
Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector (repealed)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

[^{F1}ANNEX I U.K.]

MARKETING STANDARDS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2a

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1221/2008 of 5 December 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector as regards marketing standards.

PART A U.K.]

GENERAL MARKETING STANDARD

1. Minimum quality requirements U.K.]

Subject to the tolerances allowed, the products shall be:

- intact,
- sound; products affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make them unfit for consumption are excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The condition of the products must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling,
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

2. Minimum maturity requirements U.K.]

The products must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory ripeness.

The development and state of maturity of the products must be such as to enable them to continue their ripening process and to reach a satisfactory degree of ripeness.

3. Tolerance U.K.]

A tolerance of 10 % by number or weight of product not satisfying the minimum quality requirements shall be permitted in each lot. This tolerance shall not however cover product affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

4. Marking of origin of produce U.K.]

Full name of the country of origin. For products originating in a Member State this shall be in the language of the country of origin or any other language understandable by the consumers of the country of destination. For other products, this shall be in any language understandable by the consumers of the country of destination.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

PART B U.K.

SPECIFIC MARKETING STANDARDS

PART 1: U.K.

MARKETING STANDARD FOR APPLES

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE U.K.

This standard applies to apples of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Malus domestica Borkh.*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, apples for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY U.K.

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of apples, after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements U.K.

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, apples must be:

- intact,
- sound, produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

In addition, they must have been carefully picked.

The development and condition of the apples must be such as to enable them:

- to continue their maturing process and to reach the degree of maturity required in relation to the varietal characteristics⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾,
- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification U.K.

Apples are classified in three classes defined below.

(i) 'Extra' class U.K.

Apples in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, size and colouring, they must be characteristic of the variety⁽³⁾ and with the stalk which must be intact.

The flesh must be perfectly sound.

They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii) Class I U.K.

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Apples in this class must be of good quality. In shape, size and colouring, they must be characteristic of the variety⁽³⁾.

The flesh must be perfectly sound.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- a slight defect in shape,
- a slight defect in development,
- a slight defect in colouring,
- slight skin defects which must not extend over more than:
 - 2 cm in length for defects of elongated shape,
 - 1 cm² of total surface area for other defects, with the exception of scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), which must not extend over more than 0,25 cm² of total surface area,
 - slight bruising not exceeding 1 cm² of total surface area and not discoloured.

The stalk may be missing, provided the break is clean and the adjacent skin is not damaged.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes apples which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above⁽³⁾.

The flesh must be free from major defects.

The following defects are allowed provided the fruit retains its essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape,
- defects in development,
- defects in colouring,
- skin defects which must not extend over more than:
 - 4 cm in length for defects of elongated shape,
 - 2,5 cm² of total surface area for other defects, with the exception of scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), which must not extend over more than 1 cm² of total surface area,
 - slight bruising not exceeding 1,5 cm² of total surface area which may be slightly discoloured.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined either by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section or by weight.

For all varieties and for all classes the minimum size is 60 mm, if measured by diameter or 90 g, if measured by weight. Fruit of smaller sizes may be accepted, if the Brix level of the produce is greater than or equal to 10,5° Brix and the size is not smaller than 50 mm or 70 g.

To ensure there is uniformity of size within the package:

- (a) for fruit sized according to the diameter, the difference in diameter between fruit in the same package shall be limited to:
- 5 mm for 'Extra' Class fruit and for Classes I and II fruit packed in rows and layers. However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's Seedling (Bramley,

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- Triomphe de Kiel) and Horneburger, the difference in diameter may amount to 10 mm, and
- 10 mm for Class I fruit packed loose in the package or sales packages. However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's Seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel) and Horneburger, the difference in diameter may amount to 20 mm, or
- (b) for fruit sized according to weight, the difference in weight between fruit in the same package shall be limited to:
 - 20 % of the average individual fruit weight in the package for 'Extra' Class fruit and for Classes I and II fruit packed in rows and layers, and
 - 25 % of the average individual fruit weight in the package for Class I fruit packed loose in the package or in consumer packages.

There is no sizing uniformity requirement for Class II fruit packed loose in the package or in consumer packages.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) 'Extra' class **U.K.**

5 % by number or weight of apples not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of apples not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II, or exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of apples satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

Within this tolerance, a maximum of 2 % number or weight of fruit is allowed which shows the following defects:

- serious attacks of cork (bitter pit) or water-core,
- slight damage or unhealed cracks,
- very slight traces of rot,
- presence of internal feeding pests and/or damage to the flesh caused by pests.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

For all classes:

For all classes: a total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of fruit not satisfying the requirements as regards sizing is allowed. This tolerance may not be extended to include produce with a size:

- 5 mm or more below the minimum diameter when size is determined by diameter,
- 10 g or more below the minimum weight when size is determined by weight.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only apples of the same origin, variety, quality and size (if sized) and the same degree of ripeness.

In the case of the 'Extra' class, uniformity also applies to colouring.

Sales packages of a net weight not exceeding 5 kg may contain mixtures of apples of different varieties, provided they are uniform in quality and, for each variety concerned, in origin, size (if sized) and degree of ripeness.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The apples must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly. In particular, sales packages of a net weight exceeding 3 kg shall be sufficiently rigid to ensure proper protection of the produce.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects.

C. Presentation **U.K.**

For 'Extra' class, fruit must be packed in layers.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside.

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference 'Packer and/or Dispatcher' (or equivalent abbreviations);
- for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention 'Packed for:' or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

- 'Apples' if the contents are not visible from the outside
- Name of the variety or varieties where appropriate.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

— In the case of sales packages containing a mixture of apples of different varieties, names of each of the different varieties in the package.

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name

— In the case of sales packages containing a mixture of varieties of apples of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the variety concerned.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

— Class

— Size or, for fruit packed in layers, number of units.

If identification is by the size, this should be expressed:

(a) for produce subject to the uniformity rules, as minimum and maximum diameters or minimum and maximum weight;

(b) for produce not subject to the uniformity rules, the diameter or the weight of the smallest fruit in the package followed by ‘and over’ or ‘+’ or equivalent denomination or, where applicable, followed by the diameter or weight of the largest fruit.

E. Official control mark (optional)

.....

Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

Appendix

1. Colouring criteria, colouring groups and codes **U.K.**

Colouring group	A(Red varieties)	B(Mixed red colouring varieties)	C(Striped slightly coloured varieties)	D(Other varieties)
	Total surface area of red colouring characteristic of the variety	Total surface area of mixed red colouring characteristic of the variety	Total surface area of slightly red coloured, blushed or striped characteristic of the variety	
Extra class	3/4	1/2	1/3	No requirement as to red colouring
Class I	1/2	1/3	1/10	
Class II	1/4	1/10	—	

2. Russeting criteria **U.K.**

— *Group R:* Varieties for which russeting is a characteristic of the skin and is not a defect if it corresponds to the typical appearance of the variety.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- For varieties not marked with an ‘R’ in the list below, russetting is allowed within the following limits:

		‘Extra’ class	Class I	Class II	Tolerance for Class II				
(i)	Brown patches	—	not outside the stem cavity	—	may go slightly beyond the stem or pistil cavities	—	may go beyond the stem or pistil cavities	—	fruit not seriously detracting from the appearance and condition of the package
		—	not rough	—	not rough	—	slightly rough		
(ii)	Russetting			Maximum surface area of the fruit permitted					
—	thin net-like russetting (not contrasting strongly with the general colouring of the fruit)	—	slight and isolated traces of russetting not altering the general appearance of the fruit or of the package	1/5	1/2	—	fruit not seriously detracting from the appearance and condition of the package		
—	heavy	—	none	1/20	1/3	—	fruit not seriously detracting from the appearance and condition of the package		
—	cumulative defects (with			1/5	1/2	—	fruit not seriously		

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the exception of the brown patches which are excluded from these cumulative defects). In no case may thin russetting and heavy russetting taken together exceed a maximum of:				detracting from the appearance and condition of the package
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3. Non-exhaustive list of apple varieties classified according to their colouring and russetting criteria **U.K.**

Fruits of varieties that are not part of the list must be graded according to their varietal characteristics.

