *Vicia villosa* Roth syn. *Vicia varia* Host) and other protein crops harvested dry for grain such as chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.).

Includes

- Dry common beans / French beans / haricot beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
- Runner beans (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.)
- Lentils (*Lens culinaris* Medikus (syn.*esculenta*, syn. *Ervum lens* syn. *Lens orientalis* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)
- Vetches (*Vicia sativa* L, *Vicia pannonica* Crants, *Vicia villosa* Roth syn. *Vicia varia* Host)
- Lucerne / alfalfa harvested for grain
- Other protein crops harvested dry for grain

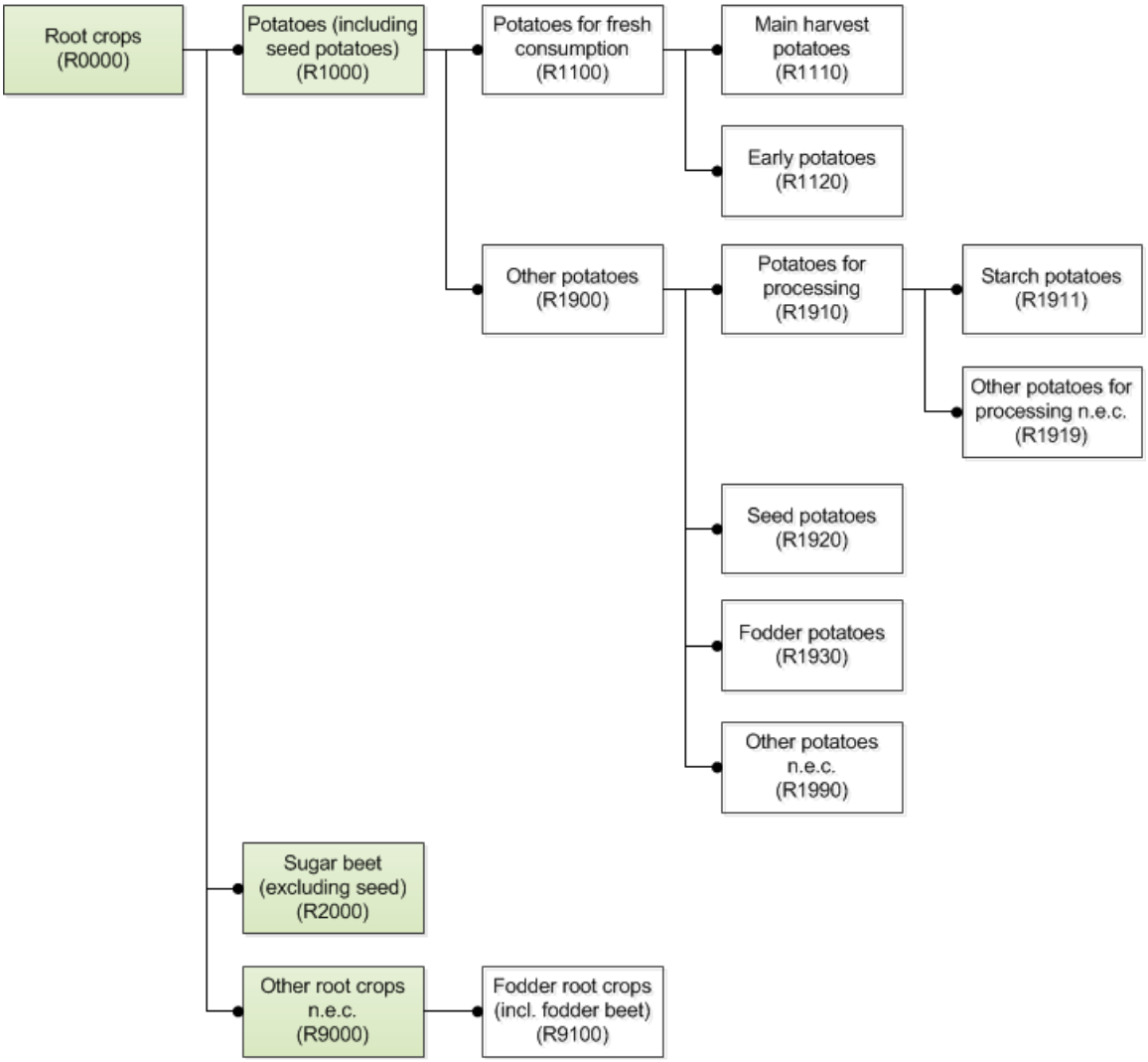
Excludes

- 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

Code	Label
R0000	Root crops
R1000	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)
R2000	Sugar beet (excluding seed)
R9000	Other root crops n.e.c.

Figure 5. Root crops hierarchy



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 *Dioscorea* 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 (*Dioscorea* 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)

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 *Brassicae* 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 *Brassicae* 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

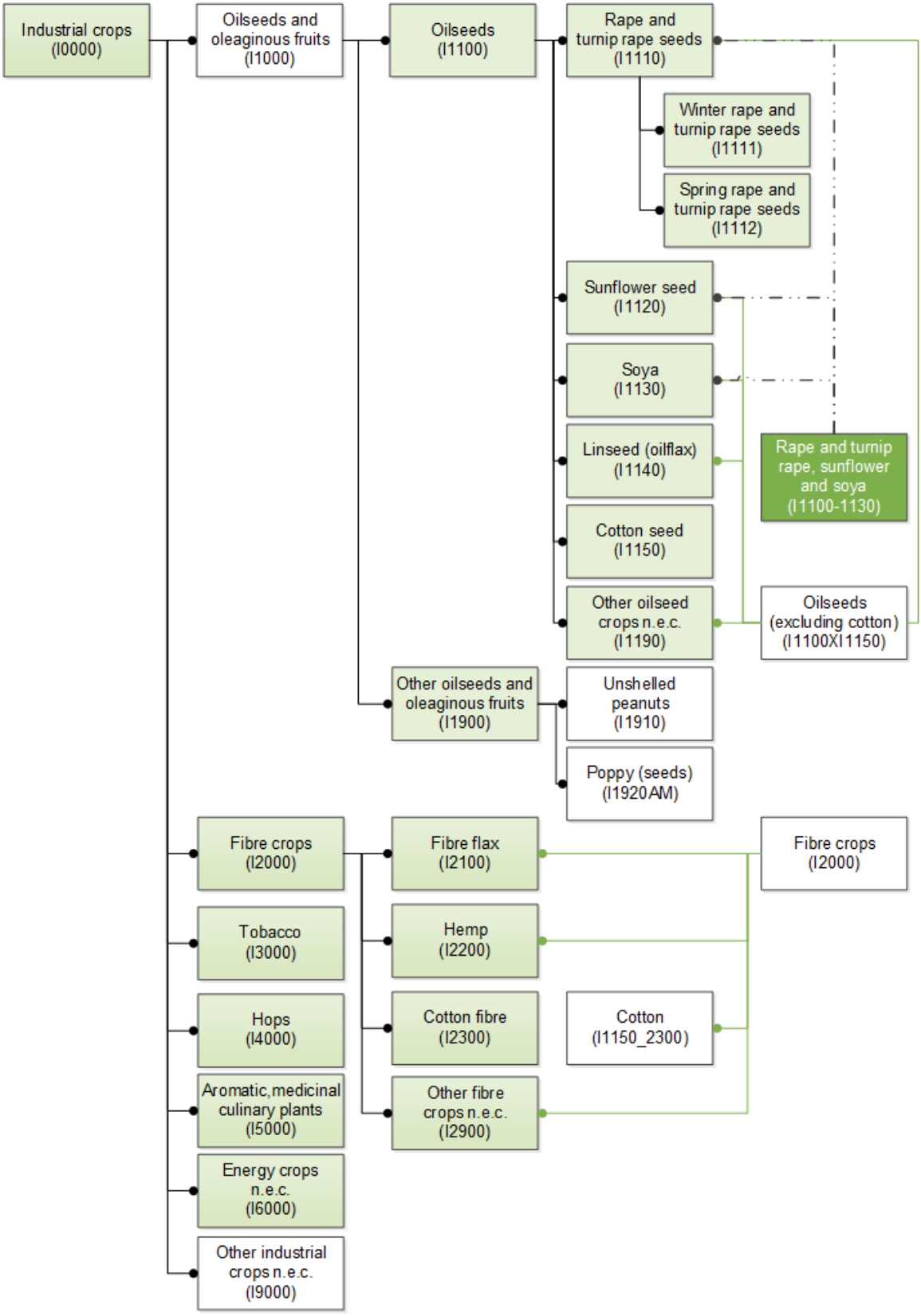
Excludes

- 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

Code	Label
I0000	Industrial crops
I1100	Oilseeds
I1110-1130	Rape, turnip rape, sunflower seeds and soya
I1110	Rape and turnip rape seeds
I1111	Winter rape and turnip rape seeds
I1112	Sping rape and turnip rape seeds
I1120	Sunflower seed
I1130	Soya
I1140	Linseed (oilflax)
I1150	Cotton seed
I1190	Other oil seed crops
I2000	Fibre crops
I2100	Fibre flax
I2200	Hemp
I2300	Cotton fibre
I2900	Other fibre crops
I3000	Tobacco
I4000	Hops
I5000	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants
I6000	Energy crops n.e.c.
I9000	Other industrial crops n.e.c.

Figure 6. 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 IFS, V2720 in ACS)

3.2.1.4.2 Oilseeds (I1100)

Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and 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.), peanuts (*Arachis hypogea* L.), pumpkins for oil (*Cucurbita pepo* L. var. *styriaca*) and hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.

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.

Includes

- Rape (*Brassica napus* L.)
- Turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.))
- Sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus* 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.)
- Peanuts (*Arachis hypogea* L.)
- Pumpkins for oil (*Cucurbita pepo* L. var. *styriaca*)
- 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 annuus* 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 annuus* 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 – CROPROD_ARA_A the cell is blocked and data should not be entered.

Includes

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

Includes

- 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.

Includes

- Carthame (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.)
- Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis* 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 seed (*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 Excel template will use the same name and codes as in the past, but note that in reality, when collecting areas in Table 1 – CROPROD_ARA_A for cotton, the AGRIPROD code indeed corresponds 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.)
- Lavender and lavandin (Lavandula spp, Lavandula angustifolia Mill., Syn. Lavandula officinalis, Lavandula vera)
- 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 IFS)

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.)
- Earth Almond (cyperus esculentus L.)

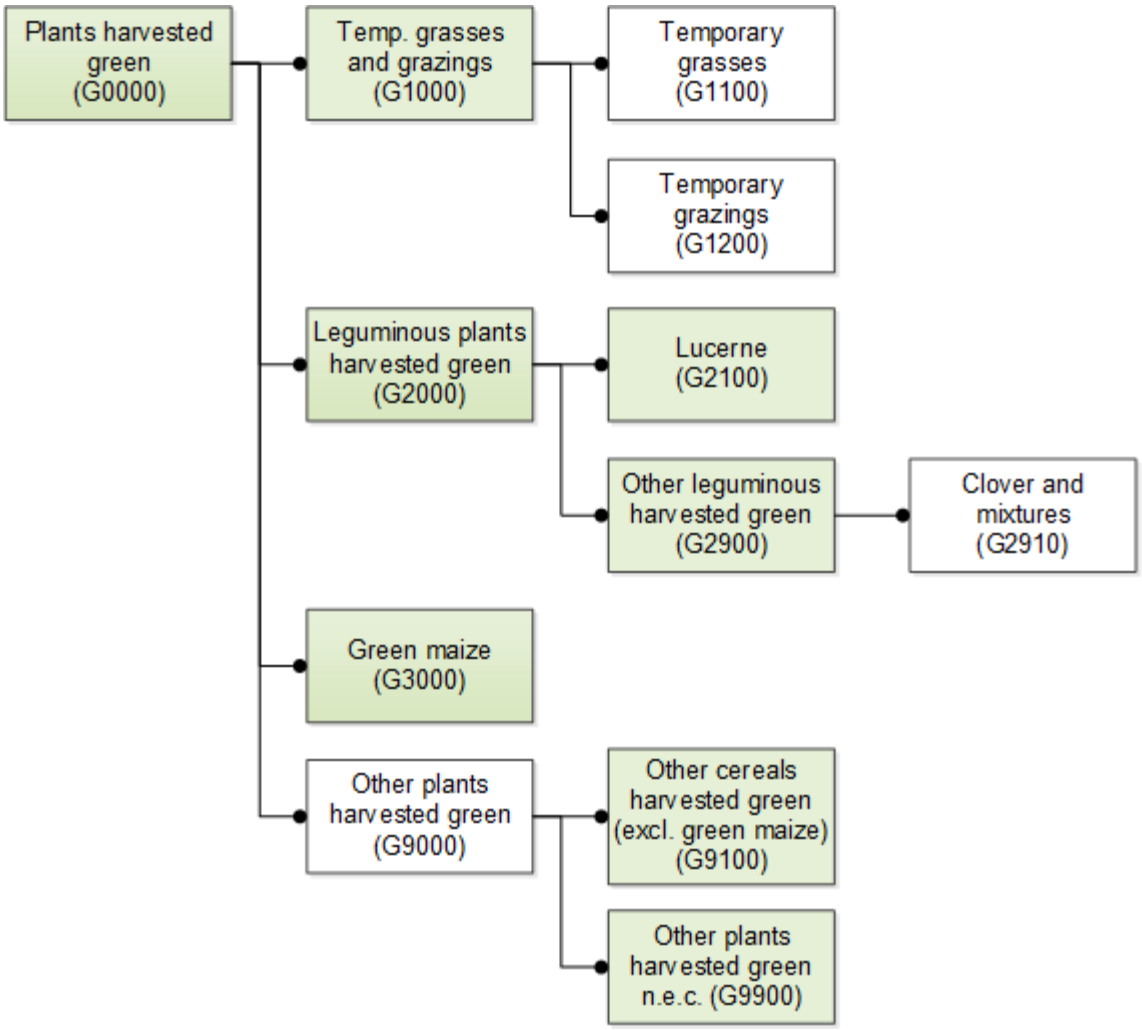
Excludes

- Chicory for processing (V2720)
- Short rotation coppices (SRCAA in IFS)

3.2.1.5 Plants harvested green from arable land

Code	Label
G0000	Plants harvested green from arable land
G1000	Temporary grasses and grazings
G2000	Leguminous plants harvested green
G2100	Lucerne
G2900	Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c.
G3000	Green maize
G9100	Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)
G9900	Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.

Figure 7. 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).

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 catarticus* Vahl., B. *sitchensis* Trin.)
- Cocksfoot (*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 viciifolia 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.

Includes

- Green maize directly consumed by animals (without silage)
- Whole cobs (grain, rachis, husk) harvested for feedstuff or silage
- Whole cobs for renewable energy production

Excludes

- Maize harvested for grain (C1500)
- Corn-cob mix (C1500)

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* Wittmac) 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)

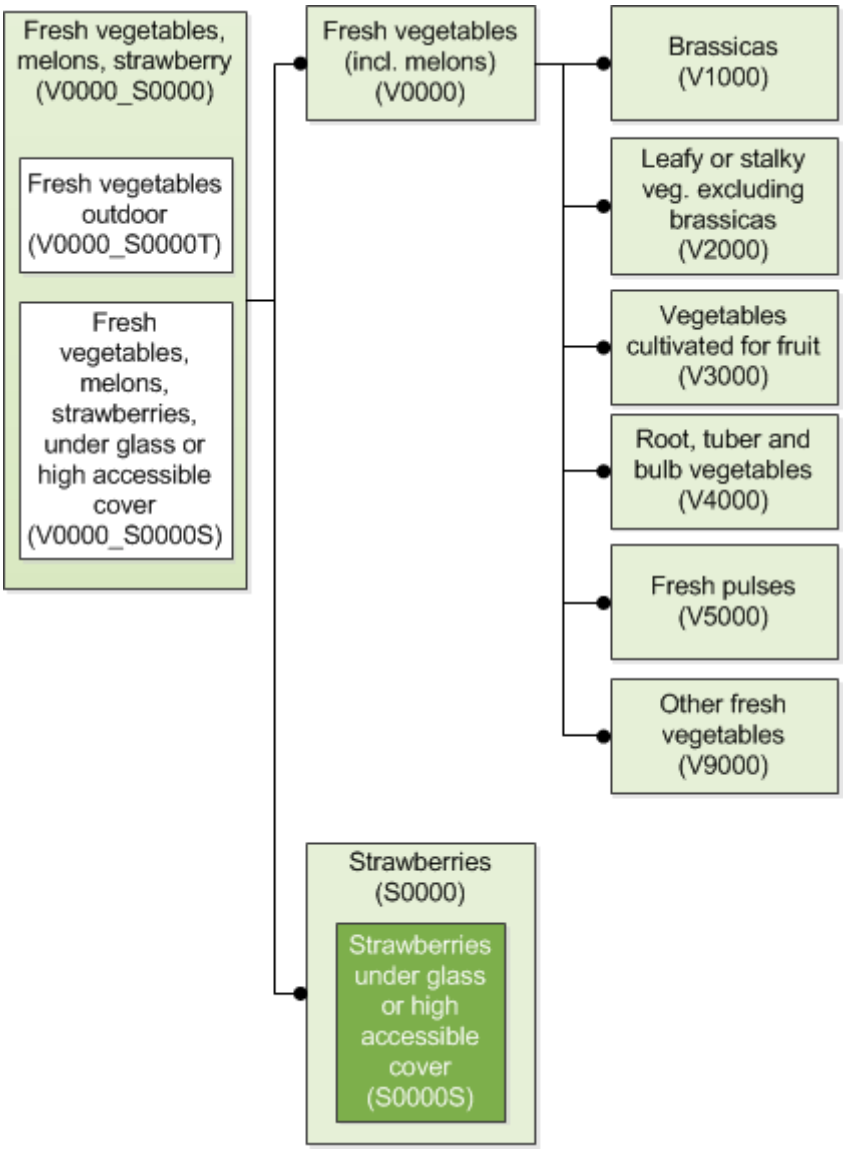
3.2.2 Table 2 – Vegetables and cultivated mushrooms

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 larger than the main area in Table 4.

3.2.2.1 Fresh vegetables and strawberries

Code	Label
V0000_S0000	Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries
V0000	Fresh vegetables (including melons)

Figure 8. 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

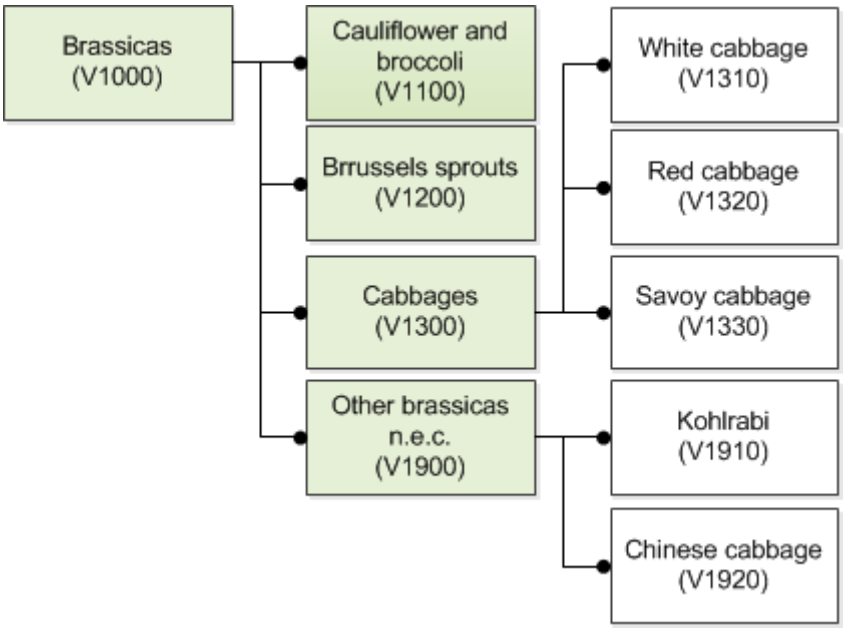
Excludes

- 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

Code	Label
V1000	Brassicas
V1100	Cauliflower and broccoli
V1200	Brussels sprouts
V1300	Cabbages
V1900	Other brassicas n.e.c.

Figure 9. Brassicas' hierarchy



3.2.2.2.1 Brassicas (V1000)

All brassicas cultivated for leaves, stalks, fruit, root, tuber and bulb, harvested fresh (not dry).

3.2.2.2.2 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)*

3.2.2.2.3 Brussels' sprouts (V1200)

Includes

- Brussels' sprouts (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gemmifera 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)*
- Red cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *capitata* Alef. var. *capitata* L. f. *rubra*)
- 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*)
- Kohl-rabi (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *acephala* (DC.) Alef. var. *gongylodes)*
- Lacinato kale *(Brassica oleracea* var. *palmifolia* DC*.)*
- Pak Choi *(Brassica rapa* L. *chinensis)*

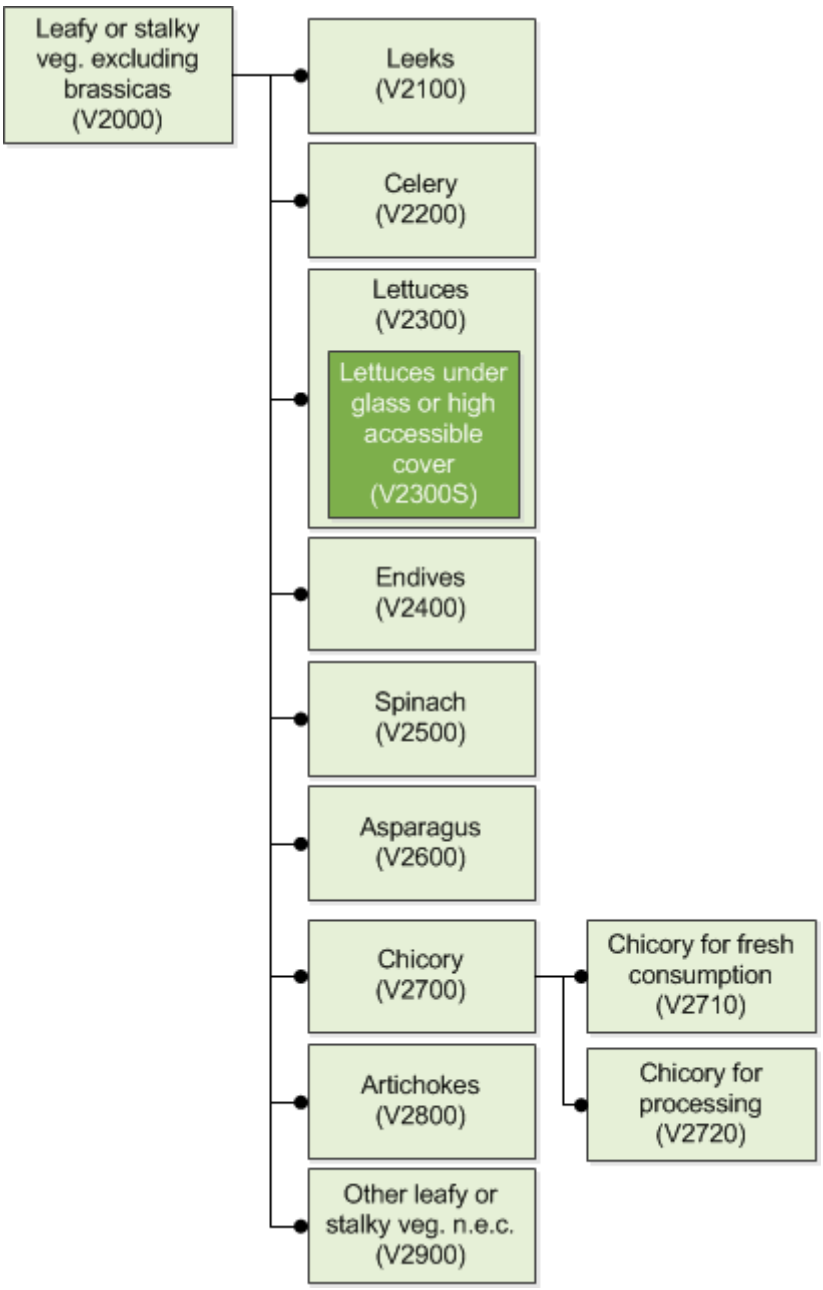
Excludes

- Cow cabbage used for fodder (R9000)

3.2.2.3 Leafy and stalked vegetables

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

Figure 10. 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, including those grown under glass or high accessible cover

Leeks (V2100)

Includes

- Crops of the leeks' group (*Allium ampeloprasum* L.)
- Crops of the porrum group (*Allium porrum* L.)

3.2.2.3.2 Celery (V2200)

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

3.2.2.3.3 Lettuces (V2300)

Lettuces (*Lactuca* spp.)

Includes

- Lettuces grown outdor on arable land
- 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)

3.2.2.3.4 Lettuces under glass or high accessible cover (V2300S)

Lettuces grown under glass or high accessible cover

3.2.2.3.5 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.

3.2.2.3.6 Spinach (V2500)

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L.)

3.2.2.3.7 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

3.2.2.3.8 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

3.2.2.3.9 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.

3.2.2.3.10 Chicory for processing (V2720)

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

3.2.2.3.11 Artichokes (V2800)

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus L.*).

3.2.2.3.12 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.)

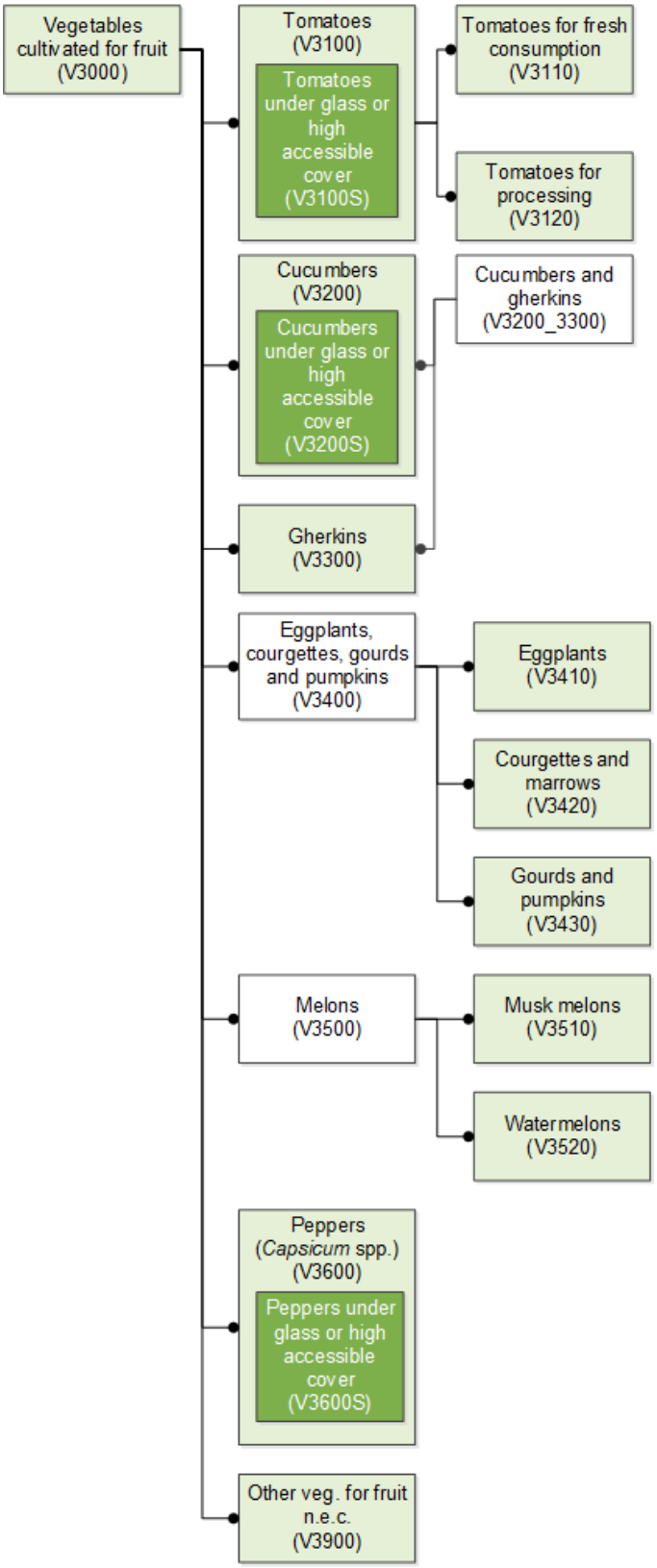
Excludes

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

3.2.2.4 Vegetables cultivated for fruit

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

Figure 11. 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)

All tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicon* L. syn. *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) H. Karst. *syn. Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.).

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)

Tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicon* L. syn. *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) H. Karst. *syn. Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) used for fresh consumption.

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)

Tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicon* L. syn. *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) H. Karst. *syn. Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) used for processing.

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 sativus L.) and (*Cucumis anguria* L.).

Gherkin is a term generally used to refer to a pickled cucumber and gherkins and commercial cucumbers belong to the same same species (Cucumis sativus L.), but Gherkins are from different cultivar groups and smaller than commercial cucumbers.

The term can also be used to refer to the West Indian Burr Gherkin (Cucumis anguria), a related species, originally from West Africa.

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 (*Curcubita pepo* L. ssp. *pepo*).

Dur to the large diversity of shapes within the varieties of Cucurbita 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 (*Curcubita pepo* L. ssp. *pepo*)

3.2.2.4.11 Gourds and pumpkins (V3430)

Varieties of gourds (*Cucurbita moschata* Duchesne) and pumpkins (*Curcubita 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 / kiwanos™ (*Cucumis metuliferus* E. Mey) (V3900)

3.2.2.4.13 Watermelons (V3520)

Watermelons (*Citrullus 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

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.)

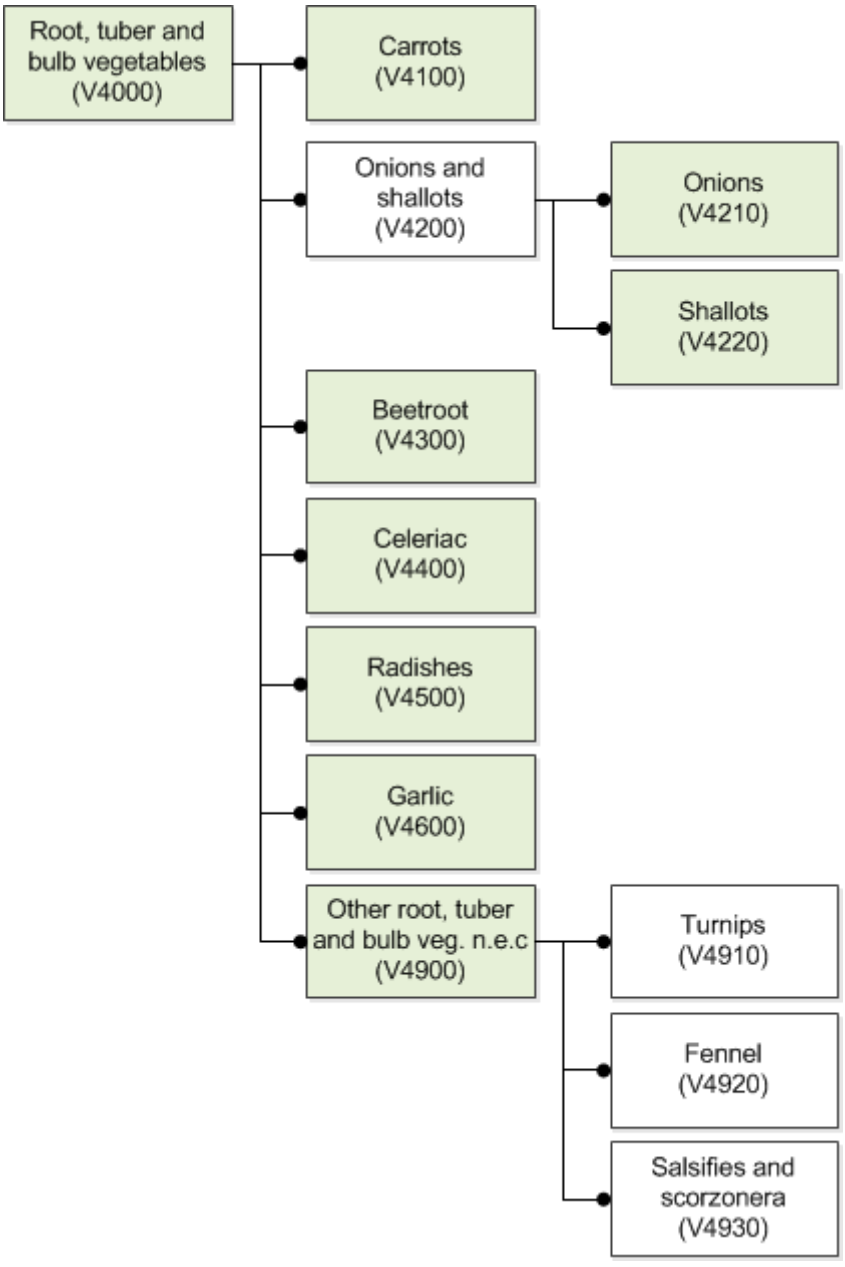
Excludes

- Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) of all colours (V3600)

3.2.2.5 Root, tuber and bulb vegetables

Code	Label
V4000	Root, tuber and bulb vegetables
V4100	Carrots
V4210	Onions
V4220	Shallots
V4300	Beetroot
V4400	Celeriac
V4500	Radishes
V4600	Garlic
V4900	Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c.

Figure 12. Root, tuber and bulb vegtables 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)*
- Horse-radish (*Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn. Mey. Et Scherb. syn. *Cochlearia armoracia* L.)
- 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)

Carrots (*Daucus carota* L. ssp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Hayk).

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 radisches (*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)*
- Horse-radish (*Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn. Mey. Et Scherb. syn. *Cochlearia armoracia* L.)
- 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.)

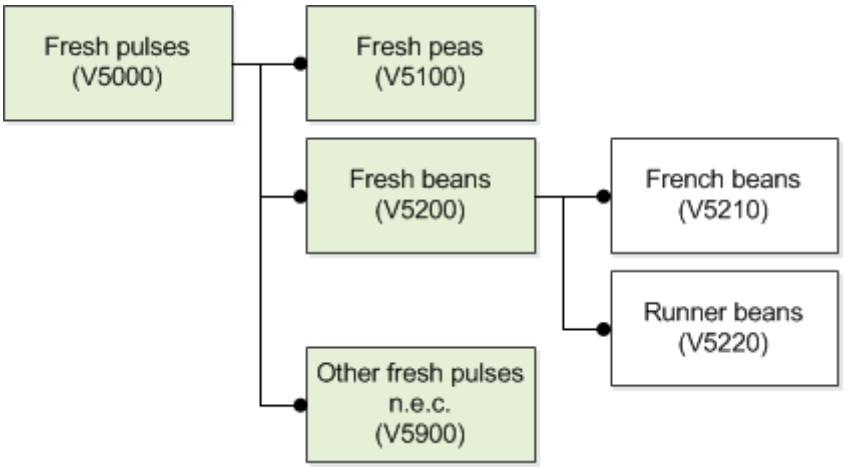
Excludes

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

3.2.2.6 Fresh pulses

Code	Label
V5000	Fresh pulses
V5100	Fresh peas
V5200	Fresh beans
V5900	Other fresh pulses n.e.c.

Figure 13. 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 (I5000)

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.

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

Code	Label
V9000	Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.

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 (I5000)

3.2.2.8 Strawberries

Code	Label
S0000	Strawberries
S0000S	Strawberries - under glass or high accessible cover

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 accecssible cover (S0000S)

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

Includes

- Strawberries grown under glass or high accessible cover

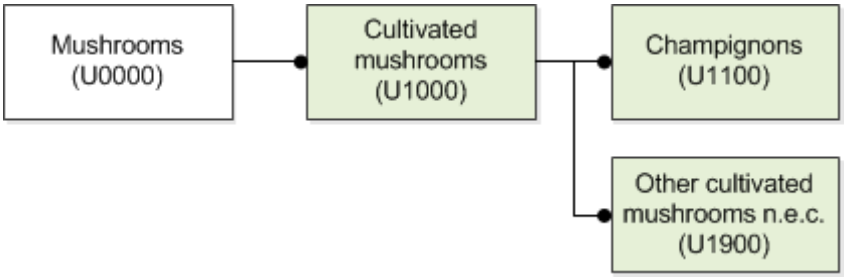
Excludes

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

3.2.2.9 Cultivated mushrooms

Code	Label
U1000	Cultivated mushrooms
U1100	Champignons
U1900	Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c.

Figure 24. 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.

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

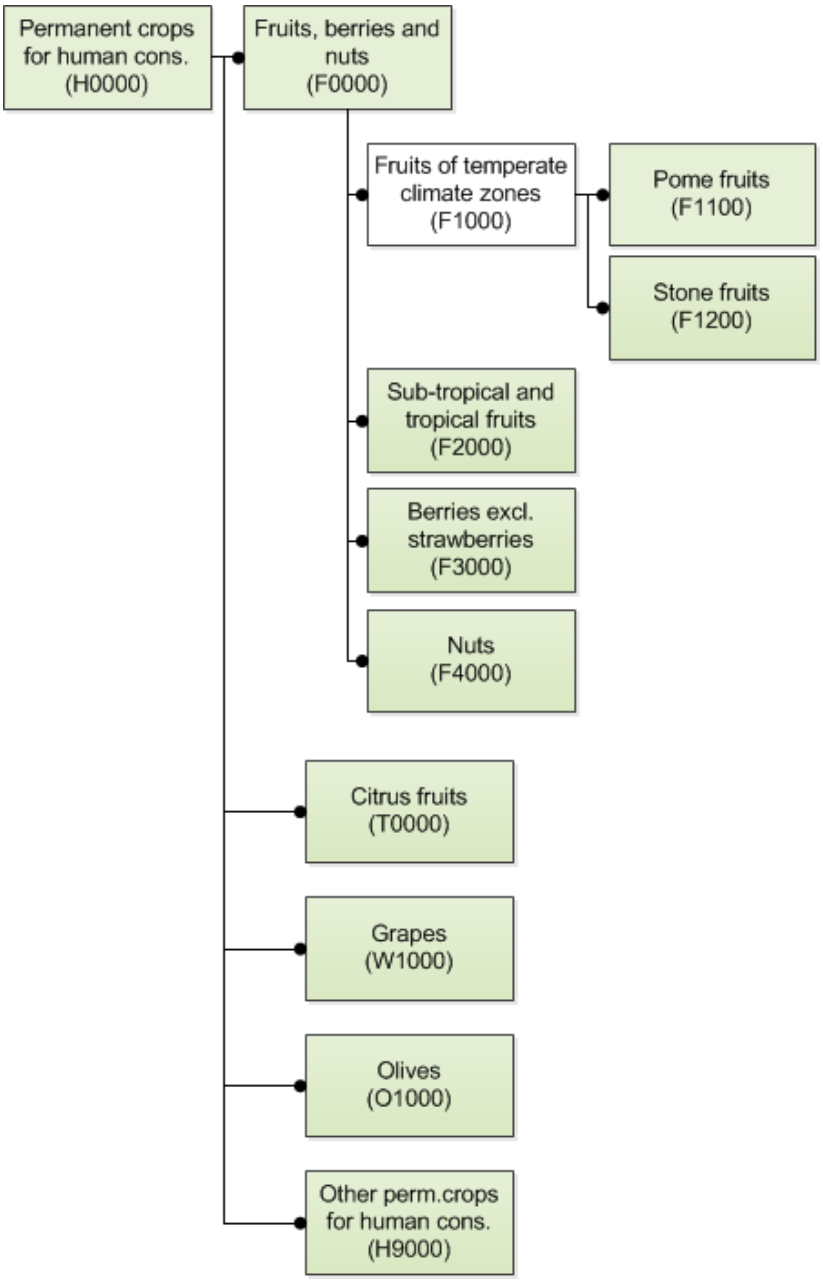
- Wild mushrooms
- Cultivated truffles (*Tuber* spp.) (H9000)

3.2.3 Table 3 – Permanent crops

3.2.3.1 Permanent crops for human consumption

Code	Label
H0000	Permanent crops for human consumption

Figure 35. Permanent crops for human consumption hierarchy



3.2.3.1.1 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 (*Mischantus* spp.) even if they are permanent (in the respective headings)
- Young fruit and berry plantations which are not yet in production (H0000 in IFS) because ACS Table 2 is exclusively for production areas
- Fruit trees no longer in production, clearly abandoned for more than 5 years (NUAA in IFS)
- 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 IFS)
- Trees which produce fruit marginally, for example for pigs grazing under the trees (WA in IFS)
- Christmas trees in utilised agricultural area (X0000)
- Christmas tree plantations which are no longer maintained and belong to wooded area (WA in IFS)
- Short-rotation coppices (SRCAA in IFS)

3.2.3.2 Fruits, berries and nuts

Code	Label
F0000	Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)

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

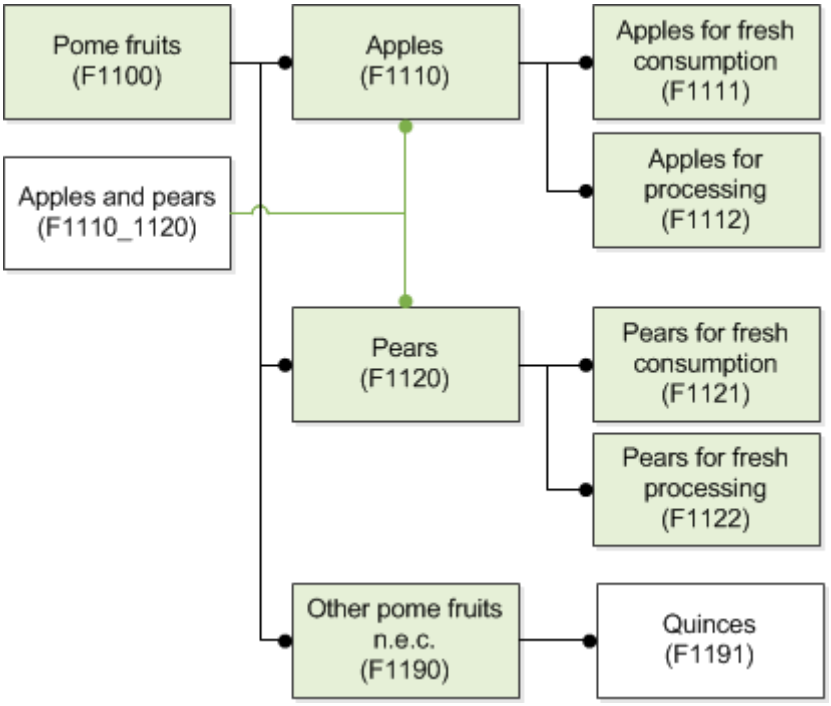
Excludes

- 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

Code	Label
F1100	Pome fruits
F1110	Apples
F1111	Apples for fresh consumption
F1112	Apples for processing
F1120	Pears
F1121	Pears for fresh consumption
F1122	Pears for processing
F1190	Other pome fruits n.e.c.

Figure 46. 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.

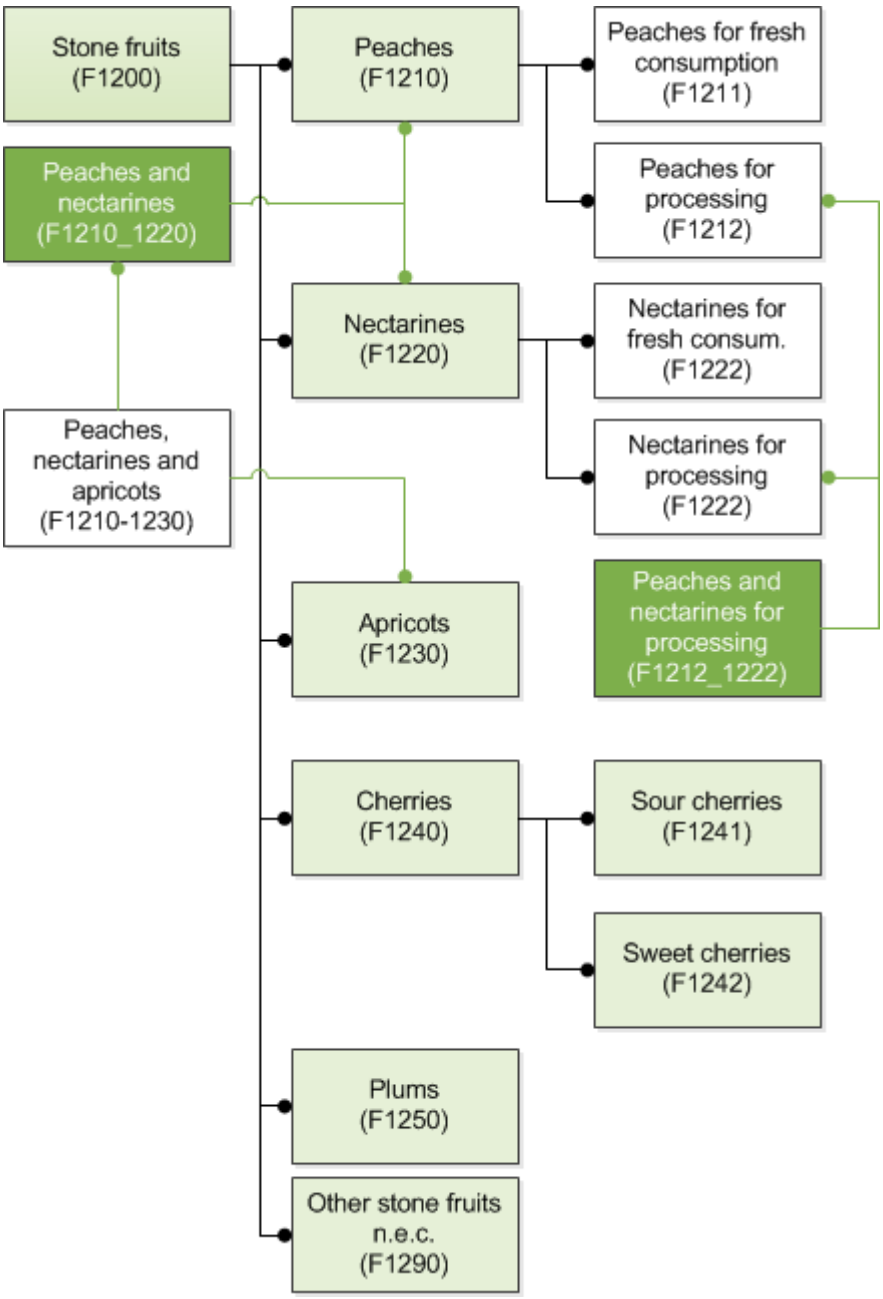
Includes

- Quinces (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.)
- Common medlar (*Mespilus germanica* L.)