Varieties	Synonyms	Colour group	Russetting
African Red		B	
Akane	Tohoku 3	B	
Alborz Seedling		C	
Aldas		B	
Alice		B	
Alkmene	Early Windsor	C	
Alwa		B	
Angold		C	
Apollo	Beauty of Blackmoor	C	
Arkcharm	Arkansas No 18, A 18	C	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Arlet		B	R
Aroma		C	
Red coloured mutants of Aroma, for example Aroma Amorosa		B	
Auksis		B	
Belfort	Pella	B	
Belle de Boskoop and mutants		D	R
Belle fleur double		D	
Berlepsch	Freiherr von Berlepsch	C	
Berlepsch rouge	Red Berlepsch, Roter Berlepsch	B	
Blushed Golden			
Bohemia		B	
Boskoop rouge	Red Boskoop, Roter Boskoop	B	R
Braeburn		B	
Red coloured mutants of Braeburn, for example:		A	
Hidala			
Joburn			
Lochbuie Red Braeburn			
Mahana Red			
Mariri Red			
Redfield			
Royal Braeburn			
Bramley's Seedling	Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel	D	
Brettacher Sämling		D	
Calville (group of ...)		D	
Cardinal		B	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Carola	Kalco	C	
Caudle		B	
Charden		D	
Charles Ross		D	
Civni		B	
Coromandel Red	Corodel	A	
Cortland		B	
Cox's orange pippin and mutants	Cox Orange	C	R
Red coloured mutants of Cox's Orange Pippin for example:		B	R
Cherry Cox			
Crimson Bramley		D	
Cripps Pink		C	
Cripps Red		C ^a	
Dalinbel		B	
Delblush		D	
Delcorf and mutants, for example: Dalili Monidel		C	
Delgollune		B	
Delicious ordinaire	Ordinary Delicious	B	
Deljeni		D	
Delikates		B	
Delor		C	
Discovery		C	
Dunn's Seedling		D	R
Dykmanns Zoet		C	
Egremont Russet		D	R
Elan		D	
Elise	Red Delight	A	
Ellison's orange	Ellison	C	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Elstar and mutants, for example:		C	
Daliter			
Elshof			
Elstar Armhold			
Elstar Reinhardt			
Red coloured mutants of Elstar, for example:		B	
Bel-El			
Daliest			
Goedhof			
Red Elstar			
Valstar			
Empire		A	
Falstaff		C	
Fiesta	Red Pippin	C	
Florina		B	
Fortune		D	R
Fuji and mutants		B	
Gala		C	
Red coloured mutants of Gala, for example:		A	
Annaglo			
Baigent			
Galaxy			
Mitchgla			
Obrogala			
Regala			
Regal Prince			
Tenroy			
Garcia		D	
Gloster		B	
Goldbohemia		D	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Golden Delicious and mutants		D	
Golden Russet		D	R
Goldrush	Coop 38	D	
Goldstar		D	
Gradigold		D	
Granny Smith		D	
Gravenstein rouge	Red Gravenstein, Roter Gravensteiner	B	
Gravensteiner	Gravenstein	D	
Greensleeves		D	
Holsteiner Cox and mutants	Holstein	D	R
Holstein rouge	Red Holstein, Roter Holsteiner Cox	C	R
Honeycrisp		C	
Honeygold		D	
Horneburger		D	
Howgate Wonder	Manga	D	
Idared		B	
Ingrid Marie		B	R
Isbranica	Izbranica	C	
Jacob Fisher		D	
Jacques Lebel		D	
Jamba		C	
James Grieve and mutants		D	
James Grieve rouge	Red James Grieve	B	
Jarka		C	
Jerseymac		B	
Jester		D	
Jonagold ^b and mutants, for example:		C	
Crowngold			

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Daligo			
Daliguy	Jonasty		
Dalijean	Jonamel		
Jonagold 2000	Excel		
Jonabel			
Jonabres			
King Jonagold			
New Jonagold	Fukushima		
Novajo	Veulemanns		
Schneica			
Wilmuta			
Jonagored and mutants, for example:		A	
Decosta			
Jomured	Van de Poel		
Jonagold Boerekamp			
Jomar			
Jonagored Supra			
Jonaveld			
Primo			
Romagold	Surkijn		
Rubinstar			
Red Jonaprince			
Jonalord		C	
Jonathan		B	
Julia		B	
Jupiter		D	
Karmijn de Sonnaville		C	R
Katy	Katja	B	
Kent		D	R
Kidd's orange red		C	R
Kim		B	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Koit		C	
Krameri Tuvioun		B	
Kukikovskoje		B	
Lady Williams		B	
Lane's Prince Albert		D	
Laxton's Superb	Laxtons Superb	C	R
Ligol		B	
Lobo		B	
Lodel		A	
Lord Lambourne		C	
Maigold		B	
Mc Intosh		B	
Meelis		B	
Melba		B	
Melodie		B	
Melrose		C	
Meridian		C	
Moonglo		C	
Morgenduft	Imperatore	B	
Mountain Cove		D	
Mutsu		D	
Normanda		C	
Nueva Europa		C	
Nueva Orleans		B	
Odin		B	
Ontario		B	
Orlovskoje Polosatoje		C	
Ozark Gold		D	
Paula Red		B	
Pero de Cirio		D	
Piglos		B	
Pikant		B	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Pikkolo		C	
Pilot		C	
Pimona		C	
Pinova		C	
Pirella		B	
Piros		C	
Rafzubex		A	
Rafzubin		C	
Rajka		B	
Rambour d'hiver		D	
Rambour Franc		B	
Reanda		B	
Rebella		C	
Red Delicious and mutants, for example:		A	
Campsur			
Erovan			
Evasni			
Flatrar			
Fortuna Delicious			
Otago			
Red King			
Red Spur			
Red York			
Richared			
Royal Red			
Sandidge			
Shotwell Delicious			
Stark Delicious			
Starking			
Starkrimson			
Starkspur			
Topred			

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Trumdor			
Well Spur			
Red Dougherty		A	
Red Rome		A	
Redkroft		A	
Regal		A	
Regina		B	
Reglindis		C	
Reine des Reinettes	Goldparmäne, Gold Parmoné	C	
Reineta Encarnada		B	
Reinette Rouge du Canada		B	
Reinette d'Orléans		D	
Reinette Blanche du Canada	Reinette du Canada, Canada Blanc, Kanadarenette, Renetta del Canada	D	R
Reinette de France		D	
Reinette de Landsberg		D	
Reinette grise du Canada	Graue Kanadarenette	D	R
Relinda		C	
Remo		B	
Renora		B	
Resi		B	
Resista		D	
Retina		B	
Rewena		B	
Roja de Benejama	Verruga, Roja del Valle, Clavelina	A	
Rome Beauty	Belle de Rome, Rome	B	
Rosana	Berner Rosenapfel	B	
Royal Beaut		A	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Rubin		C	
Rubinola		B	
Sciearly		A	
Scifresh		B	
Sciglo		A	
Sciray	GS48	A	
Scired		A	R
Sciros		A	
Selena		B	
Shampion		B	
Sidrunkollane Talioun		D	
Sinap Orlovskij	Orlovski Sinap	D	
Snygold	Earlygold	D	
Sommerregent		C	
Spartan		A	
Splendour		A	
St. Edmunds Pippin		D	R
Stark's Earliest		C	
Štaris	Staris	A	
Sturmer Pippin		D	R
Sügisdessert		C	
Sügisjoonik		C	
Summerred		B	
Sunrise		A	
Sunset		D	R
Suntan		D	R
Sweet Caroline		C	
Talvenauding		B	
Tellisaare		B	
Tiina		B	
Topaz		B	

a At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.

b However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Tydeman's Early Worcester	Tydeman's Early	B	
Veteran		B	
Vista Bella	Bellavista	B	
Wealthy		B	
Worcester Pearmain		B	
York		B	
Zarja Alatau	Zarya Alatau	D	
a	At least 20 % red in Class I and Class II.		
b	However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in Class II must be streaked with red colouring.		

PART 2: U.K.

MARKETING STANDARD FOR CITRUS FRUITS

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE U.K.

This standard applies to the following fruit, classified as ‘citrus fruit’, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, citrus fruit for industrial processing being excluded:

- lemons of varieties (cultivars) grown from the species *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.,
- mandarins of varieties (cultivars) grown from the species *Citrus reticulata* Blanco, including satsumas (*Citrus unshiu* Marcow.), clementines (*Citrus clementina* Hort. ex Tan.), common mandarins (*Citrus deliciosa* Ten.) and tangerines (*Citrus tangerina* Hort. ex Tan.) grown from these species and its hybrids, hereinafter called ‘mandarins’,
- oranges of varieties (cultivars) grown from the species *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osb.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY U.K.

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of the citrus fruit after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements U.K.

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the citrus fruit must be:

- intact,
- free of bruising and/or extensive healed over cuts,
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- free of signs of internal shrivelling,
- free of damage caused by low temperature or frost,
- free of all abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

The citrus fruit must have been carefully picked and have reached an appropriate degree of development and ripeness account being taken of criteria proper to the variety, the time of picking and the growing area.

The development and state of ripeness of the citrus fruit must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

Citrus fruit meeting the ripeness requirements of this Annex may be 'degreened'. This treatment is permitted only if the other natural organoleptic characteristics are not modified.

B. Maturity requirements **U.K.**

Maturity of citrus fruit is defined by the following parameters specified for each specie below:

1. Minimum juice content
2. Colouring

The degree of colouring shall be such that, following normal development the citrus fruit reach the colour typical of the variety at their destination point.