3.2.3.4 Stone fruits

Code	Label
F1200	Stone fruits
F1210_1220	Peaches and nectarines
F1210	Peaches
F1220	Nectarines
F1212_1222	Peaches and nectarines for processing
F1230	Apricots
F1240	Cherries
F1241	Sour cherries
F1242	Sweet cherries
F1250	Plums
F1290	Other stone fruits n.e.c.

Figure 57. 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

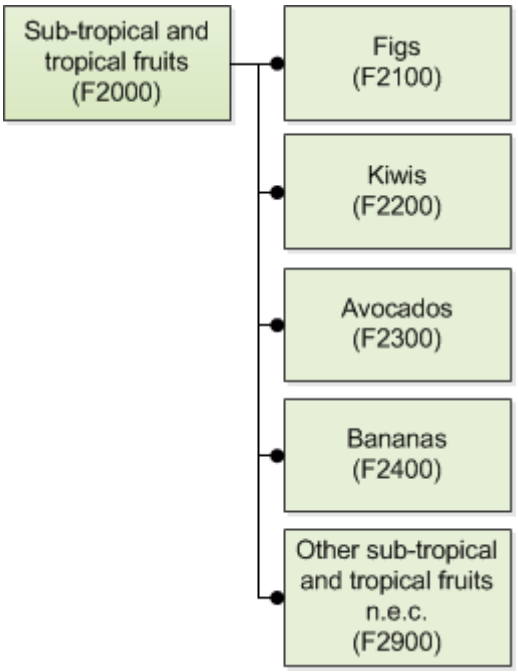
Includes

- Blackthorn / sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.)
- Loquats / Japanese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.)

3.2.3.5 Fruits from sub-tropical and tropical climate zones

Code	Label
F2000	Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones
F2100	Figs
F2200	Kiwis
F2300	Avocados
F2400	Bananas
F2900	Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.

Figure 68. 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.)
- Coconuts (Cocos nucifera L.)
- 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.)
- Coconuts (Cocos nucifera L.)
- 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.)

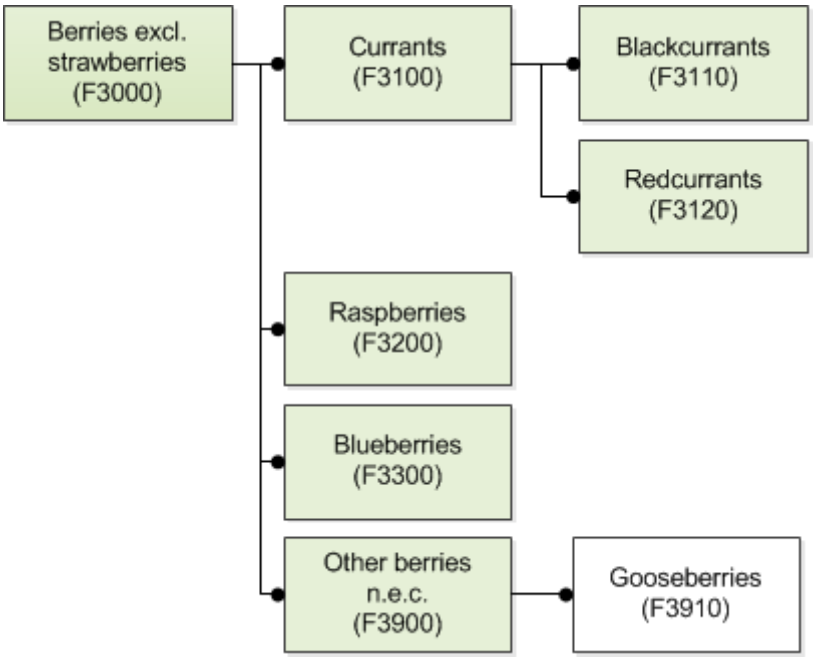
Excludes

- Quinces (F1100)

3.2.3.6 Berries, excluding strawberries

Code	Label
F3000	Berries (excluding strawberries)
F3100	Currants
F3110	Blackcurrants
F3120	Redcurrants
F3200	Raspberries
F3300	Blueberries
F3900	Other berries n.e.c.

Figure 79. 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.) for human consumption (berries)
- Raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.)
- Redcurrants (*Ribes rubrum* L.) and it's 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
- Mulberries (*Morus* spp.) grown for leaves to feed silkworms (PECR9)
- Strawberries (S0000)
- Rose (normally *Rosa x damascena* Mill.) for rose oil or rose water to be extracted from the petals (I5000)

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.) for human consumption (berries)
- Rose (normally *Rosa canina* L.) for human consumption (as tea, juice or marmalade)
- Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.)
- Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo* L.)

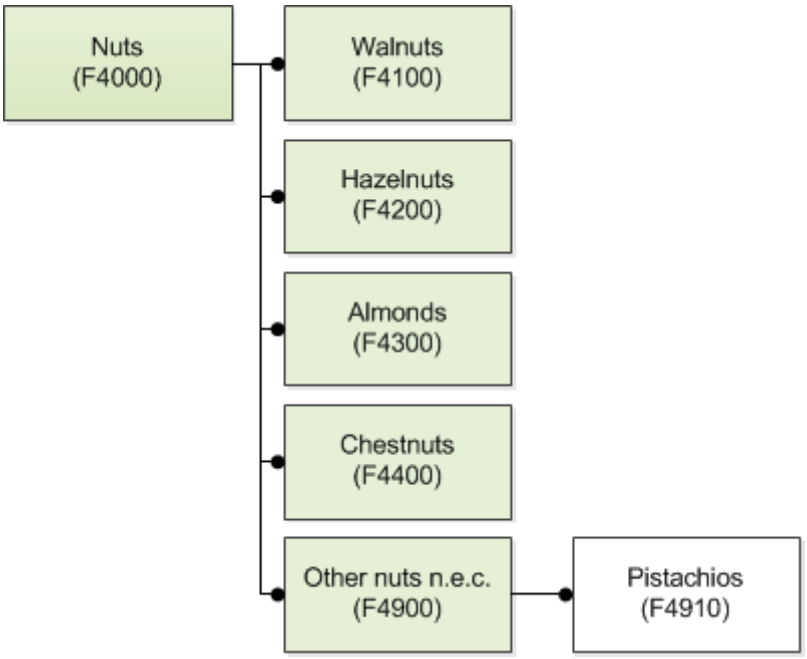
Excludes

- Wild berries
- Mulberries (*Morus* spp.) grown for leaves to feed silkworms (PECR9)
- 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

Code	Label
F4000	Nuts
F4100	Walnuts
F4200	Hazelnuts
F4300	Almonds
F4400	Chestnuts
F4900	Other nuts n.e.c.

Figure 20. 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.)

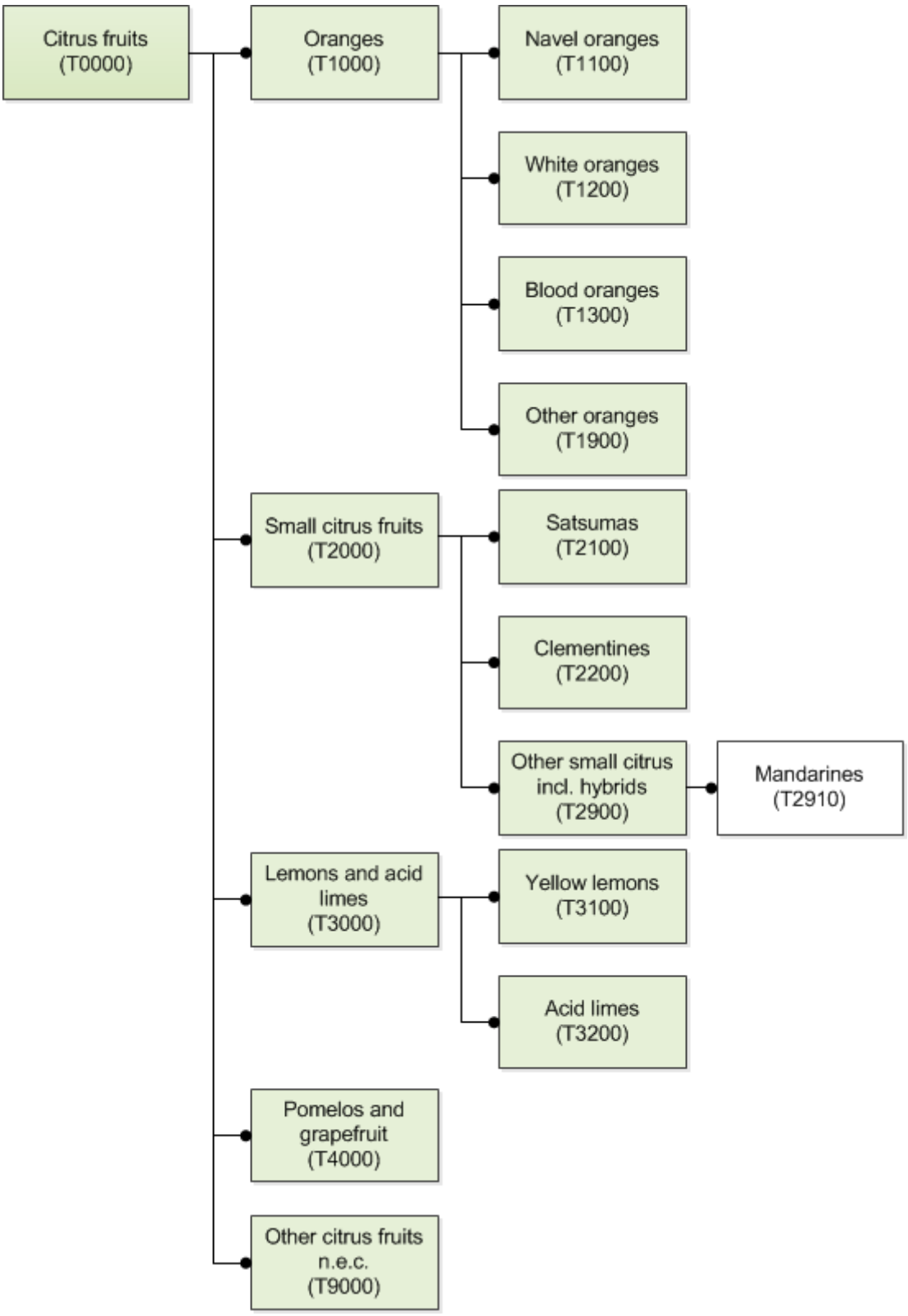
Excludes

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

3.2.3.8 Citrus fruits

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

Figure 81. Citrus' hierarchy



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.))
- Lemons (*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f., *C. jambhiri* Lush., *C. meyeri* Yu. Tanaka, *C. pseudolimon* Tanaka)
- 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 Videgheira, 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)
- 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) and Bitter Oranges (Citrus aurantium L.)

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, Shamotti or Jaffa, Salustiana, Pera, Pera da Videgheira, 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 including Bitter Oranges (Citrus aurantium L.)

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)
- 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*)

3.2.3.8.11 Lemons and acid limes (T3000)

Lemons and acid limes

Includes

- Acid limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*, *C. latifolia* Yu. Tanaka)
- Lemons (*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f., *C. jambhiri* Lush., *C. meyeri* Yu. Tanaka, *C. pseudolimon* Tanaka)
- Hybrid lemons, in case one of the parents is classified either under T3100, Yellow lemons or T3200, Acid limes, like for instance C. limon x sinensis

3.2.3.8.12 Yellow lemons (T3100)

Lemons (*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f., *C. jambhiri* Lush., *C. meyeri* Yu. Tanaka, *C. pseudolimon* Tanaka)

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.)
- 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, which are not included under T3000, Lemons and acid limes

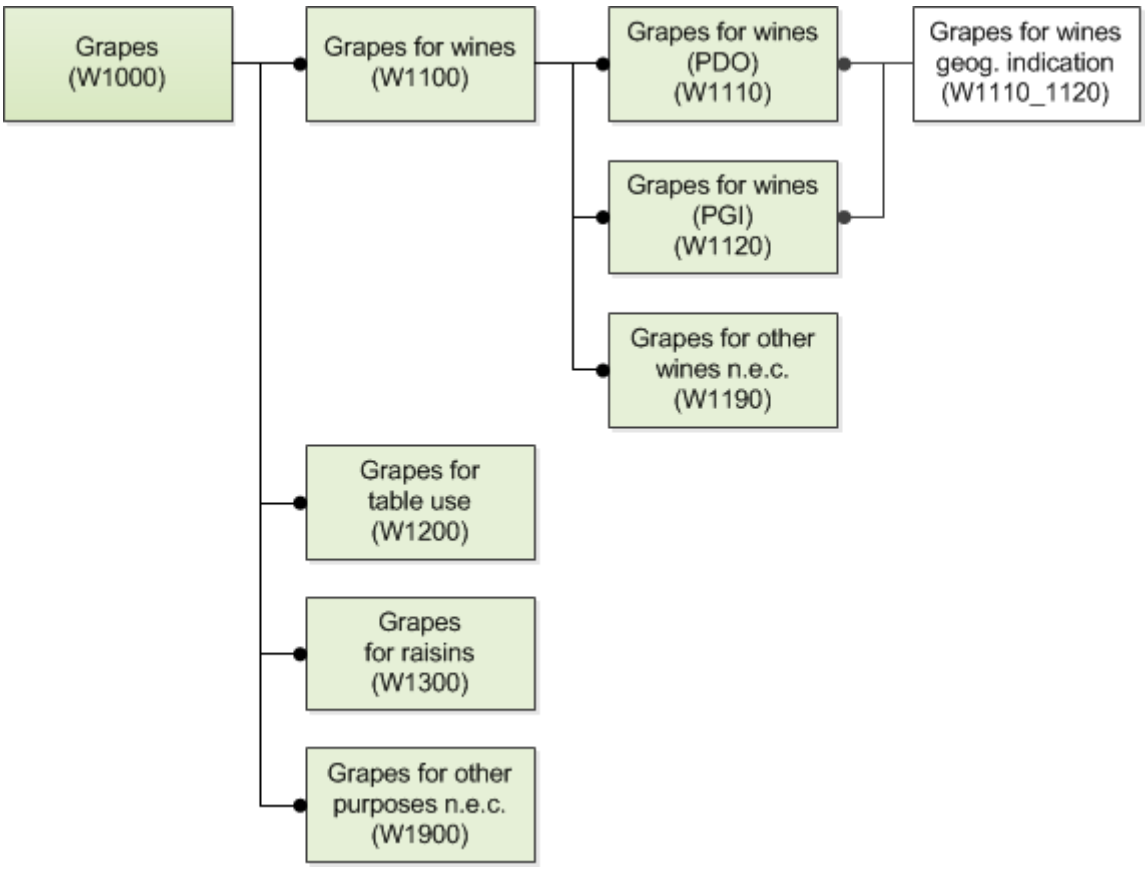
3.2.3.9 Grapes

Code	Label
W1000	Grapes
W1100	Grapes for wines
W1110	Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)
W1120	Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)
W1190	Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)
W1200	Grapes for table use
W1300	Grapes for raisins
W1900	Grapes for other purposes n.e.c.

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 22. 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.

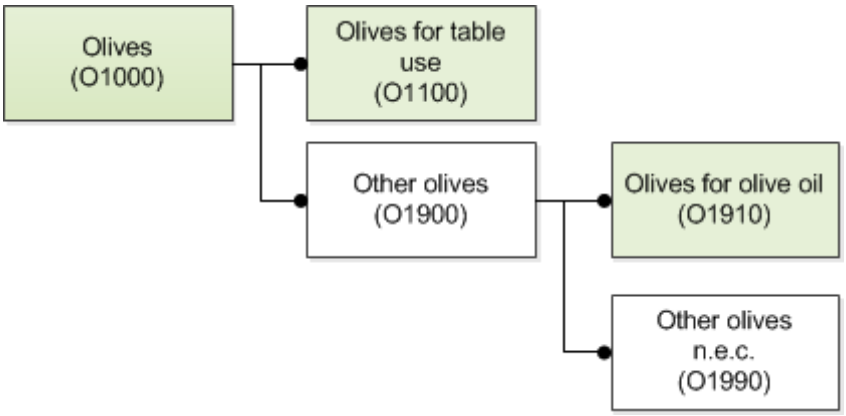
3.2.3.9.8 Grapes for other purposes n.e.c. (W1900)

Grape varieties for other purposes not elsewhere classified (not for wine, juice, must, table use or raisins)

3.2.3.10 Olives

Code	Label
O1000	Olives
O1100	Olives for table use
O1910	Olives for olive oil

Figure 93. 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

Code	Label
H9000	Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.

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 104. Utilised agricultural area hierarchy

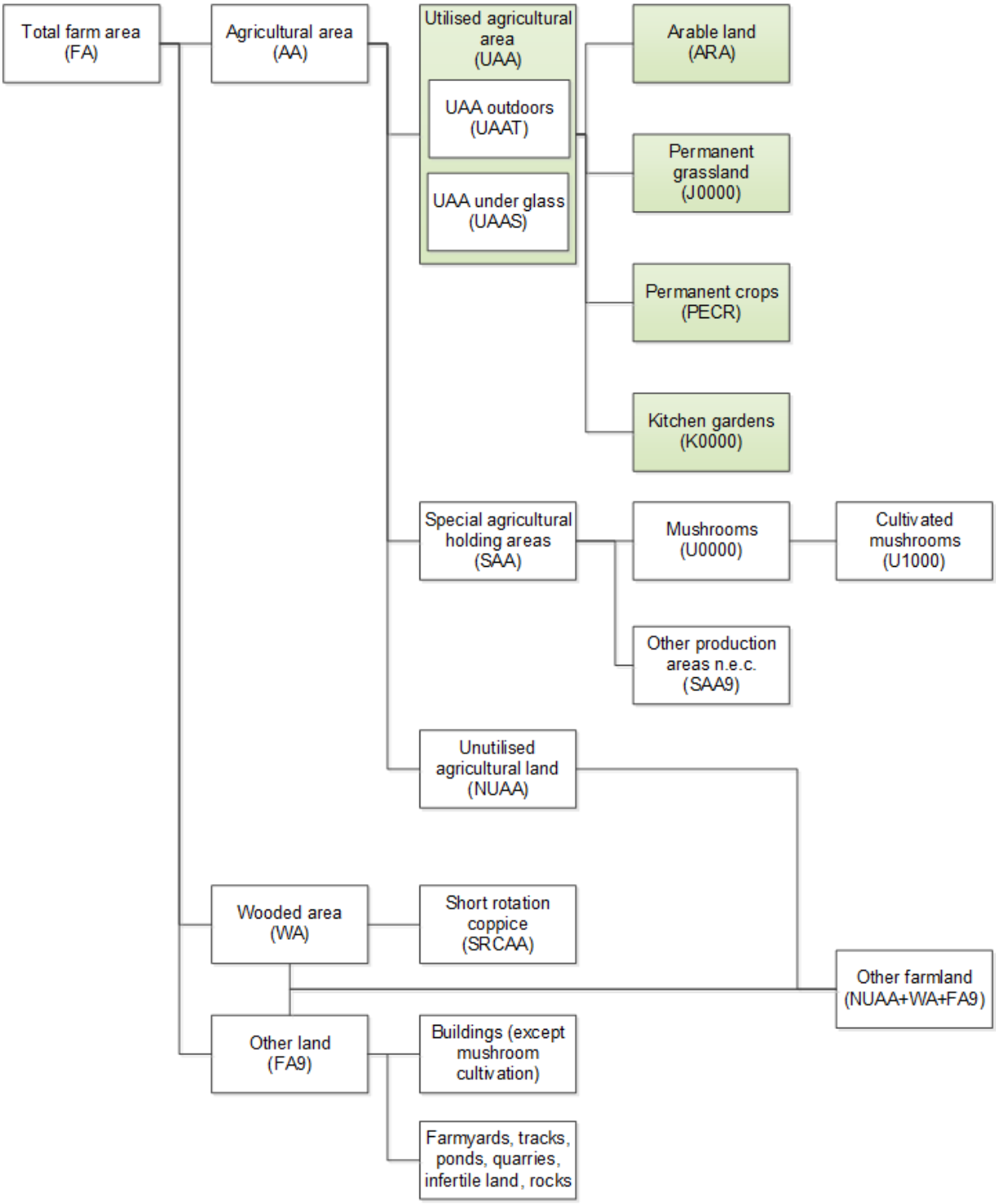
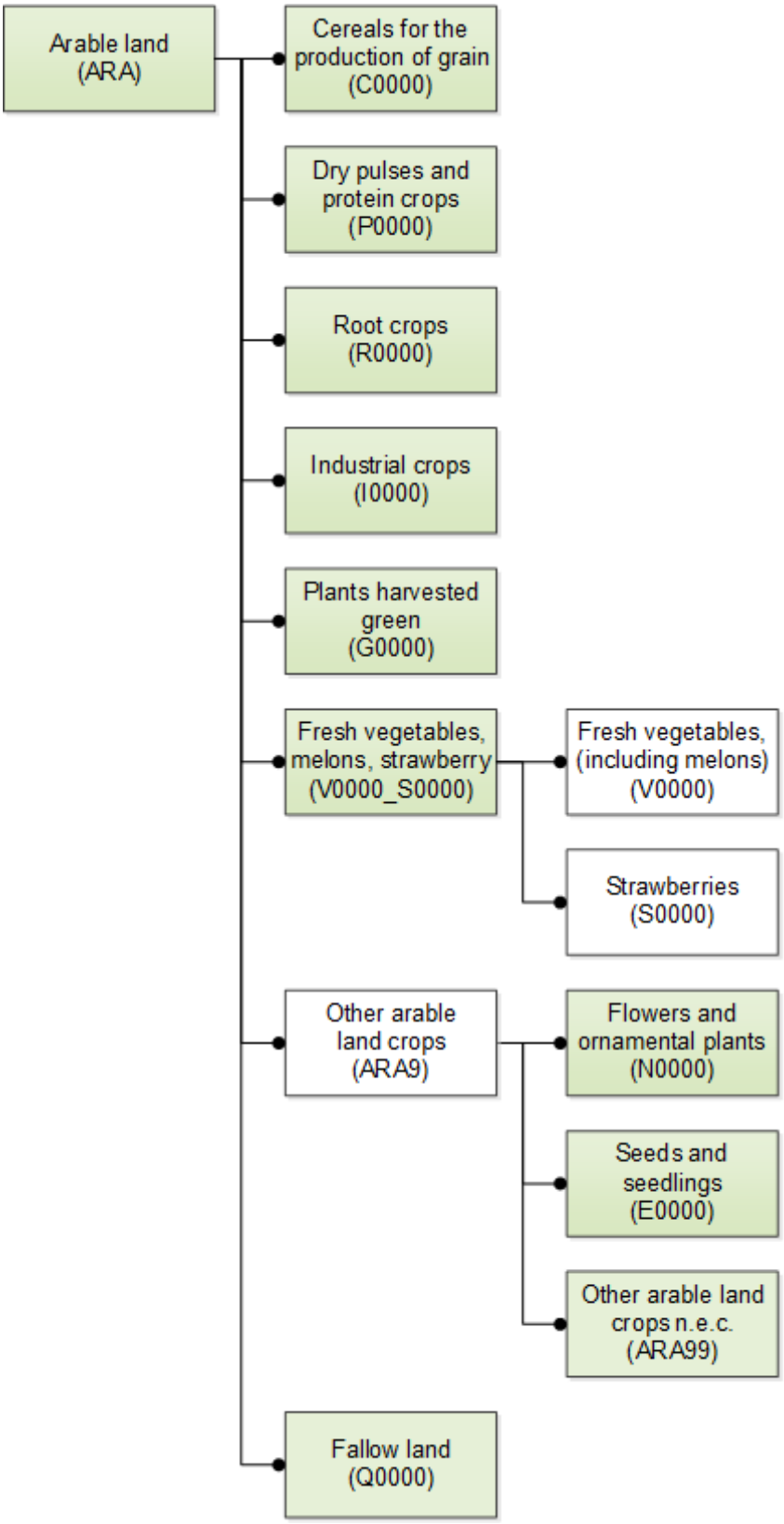


Figure 115. Arable land hierarchy



3.2.4.1 Agricultural land use

Code	Label
UAA	Utilised agricultural area (UAA)
ARA	Arable land
C0000	Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)
P0000	Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)
R0000	Root crops
R1000	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)
R2000	Sugar beet (excluding seed)
R9000	Other root crops n.e.c.
I0000	Industrial crops
G0000	Plants harvested green from arable land
V0000_S0000	Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries
N0000	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)
E0000	Seeds and seedlings
ARA99	Other arable land crops n.e.c.
Q0000	Fallow land
J0000	Permanent grassland
PECR	Permanent crops
F0000	Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)
T0000	Citrus fruits
W1000	Grapes
O1000	Olives
H9000	Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.
L0000	Nurseries
PECR9	Other permanent crops
K0000	Kitchen gardens

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 commmon land remain the responsibility of the Member States.

Includes

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

Excludes

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

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.)
- Lentils (*Lens culinaris* Medikus (syn.*esculenta*, syn. *Ervum lens* syn. *Lens orientalis* L.)
- Chickling vetch (*Lathyrus cicera* L.)
- Chick peas (*Cicer arietinum* L.)
- Vetches (*Vicia sativa* L, *Vicia pannonica* Crants, *Vicia villosa* Roth syn. *Vicia varia* Host)
- 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 *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 (*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 *Brassicae* 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 *Brassicae* 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 IFS, 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.

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 IFS)
- 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 IFS)

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

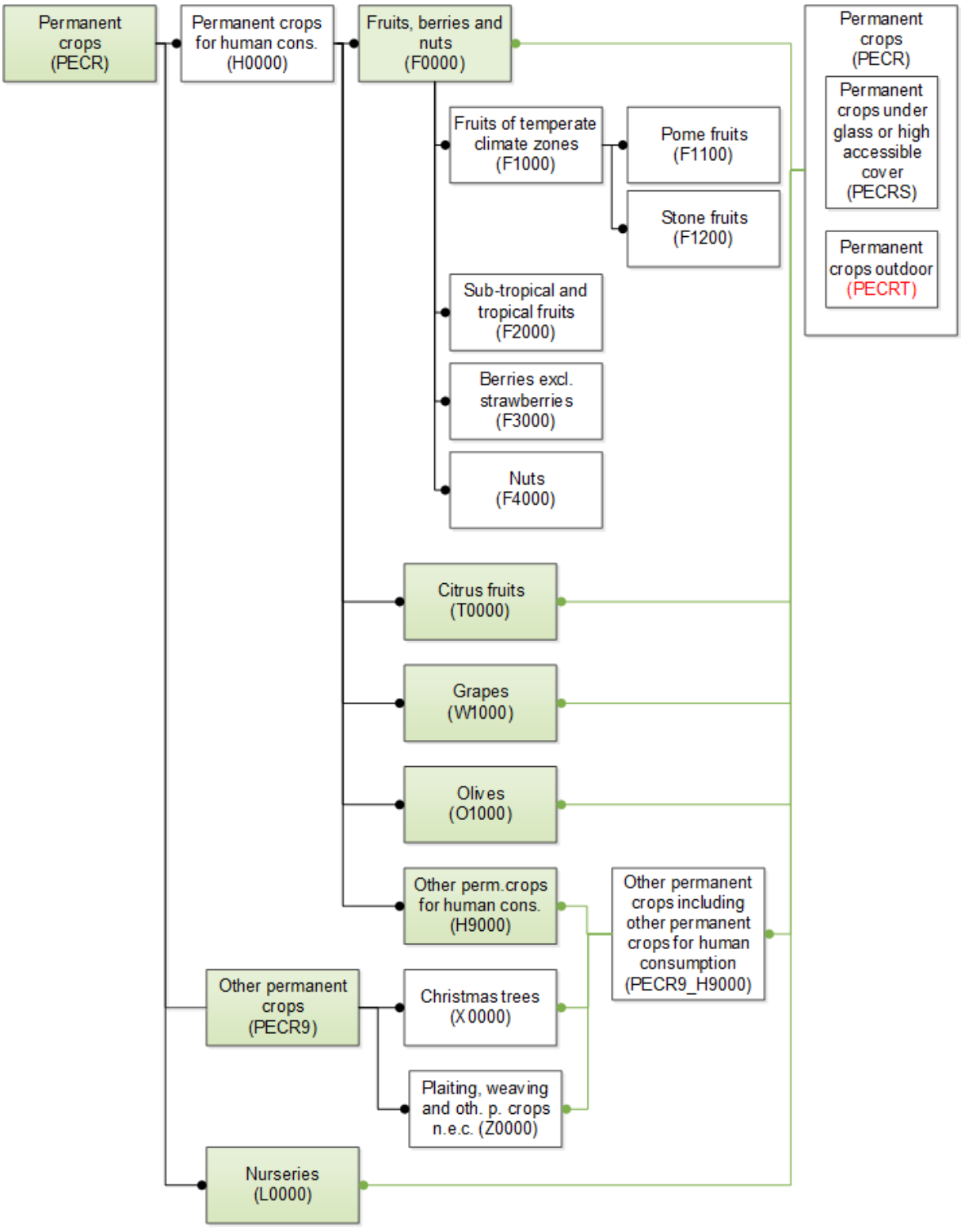
- All harvested areas of permanent grass, regardless of the use
- Areas of permanent grassland used for renewable energy production
- Pastures and meadows
- Rough grazings
- Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies
- Land taken out of production 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

Figure 26. Permanent crops' hierarchy



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 (*Mischantus* 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 IFS)
- Cherry trees or chestnut trees clearly abandoned for more than 5 years, or which are not used for the production of fruit (WA in IFS)
- Trees which produce fruit marginally, for example for pigs grazing under the trees (WA in IFS)
- Christmas tree plantations which are no longer maintained and belong to wooded area (WA in IFS)
- Short-rotation coppices (SRCAA in IFS)

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.))
- Lemons (*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f., *C. jambhiri* Lush., *C. meyeri* Yu. Tanaka, *C. pseudolimon* Tanaka)
- 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 Videgheira, 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)
- 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*

3.2.4.2.4 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 IFS)

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* sub-family)
- Rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris* L.)
- Willow / osier (*Salix viminalis* L.)
- Mulberries (*Morus* spp.) grown for leaves to feed silkworms

Excludes

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

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 IFS)
- Areas cultivated by collective households, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools or prisons, which are not used for self-consumption

4 Data processing

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 ate 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 calculate EU-aggregates.

Table 14 describes the procedures applied by Eurostat for calculating EU-aggregates, when data from one or more Member States are non-existent, non-significant or not collected.

Table 104. Treatment of non-existing/non-significant crops and missing data in EU-aggregate calculations.

Label	Flag / figure transmitted by country	Treatment for EU-aggregate
Real zero	0	Added as 0
Low prevalence	N	Added as 0
Not collected	L	If possible, MSs should deliver an estimate from other available sources (e.g. IFS or orchard and vineyard surveys or from non-official sources) If there is no estimate available, no EU aggregate will be calculated

5 Data structure

5.1 General information

SDMX, which stands for Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange, is an ISO standard designed to describe statistical data and metadata, to normalise their exchange, and to enable them to be shared more efficiently among organisations.

To meet these three requirements, SDMX has three key components:

1. a model known as the SDMX Information Model to describe data and metadata,
2. a standard for automated communication (called the Content-Oriented Guidelines),
3. an IT architecture and set of tools for data and metadata exchange.

More Information on SDMX can be found on Eurostat's SDMX Infospace.

5.2 Data structure Definition

5.2.1 SDMX Information Model

The SDMX Information Model forms the core of SDMX. It describes statistics in a standard way, it identifies objects and their relationships and it allows central management and standard access. In other words, statistical data, metadata and the data exchange process are all modelled.

How so?

Data represent concrete observations of a particular statistical phenomenon at a given moment. A data set is a collection of related observations, organised according to a predefined structure. In themselves, data are meaningless unless accompanied by a description. For instance, what does 1954 mean? It means nothing without concept descriptors and identifiers that explain its meaning! If we begin to describe this figure in terms of the country, frequency, topic, unit and time to which it refers, then the meaning becomes clearer. So it might refer, for example, to the harvested production (in 1000 tons) of potatoes in Denmark in 2016.

These descriptors can be modelled according to whether they are:

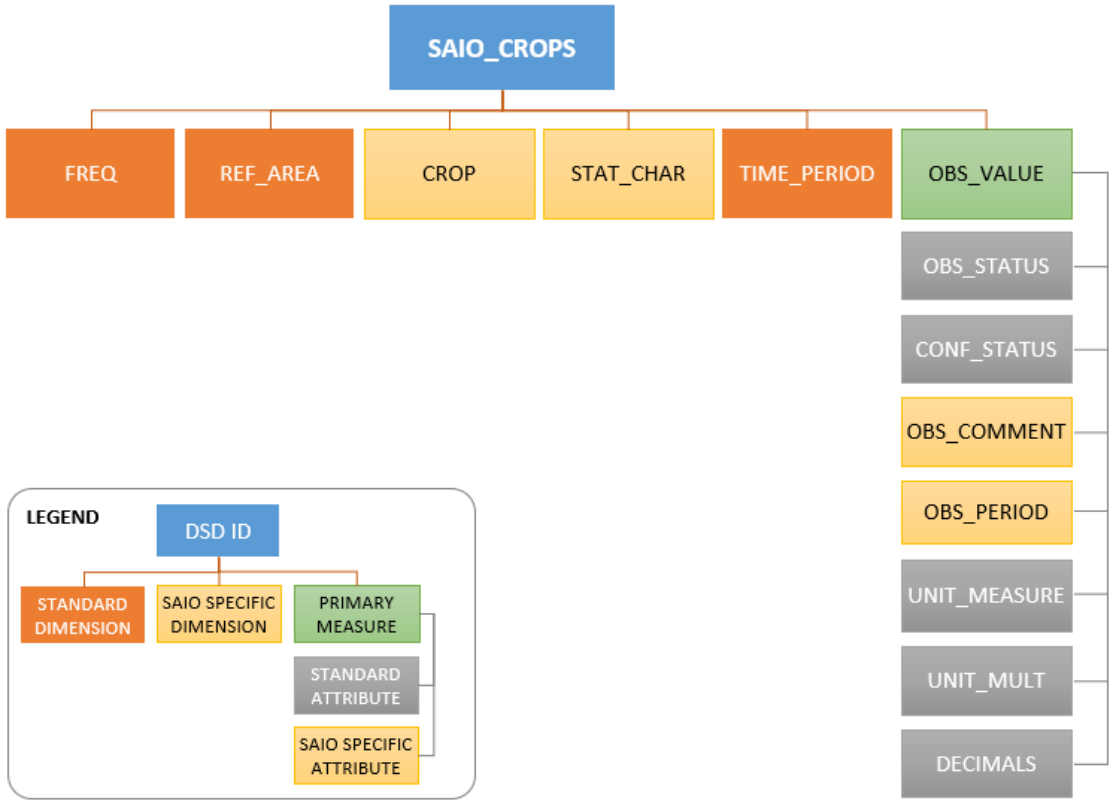
1. **dimensions** = identifying and describing the data
2. **attributes** = providing additional information about the data, such as whether they are estimates
3. **measures** = representing the phenomenon to be measured

These structural descriptors are brought together in something called a **Data Structure Definition (DSD)**. The DSD identifies the dimensions, attributes and measures in a data set, and associates them with common code lists and concepts.

5.2.2 DSD for Crop statistics

In order to improve standardisation and prepare for the upcoming transition to SAIO, Eurostat prepared in 2022 a global DSD called SAIO_CROPS.

Figure 27: DSD for Crop statistics



The information about this new global CROPS DSD has been added here because Eurostat has already implemented this DSD in the Excel data collection template for the 2022 crop balance sheets (reference year 2021) and plans to extend it over time to the Excel templates for crop production.

This means that from the moment the SAIO compliant data collection is implemented, there will be one domain CROPS in EDAMIS covering both crop production and crop balance sheet data, for which there will only be one DSD, the SAIO_CROPS. If necessary, the dimension list and code lists will be adjusted later during the SAIO implementation for crop production and this could lead to the introduction of new versions of the DSD in the coming years.

The DSD and the relevant codelists are stored in the Euro SDMX Registry and can be viewed online or downloaded by clicking the appropriate buttons.

The following table presents the different components of the DSD, the associated concepts and the links with the code lists.

Table 15: SAIO_CROPS

Component ID	Type	Status	Concept	Code list
FREQ	Dimension	Mandatory	Frequency of observation	SDMX+CL_FREQ+2.0
REF_AREA	Dimension	Mandatory	Reference area	ESTAT+CL_REGIONAL+4.0
CROP	Dimension	Mandatory	Crop item	ESTAT+CL_SAIO_CROP+1.0
STAT_CHAR	Dimension	Mandatory	Statistical characteristic	ESTAT+CL_SAIO_STAT_CHAR+1.0
TIME_PERIOD	Time Dimension	Mandatory	Time period	
OBS_VALUE	Measure	Mandatory	Observation value	
OBS_STATUS	Attribute	Conditional	Observation status	ESTAT+CL_SAIO_OBS_STATUS+1.0
CONF_STATUS	Attribute	Conditional	Confidentiality status	SDMX+CL_CONF_STATUS+1.2
OBS_COMMENT	Attribute	Conditional	Observation comment	ESTAT+CL_SAIO_OBS_COMMENT+1.0
OBS_PERIOD	Attribute	Conditional	Observation period	ESTAT+CL_SAIO_OBS_PERIOD+1.0
UNIT_MEASURE	Attribute	Conditional	Unit	ESTAT+SCL_UNIT+1.2
UNIT_MULT	Attribute	Conditional	Unit multiplier	ESTAT+CL_UNIT_MULT+1.0
DECIMALS	Attribute	Conditional	Decimals	ESTAT+CL_DECIMALS+1.0

Below is a quick overview of the meaning of the different concepts. For standard SDMX concepts, a more complete reference can be found in the SDMX glossary available on the official site for the SDMX community.

Frequency of observation (FREQ)

Definition Time interval at which observations occur.

Code This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list.

Context The default value is set to A meaning “annual”.

Reference area (REF_AREA)

Definition The country to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.

Code This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list. The code consists of a 2-digit code. For example REF_AREA= IT means “Italy”.

Crop item (CROP)

Definition	The crop item to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.
Code	This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list. For example CROP= C1120 means “Durum wheat”.
Context	All the codes mentioned above in the classification chapter are included in the associated code list.

Statistical characteristic (STAT_CHAR)

Definition	A statistical characteristic is a measure that summarizes the values of a certain variable of the objects in a population. ”The national usable production of a crop” is an example of a statistical characteristic.
Code	This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list. For example STAT_CHAR = IMP means “Imports”.
Context	All the codes mentioned above in the classification chapter are included in the associated code list.

Time period (TIME_PERIOD)

Definition	Calendar year to which the observation actually refers.
Code	Reference year in four characters, e.g. 2021.

Observation value (OBS_VALUE)

Definition	"Observation Value" is the field which holds the data.
Context	The value can only be left empty if the OBS_STATUS is declared L (“Missing”) or N (“Non-significant”)

Observation status (OBS_STATUS)

Definition	Information on the quality of the observation value or an unusual or missing value.
Code	This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list. For example OBS_STATUS = B means “Time series break”.

Confidentiality status (CONF_STATUS)

Definition	Information about the confidentiality status of the observation value.
Code	This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list.
Context	The default value is empty meaning a non-confidential value. The code C indicates a confidential data.

Observation comment (OBS_COMMENT)

Definition	Predefined comment code associated with the observation value.
Code	Integer (1 to 9). For example OBS_COMMENT= 6 means “non applicable validation”.
Context	This concept is an attribute declared as conditional (optional). In the case of crop balance sheets, it is left empty.

Observation period (OBS_PERIOD)

Definition	This concept specifies at what time of the year the observation is made.
Code	This concept is coded and takes its value from the associated code list.
Context	This concept is not relevant for Crop Balance Sheets and is left empty.

Unit (UNIT_MEASURE)

Definition	Unit in which the data values are expressed.
Code	THS_T for thousand tons

Unit multiplier (UNIT_MULT)

Definition	Exponent in base 10 used for calculating the actual value in the unit of measure.
Code	Integer (0 to 9). For example, UNIT_MULT= 6 indicates that observations are in millions.
Context	This concept is an attribute declared as conditional (optional). In the case of Crop Balance Sheets, it is left empty.

Decimals (DECIMALS)

Definition	Number of digits of an observation to the right of a decimal point.
Code	Integer (0 to 7)
Context	This concept is an attribute declared as conditional (optional). In the case of crop balance sheets, it is left empty.

6 Data transmission and Eurostat's Validation Services

6.1 EXCEL TEMPLATES

Data for Crop statistics need to be transmitted to Eurostat using the predefined Excel templates.

6.1.1 General information about the Excel templates

6.1.1.1 List of Excel templates

Table 16 contains a list of the Excel templates in use for Crop statistics

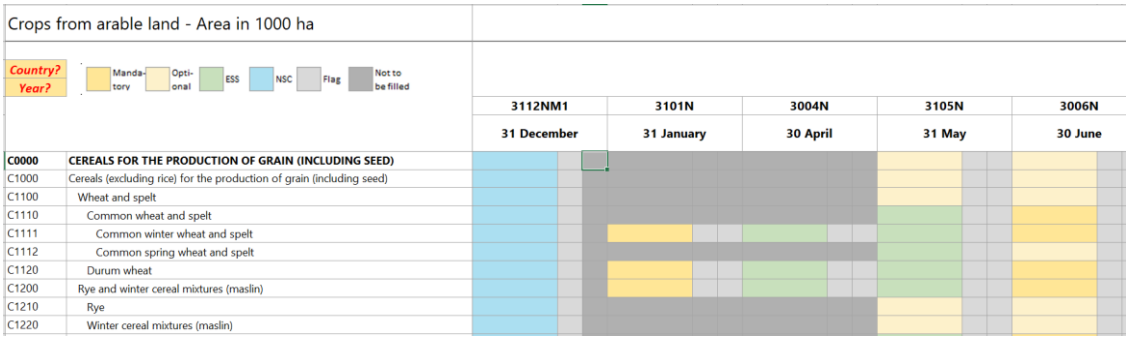
TABLE 16: List of tables and templates

Table name	Table number	Name Excel template (=EDAMIS4 DatasetId)	Number of worksheets
Crops from arable land	Table 1	CROPROD_ARA_A.xlsx	4
Fresh vegetables (including melons), strawberries and cultivated mushrooms	Table 2	CROPROD_ARAVEG_A.xlsx	1
Permanent crops for human consumption	Table 3	CROPROD_ARAPER_A.xlsx	1
Agricultural land use	Table 4	CROPROD_ARAUAA_A.xlsx	1
Regional data for Crops from Arable land	Table T1R	CROPROD_ARARG_A.xlsx	2

Empty templates can be obtained from Empty Excel templates for Crop production statistics stored at CIRCABC

Figure 28 presents the look and feel of the Excel templates.

Figure 28: Example of a part of an Excel template



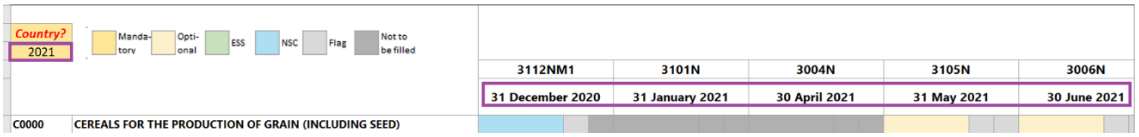
6.1.1.2 Header area

In the “Header” area, you have to select the country code corresponding to your country. Next, you need to fill in the reference year. This is the harvest year. The year should have four digits. For example, 2021 is an acceptable value for the Year field, but 21 is not.

Country? ***Select the country code from the drop down menu***

Year? ***Fill in the reference year (harvest year) as YYYY***

Once you have filled in the reference (harvest) year, the dates of the deadlines for the specific year will fill in automatically.



Please note: in Excel templates with more than one worksheet, the country and the year only need to be filled in the first worksheet, with the area data. This will be copied automatically to the other worksheets.

6.1.1.3 Data and flags area

In the “Data and flags” area, cells with colours other than grey represent the numerical data. The legend displayed at the top explains in short the characteristic of the coloured cells.

The characteristics of the cell can be:

These cells are used only on the deadline 3112NM1 (31 December year n minus 1), to fill in zero values for crops which do not exist in a country.

These cells contain values, which are mandatory, based on *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/1557*

 These cells contain values, which are included in the https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/749240/7023703/CROP-ESS-2015-25-15-amended-by-ESS-2020-42-6-Annual-crop-statistics.pdf/1c6a527d-1d27-c20f-4e0f-284e262da75c.

 These cells contain values, which a country delivers voluntarily.

 These cells should stay empty.

 These cells can contain an observation status flag, or a confidentiality flag. You can select the flags from a dropdown menu. The first cell located to the right of the numerical value records the status of the data while the second cell records the confidentiality.

Please note that with the introduction of the Excel templates, the N and L observations status flag can only be used on the deadline 31 December year n-1. If you need to change something in the N or L observation status flags during the year, you can do this only on the deadline 31 December year n-1.

Numerical data should be inserted in the format expected by each data provider's Excel regional settings: if your Excel's regional settings expect numerical data to be provided with a comma (e.g. 3,68) as decimal separator, a comma should be used for this purpose. If instead your Excel's regional settings expect a period (e.g. 3.68) to be used as a decimal separator, a period should be used for this purpose.

In case you provide data with decimals, only the first six decimal positions will be taken into account in Eurostat's data loading and data validation procedures.

Eurostat would appreciate it, if you as data provider, could use the excel file, filled in by you for the previous deadline and add the data for the current deadline in this excel file. This is close to how it worked with the web forms in the past and it also suits best with how our current production system works. The deadline 31 December year n-1 needs to stay filled in for all deadlines.

6.2 DATA TRANSMISSION

Data transmission must be made via EDAMIS4.