(i) Lemons **U.K.**

— Minimum juice content:

— Verdelli and Primofiore lemons:	20 %
— Other lemons:	25 %

— Colouring: must be typical of the variety. However fruits with a green (but not dark green) colour are allowed provided they satisfy the minimum requirements as to juice content.

(ii) Mandarins **U.K.**

— Minimum juice content:

— Mandarins, excluding Clementines:	33 %
— Clementines:	40 %

— Colouring: must be typical of the variety on at least one third of the surface of the fruit.

(iii) Oranges **U.K.**

Colouring must be typical of the variety. Fruits with light green colour are allowed, provided it does not exceed one fifth of the total surface of the fruit. Fruits must show the following minimum juice content:

— Blood oranges:	30 %
— Navels group:	33 %
— Other varieties:	35 %

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

However, oranges produced in areas with high air temperatures and high relative humidity conditions during the developing period can be of a green colour exceeding one fifth of the total surface area, provided they satisfy the following minimum juice content:

— Varieties Mosambi, Sathgudi and Pacitan:	33 %
— Other varieties:	45 %

C. Classification **U.K.**

Citrus fruit are classified in three classes defined below:

(i) 'Extra' Class **U.K.**

Citrus fruit in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, external appearance, development and colouring they must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type.

They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

Citrus fruit in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- slight defect in shape,
- slight defect in colouring,
- slight skin defects occurring during the formation of the fruit, such as silver scurfs, russets, etc.,
- slight healed defects due to a mechanical cause such as hail damage, rubbing, damage from handling, etc.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes citrus fruit which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The following defects may be allowed, provided the citrus fruit retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defect in shape,
- defect in colouring,
- rough skin,
- skin defects occurring during the formation of the fruit, such as silver scurfs, russets, etc.,
- healed defects due to a mechanical cause such as hail damage, rubbing, damage from handling, etc.,
- superficial healed skin alterations,
- slight and partial detachment of the pericarp for oranges (which is allowed for mandarins).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING U.K.

Size is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section of the fruit.

A. Minimum size U.K.

Fruits of less than the following minimum sizes are excluded:

Lemons:	45 mm
Mandarins, excluding clementines:	45 mm
Clementines:	35 mm
Oranges:	53 mm

B. Size scales U.K.

The scales of sizes are as follows:

Oranges		Lemons		Mandarins	
Size code	Diameter(mm)	Size code	Diameter(mm)	Size code	Diameter(mm)
0	92-110	0	79-90	1-XXX	78 and above
1	87-100	1	72-83	1-XX	67-78
2	84-96	2	68-78	1 or 1-X	63-74
3	81-92	3	63-72	2	58-69
4	77-88	4	58-67	3	54-64
5	73-84	5	53-62	4	50-60
6	70-80	6	48-57	5	46-56
7	67-76	7	45-52	6 ^a	43-52
8	64-73			7	41-48
9	62-70			8	39-46
10	60-68			9	37-44
11	58-66			10	35-42
12	56-63				
13	53-60				

^a Sizes below 45 mm refer only to clementines.

Citrus fruit may be packed by count. In this case, provided the size uniformity required in Title III, point C, is retained, the size range in the package may fall outside a single size code, but within two adjacent codes.

C. Uniformity U.K.

Uniformity in size is achieved by the abovementioned size scales, unless otherwise stated as follows:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (i) for fruit arranged in regular layers, in packages or in unit consumer packages, the difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same package, within a single size code or, in the case of citrus fruit packed by count, within two adjacent codes, must not exceed the following maxima:

	Size codes	Maximum difference between fruit in the same package(in mm)
Lemons	0 to 7	7
Mandarins	1-XXX-4	9
	5 to 6	8
	7 to 10	7
Oranges	0 to 2	11
	3 to 6	9
	7 to 13	7

- (ii) for fruit not arranged in regular layers, in packages or in rigid unit consumer packages, the difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same package must not exceed the range of the appropriate size grade in the size scale, or, in the case of citrus fruit packed by count, the range in mm of one of the two adjacent codes concerned;
- (iii) for fruit in bulk bins and fruit in non-rigid (nets, bags, etc.) unit consumer packages, the maximum size difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same lot or package must not exceed the range obtained by grouping three consecutive sizes in the size scale.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) 'Extra' Class **U.K.**

5 % by number or weight of citrus fruit not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of citrus fruit not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II, or exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of citrus fruit satisfying neither the requirements of the class, nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption. Within this tolerance, a maximum of 5 % is allowed of fruit showing slight superficial unhealed damage, dry cuts or soft and shrivelled fruit.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

For all classes and types of presentation: 10 % by number or weight of citrus fruit corresponding to the size immediately below and/or above that (or those, in the case of the combination of three sizes) mentioned on the packages is allowed.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

In any case, the tolerance of 10 % applies only to fruit not smaller than the following minima:

Lemons:	43 mm
Mandarins, excluding clementines:	43 mm
Clementines:	34 mm
Oranges:	50 mm

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION U.K.

A. Uniformity U.K.

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only citrus fruit of the same origin, variety or commercial type, quality, and size, and appreciably of the same degree of ripeness and development.

In addition, for the 'Extra' Class, uniformity in colouring is required.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging U.K.

The citrus fruit must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

If the fruit are wrapped, thin, dry, new and odourless⁽⁴⁾ paper must be used.

The use of any substance tending to modify the natural characteristics of the citrus fruit, especially its taste or smell⁽⁴⁾, is prohibited.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter. However, a presentation where a short (not wooden) twig with some green leaves adheres to the fruit is allowed.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects.

C. Presentation U.K.

The citrus fruit may be presented:

- (a) arranged in regular layers in packages;
- (b) not arranged in regular layers in packages or in bulk bins. This presentation is only allowed for Classes I and II;
- (c) in individual packages for direct sale to the consumer of a weight less than 5 kg either
 - made up by number of fruit, or
 - made up by net weight of the package.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside.

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference ‘Packer and/or Dispatcher’ (or equivalent abbreviations);
- for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention ‘Packed for:’ or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

- Name of the species if the produce is not visible from the outside, except for mandarins for which the name of the specie or variety (where applicable) is compulsory,
- Name of the variety, for oranges,
- Name of the type:
 - for lemons: the indication ‘Verdelli’ and ‘Primofiore’ where appropriate,
 - for clementines: the indication ‘Clementines, pipless’, ‘Clementines’ (1 to 10 pips), ‘Clementines with pips’ (more than 10 pips) where appropriate.

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

- Class.
- Size code for fruit presented in accordance with the size scale or the upper and the lower limiting size code in the case of three consecutive sizes of the size scale.
- Size code (or, when fruit packed by count fall under two adjacent codes, size codes or minimum and maximum diameter) and number of fruit, in the case of fruit arranged in layers in the package.
- When used, mention of the preserving agent or other chemical substances used at post-harvest stage.

E. Official control mark (optional)

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Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

PART 3: **U.K.**

MARKETING STANDARD FOR KIWIFRUIT

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

This standard applies to kiwifruit of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Actinidia chinensis* (Planch.) and *Actinidia deliciosa* (A. Chev., C.F. Liang and A.R. Ferguson) to be supplied fresh to the consumer, kiwifruit for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY **U.K.**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of kiwifruit, after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum quality requirements **U.K.**

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the kiwifruit must be:

- intact (but free of peduncle),
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- adequately firm; not soft, shrivelled or water-soaked,
- well formed, double/multiple fruit being excluded,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The development and condition of the kiwifruit must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Minimum maturity requirements **U.K.**

The kiwifruit must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory ripeness. In order to satisfy this requirement, the fruit must have attained a degree of ripeness:

- at packing stage within the region of production and the subsequent delivery by the packer, as well as at import and export stage, of at least 6,2° Brix or an average dry matter content of 15 %,
- at all other marketing stages, of at least 9,5° Brix.

C. Classification **U.K.**

Kiwifruit are classified in three classes defined below.

(i) Extra Class **U.K.**

Kiwifruit in this class must be of superior quality. They must be well-developed and have all the characteristics and the colouring typical of the variety.

They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

The ratio of the minimum/maximum diameter of the fruit measured at the equatorial section must be 0,8 or greater.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

Kiwifruit in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

They must be firm and the flesh must be perfectly sound.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- a slight defect in shape (but free of swelling or malformations),
- a slight defect in colouring,
- superficial skin defects, provided the total area affected does not exceed 1 cm²,
- small ‘Hayward mark’ like longitudinal lines without protuberance.

The ratio of the minimum/maximum diameter of the fruit measured at the equatorial section must be 0,7 or greater.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes kiwifruit which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The fruit must be reasonably firm and the flesh should not show any serious defects.

The following defects may be allowed provided the kiwifruit retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality, and presentation:

- defects in shape,
- defects in colouring,
- skin defects such as small healed cuts or scarred/grazed tissue, provided that the total area affected does not exceed 2 cm²,
- several more pronounced ‘Hayward marks’ with a slight protuberance,
- slight bruising.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by the weight of the fruit.