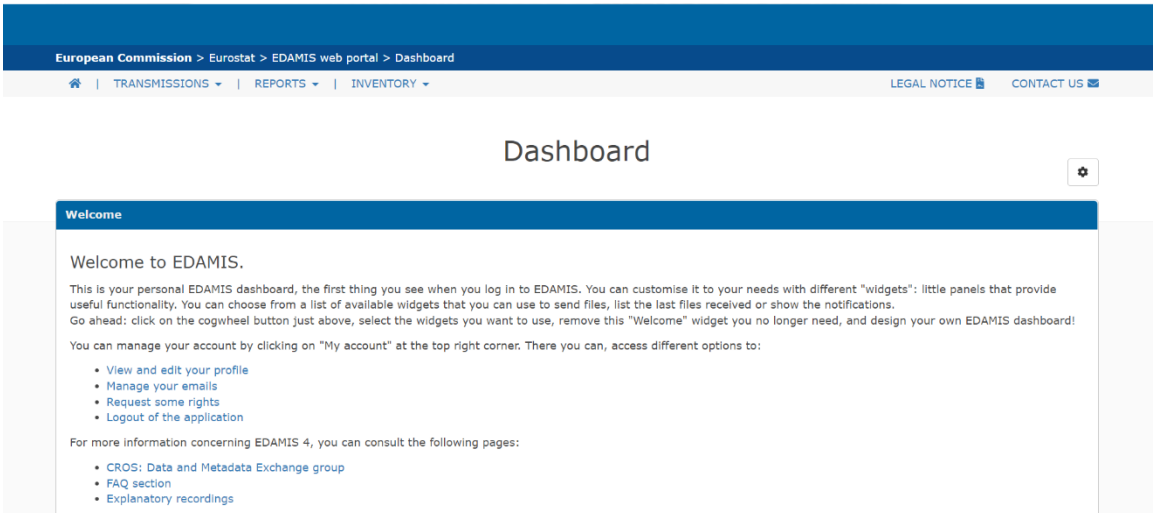
Prerequisite: it is necessary to be a registered user for the CROPROD domain, in order to start transmitting the dataset.

You can contact the functional mailbox ESTAT-Crop-products@ec.europa.eu to ask for access rights to EDAMIS4 and the CROPROD datasets.

To send your Excel file, please follow the steps below:

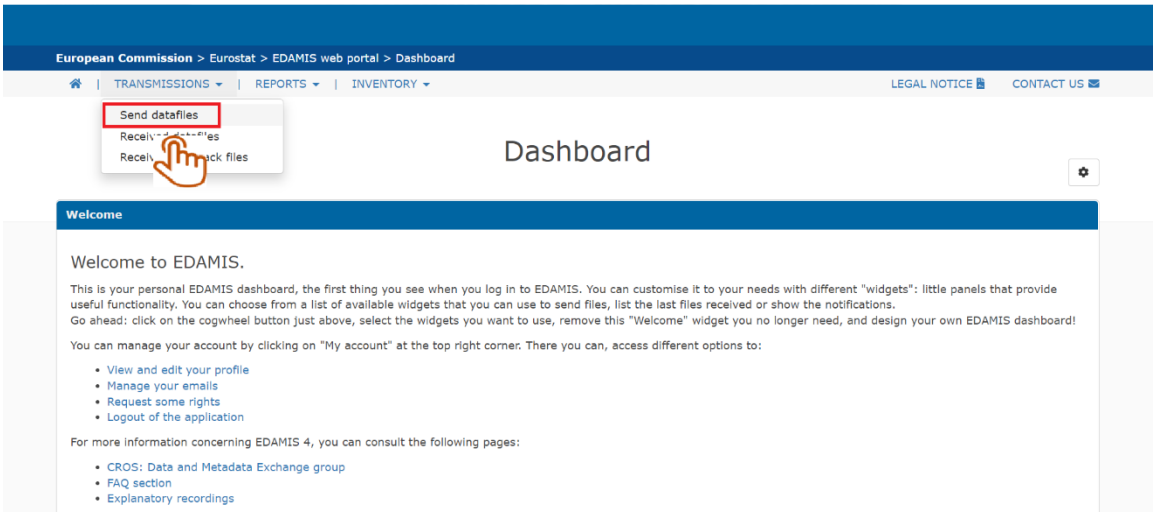
1. Access EDAMIS4.

Figure 29: EDAMIS4 Homepage



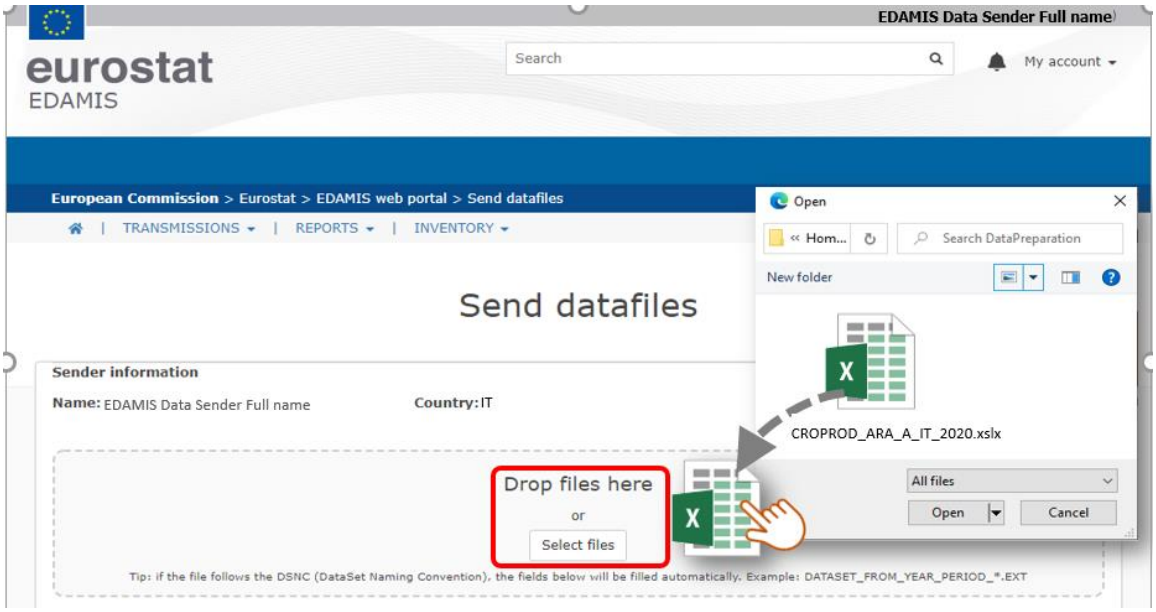
2. Once you are connected, click “Transmissions” from the menu bar.
3. Select “Send datafiles”.

Figure 30: Send datafiles



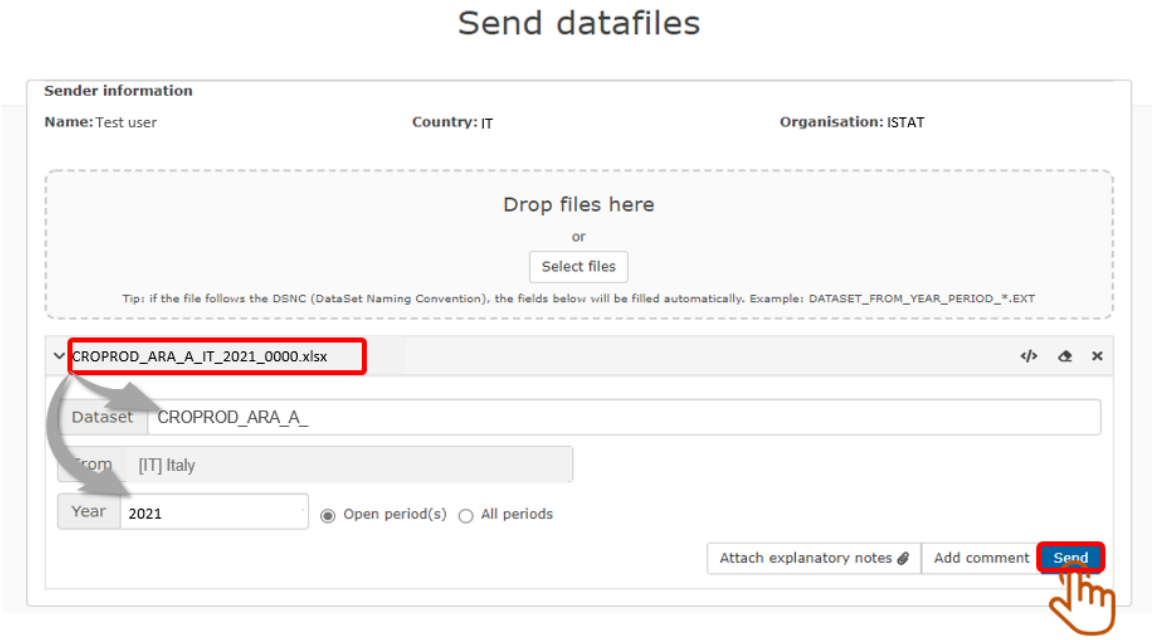
4. A new window opens to allow you to select your datafile. Either drag and drop the file you want to send, or click “Select files”.

Figure 31: Send Datafiles window



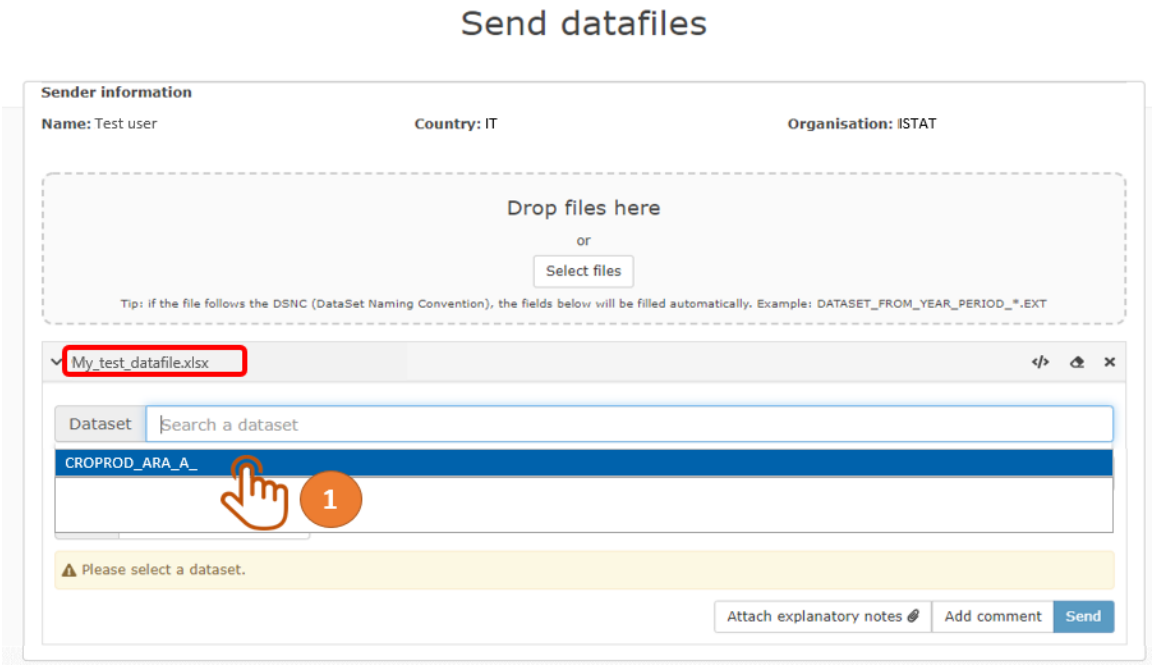
5. If your file name follows the Dataset Naming Convention (DSNC) pattern (DATASET_FROM_YEAR_PERIOD) applied in EDAMIS4 then the fields, which appear in the next screen are filled in automatically and you just have to click on the “Send” button to send the data file.

Figure 32: Your file follows the DSNC pattern



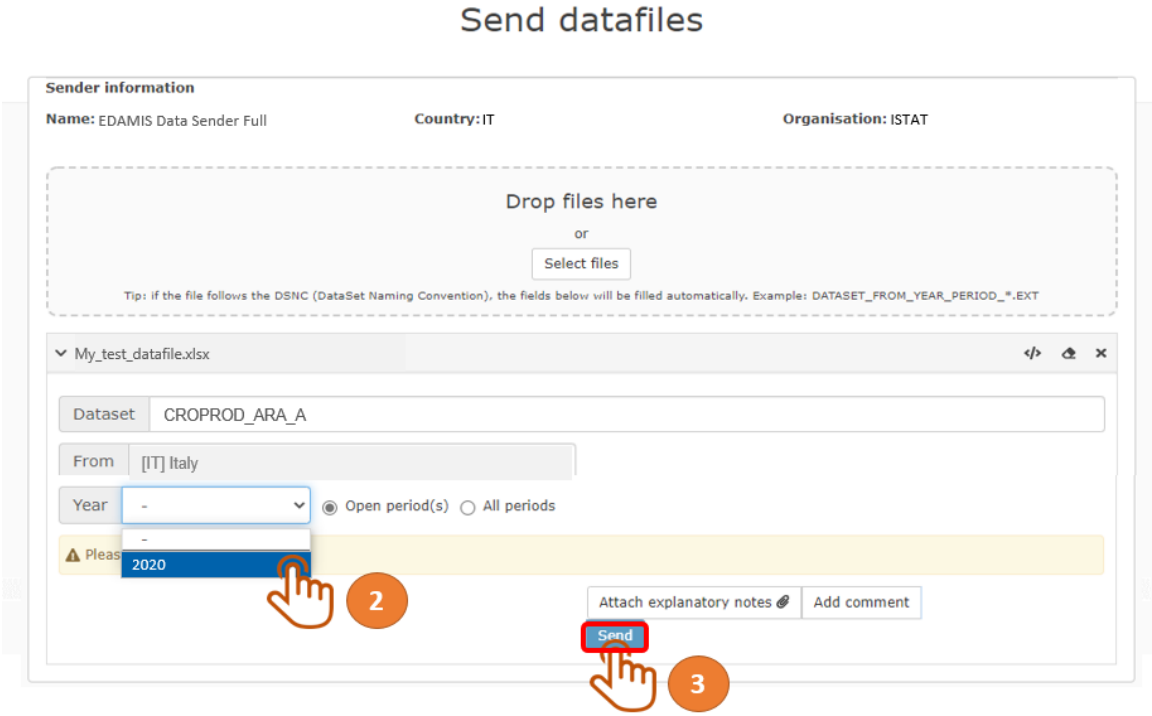
6. If you do not use this naming convention, then you need to:
   a) select the correct dataset in the box Dataset,

Figure 33: Dataset selection



b) select a year, which should be the reference year from the data in the data file.
c) click on the “Send” button to send the data file.

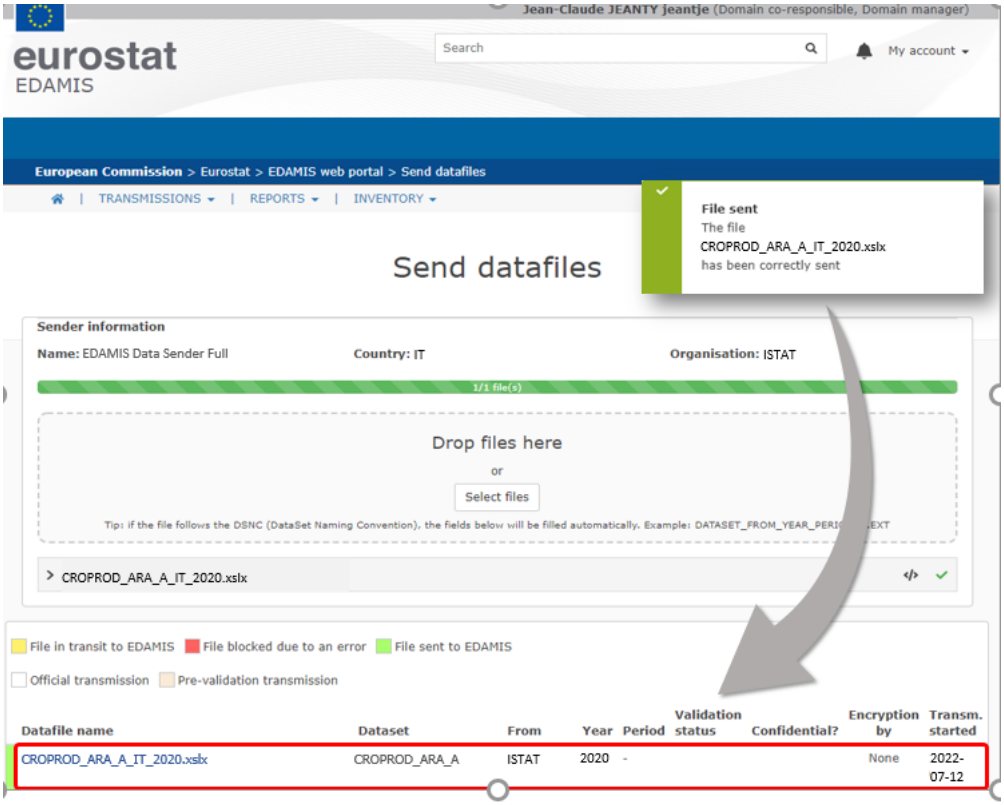
Figure 34: Year selection and Send



If the year doesn’t appear in the list box, you need to tick “All periods” and type the year in the format YYYY,

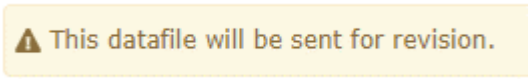
7. After transmission you see, for a short moment a pop-up screen with the message “File sent”. You also see the data file appear in the list of transmitted files located at the bottom of the screen.

Figure 35: File sent



Additional information:

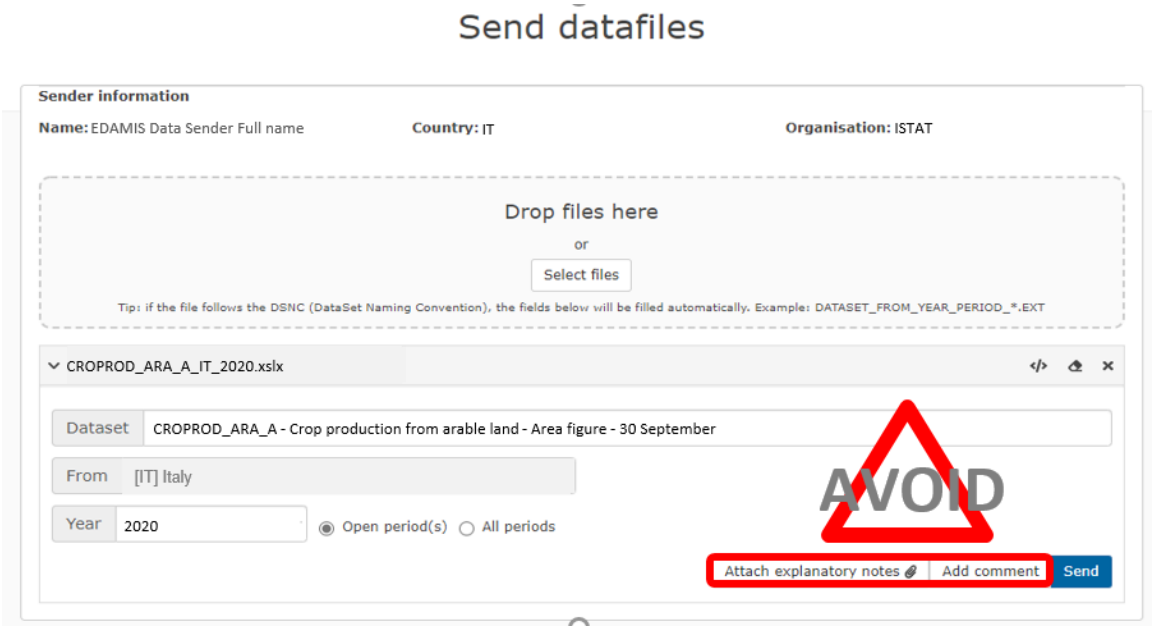
- If a dataset has already been transmitted previously for a certain reference year, Edamis recognizes it and displays a warning:

  You can ignore this message

- In EDAMIS4, the possibility exists to add a comment or an explanatory note. For Crop statistics there is no place in the production database to store comments or notes. **Therefore, please do <u>not</u> add comments nor attach explanatory notes, as they will not be read.**

Figure 36: No comments or notes please



6.3 FOLLOW UP

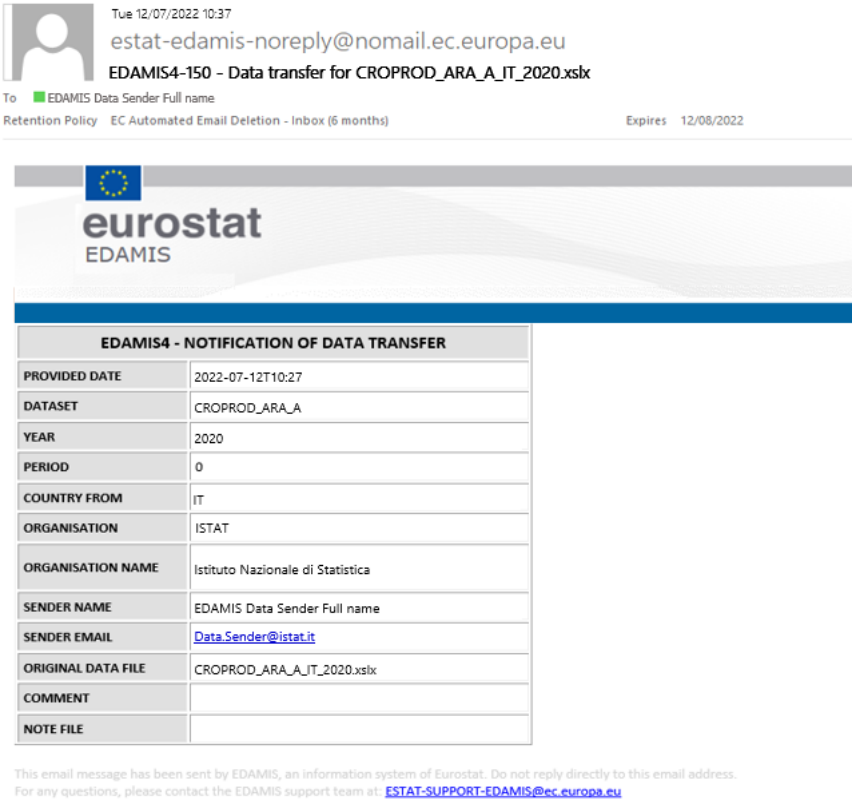
Some time after having sent the Excel file, you will receive from EDAMIS4 several emails notifications.

These emails are all sent from estat-edamis-noreply@nomail.ec.europa.eu which is a "no-reply" mailbox. All questions related to EDAMIS4 should be sent to ESTAT-SUPPORT-EDAMIS@ec.europa.eu.

The e-mail notifications do not always arrive in the order mentioned below.

The first notification you will receive is the Notification of data transfer (EDAMIS4-150). It is a confirmation that your file has been successfully transferred.

Figure 37: EDAMIS4 - 150



Tue 12/07/2022 10:37
estat-edamis-noreply@nomail.ec.europa.eu
EDAMIS4-150 - Data transfer for CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
To EDAMIS Data Sender Full name
Retention Policy EC Automated Email Deletion - Inbox (6 months) Expires 12/08/2022

eurostat
EDAMIS

EDAMIS4 - NOTIFICATION OF DATA TRANSFER	
PROVIDED DATE	2022-07-12T10:27
DATASET	CROPROD_ARA_A
YEAR	2020
PERIOD	0
COUNTRY FROM	IT
ORGANISATION	ISTAT
ORGANISATION NAME	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
SENDER NAME	EDAMIS Data Sender Full name
SENDER EMAIL	Data.Sender@istat.it
ORIGINAL DATA FILE	CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
COMMENT	
NOTE FILE	

This email message has been sent by EDAMIS, an information system of Eurostat. Do not reply directly to this email address.
For any questions, please contact the EDAMIS support team at: ESTAT-SUPPORT-EDAMIS@ec.europa.eu

All your colleagues who have provider rights on the same dataset (Senders, Informed providers, Transmission Coordinator) will receive the same notification under the code EDAMIS4-151.

After some time you will receive two notifications informing you of the results of the validation of the file. Those emails are delivered with the subject line containing “EDAMIS4-162 Feedback delivery”. It may take up to 30 minutes before you receive these emails.

The first notification relates to the structural validation (STRUVAL). Under normal conditions, it informs you that the format of your data is valid: “[STRUVAL OK] Structural validation successful”.

If this is not the case, then there are codes used in the file, which are not in the code list (for instance a not existing flag) or the year or the country are not filled in in the header of the Excel template. The notification will then contain the following text: “[STRUVAL FAILED] Structural validation failed. Please review the validation report and transmit a corrected dataset”. The feedback delivery message does not go into further detail and to obtain the details, you need to go back in EDAMIS4 (See Chapter 6.4). Please note that, if the STRUVAL message reports an Error, you will not receive a CONVAL message.

Figure 38: Feedback from STRUVAL

Tue 12/07/2022 10:37
estat-edamis-noreply@nomail.ec.europa.eu
EDAMIS4-162 - Feedback delivery for CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
To .EDAMIS Data Sender Full name
Retention Policy EC Automated Email Deletion - Inbox (6 months) Expires 12/08/2022

eurostat
EDAMIS

EDAMIS4 - NOTIFICATION OF FEEDBACK DELIVERY	
FEEDBACK INFORMATION	
FEEDBACK COMMENT	[STRUVAL OK] Structural validation successful.
PROVIDED DATE	2022-07-12T10:27
COUNTRY FROM	EU
COUNTRY TO	IT
DELIVERED FILE NAME	STRUVAL-service-report.zip
DELIVERY INFORMATION	
FEEDBACK FILE NAME	STRUVAL-service-report.zip
FEEDBACK NOTE FILE	
ORIGINAL DATA TRANSMISSION	
DATASET	CROPROD_ARA_A
YEAR	2020
PERIOD	0
COUNTRY FROM	IT
ORGANISATION	ISTAT
ORIGINAL DATA FILE NAME	CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx

The second notification relates to the content validation (CONVAL). You will receive it only if the previous validation (STRUVAL) was successful.

In case no error is detected, the notification will contain the following text: “[CONVAL OK] Content validation successful” and then, there is no further action on your part concerning this data file.

In case of errors, the notification will contain the following text: “[CONVAL ERROR] Content validation failed. Please review the validation report and transmit a corrected dataset”.

In case of values outside the established range for a certain crop, the notification will contain the following text: “[CONVAL OK - INFO(S) FOUND] Content validation successful. Please review the validation report and, if necessary, transmit a corrected dataset or provide additional explanations.”

As already mentioned before, the feedback delivery does not go into further detail and to obtain the details you need to go back in EDAMIS4 and under the “transmissions” you select “Receive feedback files” and from there you can open the file and read what the issues are (See Chapter 6.4).

Figure 39: Feedback from CONVAL

Tue 12/07/2022 10:37
estat-edamis-noreply@nomail.ec.europa.eu
EDAMIS4-162 - Feedback delivery for CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
To EDAMIS Data Sender Full name
Retention Policy EC Automated Email Deletion - Inbox (6 months) Expires 13/08/2022

eurostat
EDAMIS

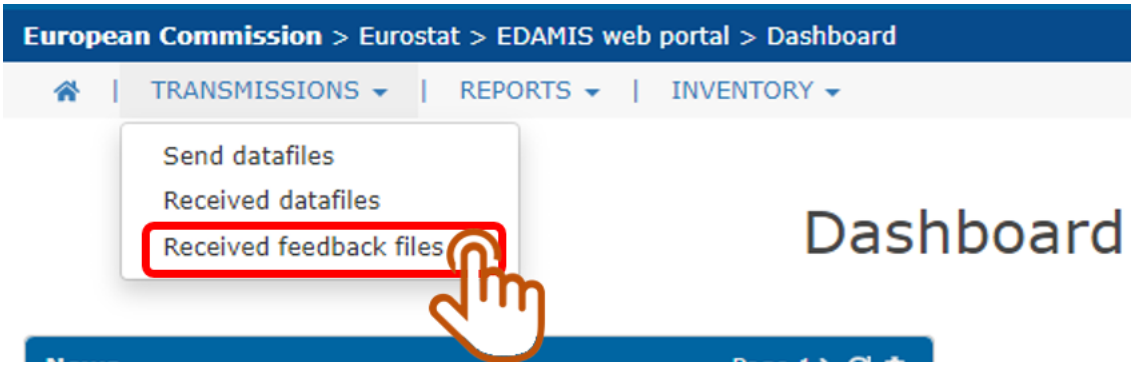
EDAMIS4 - NOTIFICATION OF FEEDBACK DELIVERY	
FEEDBACK INFORMATION	
FEEDBACK COMMENT	[CONVAL ERROR] Content validation failed. Please review the validation report and transmit a corrected dataset.
PROVIDED DATE	2022-07-12T10:27
COUNTRY FROM	EU
COUNTRY TO	IT
DELIVERED FILE NAME	CONVAL-service-report.zip
DELIVERY INFORMATION	
FEEDBACK FILE NAME	CONVAL-service-report.zip
FEEDBACK NOTE FILE	
ORIGINAL DATA TRANSMISSION	
DATASET	CROPROD_ARA_A
YEAR	2020
PERIOD	0
COUNTRY FROM	IT
ORGANISATION	ISTAT
ORIGINAL DATA FILE NAME	CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx

6.4 VALIDATION REPORT

For more details on the data validation performed on the file you submitted, please follow the steps below:

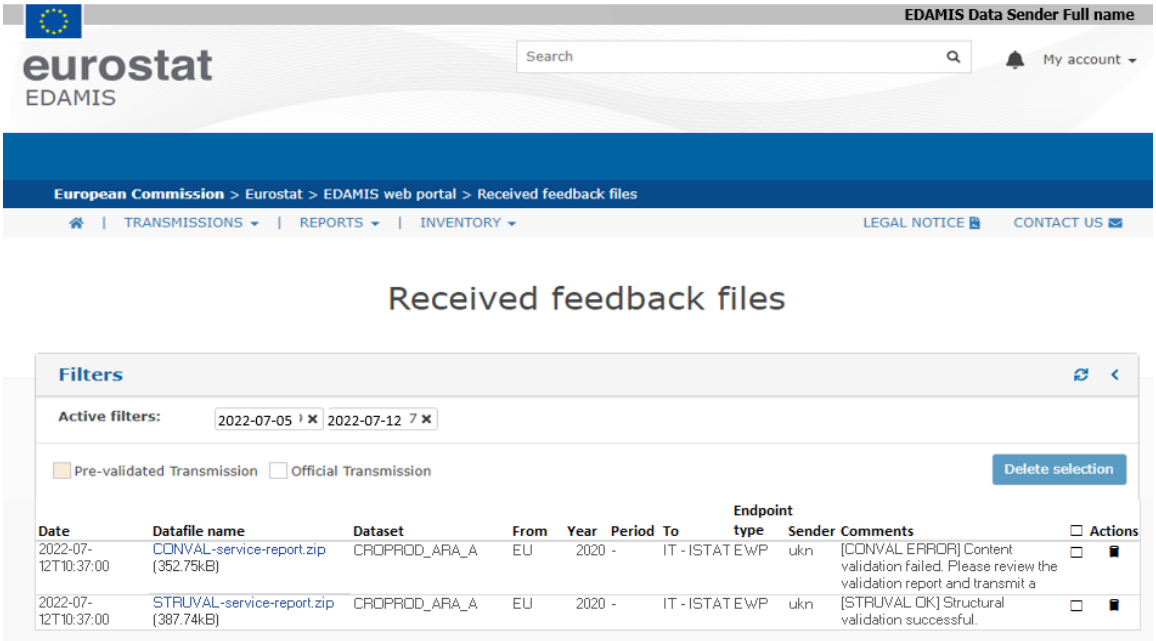
1. Access EDAMIS4.
2. Once you are connected, click “Transmissions” from the menu bar.
3. Select “Received feedback files”.

Figure 40: Received feedback files



4. A new window opens that shows the list of the most recent validation reports from both CONVAL and STRUVAL.

Figure 41: List of received feedback files



5. If the report you are searching for is not in the list, then you probably need to change the filters (see Chapter 6.6).
6. To open (or download) the report that has the error presented in the email notification, go to the row that corresponds to this notification and in the “Datafile name” column click on the ZIP file. Depending on your browser settings, a download window appears in which you should select “Open file” to open the ZIP file. This could for instance be in the right hand upper

corner or in the left lower corner of your screen. Sometimes it seems impossible to open the ZIP file. Often this is related to the settings in your web browser. **If you encounter such an issue, a quick solution is to try with a different web browser.**

7. In the window that opens, select file with the .HTML file extension. The “How do you want to open this file?” window might appear, prompting you to select an application to open the file. Make sure that your default browser is selected, check the “Always use this app to open .html files” box, and click on OK.
8. The validation report opens in your browser and looks similar to the report presented in Figure 44. Next to the word “Actors” it is indicated if the validation report was generated by STRUVAL or CONVAL.

Figure 42: Open the validation zip file

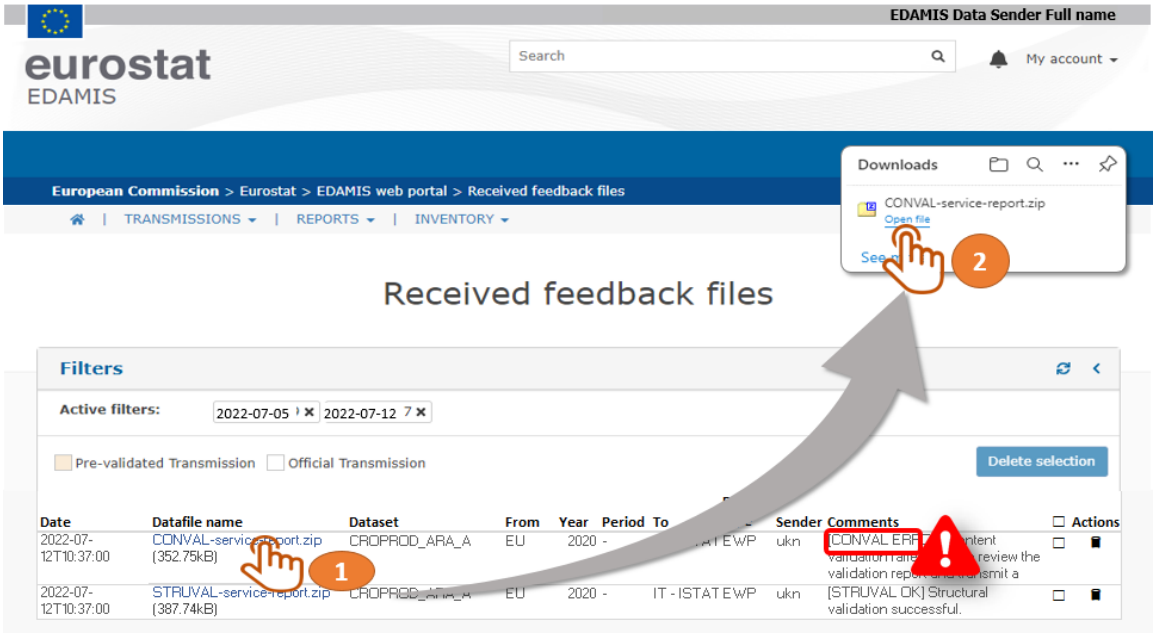


Figure 43: Open validation report in html format

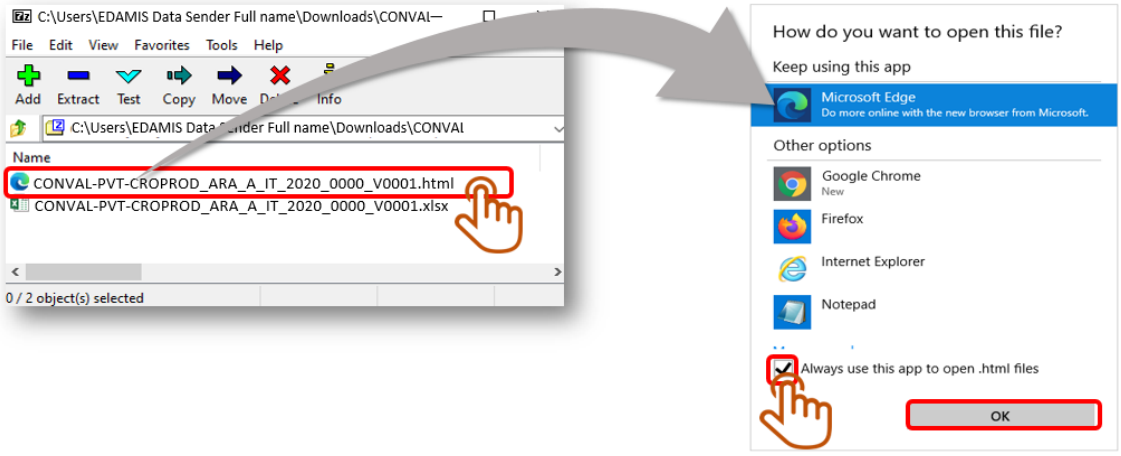
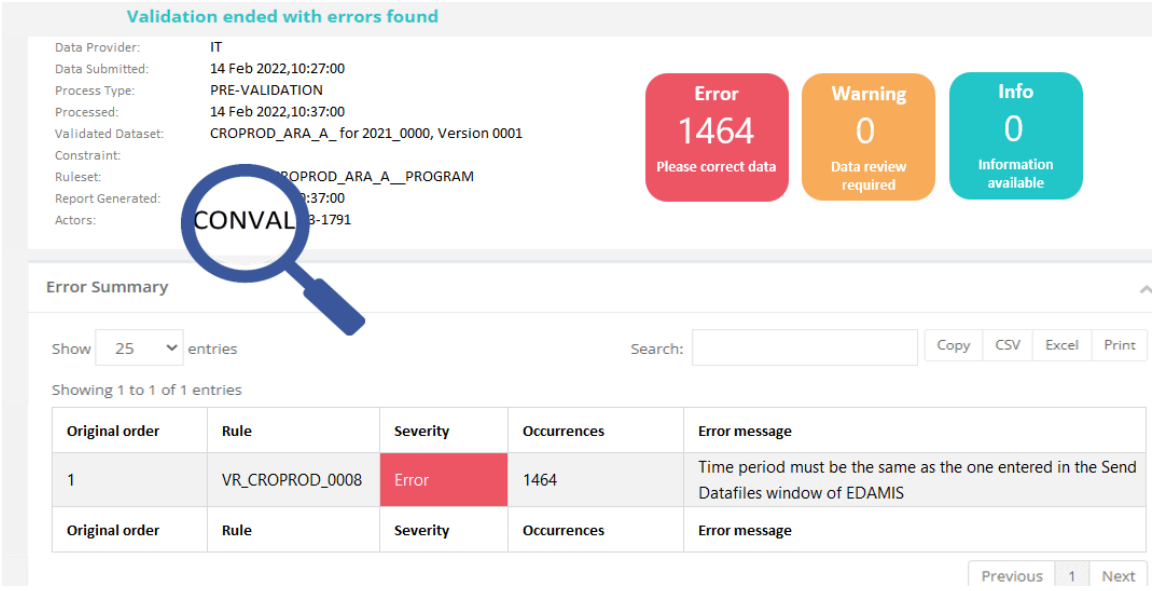


Figure 44: Example of Validation Report (In the example the reason of the error is that the year in the Excel template differs from the year filled in EDAMIS4)



9. You can obtain details from the validation report by clicking on the validation rule (see figures below).

Figure 45: Details from the validation report (1/2)

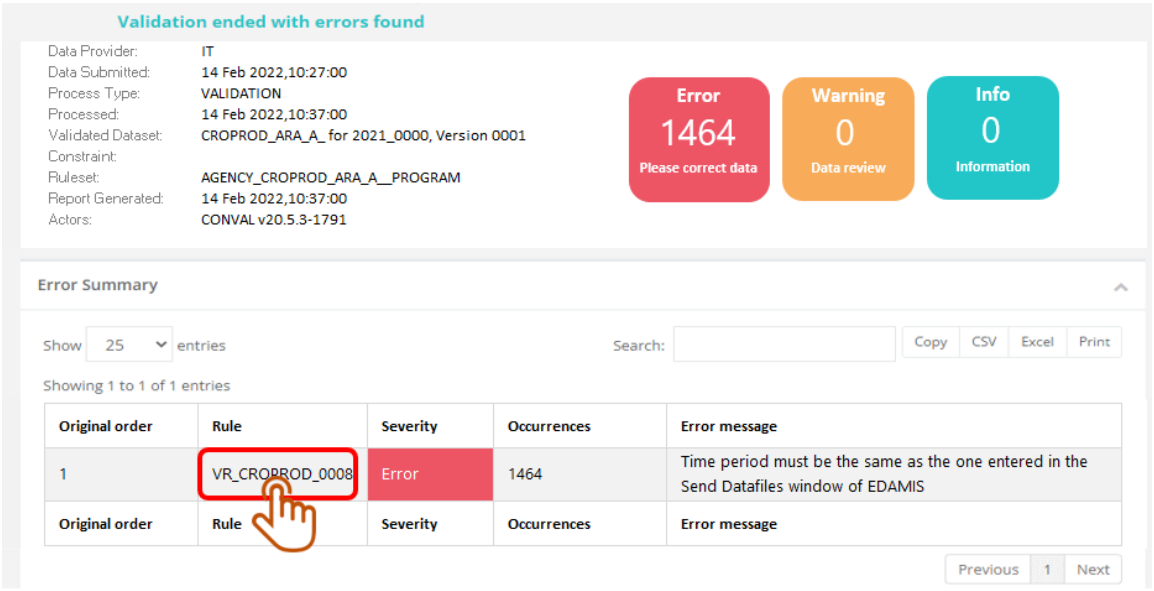
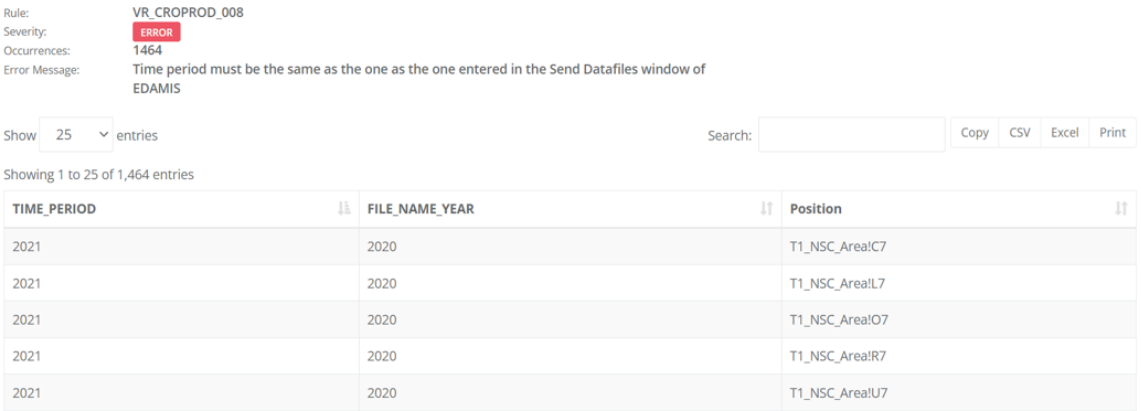
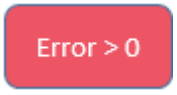


Figure 46: Details from the validation report (2/2)



Each validation rule is associated to a severity. There are three severity levels: Error, Warning and Info. The severity level of the broken rules determines whether the file is accepted or rejected. The symbols below summarise the outcome of the validation process based on the severity level of the rules that were broken.



The file is rejected automatically. Corrections must be applied and a new submission made for data to be accepted.

The file is rejected automatically. Corrections must be applied or a justification for the broken rules must be provided. This severity level is not implemented for Crop statistics.

The file is accepted. Data providers are however invited to check the validation reports.

Issues detected during Structural Validation (STRUVAL) always carry a severity level of Error. This is because Structural Validation issues may compromise the further processing of the files and must therefore always be corrected. An overview of the error messages returned by STRUVAL can be found https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228203004/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/struval-error-codes-and-messages_en

The list of the validation rules implemented in CONVAL for the domain CROPROD can be found in chapter 7.2.2.

6.5 RETRIEVE A PREVIOUS VALID TRANSMISSION

When your transmission has been considered valid, you will receive a Notification of data delivery (EDAMIS4-152) email informing you that your valid transmission is available for download in EDAMIS4.

Figure 4712: Notification of data delivery

Tue 12/07/2022 10:37
estat-edamis-noreply@nomail.ec.europa.eu
EDAMIS4-152 - Data delivery for CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
To EDAMIS Data Sender Full name
Retention Policy EC Automated Email Deletion - Inbox (6 months) Expires 12/08/2022

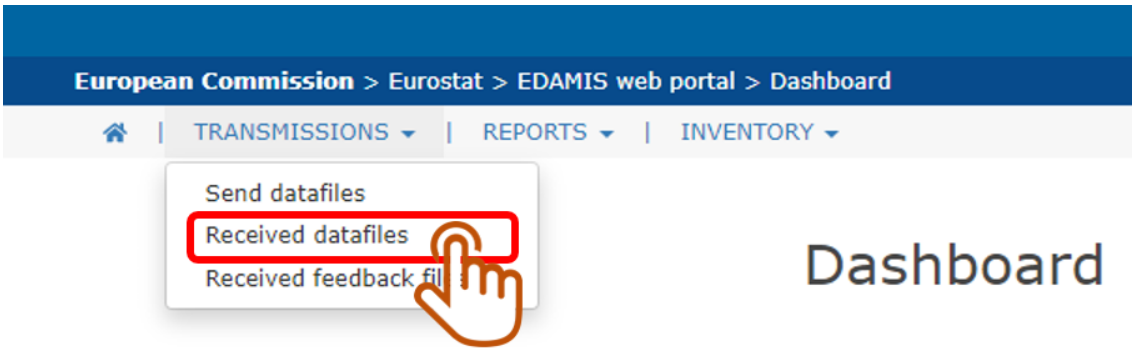
eurostat
EDAMIS

EDAMIS4 - NOTIFICATION OF DATA DELIVERY	
DELIVERED DATE	2022-07-12T10:27
DATASET	CROPROD_ARA_A
YEAR	2020
PERIOD	0
VERSION	1.0
COUNTRY FROM	IT
ORGANISATION	ISTAT
ORGANISATION NAME	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
SENDER NAME	EDAMIS Data Sender Full name
SENDER EMAIL	Data.Sender@istat.it
COUNTRY TO	IT
DELIVERED DATA FILE NAME	CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
DELIVERY INFORMATION	
ORIGINAL DATA FILE	CROPROD_ARA_A_IT_2020.xslx
COMMENT	
NOTE FILE	

Once this email has been received, your valid transmission can be retrieved from the "Received datafiles" screen under the "Transmissions" menu.