The minimum weight for ‘Extra’ Class is 90 g, for Class I is 70 g and for Class II is 65 g.

The difference in weight between the largest and the smallest fruit in each package must not exceed:

- 10 g for fruit weighing up to 85 g,
- 15 g for fruit weighing between 85 g and 120 g,
- 20 g for fruit weighing between 120 g and 150 g,
- 40 g for fruit weighing 150 g or more.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) Extra Class **U.K.**

5 % by number or weight of kiwifruit not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

10 % by number or weight of kiwifruit not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of kiwifruit satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting, severe bruising or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

For all classes: 10 % by number or weight of kiwifruit not satisfying the requirements as regards the minimum weight and/or the size range specified.

However, the fruit must be of a size immediately below or above the size indicated or, in the case of the smallest size, they must not weigh less than 85 g in 'Extra' Class, 67 g in Class I and 62 g in Class II.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only kiwifruit of the same origin, variety, quality and size.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The kiwifruit must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps, bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non — toxic ink or glue.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

C. Presentation **U.K.**

In 'Extra' Class, the fruit must be presented separately from one another, and be regularly arranged on one layer.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher.

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre — packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference 'Packer and/or Dispatcher' (or equivalent abbreviations);

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

— for pre — packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention ‘Packed for:’ or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

— ‘Kiwifruit’, ‘Actinidia’ or equivalent denomination, if the contents are not visible from the outside,

— name of the variety (optional).

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

— Class,

— size expressed by the minimum and maximum weight of the fruit,

— number of fruit (optional).

E. Official control mark (optional)

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Packages need not bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

[^{F2}PART 4: **U.K.**

MARKETING STANDARD FOR LETTUCES, CURLED-LEAVED ENDIVES AND BROAD-LEAVED (BATAVIAN) ENDIVES

I. **DEFINITION OF PRODUCE** **U.K.**

This standard applies to:

— lettuces of varieties (cultivars) grown from:

— *Lactuca sativa L. var. capitata L.* (head (cabbage) lettuces including crisphead and ‘Iceberg’ type lettuces),

— *Lactuca sativa L. var. longifolia Lam.* (cos or romaine lettuces),

— *Lactuca sativa L. var. crispa L.* (leaf lettuces),

— crosses of these varieties and

— curled-leaved endives of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Cichorium endivia L. var. crispa Lam.*, and

— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives (escaroles) of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Cichorium endivia L. var. latifolium Lam.*

to be supplied fresh to the consumer.

This standard does not apply to produce for industrial processing, produce presented as individual leaves, lettuces with root ball or lettuces in pots.

II. **PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY** **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for produce after preparation and packaging.

A. **Minimum requirements** U.K.

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the produce must be:

- intact
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean and trimmed, i.e. practically free from all earth or other growing medium and practically free of any visible foreign matter
- fresh in appearance
- practically free from pests
- practically free from damage caused by pests
- turgescient
- not running to seed
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

In the case of lettuce, a reddish discolouration, caused by low temperature during growth, is allowed, unless it seriously affects the appearance of the lettuce.

The roots must be cut close to the base of the outer leaves and the cut must be neat.

The produce must be of normal development. The development and condition of the produce must be such as to enable it:

- to withstand transportation and handling
- to arrive in a satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. **Classification** U.K.

The produce is classified in two classes, as defined below:

(i) **Class I** U.K.

Produce in this class must be of good quality. It must be characteristic of the variety or commercial type, especially the colour.

The produce must also be:

- well formed
- firm, taking into account the cultivation methods and the type of produce
- free from damage or deterioration impairing edibility
- free from frost damage.

Head lettuces must have a single well-formed heart. However, in the case of head lettuces grown under protection, the heart may be small.

Cos lettuces must have a heart, which may be small.

The centre of curled-leaved endives and broad-leaved (Batavian) endives must be yellow in colour.

(ii) **Class II** U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

This class includes produce which do not qualify for inclusion in Class I, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The produce must be:

- reasonably well formed
- free from damage and deterioration which may seriously impair edibility.

The following defects may be allowed provided the produce retains its essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- slight discolouration
- slight damage caused by pests.

Head lettuces must have a heart, which may be small. However, in the case of head lettuces grown under protection, absence of heart is permissible.

Cos lettuces may show no heart.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by the weight of one unit.

A. Minimum weight **U.K.**

The minimum weight for Classes I and II is:

	Open grown	Grown under protection
Head lettuces (excluding crisphead and 'Iceberg' type lettuces) and Cos or romaine lettuces (excluding 'Little Gem' type lettuces)	150 g	100 g
Crisphead and 'Iceberg' type lettuces	300 g	200 g
Leaf lettuces and 'Little Gem' type lettuces	100 g	100 g
Curled-leaved endives and broad-leaved endives	200 g	150 g

B. Uniformity **U.K.**

(a) Lettuces **U.K.**

In all classes, the difference between the lightest and heaviest units in each package must not exceed:

- 40 g when the lightest unit weighs less than 150 g per unit
- 100 g when the lightest unit weighs between 150 g and 300 g per unit
- 150 g when the lightest unit weighs between 300 g and 450 g per unit
- 300 g when the lightest unit weighs more than 450 g per unit.

(b) Curled-leaved and broad-leaved (Batavian) endives **U.K.**

In all classes, the difference between the lightest and heaviest units in each package must not exceed 300g.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each lot for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) Class I **U.K.**

A total tolerance of 10 %, by number of units, not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 % in total may consist of produce neither satisfying the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements. Produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded.

(ii) Class II **U.K.**

A total tolerance of 10 %, by number of units, satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

For all classes: a total tolerance of 10 %, by number of units, not satisfying the requirements as regards sizing, but weighing no more than 10 % over or under the size in question, is allowed.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only produce of the same origin, variety or commercial type, quality and size.

However, a mixture of produce of distinctly different colours, varieties and/or commercial types may be packed together in a sales unit⁽⁵⁾, provided they are uniform in quality and, for each colour, variety and/or commercial type concerned, in origin.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The produce must be packed in such a way as to protect it properly. It must be reasonably packed having regard to the size and type of packaging, without empty spaces or crushing.

The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package⁽⁶⁾ must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

A. Identification **U.K.**

Packer and/or dispatcher/shipper:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

— name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country)

or

— a code mark officially recognised by the national authority⁽⁷⁾.

B. Nature of produce U.K.

— ‘Lettuces’, ‘butterhead lettuces’, ‘Batavia’, ‘crisphead lettuces (Iceberg)’, ‘Cos lettuces’, ‘leaf lettuce’ (or, for example and if appropriate, ‘Oak leaf’, ‘lollo bionda’, ‘lollo rossa’), ‘curled-leaved endives’ or ‘broad-leaved (Batavian) endives’, or other synonyms if the contents are not visible from the outside

— ‘Little Gem’ where appropriate or other synonyms

— An indication ‘grown under protection’, or other appropriate indication, where appropriate

— Name of the variety (optional)

— In the case of sales units containing a mixture of distinctly different colours, varieties and/or commercial types of produce, ‘Mixture of salads’, or equivalent denomination. If the produce is not visible from the outside, the colours, varieties or commercial types of the sales unit must be indicated.

C. Origin of produce U.K.

— Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

— In the case of sales units containing a mixture of distinctly different colours, varieties and/or commercial types of produce of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the colour, variety and/or commercial type concerned.

D. Commercial specifications U.K.

— Class

— Size, expressed by the minimum weight per unit, or number of units

— Net weight (optional).

E. Official control mark (optional) U.K.

Packages need not bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.]

Textual Amendments

F2 Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 771/2009 of 25 August 2009 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1580/2007 as regards certain marketing standards in the fruit and vegetable sector.](#)

PART 5: U.K.

MARKETING STANDARD FOR PEACHES AND NECTARINES

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

This standard applies to peaches and nectarines⁽⁸⁾ grown from varieties (cultivars) of *Prunus persica Sieb. and Zucc.*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, peaches and nectarines for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY **U.K.**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for peaches and nectarines after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum quality requirements **U.K.**

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, peaches and nectarines must be:

- intact,
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

Peaches and nectarines must have been carefully picked.

The development and state of peaches and nectarines must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Minimum maturity requirements **U.K.**

The peaches and nectarines must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory ripeness.

The development and state of maturity of the peaches and nectarines must be such as to enable them to continue their ripening process and to reach a satisfactory degree of ripeness. In order to satisfy this requirement the refractometric index of the flesh, measured at the middle point of the fruit pulp at the equatorial section must be greater than or equal to 8° Brix and the firmness must be lower than 6,5 kg measured with a plunger of 8 mm diameter (0,5 cm² at two points of the equatorial section of the fruit.