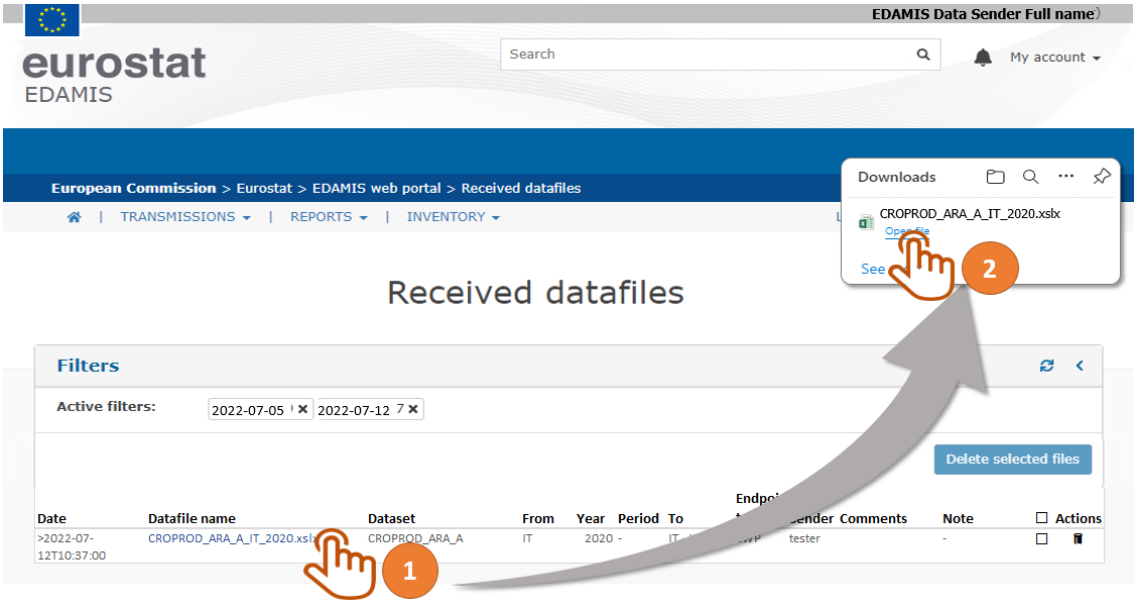
Please note that the datafiles are only **stored for 15 months in EDAMIS4 for the CROPROD domain**, after that, the files will be deleted.

Figure 48: Received datafiles



It is possible to download a valid transmission from the "Received datafiles" window

Figure 49: Download received datafile



6.6 FILTERS IN EDAMIS4

Filters enable you to focus on the files most relevant to you. This feature is present on both “received datafiles” and “received feedback files” pages and appear at the top of the display area.

The active filters are displayed in the row labeled as “Active filters”. By default, the filters are set to display files received within the last 7 days.

You can change the filters as follows:

1. Click on the word “Filters”.
2. The “Filters” window expands to show you the currently active filters.
3. To edit a filter, click the pencil icon to specify a text (Dataset, Year (for the reference year), etc.) or the calendar icon to specify a date.
4. After this click on the ✓ symbol next to the calendar.

Figure 50: Edit filters

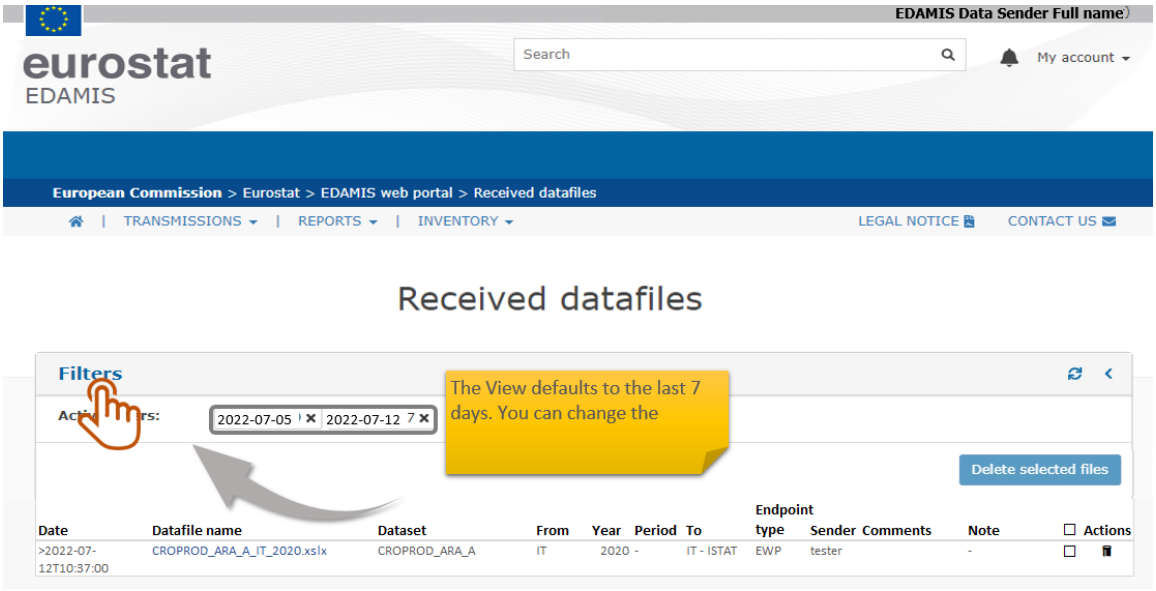
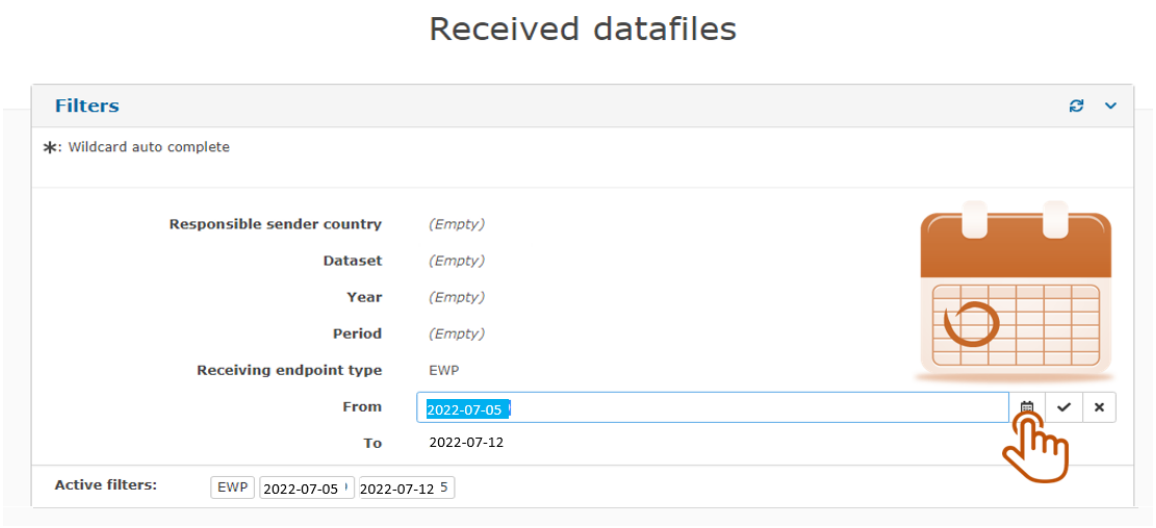


Figure 51: Filters



6.7 FURTHER INFORMATION

Further useful training and information material on EDAMIS can be found at the following locations:

User guide for the submission of Agricultural Statistics questionnaires to Eurostat

EDAMIS Short user guide

EDAMIS training videos

EDAMIS FAQs

Presentation data transmission using the new Excel questionnaires in EDAMIS4

Webinar data transmission using the new Excel questionnaires in EDAMIS4 demo

6.8 DATA TRANSMISSION CALENDAR

Annual crop statistics data are collected several times every year. The data deliveries under Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 as modified by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 and under the ESS Agreement are integrated in the same dataflow. The schedule is presented in Table 17.

Table 17 Summary of transmission deadlines

Arable land crops		Fruits and vegetables		Land use
ESS-agreement deadlines	Regulation 543/2009 deadlines	ESS-agreement deadlines	Regulation 543/2009 deadlines	
Year n-1				
31. December	31. December	31. December	31. December	
Year n				
	31. January			
30. April				
31. May		31. May		
	30. June			
31. August	31. August			
30. September	30. September			
	31. October	31. October		
30. November				
Year n + 1				
	31. January			
	31. March		31. March	
	30. September		30. September	30. September

Data deliveries for the deadlines for 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 provided to the countries on 23rd April 2018, the area data for the April, August, September and November year n deadlines for Regulation 543/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 is not mandatory to deliver, if they are unchanged compared to the previously transmitted data.

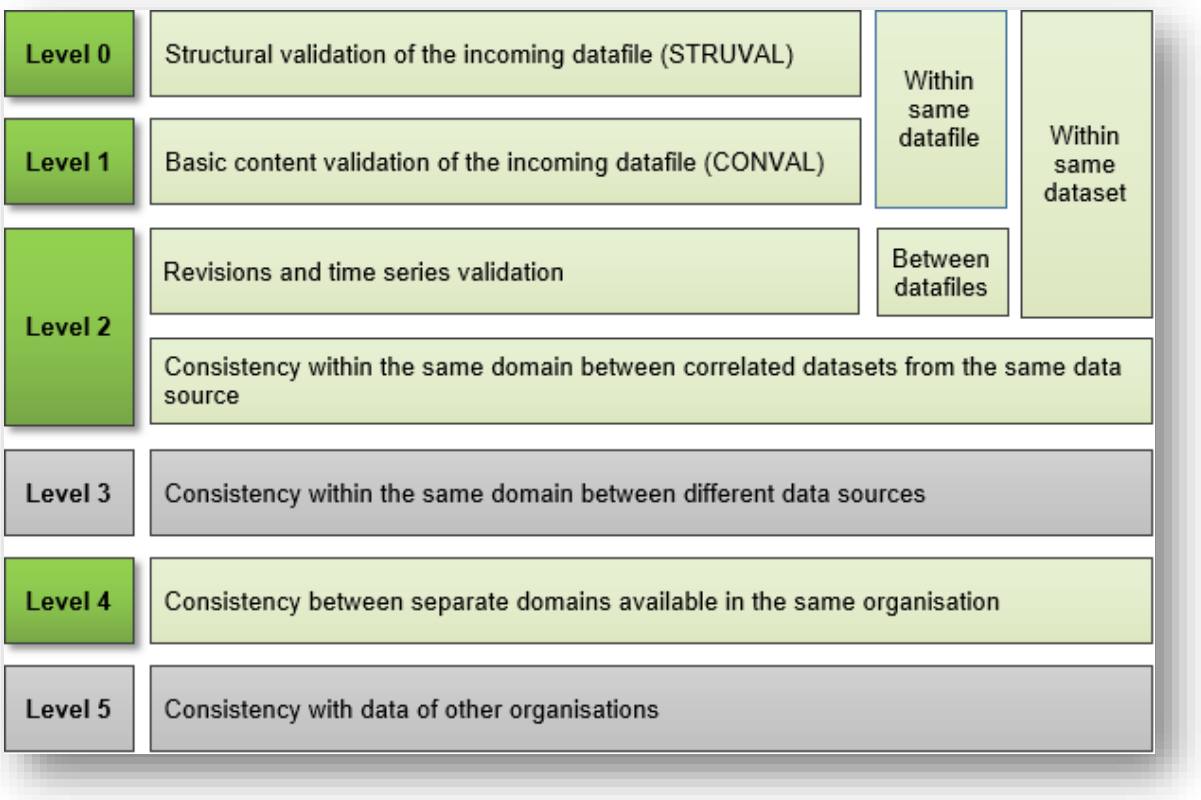
7 Data validation

7.1 VALIDATION PROCEDURE

Although reporting countries are responsible for the quality of the data provided, Eurostat performs a series of checks in order to ensure the correctness of data transmission format and the absence of errors.

The procedure is based on the classification of validation levels described on the https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228181139/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/validation-ess_en(Collaboration in Research and Methodology for Official Statistics) portal.

Figure 52: Validation levels



Only levels 0, 1, are currently implemented for the CROPROD domain. Level 2 validations are implemented in the production system. CROPROD datasets are compared with IFS and Organic datasets on an ad hoc basis.

7.2 VALIDATION LEVELS AND RULES

7.2.1 Validation level 0

The first step is executed by the https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228183610/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/structural-validation_en (called STRUVAL). It consists of verifying that the file conforms to the structure and format described in the DSD presented in chapter 5. The failure of this verification results in the rejection of the file.

The loading phase is blocked and the file rejected if one of the following situations occurs:

- The file is submitted in an unexpected format;
- The ID concepts used do not correspond to those expected;
- The country or year are not filled in;
- The codes used are not defined in the DSD code lists.

7.2.2 Validation level 1

The second step is executed by the https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228184509/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/content-validation_en (called CONVAL). It consists of analysing the content of the file.

The lists of validation rules per table are below.

Validation rules CROPROD_ARA_A, Crops from arable land, Table 1

Rule ID	Severity	Error message
VR_CROPROD_001	Error	There are missing or unwanted records.
VR_CROPROD_004	Error	For not applicable data, value must be empty.
VR_CROPROD_007	Error	Country code must be the same as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_008	Error	Time period must be the same as the one as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_009	Error	Value must be 0 or empty for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_010	Error	Status flag can only be L or N for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_011	Error	Status flag must be empty if observation value is equal to 0 for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_012	Error	Confidentiality flag must be empty for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_013	Error	Status flag can only be B, D, E, P or U for deadlines other than 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_014	Info	Value should be between 0 and 15000
VR_CROPROD_015	Info	Value should be between 0 and 15000
VR_CROPROD_016	Info	Value should be between 0 and 10200
VR_CROPROD_017	Info	Value should be between 0 and 10100
VR_CROPROD_018	Info	Value should be between 0 and 10000
VR_CROPROD_019	Info	Value should be between 0 and 600
VR_CROPROD_020	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1900
VR_CROPROD_021	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1900
VR_CROPROD_022	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1800
VR_CROPROD_023	Info	Value should be between 0 and 120
VR_CROPROD_024	Info	Value should be between 0 and 4400
VR_CROPROD_025	Info	Value should be between 0 and 3700
VR_CROPROD_026	Info	Value should be between 0 and 3600
VR_CROPROD_027	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2400
VR_CROPROD_028	Info	Value should be between 0 and 720

VR_CROPROD_029	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1700
VR_CROPROD_030	Info	Value should be between 0 and 3400
VR_CROPROD_031	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1800
VR_CROPROD_032	Info	Value should be between 0 and 140
VR_CROPROD_033	Info	Value should be between 0 and 150
VR_CROPROD_034	Info	Value should be between 0 and 300
VR_CROPROD_035	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_036	Info	Value should be between 0 and 220
VR_CROPROD_037	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1000
VR_CROPROD_038	Info	Value should be between 0 and 300
VR_CROPROD_039	Info	Value should be between 0 and 210
VR_CROPROD_040	Info	Value should be between 0 and 240
VR_CROPROD_041	Info	Value should be between 0 and 900
VR_CROPROD_042	Info	Value should be between 0 and 900
VR_CROPROD_043	Info	Value should be between 0 and 650
VR_CROPROD_044	Info	Value should be between 0 and 510
VR_CROPROD_045	Info	Value should be between 0 and 60
VR_CROPROD_046	Info	Value should be between 0 and 3100
VR_CROPROD_047	Info	Value should be between 0 and 3000
VR_CROPROD_048	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2900
VR_CROPROD_049	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1900
VR_CROPROD_050	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1900
VR_CROPROD_051	Info	Value should be between 0 and 120
VR_CROPROD_052	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1300
VR_CROPROD_053	Info	Value should be between 0 and 390
VR_CROPROD_054	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_055	Info	Value should be between 0 and 200
VR_CROPROD_056	Info	Value should be between 0 and 650
VR_CROPROD_057	Info	Value should be between 0 and 150
VR_CROPROD_058	Info	Value should be between 0 and 22
VR_CROPROD_059	Info	Value should be between 0 and 650
VR_CROPROD_060	Info	Value should be between 0 and 5
VR_CROPROD_061	Info	Value should be between 0 and 160
VR_CROPROD_062	Info	Value should be between 0 and 25

VR_CROPROD_063	Info	Value should be between 0 and 150
VR_CROPROD_064	Info	Value should be between 0 and 15
VR_CROPROD_065	Info	Value should be between 0 and 100
VR_CROPROD_066	Info	Value should be between 0 and 6500
VR_CROPROD_067	Info	Value should be between 0 and 6000
VR_CROPROD_068	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1500
VR_CROPROD_069	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1000
VR_CROPROD_070	Info	Value should be between 0 and 700
VR_CROPROD_071	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2600
VR_CROPROD_072	Info	Value should be between 0 and 400
VR_CROPROD_073	Info	Value should be between 0 and 800
VR_CROPROD_074	Info	Value should be between 0 and 85000
VR_CROPROD_075	Info	Value should be between 0 and 85000
VR_CROPROD_076	Info	Value should be between 0 and 48000
VR_CROPROD_077	Info	Value should be between 0 and 45000
VR_CROPROD_078	Info	Value should be between 0 and 45000
VR_CROPROD_079	Info	Value should be between 0 and 3000
VR_CROPROD_080	Info	Value should be between 0 and 6000
VR_CROPROD_081	Info	Value should be between 0 and 5800
VR_CROPROD_082	Info	Value should be between 0 and 5500
VR_CROPROD_083	Info	Value should be between 0 and 400
VR_CROPROD_084	Info	Value should be between 0 and 16000
VR_CROPROD_085	Info	Value should be between 0 and 12000
VR_CROPROD_086	Info	Value should be between 0 and 11000
VR_CROPROD_087	Info	Value should be between 0 and 6400
VR_CROPROD_088	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1800
VR_CROPROD_089	Info	Value should be between 0 and 4600
VR_CROPROD_090	Info	Value should be between 0 and 20000
VR_CROPROD_091	Info	Value should be between 0 and 6000
VR_CROPROD_092	Info	Value should be between 0 and 700
VR_CROPROD_093	Info	Value should be between 0 and 600
VR_CROPROD_094	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2000
VR_CROPROD_095	Info	Value should be between 0 and 600
VR_CROPROD_096	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1400

VR_CROPROD_097	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2000
VR_CROPROD_098	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1200
VR_CROPROD_099	Info	Value should be between 0 and 800
VR_CROPROD_100	Info	Value should be between 0 and 350
VR_CROPROD_101	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1200
VR_CROPROD_102	Info	Value should be between 0 and 54000
VR_CROPROD_103	Info	Value should be between 0 and 15000
VR_CROPROD_104	Info	Value should be between 0 and 46000
VR_CROPROD_105	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2200
VR_CROPROD_105	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2200
VR_CROPROD_106	Info	Value should be between 0 and 9000
VR_CROPROD_107	Info	Value should be between 0 and 9000
VR_CROPROD_108	Info	Value should be between 0 and 8000
VR_CROPROD_109	Info	Value should be between 0 and 8000
VR_CROPROD_110	Info	Value should be between 0 and 300
VR_CROPROD_111	Info	Value should be between 0 and 4200
VR_CROPROD_112	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1400
VR_CROPROD_113	Info	Value should be between 0 and 100
VR_CROPROD_114	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1900
VR_CROPROD_115	Info	Value should be between 0 and 400
VR_CROPROD_116	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2400
VR_CROPROD_117	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1000
VR_CROPROD_118	Info	Value should be between 0 and 150
VR_CROPROD_119	Info	Value should be between 0 and 2500
VR_CROPROD_120	Info	Value should be between 0 and 15
VR_CROPROD_121	Info	Value should be between 0 and 120
VR_CROPROD_122	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_123	Info	Value should be between 0 and 200
VR_CROPROD_124	Info	Value should be between 0 and 250
VR_CROPROD_125	Info	Value should be between 0 and 130000
VR_CROPROD_126	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40000
VR_CROPROD_127	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40000
VR_CROPROD_128	Info	Value should be between 0 and 30000
VR_CROPROD_129	Info	Value should be between 0 and 10000

VR_CROPROD_130	Info	Value should be between 0 and 130000
VR_CROPROD_131	Info	Value should be between 0 and 10000
VR_CROPROD_132	Info	Value should be between 0 and 15000
VR_CROPROD_133	Info	Value should be between 0 and 110
VR_CROPROD_134	Info	Value should be between 0 and 110
VR_CROPROD_135	Info	Value should be between 0 and 110
VR_CROPROD_136	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_137	Info	Value should be between 0 and 70
VR_CROPROD_138	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_139	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_140	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_141	Info	Value should be between 0 and 100
VR_CROPROD_142	Info	Value should be between 0 and 100
VR_CROPROD_143	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_144	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_145	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_146	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_147	Info	Value should be between 0 and 130
VR_CROPROD_148	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_149	Info	Value should be between 0 and 80
VR_CROPROD_150	Info	Value should be between 0 and 70
VR_CROPROD_151	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_152	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_153	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_154	Info	Value should be between 0 and 60
VR_CROPROD_155	Info	Value should be between 0 and 60
VR_CROPROD_156	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40
VR_CROPROD_157	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40
VR_CROPROD_158	Info	Value should be between 0 and 500
VR_CROPROD_159	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1000
VR_CROPROD_160	Info	Value should be between 0 and 1200
VR_CROPROD_161	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_162	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_163	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50

VR_CROPROD_164	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_165	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_166	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40
VR_CROPROD_167	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40
VR_CROPROD_168	Info	Value should be between 0 and 30
VR_CROPROD_169	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40
VR_CROPROD_170	Info	Value should be between 0 and 40
VR_CROPROD_171	Info	Value should be between 0 and 100
VR_CROPROD_172	Info	Value should be between 0 and 100
VR_CROPROD_173	Info	Value should be between 0 and 25
VR_CROPROD_174	Info	Value should be between 0 and 35
VR_CROPROD_175	Info	Value should be between 0 and 25
VR_CROPROD_176	Info	Value should be between 0 and 50
VR_CROPROD_177	Info	Value should be between 0 and 500
VR_CROPROD_178	Info	Value should be between 0 and 500
VR_CROPROD_179	Info	Value should be between 0 and 500
VR_CROPROD_180	Info	Value should be between 0 and 500
VR_CROPROD_181	Info	Value should be between 0 and 500
VR_CROPROD_182	Info	Value should be between 0 and 800
VR_CROPROD_183	Info	Value should be between 0 and 600
VR_CROPROD_184	Info	Value should be between 0 and 600
VR_CROPROD_185	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_186	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_187	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_188	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_189	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_190	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_191	Info	Value should be between 10 and 18
VR_CROPROD_192	Info	Value should be between 10 and 20
VR_CROPROD_193	Info	Value should be between 10 and 20
VR_CROPROD_194	Info	Value should be between 10 and 20
VR_CROPROD_195	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_196	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_197	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22

VR_CROPROD_198	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_199	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_200	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_201	Info	Value should be between 12 and 34
VR_CROPROD_202	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_203	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_204	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_205	Info	Value should be between 10 and 22
VR_CROPROD_206	Info	Value should be between 8 and 22
VR_CROPROD_207	Info	Value should be between 8 and 22
VR_CROPROD_208	Info	Value should be between 8 and 22
VR_CROPROD_209	Info	Value should be between 8 and 22
VR_CROPROD_210	Info	Value should be between 8 and 22
VR_CROPROD_211	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_212	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_213	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_214	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_215	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_216	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_217	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_218	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_219	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_220	Info	Value should be between 6 and 16
VR_CROPROD_221	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_222	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_223	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_224	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_225	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_226	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_227	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90
VR_CROPROD_228	Info	Value should be between 0 and 90

Validation rules CROPROD_ARAVEG_A, Fresh vegetables (including melons), strawberries and cultivated mushrooms, Table 2

Rule ID	Severity	Error message
VR_CROPROD_002	Error	There are missing or unwanted records.
VR_CROPROD_005	Error	For not applicable data, value must be empty.
VR_CROPROD_007	Error	Country code must be the same as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_008	Error	Time period must be the same as the one as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_009	Error	Value must be 0 or empty for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_010	Error	Status flag can only be L or N for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_011	Error	Status flag must be empty if observation value is equal to 0 for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_012	Error	Confidentiality flag must be empty for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_013	Error	Status flag can only be B, D, E, P or U for deadlines other than 3112NM1

Validation rules CROPROD_ARAPER_A, Permanent crops for human consumption, Table 3

Rule ID	Severity	Error message
VR_CROPROD_003	Error	There are missing or unwanted records.
VR_CROPROD_006	Error	For not applicable data, value must be empty.
VR_CROPROD_007	Error	Country code must be the same as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_008	Error	Time period must be the same as the one as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_009	Error	Value must be 0 or empty for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_010	Error	Status flag can only be L or N for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_011	Error	Status flag must be empty if observation value is equal to 0 for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_012	Error	Confidentiality flag must be empty for deadline 3112NM1
VR_CROPROD_013	Error	Status flag can only be B, D, E, P or U for deadlines other than 3112NM1

Validation rules CROPROD_ARAUAA_A, Agricultural land use, Table 4

Rule ID	Severity	Error message
VR_CROPROD_007	Error	Country code must be the same as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_008	Error	Time period must be the same as the one as the one entered in the Send

		Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_230	Error	There are missing or unwanted records.

Validation rules CROPROD_ARARG_A, Regional data for Crops from Arable land Table T1R

Rule ID	Severity	Error message
VR_CROPROD_007	Error	Country code must be the same as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_008	Error	Time period must be the same as the one as the one entered in the Send Datafiles window of EDAMIS
VR_CROPROD_229	Error	There are missing or unwanted records.
VR_CROPROD_231	Error	For not applicable data, value must be empty.

7.2.3 Validation level 2

During this step, Eurostat compares the data with the values of previous years, to check for outliers, compares the yield with the calculated yield, calculates if the aggregates are the sum of their components and checks if humidity is delivered. Significant deviations are examined in more detail.

Eurostat checks also the consistency of the data with other datasets within the “Crop production” domain.

If considered necessary, Eurostat contacts the concerned Member State in order to receive clarifications and confirmation of the data correctness.

7.2.4 Validation level 4

At this validation level, Eurostat performs cross validation with IFS and Organic statistics.

8

Quality reports

8.1 INTRODUCTION

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 quality report template is implemented in the web-based application called ESS-MH (European Statistical System – Metadata Handler) and follows the structure of the ESQRS (ESS Standard for Quality Report Structures).

The guidelines in this chapter give you a quick overview about how to complete and transmit your quality report to Eurostat.

8.2 ESS STANDARD FOR QUALITY REPORTS

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.

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 European Statistical System (ESS) Handbook for Quality and Metadata Reports — re-edition 2021

Table 18 Main headings of the ESS Standard for Quality Reports

	Concept Name	Descriptions
1	**Contact**	Individual or organisational contact points for the data or metadata, including information on how to reach the contact points.
1.1	Contact organisation	The name of the organisation of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.2	Contact organisation unit	An addressable subdivision of an organisation
1.3	Contact name	The name of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.4	Contact person function	The area of technical responsibility of the contact, such as "methodology", "database management" or "dissemination".
1.5	Contact mail address	The postal address of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.6	Contact email address	
1.7	Contact phone number	The telephone number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.8	Contact fax number	Fax number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
2	**Statistical presentation**	A general description of the statistical process, its outputs, and their evolution over time
2.1	Data description	Main characteristics of the data set described in an easily understandable manner, referring to the data and indicators disseminated.
2.2	Classification system	Arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics which the objects have in common.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
2.3	Sector coverage	Main economic or other sectors covered by the statistics.
2.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	Statistical characteristics of statistical observations.
2.5	Statistical unit	Entity for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled.
2.6	Statistical population	The total membership or population or "universe" of a defined class of people, objects or events.
2.7	Reference area	The country or geographic area to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.
2.8	Time coverage	The length of time for which data are available.
2.9	Base period	The period of time used as the base of an index number, or to which a constant series refers.
3	**Statistical processing**	Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules
3.1	Source data	Characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling statistical aggregates.
3.2	Frequency of data collection	Frequency with which the source data are collected.
3.3	Data collection	Systematic process of gathering data for official statistics.
3.4	Data validation	Process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results.
3.5	Data compilation	Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules.
3.6	Adjustment	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.
4	**Quality management**	Systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes.
4.1	Quality assurance	All systematic activities implemented that can be demonstrated to provide confidence that the processes will fulfil the requirements for the statistical output.
4.2	Quality assessment	Overall assessment of data quality, based on standard quality criteria.
5	**Relevance**	The degree to which statistical information meets the real or perceived needs of clients.
5.1	User Needs	Description of users and their respective needs with respect to the statistical data.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
5.2	User Satisfaction	Measures to determine user satisfaction.
5.3	Completeness	The extent to which all statistics that are needed are available.
5.3.1	Data completeness - rate	The ratio of the number of data cells provided to the number of data cells required.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
6	**Accuracy and reliability**	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.
6.1	Accuracy - overall	Assessment of accuracy, linked to a certain data set or domain, which is summarising the various components into one single measure.
6.2	Sampling error	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.
6.2.1	Sampling error - indicators	Precision measures for estimating the random variation of an estimator due to sampling.
6.3	Non-sampling error	Error in sample estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations.
6.3.1	Coverage error	Divergence between the frame population and the target population.
6.3.1.1	Over-coverage - rate	The proportion of units accessible via the frame that do not belong to the target population.
6.3.1.2	Common units - proportion	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.
6.3.2	Measurement error	Error in reading, calculating or recording numerical value.
6.3.3	Non response error	The difference between the statistics computed from the collected data and those that would be computed if there were no missing values.
6.3.3.1	Unit non-response - rate	The ratio of the number of units with no information or not usable information to the total number of in-scope (eligible) units.
6.3.3.2	Item non-response - rate	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
6.3.4	Processing error	The error in final data collection process results arising from the faulty implementation of correctly planned information methods.
6.3.4.1	Imputation - rate	The ratio of the number of replaced values to the total number of values for a given variable.
6.3.5	Model assumption error	Error due to domain specific models needed to define the target of estimation.
6.4	Seasonal adjustment	The statistical technique used to remove the effects of

	Concept Name	Descriptions
		seasonal calendar influences operating on a series.
6.5	Data revision - policy	Policy aimed at ensuring the transparency of disseminated data, whereby preliminary data are compiled that are later revised.
6.6	Data revision - practice	Information on the data revision practice.
6.6.1	Data revision - average size	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.
7	**Timeliness and punctuality**	Timeliness and punctuality
7.1	Timeliness	Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe
7.1.1	Time lag - first result	The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of first results.
7.1.2	Time lag - final result	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.
7.2	Punctuality	Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered.
7.2.1	Punctuality - delivery and publication	The number of days between the delivery/release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for delivery/release.
8	**Coherence and comparability**	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.
8.1	Comparability - geographical	Extent to which statistics are comparable between geographical areas.
8.1.1	Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient	The difference or the absolute difference of inbound and outbound flows between a pair of countries divided by the average of these two values.
8.2	Comparability - over time	Extent to which statistics are comparable or reconcilable over time.
8.2.1	Length of comparable time series	The number of reference periods in time series from last break.
8.3	Coherence - cross domain	Extent to which statistics are reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources or statistical domains.
8.4	Coherence - sub annual	The extent to which statistics of different frequencies are

	Concept Name	Descriptions
	and annual statistics	reconcilable
8.5	Coherence - National Accounts	The extent to which statistics are reconcilable with National Accounts.
8.6	Coherence - internal	Extent to which statistics are consistent within a given data set.
9	**Accessibility and clarity**	The conditions and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data.
9.1	News release(s)	Regular or ad-hoc press releases linked to the data.
9.2	Publications	Regular or ad-hoc publications in which the data are made available to the public.
9.3	Online database	Information about on-line databases in which the disseminated data can be accessed.
9.3.1	Data tables - consultations	Number of consultations of data tables within a statistical domain for a given time period displayed in a graph.
9.4	Microdata access	Information on whether micro-data are also disseminated.
9.5	Other	References to the most important other data dissemination done.
9.6	Documentation on methodology	Descriptive text and references to methodological documents available.
9.7	Quality documentation	Documentation on procedures applied for quality management and quality assessment.
9.7.1	Metadata completeness - rate	The ratio of the number of metadata elements provided to the total number of metadata elements applicable.
9.7.2	Metadata - consultations	Number of consultations within a statistical domain for a given time period.
10	**Cost and Burden**	Cost associated with the collection and production of a statistical product and burden on respondents.
11	**Confidentiality**	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.
11.1	Confidentiality - policy	Legislative measures or other formal procedures which prevent unauthorised disclosure of data that identify a person or economic entity either directly or indirectly.
11.2	Confidentiality - data treatment	Rules applied for treating the data set to ensure statistical confidentiality and prevent unauthorised disclosure.
12	**Comment**	Supplementary descriptive text which can be attached to data or metadata

8.3 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?

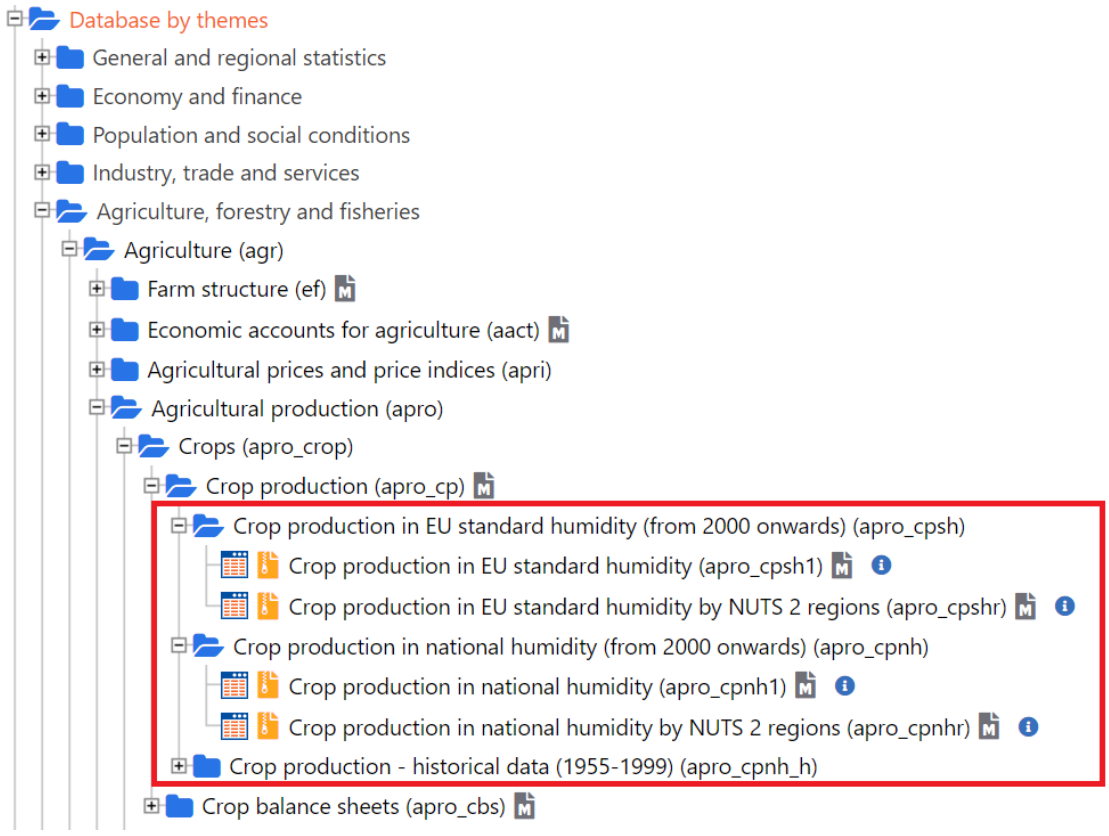
9

Data dissemination

9.1 ONLINE DISSEMINATION

All the data transmitted by the countries and validated by Eurostat are publicly available in Eurostat's database (Eurobase) under the https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database theme.

Figure 53: Eurostat online database



 The M icon links to the Metadata report (ESMS) released by Eurostat. This metadata report contains links to the country quality reports and to the Eurostat summary quality reports.

Annex A Summary table for variables of annual crop statistics (including aggregates)

This table refers to variables collected under Regulation (EC) No 543/2009, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 and the ESS Agreement data.

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

Code	Class name	Aggregate
C0000	**Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)**	C1000 + C2000
C1000	**Cereals (excluding rice) for the production of grain (including seed)**	C1100 + C1200 + C1300 + C1400 + C1500 + C1600 + C1700 + C1900
C1100	Wheat and spelt	C1110 + C1120
C1110	**Common wheat and spelt**	C1111 + C1112
C1111	**Common winter wheat and spelt**	
C1112	Common spring wheat and spelt	
C1120	**Durum wheat**	
C1200	**Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)**	C1210 + C1220
C1210	Rye	
C1220	Winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	
C1300	**Barley**	C1310 + C1320
C1310	**Winter barley**	
C1320	Spring barley	
C1400	Oats and spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)	C1410+ C1420
C1410	**Oats**	
C1420	**Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)**	
C1500	**Grain maize and corn- cob- mix**	
C1600	**Triticale**	
C1700	**Sorghum**	
C1900	**Other cereals n.e.c. (buckwheat, millet, canary seed, etc.)**	
C2000	**Rice**	C2100+ C2200
C2100	**Rice Indica**	
C2200	**Rice Japonica**	

Code	Class name	Aggregate
P0000	**Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)**	P1100 + P1200 + P1300 + P9000
P1100	**Field peas**	
P1200	**Broad and field beans**	
P1300	**Sweet lupins**	
P9000	**Other dry pulses and protein crops n.e.c.**	
R0000	**Root crops**	R1000 + R2000 + R9000
R1000	**Potatoes (including seed potatoes)**	
R2000	**Sugar beet (excluding seed)**	
R9000	**Other root crops n.e.c.**	
I0000	**Industrial crops**	I1100 + I2000 + I3000 + I4000 + I5000 + I6000 + I9000
I1100	Oilseeds	I1110 + I1120 + I1130 + I1140 + I1150 + I1190
I1110-1130	Rape, turnip rape, sunflower seeds and soya	I1110 + I1120 + I1130
I1110	**Rape and turnip rape seeds**	I1111+ I1112
I1111	**Winter rape and turnip rape seeds**	
I1112	Spring rape and turnip rape seeds	
I1120	**Sunflower seed**	
I1130	**Soya**	
I1140	**Linseed (oil flax)**	
I1150	**Cotton seed**	
I1190	**Other oilseed crops n.e.c.**	
I2000	Fibre crops	I2100 + I2200 + I2300+ I2900
I2100	**Fibre flax**	
I2200	**Hemp**	
I2300	**Cotton fibre**	
I2900	Other fibre crops n.e.c.	
I3000	**Tobacco**	
I4000	**Hops**	
I5000	**Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants**	
I6000	**Energy crops n.e.c.**	
I9000	Other industrial crops n.e.c.	
G0000	**Plants harvested green from arable land**	G1000 + G2000 + G3000 + G9100 + G9900
G1000	**Temporary grasses and grazings**	
G2000	**Leguminous plants harvested green**	G2100 + G2900
G2100	Lucerne	

Code	Class name	Aggregate
G2900	Other leguminous plants harvested green n.e.c.	
G3000	**Green maize**	
G9100	**Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)**	
G9900	Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.	

TABLE 2: Vegetables (including melons), strawberries and cultivated mushrooms

Code	Class name	Aggregate
V0000_S0000	**Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries**	V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000 + S0000
V0000	Fresh vegetables (including melons)	V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000
V1000	Brassicas	V1100 + V1200 + V1300 + V1900
V1100	**Cauliflower and broccoli**	
V1200	Brussels sprouts	
V1300	**Cabbages**	
V1900	Other brassicas n.e.c.	
V2000	Leafy and stalked vegetables (excluding brassicas)	V2100+ V2200 + V2300 + V2400 + V2500+ V2600+ V2700+ V2800 + V2900
V2100	**Leeks**	
V2200	**Celery**	
V2300	**Lettuces**	
V2300S	**Lettuces – under glass or high accessible cover**	
V2400	**Endives**	
V2500	**Spinach**	
V2600	**Asparagus**	
V2700	Chicory	V2710 + V2720
V2710	**Chicory for fresh consumption**	
V2720	Chicory for processing	
V2800	**Artichokes**	
V2900	Other leafy or stalked vegetables n.e.c.	
V3000	Vegetables cultivated for fruit (including melons)	V3100 + V3200 + V3300 + V3410 + V3420 + V3430 + V3510 + V3520 + V3600 + V3900
V3100	**Tomatoes**	V3110 + V3120
V3110	**Tomatoes for fresh consumption**	
V3120	Tomatoes for processing	
V3100S	**Tomatoes – under glass or high accessible cover**	
V3200	**Cucumbers**	
V3200S	**Cucumbers – under glass or high accessible cover**	

Code	Class name	Aggregate
V3300	**Gherkins**	
V3410	**Eggplants**	
V3420	**Courgettes and marrows**	
V3430	Gourds and pumpkins	
V3510	**Muskmelons**	
V3520	**Watermelons**	
V3600	**Peppers (capsicum)**	
V3600S	**Peppers (capsicum) – under glass or high accessible cover**	
V3900	Other vegetables cultivated for fruit n.e.c.	
V4000	Root, tuber and bulb vegetables	V4100 + V4210 + V4220 + V4300 + V4400 + V4500 + V4600 + V4900
V4100	**Carrots**	
V4210	**Onions**	
V4220	**Shallots**	
V4300	Beetroot	
V4400	**Celeriac**	
V4500	**Radishes**	
V4600	**Garlic**	
V4900	Other root, tuber and bulb vegetables n.e.c.	
V5000	**Fresh pulses**	V5100 + V5200 + V5900
V5100	**Fresh peas**	
V5200	**Fresh beans**	
V5900	Other fresh pulses n.e.c.	
V9000	Other fresh vegetables n.e.c.	
S0000	**Strawberries**	
S0000S	**Strawberries - under glass or high accessible cover**	
U1000	**Cultivated mushrooms**	U1100 + U1900
U1100	Champignons	
U1900	Other cultivated mushrooms n.e.c.	

TABLE 3: Permanent crops for human consumption

Code	Class name	Aggregate
H0000	**Permanent crops for human consumption**	F0000 + T0000 + W1000 + O1000 + H9000
F0000	Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)	F1100+ F1200 + F2000 + F3000 + F4000
F1100	Pome fruits	F1110 + F1120 + F1190
F1110	**Apples**	F1111 + F1112
F1111	**Apples for fresh consumption**	
F1112	Apples for processing	
F1120	**Pears**	F1121 + F1122
F1121	Pears for fresh consumption	
F1122	Pears for processing	
F1190	Other pome fruits n.e.c.	
F1200	Stone fruits	F1210 + F1220 + F1230 + F1240 + F1250 + F1290
F1210_1220	Peaches and nectarines	F1210+ F1220
F1210	**Peaches**	
F1220	**Nectarines**	
F1212_1222	Peaches and nectarines for processing	
F1230	**Apricots**	
F1240	**Cherries**	F1241 + F1242
F1241	**Sour cherries**	
F1242	Sweet cherries	
F1250	**Plums**	
F1290	Other stone fruits n.e.c.	
F2000	Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones	F2100+ F2200+ F2300+ F2400+ F2900
F2100	**Figs**	
F2200	**Kiwis**	
F2300	**Avocados**	
F2400	**Bananas**	
F2900	Other fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones n.e.c.	
F3000	Berries (excluding strawberries)	F3100 + F3200 + F3300 + F3900
F3100	Currants	F3110 + F3120
F3110	**Blackcurrants**	
F3120	Redcurrants	

Code	Class name	Aggregate
F3200	**Raspberries**	
F3300	Blueberries	
F3900	Other berries n.e.c.	
F4000	Nuts	F4100 + F4200 + F4300 + F4400 + F4900
F4100	**Walnuts**	
F4200	**Hazelnuts**	
F4300	**Almonds**	
F4400	**Chestnuts**	
F4900	Other nuts n.e.c.	
T0000	**Citrus fruits**	T1000+ T2000 + T3000+ T4000 + T9000
T1000	**Oranges**	T1100 + T1200 + T1300 + T1900
T1100	Navel oranges	
T1200	White oranges (blancas)	
T1300	Blood oranges (sanguine)	
T1900	Other oranges n.e.c.	
T2000	**Small citrus fruits**	T2100 + T2200 + T2900
T2100	**Satsumas**	
T2200	**Clementines**	
T2900	Other small citrus fruits (including hybrids) n.e.c.	
T3000	**Lemons and acid limes**	T3100 + T3200
T3100	Yellow lemons	
T3200	Acid limes	
T4000	**Pomelos and grapefruit**	
T9000	Other citrus fruits n.e.c.	
W1000	**Grapes**	W1100 + W1200 + W1300 + W1900
W1100	**Grapes for wines**	W1110 + W1120 + W1190
W1110	**Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)**	
W1120	**Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)**	
W1190	**Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)**	
W1200	**Grapes for table use**	
W1300	**Grapes for raisins**	
W1900	Grapes for other purposes n.e.c.	
O1000	Olives	O1100 + O1910
O1100	**Olives for table use**	

Code	Class name	Aggregate
O1910	**Olives for olive oil**	
H9000	Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.	

TABLE 4: Agricultural land use

Code	Class name	Aggregate
UAA	**Utilised agricultural area (UAA)**	
ARA	**Arable land**	
C0000	**Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)**	
P0000	**Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)**	
R0000	Root crops	
R1000	**Potatoes (including seed potatoes)**	
R2000	**Sugar beet (excluding seed)**	
R9000	Other root crops n.e.c.	
I0000	**Industrial crops**	
G0000	**Plants harvested green from arable land**	
V0000_S0000	**Fresh vegetables, (including melons) and strawberries**	V1000 + V2000 + V3000 + V4000 + V5000 + V9000 + S0000
N0000	**Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)**	
E0000	Seeds and seedlings	
ARA99	**Other arable land crops n.e.c.**	
Q0000	**Fallow land**	
J0000	**Permanent grassland**	
PECR	**Permanent crops**	F0000 + T0000 + W1000 + O1000 + H9000 + L0000 + PECR9
F0000	**Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)**	F1100 + F1200 + F2000 + F3000 + F4000
T0000	Citrus fruits	
W1000	**Grapes**	
O1000	**Olives**	
H9000	Other permanent crops for human consumption n.e.c.	
L0000	**Nurseries**	
PECR9	Other permanent crops	
K0000	Kitchen gardens	