C. Classification **U.K.**

Peaches and nectarines are classified into three classes as defined below:

(i) 'Extra' class **U.K.**

Peaches and nectarines in this class must be of a superior quality. In shape, development and colouring they must be typical of the variety allowing for the district in which they are grown. They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided that these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, its quality, keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

Peaches and nectarines in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety, allowing for the district in which they are grown. However, a slight defect in shape, development or colouring may be allowed.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

The flesh must be perfectly sound.

Peaches and nectarines split where the stem is joined to the fruit are excluded.

Slight skin defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package and do not exceed:

- 1 cm in length for defects of elongated shape,
- 0,5 cm² in total area for other defects.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes peaches and nectarines which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but which satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The flesh should not show any serious defects. Fruits split where the stem is joined to the fruit are allowed only in connection with quality tolerances.

The following skin defects may be allowed provided the peaches and nectarines retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation and do not exceed:

- 2 cm in length for defects of elongated shape,
- 1,5 cm² in total area for other defects.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by:

- circumference, or
- maximum diameter of the equatorial section.

Peaches and nectarines must be graded according to the following scale:

Diameter	Sizing(code)	Circumference
90 mm and above	AAAA	28 cm and above
80 mm and over but under 90 mm	AAA	25 cm and over but under 28 cm
73 mm and over but under 80 mm	AA	23 cm and over but under 25 cm
67 mm and over but under 73 mm	A	21 cm and over but under 23 cm
61 mm and over but under 67 mm	B	19 cm and over but under 21 cm
56 mm and over but under 61 mm	C	17,5 cm and over but under 19 cm
51 mm and over but under 56 mm	D	16 cm and over but under 17,5 cm

The minimum size allowed for the 'Extra' class is 17,5 cm (circumference) or 56 mm (diameter).

Size D (51 mm and over but under 56 mm in diameter or 16 cm and over but under 17,5 cm in circumference) is not allowed in the period from 1 July to 31 October.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Sizing is compulsory for all classes.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements for the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) 'Extra' class **U.K.**

5 % by number or weight of peaches or nectarines not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of peaches or nectarines not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of peaches or nectarines satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of fruit affected by rotting, marked bruising or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

For all classes, 10 % by number or weight of peaches or nectarines up to 1 cm more or less than the size stated on the package in the case of sizing by circumference and up to 3 mm more or less in the case of sizing by diameter. However, for fruit in the smallest size, this tolerance shall apply only to peaches or nectarines of a size smaller by not more than 6 mm (circumference) or 2 mm (diameter) than the specified minimum size.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only peaches or nectarines of the same origin, variety, quality, degree of ripeness and size, and for the 'Extra' class, the contents must also be uniform in colour.

The visible part of the contents of each package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The peaches or nectarines must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

C. Presentation **U.K.**

The peaches and nectarines may be presented:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- in small unit packages,
- in a single layer, in the case of ‘Extra’ class; each individual fruit in this class must be separated from its neighbours.

In classes I and II:

- in one or two layers, or
- in no more than four layers when the fruit is placed in rigid pockets so arranged that they do not rest on the fruit in the layer immediately below.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside:

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference ‘Packer and/or dispatcher’ (or equivalent abbreviations);
- for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention ‘Packed for:’ or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

- ‘Peaches’ or ‘nectarines’, if the contents are not visible from the outside,
- colour of the flesh,
- name of the variety (optional).

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

- class,
- size expressed in minimum and maximum diameters or minimum and maximum circumference or according to the coding set out in Section III ‘Provisions concerning sizing’,
- number of units (optional),
- minimum sugar content, measured by refractometer and expressed in Brix degrees (optional),
- maximum firmness, measured by penetrometer and expressed in kg/0,5 cm² (optional),

E. Official control mark (optional)

.....

Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised,

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

[^{F2}PART 6: U.K.]

MARKETING STANDARD FOR PEARS

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE U.K.

This standard applies to pears of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Pyrus communis L.* to be supplied fresh to the consumer, pears for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY U.K.

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of pears, after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements U.K.

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, pears must be:

- intact
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- practically free from pests
- free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The development and condition of the pears must be such as to enable them:

- to continue their ripening process and to reach the degree of ripeness required in relation to the varietal characteristics
- to withstand transportation and handling
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification U.K.

Pears are classified in three classes defined below:

(i) 'Extra' Class U.K.

Pears in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, size and colouring they must be characteristic of the variety and the stalk must be intact.

The flesh must be perfectly sound, and the skin free from rough russetting.

They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects provided these do not affect the general appearance of the fruit, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

Pears must not be gritty.

(ii) Class I U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Pears in this class must be of good quality. In shape, size and colouring they must be characteristic of the variety⁽⁹⁾.

The flesh must be perfectly sound, and the skin free from rough russeting.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, on individual fruit provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- a slight defect in shape
- a slight defect in development
- slight defects in colouring
- slight skin defects which must not extend over more than:
 - 2 cm in length for defects of elongated shape
 - 1 cm² of total surface area for other defects, with the exception of scab (*Venturia pirina* and *V. inaequalis*), which must not extend over more than 0,25 cm² cumulative in area
- slight bruising not exceeding 1 cm² in area.

The stalk may be slightly damaged.

Pears must not be gritty.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes pears which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The flesh must be free from major defects.

The following defects may be allowed provided the pears retain its essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape
- defects in development
- defects in colouring
- slight rough russeting
- skin defects which must not extend over more than:
 - 4 cm in length for defects of elongated shape
 - 2,5 cm² total surface area for other defects, with the exception of scab (*Venturia pirina* and *V. inaequalis*), which must not extend over more than 1 cm² cumulative in area
- slight bruising not exceeding 2 cm² in area.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by maximum diameter of the equatorial section.

A minimum size is required for each class as follows:

	'Extra'	Class I	Class II
Large fruited varieties	60 mm	55 mm	55 mm
Other varieties	55 mm	50 mm	45 mm

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Summer pears included in the Annex to this standard do not have to respect the minimum size.

To ensure there is uniformity of size within a package, the difference in diameter between fruit in the same package shall be limited to:

- 5 mm for 'Extra' Class fruit and for Class I and II fruit packed in rows and layers
- 10 mm for Class I fruit packed loose in the package or in consumer packages.

There is no sizing uniformity limit for Class II fruit packed loose in the package or in consumer packages.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES U.K.

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each lot for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances U.K.

(i) 'Extra' Class U.K.

A total tolerance of 5 %, by number or weight, of pears not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 0,5 % in total may consist of produce satisfying the requirements of Class II quality.

(ii) Class I U.K.

A total tolerance of 10 %, by number or weight, of pears not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 % in total may consist of produce neither satisfying the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements. Produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded. Pears without stalks are not included in this tolerance.

(iii) Class II U.K.

A total tolerance of 10 %, by number or weight, of pears satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded.

Within this tolerance, a maximum of 2 % by number or weight of fruit is allowed which shows the following defects:

- slight damage or unhealed cracks
- very slight traces of rot
- presence of internal feeding pests and/or damage to the flesh caused by pests.

B. Size tolerances U.K.

For all classes:

- (a) for fruit which is subject to the rules of uniformity, 10 %, by number or weight, of fruit corresponding to the size immediately above or below that marked on the package, with, for fruit classified in the smallest grade allowed a maximum variation of 5 mm below the minimum;
- (b) for fruit which is not subject to the rules of uniformity, 10 %, by number or weight, of fruit below the minimum size laid down, with a maximum variation of 5 mm below the minimum size.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

A. **Uniformity** U.K.

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only pears of the same origin, variety, quality, and size (if sized) and the same degree of ripeness.

In the case of the 'Extra' Class, uniformity also applies to colouring.

However, a mixture of pears of distinctly different varieties may be packed together in a sales unit⁽¹⁰⁾, provided they are uniform in quality and, for each variety concerned, in origin.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. **Packaging** U.K.

Pears must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Stickers individually affixed on the produce shall be such that, when removed, they neither leave visible traces of glue, nor lead to skin defects.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

VI. **PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING** U.K.

Each package⁽¹¹⁾ must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside.

A. **Identification** U.K.

Packer and/or dispatcher/shipper:

— name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country)

or

— a code mark officially recognised by the national authority⁽¹²⁾.

B. **Nature of produce** U.K.

— 'Pears', if the contents are not visible from the outside.

— Name of the variety. In the case of sales units containing a mixture of pears of different varieties, names of the different varieties.

C. **Origin of produce** U.K.

— Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name. In the case of sales units containing a mixture of distinctly different varieties of pears of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the variety concerned.

D. **Commercial specifications** U.K.

— Class

— Size, or for fruit packed in rows and layers, number of units. If identification is by the size, this should be expressed:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (a) for produce subject to the uniformity rules, as minimum and maximum diameters
- (b) for produce not subject to the uniformity rules, the diameter of the smallest fruit in the package followed by ‘and over’ or equivalent denomination or, if appropriate, the diameter of the largest fruit in the package.

E. **Official control mark (optional)** U.K.

Packages need not bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

Appendix

Size criteria for pears

L = Large fruited variety

SP = Summer pear, for which no minimum size is required.

Non-exhaustive list of large fruited and summer pear varieties

Small fruited and other varieties which do not appear in the list may be marketed as long as they meet the size requirements for other varieties as described in Section III of the standard.

Some of the varieties listed in the following may be marketed under names for which trademark protection has been sought or obtained in one or more countries. The first and second columns of the table hereunder do not intend to include such trade names. Reference to known trademarks have been included in the third column for information only.

Variety	Synonyms	Trade names	Size
Abbé Fétel	Abate Fétel		L
Abugo o Siete en Boca			SP
Akça			SP
Alka			L
Alsa			L
Amfora			L
Alexandrine Douillard			L
Bergamotten			SP
Beurré Alexandre Lucas	Lucas		L
Beurré Bosc	Bosc, Beurré d’Apremont, Empereur Alexandre, Kaiser Alexander		L
Beurré Clairgeau			L
Beurré	Hardenpont		L

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Beurré Giffard			SP
Beurré précoce Morettini	Morettini		SP
Blanca de Aranjuez	Agua de Aranjuez, Espadona, Blanquilla		SP
Carusella			SP
Castell	Castell de Verano		SP
Colorée de Juillet	Bunte Juli		SP
Comice rouge			L
Concorde			L
Condoula			SP
Coscia	Ercolini		SP
Curé	Curato, Pastoren, Del cura de Ouro, Espadon de invierno, Bella de Berry, Lombardia de Rioja, Batall de Campana		L
D'Anjou			L
Dita			L
D. Joaquina	Doyenné de Juillet		SP
Doyenné d'hiver	Winterdechant		L
Doyenné du Comice	Comice, Vereinsdechant		L
Erika			L
Etrusca			SP
Flamingo			L
Forelle			L
Général Leclerc		Amber Grace™	L
Gentile			SP
Golden Russet Bosc			L
Grand champion			L
Harrow Delight			L
Jeanne d'Arc			L
Joséphine			L
Kieffer			L
Klapa Mīlule			L

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Leonardeta	Mosqueruela, Margallon, Colorada de Alcanadre, Leonarda de Magallon		SP
Lombacad		Cascade®	L
Moscatella			SP
Mramornaja			L
Mustafabey			SP
Packham's Triumph	Williams d'Automne		L
Passe Crassane	Passa Crassana		L
Perita de San Juan			SP
Pérola			SP
Pitmaston	Williams Duchesse		L
Précoce de Trévoux	Trévoux		SP
Président Drouard			L
Rosemarie			L
Suvenirs			L
Santa Maria	Santa Maria Morettini		SP
Spadoncina	Agua de Verano, Agua de Agosto		SP
Taylors Gold			L
Triomphe de Vienne			L
Vasarine Sviestine			L
Williams Bon Chrétien	Bon Chrétien, Bartlett, Williams, Summer Bartlett		LJ

PART 7: **U.K.**

MARKETING STANDARD FOR STRAWBERRIES

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE **U.K.**

This standard applies to strawberries of varieties (cultivars) grown from the genus *Fragaria* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer, strawberries for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY **U.K.**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of strawberries after preparation and packaging.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

A. Minimum requirements **U.K.**

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the strawberries must be:

- intact,
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- fresh in appearance, but not washed,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- with the calyx (except in the case of wild strawberries); the calyx and the stalk (if present) must be fresh and green,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The strawberries must have been carefully picked.

They must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory ripeness. The development and the condition must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification **U.K.**

The strawberries are classified in three classes defined below:

(i) 'Extra' Class **U.K.**

The strawberries in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety.

They must be bright in appearance, allowing for the characteristics of the variety.

They must be free from soil.

They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

Strawberries in this class must be of good quality. In colouring and shape, they must be characteristic of the variety.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- slight defect of shape,
- a white patch, not exceeding one tenth of the surface area of the fruit,
- slight superficial pressure marks.

They must be practically free from soil.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

This class includes strawberries which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The following defects may be allowed provided the strawberries retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects of shape,
- a white patch not exceeding one fifth of the surface area of the fruit,
- slight dry bruising not likely to spread,
- slight traces of soil.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section.

Strawberries must be of the following minimum sizes:

- 'Extra' Class: 25 mm,
- Classes I and II: 18 mm.

There is no minimum size for wild strawberries.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) 'Extra' Class **U.K.**

5 % by number or weight of strawberries not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class. Of these 5 % not more than 2 % in total may consist of spoilt fruit.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of strawberries not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class. Of these 10 %, not more than 2 % in total may consist of spoilt fruit.

(iii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of strawberries satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting, severe bruising or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption. Of these 10 %, not more than 2 % in total may consist of spoilt fruit.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

For all classes: 10 % by number or weight of strawberries not conforming to the minimum size.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only strawberries of the same origin, variety and quality.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

In the 'Extra' Class, strawberries — with the exception of wood strawberries — must be particularly uniform and regular with respect to degree of ripeness, colour and size. In Class I, strawberries may be less uniform in size.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The strawberries must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Fruit in the 'Extra' Class must be particularly well presented.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference 'Packer and/or Dispatcher' (or equivalent abbreviations);
- for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention 'Packed for:' or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

- 'Strawberries', if the contents of the package are not visible from the outside.
- Name of the variety (optional).

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

- Class.

E. Official control mark (optional)

.....

Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised,

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

PART 8: U.K.

MARKETING STANDARD FOR SWEET PEPPERS

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE U.K.

This standard applies to sweet peppers of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, sweet peppers for industrial processing being excluded.

According to their shape a distinction is made for four commercial types:

- elongated sweet peppers (pointed),
- square sweet peppers (blunt),
- square tapering sweet peppers (peg top),
- flat sweet peppers (tomato peppers).

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY U.K.

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for sweet peppers after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements U.K.

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the sweet peppers must be:

- intact,
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- fresh in appearance,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- well-developed,
- free of damage caused by frost,
- free of unhealed injuries,
- [^{X1}free of sunburn [except for the specifications in Chapter B: Classification, point (ii)],]
- with peduncles attached,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1221/2008 of 5 December 2008 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1580/2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations \(EC\) No 2200/96, \(EC\) No 2201/96 and \(EC\) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector as regards marketing standards \(Official Journal of the European Union L 336 of 13 December 2008\)](#).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

The development and condition of the sweet peppers must be such as to enable them to:

- withstand transport and handling, and
- arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification **U.K.**

Sweet peppers are classified in two classes, defined below:

(i) Class I **U.K.**

Sweet peppers in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type as regards development, shape and colour with due regard to the degree of ripeness.

They must be:

- firm,
- practically free of blemishes.

The peduncle may be slightly damaged or cut with the calyx intact.

(ii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes sweet peppers which do not qualify for inclusion in Class I but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The following defects may be allowed provided the peppers retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape and development,
- sunburn or slight healed injuries, with a limit of 2 cm in length for defects of elongated shape, and 1 cm² of the total area for other defects,
- slight dry superficial cracks not exceeding an overall cumulative length of 3 cm.

They may be less firm without being withered.

The peduncle may be damaged or cut.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by the shoulder diameter (width) of the sweet peppers. In the case of flat sweet peppers (tomato peppers) the term 'width' means the maximum equatorial diameter.

For sized sweet peppers, the difference in diameter between the largest and smallest sweet pepper in the same package may not exceed 20 mm.

The width of sweet peppers may not be less than:

- elongated sweet peppers (pointed): 20 mm
- square sweet peppers (blunt) and square tapering sweet peppers (peg-top): 40 mm
- flat sweet peppers (tomato peppers): 55 mm

Sizing is not compulsory for Class II, subject to the minimum sizes.

The size requirements shall not apply to miniature produce⁽¹³⁾.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

(i) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of sweet peppers not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

(ii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of sweet peppers satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

(i) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by number or weight of sweet peppers not conforming to the sizes identified within a margin of ± 5 mm including no more than 5 % of sweet peppers below the minimum size laid down.

(ii) Class II **U.K.**

— *Sized sweet peppers*

10 % by number or weight of sweet peppers not conforming to the sizes identified within a margin of ± 5 mm including no more than 5 % of sweet peppers below the minimum size laid down.

— *Unsized sweet peppers*

5 % by number or weight of sweet peppers up to 5 mm smaller than the minimum size laid down.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only sweet peppers of the same origin, variety or commercial type, quality, size (if sized) and, in the case of Class I, of appreciably the same degree of ripeness and colouring.

However, a mixture of sweet peppers of different colours may be packed together, provided they are uniform in origin, quality, commercial type and size (if sized).

Consumer packages of a net weight not exceeding one kilo, may contain mixtures of sweet peppers of different colours and/or commercial types, provided they are uniform in quality, and for each colour and/or commercial type concerned, in origin.

In the case of sized produce, elongated sweet peppers should be sufficiently uniform in length.

Miniature sweet peppers must be reasonably uniform in size. They may be mixed with other miniature products of a different type and origin.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The sweet peppers must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

packages must be free of all foreign matter.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference ‘Packer and/or Dispatcher’ (or equivalent abbreviations),
- for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention ‘Packed for:’ or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

If the contents are not visible from the outside:

- ‘Sweet peppers’,
- colour,
- commercial type (‘elongated’, ‘square blunt’, ‘square tapering’, ‘flat’) or name of the variety.

In the case of packages or consumer packages containing a mixture of different colours and/or commercial types of sweet pepper:

- ‘Mixed peppers’, or equivalent denomination,
- if the contents are not visible from the outside, colours and/or commercial types of the sweet peppers and number of pieces of each of the colours and/or commercial types concerned.

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name.

In the case of consumer packages containing a mixture of sweet peppers of different colours and/or commercial types of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the colour and/or commercial type concerned.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

- Class
- Size (if sized) expressed as minimum and maximum diameters or the mark ‘unsized’ where appropriate

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- Where appropriate, ‘Mini peppers’, ‘Baby peppers’, or other appropriate term for miniature produce. Where several types of miniature produce are mixed in the same package, all products and their respective origins must be mentioned.

E. Official control mark (optional)

.....

Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

PART 9: U.K.

MARKETING STANDARD FOR TABLE GRAPES

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE U.K.

This standard applies to table grapes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vitis vinifera* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer, table grapes for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY U.K.

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for table grapes after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements U.K.

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, bunches and berries must be:

- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

In addition, berries must be:

- intact,
- well formed,
- normally developed.

Pigmentation due to sun is not a defect.

Bunches must have been carefully picked.

The juice of the berries shall have a refractometric index of at least:

- 12° Brix for the Alphonse Lavallée, Cardinal and Victoria varieties,
- 13° Brix for all other seeded varieties,
- 14° Brix for all seedless varieties.

In addition, all varieties must have satisfactory sugar/acidity ratio levels.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

The development and condition of the table grapes must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification **U.K.**

The table grapes are classified into three classes defined below:

i) 'Extra' class **U.K.**

Table grapes in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, development and colouring the bunches must be typical of the variety, allowing for the district in which they are grown, and have no defects. Berries must be firm, firmly attached, evenly spaced along the stalk and have their bloom virtually intact.

ii) Class I **U.K.**

Table grapes in this class must be of good quality. In shape, development and colouring the bunches must be typical of the variety, allowing for the district in which they are grown. Berries must be firm, firmly attached and, as far as possible, have their bloom intact. They may, however, be less evenly spaced along the stalk than in the 'Extra' class.

The following slight defects, however; may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality, and presentation in the package:

- slight defects in shape,
- slight defects in colouring,
- very slight sun-scorch affecting the skin only.

iii) Class II **U.K.**

This class includes table grapes which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The bunches may show slight defects in shape, development and colouring, provided these do not impair the essential characteristics of the variety, allowing for the district in which they are grown.

The berries must be sufficiently firm and sufficiently attached, and, where possible, still have their bloom. They may be less evenly spaced along the stalk than in Class I.

The following defects are allowed provided the table grapes retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape,
- defects in colouring,
- slight sun-scorch affecting the skin only,
- slight bruising,
- slight skin defects.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by the weight of the bunch.

The following minimum size requirements per bunch are defined for table grapes grown under glass and for open-grown table grapes, large-berry or small-berry varieties respectively.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

	Table grapes grown under glass(if mentioned on the label)	Open grown table grapes	
		All varieties except small-berry varieties listed in the Appendix	Small-berry varieties listed in the Appendix
Extra class	300 g	200 g	150 g
Class I	250 g	150 g	100 g
Class II	150 g	100 g	75 g

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

i) 'Extra' class **U.K.**

5 % by weight of bunches not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those for Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

ii) Class I **U.K.**

10 % by weight of bunches not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class.

iii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by weight of bunches satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

i) 'Extra' Class and Class I **U.K.**

10 % by weight of bunches not satisfying the size requirements of the class, but meeting those of the class immediately below.

ii) Class II **U.K.**

10 % by weight of bunches not satisfying the size requirements of the class but weighing not less than 75 g.

iii) 'Extra' class and Classes I and II **U.K.**

In each consumer package not exceeding 1 kg net weight, one bunch weighing less than 75 g is allowed to adjust the weight, provided the bunch meets all other requirements of the specified class.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION **U.K.**

A. Uniformity **U.K.**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only bunches of the same origin, variety, quality and degree of ripeness.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

In the case of grapes packed in small consumer packages of a net weight not exceeding 1 kg, uniformity of variety and origin is not required.

In the case of the 'Extra' Class, the bunches must be of more or less identical size and colouring.

The inclusion in each package of bunches of different colours for decorative purposes shall be allowed in the case of the variety Chasselas.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging **U.K.**

The table grapes must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

In the case of the 'Extra' Class, the bunches must be packed in a single layer.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly paper or stamps, bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter, although a fragment of vine shoot no more than 5 cm in length may be left on the stem of the bunch as a form of special presentation.

Stickers individually affixed on product shall be such as, when removed, neither to leave visible traces of glue, nor to lead to skin defects.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING **U.K.**

Each package must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

A. Identification **U.K.**

The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher

This mention may be replaced:

- for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference 'Packer and/or Dispatcher' (or equivalent abbreviations);
- for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Community indicated in close connection with the mention 'Packed for:' or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.

B. Nature of produce **U.K.**

- 'Table Grapes', if the contents are not visible from the outside,
- name of the variety or, where applicable, varieties,
- 'under glass', where applicable.

C. Origin of produce **U.K.**

Country (or, where applicable, countries) of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications **U.K.**

- Class.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

E. Official control mark (optional)

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Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

Appendix

EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF SMALL-BERRY VARIETIES

Variety	Other names under which the variety is known
Admirable de Courtiller	Admirable, Csiri Csuri
Albillo	Acerba, Albuela, Blanco Ribera, Cagalon
Angelo Pirovano	I. Pirovano 2
Annamaria	I. Ubizzoni 4
Baltali	
Beba	Beba de los Santos, Eva
Catalanesca	Catalanesa, Catalana, Uva Catalana
Chasselas blanc	Chasselas doré, Fendant, Franceset, Franceseta, Gutedel, Krachgutedel, White van der Laan
Chasselas rouge	Roter Gutedel
Chelva	Chelva de Cebreros, Guareña, Mantuo, Villanueva
Ciminnita	Cipro bianco
Clairette	Blanquette, Malvoisie, Uva de Jijona
Colombana bianca	Verdea, Colombana de Peccioli
Dehlo	
Delizia di Vaprio	I. Pirovano 46 A
Exalta	
Flame Seedless	Red Flame
Gros Vert	Abbondanza, St Jeannet, Trionfo dell'Esposizione, Verdal, Trionfo di Gerusalemme
Jaoumet	Madeleine de St Jacques, Saint Jacques
Madeleine	Angevine, Angevine Oberlin, Madeleine Angevine Oberlin, Republicain
Mireille	

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Molinera	Besgano, Castiza, Molinera gorda
Moscato d'Adda	Muscat d'Adda
Moscato d'Amburgo	Black Muscat, Hambro, Hamburg, Hamburski Misket, Muscat d'Hambourg, Moscato Preto
Moscato di Terracina	Moscato di Maccarese
Œillade	Black Malvoisie, Cinsaut, Cinsault, Ottavianello, Sinso
Panse precoce	Bianco di Foster, Foster's white, Sicilien
Perla di Csaba	Càbski Biser, Julski muskat, Muscat Julius, Perle de Csaba
Perlaut	
Perlette	
Pizzutello bianco	Aetonychi aspro, Coretto, Cornichon blanc, Rish Baba, Sperone di gallo, Teta di vacca
Precoce de Malingre	
Primus	I. Pirovano 7
Prunesta	Bermestia nera, Pergola rossa, Pergolese di Tivoli
Regina dei Vigneti	Königin der Weingärten, Muskat Szölöskertek Kizalyneja, Szölöskertek Kizalyneh, Rasaki ourgarias, Regina Villos, Reina de las Viñas, Reine des Vignes, I. Mathiasz 140, Queen of the Vineyards
Servant	Servan, Servant di Spagna
Sideritis	Sidiritis
Sultanines	Bidaneh, Kishmich, Kis Mis, Sultan, Sultana, Sultani, Cekirdesksiz, Sultanina bianca, Sultaniye, Thompson Seedless and mutations
Valenci blanc	Valensi, Valency, Panse blanche
Valenci noir	Planta Mula, Rucial de Mula, Valenci negro
Yapincak	

[^{F2}PART 10: U.K.]

MARKETING STANDARD FOR TOMATOES

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE [U.K.]

This standard applies to tomatoes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Lycopersicum esculentum Mill* to be supplied fresh to the consumer, tomatoes for industrial processing being excluded.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Tomatoes may be classified into four commercial types:

- ‘round’
- ‘ribbed’
- ‘oblong’ or ‘elongated’
- ‘cherry’ tomatoes (including ‘cocktail’ tomatoes)

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY **U.K.**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of tomatoes, after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements **U.K.**

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the tomatoes must be:

- intact
- sound, produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- fresh in appearance
- practically free from pests
- free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

In the case of trusses of tomatoes, the stalks must be fresh, healthy, clean and free from all leaves and any visible foreign matter.

The development and condition of the tomatoes must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transportation and handling
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification **U.K.**

Tomatoes are classified in three classes, as defined below:

(i) ‘Extra’ Class **U.K.**

Tomatoes in this class must be of superior quality. They must have firm flesh and must be characteristic of the variety as regards shape, appearance and development.

Their colouring, according to their state of ripeness, must be such as to satisfy the requirements set out in the last subparagraph of paragraph A above.

They must be free from greenbacks and other defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii) Class I **U.K.**

Tomatoes in this class must be of good quality. They must be reasonably firm and characteristic of the variety.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

They must be free of cracks and visible greenback. The following slight defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- a slight defect in shape
- slight defects in colouring
- slight skin defects
- very slight bruises.

Furthermore, 'ribbed' tomatoes may show:

- healed cracks not more than 1 cm long
- no excessive protuberances
- small umbilicus, but no suberisation
- suberisation of the stigma up to 1 cm²
- fine blossom scar in elongated form (like a seam), but not longer than two-thirds of the greatest diameter of the fruit.

(iii) **Class II** **U.K.**

This class includes tomatoes which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

They must be reasonably firm (but may be slightly less firm than in Class I) and must not show unhealed cracks.

The following defects may be allowed provided the tomatoes retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape, development and colouring
- skin defects or bruises, provided the fruit is not seriously affected
- healed cracks not more than 3 cm in length for round, ribbed or oblong tomatoes.

Furthermore, 'ribbed' tomatoes may show:

- more pronounced protuberances than allowed under Class I, but without being misshapen
- an umbilicus
- suberisation of the stigma up to 2 cm²
- fine blossom scar in elongated form (like a seam).

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING **U.K.**

Size is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section, by weight or by count.

The following provisions shall not apply to trusses of tomatoes, and are optional for Class II.

To ensure there is uniformity in size:

- (a) The maximum difference in diameter between tomatoes in the same package shall be limited to:
- 10 mm, if the diameter of the smallest fruit (as indicated on the package) is under 50 mm
 - 15 mm, if the diameter of the smallest fruit (as indicated on the package) is 50 mm and over but under 70 mm
 - 20 mm, if the diameter of the smallest fruit (as indicated on the package) is 70 mm and over but under 100 mm

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

— there is no limitation of difference in diameter for fruit equal or over 100 mm.

In case size codes are applied, the codes and ranges in the following table have to be respected:

Size code	Diameter (mm)
0	≤ 20
1	$> 20 \leq 25$
2	$> 25 \leq 30$
3	$> 30 \leq 35$
4	$> 35 \leq 40$
5	$> 40 \leq 47$
6	$> 47 \leq 57$
7	$> 57 \leq 67$
8	$> 67 \leq 82$
9	$> 82 \leq 102$
10	> 102

- (b) For tomatoes sized by weight or by count, the difference in size should be consistent with (a).

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES **U.K.**

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each lot for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances **U.K.**

- (i) 'Extra' Class **U.K.**

A total tolerance of 5 %, by number or weight, of tomatoes not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 0,5 % in total may consist of produce satisfying the requirements of Class II quality.

- (ii) Class I **U.K.**

A total tolerance of 10 %, by number or weight, of tomatoes not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 % in total may consist of produce neither satisfying the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements. Produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded. In the case of trusses of tomatoes, 5 %, by number or weight, of tomatoes detached from the stalk.

- (iii) Class II **U.K.**

A total tolerance of 10 %, by number or weight, of tomatoes satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded. In the case of trusses of tomatoes, 10 %, by number or weight, of tomatoes detached from the stalk.

B. Size tolerances **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

For all classes: 10 %, by number or weight, of tomatoes conforming to the size immediately above or below that specified.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION U.K.

A. Uniformity U.K.

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only tomatoes of the same origin, variety or commercial type, quality and size (if sized).

The ripeness and colouring of tomatoes in 'Extra' Class and Class I must be practically uniform. In addition, the length of 'oblong' tomatoes must be sufficiently uniform.

However, a mixture of tomatoes of distinctly different colours, varieties and/or commercial types may be packed together in a sales unit⁽¹⁴⁾, provided they are uniform in quality and, for each colour, variety and/or commercial type concerned, in origin.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging U.K.

The tomatoes must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING U.K.

Each package⁽¹⁵⁾ must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside:

A. Identification U.K.

Packer and/or dispatcher/shipper:

— name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country)

or

— a code mark officially recognised by the national authority⁽¹⁶⁾.

B. Nature of produce U.K.

'Tomatoes' or 'trusses of tomatoes' and the commercial type if the contents are not visible from the outside. These details must always be provided for 'cherry' (or 'cocktail') tomatoes, whether in trusses or not.

— 'Mixture of tomatoes', or equivalent denomination, in the case of sales units containing a mixture of distinctly different colours, varieties and/or commercial types of tomatoes. If the produce is not visible from the outside, the colours, varieties or commercial types of the sales unit must be indicated.

— Name of the variety (optional).

C. Origin of produce U.K.

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

In the case of sales units containing a mixture of distinctly different colours, varieties and/or commercial types of tomatoes of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the colour, variety and/or commercial type concerned.

D. Commercial specifications U.K.


- Class
- Size (if sized) expressed as minimum and maximum diameters.

E. Official control mark (optional) U.K.

- Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.]]


[^{F1}ANNEX II U.K.]

SPECIMEN MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 11(1)]

	<p>Community marketing standard applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables</p> <p>No (of the approved trader)</p> <p>(Member State)</p>
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[^{F1}ANNEX III U.K.]

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY WITH THE COMMUNITY
MARKETING STANDARDS FOR FRESH FRUIT AND
VEGETABLES MENTIONED IN ARTICLES 11, 12 AND 12a]

	<p>Community marketing standard applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables</p> <p>No (of the approved trader)</p> <p>(Member State)</p>
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Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX IV **U.K.**

COUNTRIES WHOSE CHECKS ON CONFORMITY
HAVE BEEN APPROVED UNDER ARTICLE 13

[^{F3}PART A: **U.K.**

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND PRODUCTS CONCERNED]

Country	Products
Switzerland	Fresh fruit and vegetables other than citrus fruit
Morocco	Fresh fruit and vegetables
South Africa	Fresh fruit and vegetables
Israel	Fresh fruit and vegetables
India	Fresh fruit and vegetables
New Zealand	Apples, pears and kiwi fruit
Senegal	Fresh fruit and vegetables
Kenya	Fresh fruit and vegetables
Turkey	Fresh fruit and vegetables

[^{F3}PART B: **U.K.**

DETAILS OF OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES AND INSPECTION BODIES

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[^{F3}PART C: **U.K.**

MODELS FOR CERTIFICATES

.....

[^{F3}ANNEX V **U.K.**

[^{F3}CERTIFICATE OF INDUSTRIAL USE REFERED TO IN ARTICLE 19(2) FOR FRESH
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SUBJECT TO COMMUNITY MARKETING STANDARDS]

[^{F3}.....]

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

^{F1}ANNEX VI U.K.

Methods of inspection mentioned in Article 20(1)

Remark: the following methods of inspection are based on the provisions of the guide for the implementation of quality control of fresh fruit and vegetables adopted by the OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables.

1. DEFINITIONS U.K.

1.1. Package U.K.

Individually packaged part of a lot, including contents so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or of products loose or arranged, in order to prevent damage by physical handling and transport. Road, rail, ship and air containers are not considered as packages.

1.2. Sales package U.K.

Individually packaged part of a lot, including contents which is so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase.

1.2a. Pre-packages U.K.

Pre-packages are sales packages such as the packaging encloses the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging. Protective films covering single produce are not considered as a pre-package.

1.3. Consignment U.K.

Quantity of produce to be sold by a given trader found at the time of inspection and defined by a document. A consignment may consist of one or several types of produce; it may contain one or several lots of fresh, dry or dried fruit and vegetables.

1.4. Lot U.K.

Quantity of produce which, at the time of inspection at one place, has similar characteristics with regard to:

- packer and/or dispatcher
- country of origin
- nature of produce
- class of produce
- size (if the produce is graded according to size)
- variety or commercial type (according to the relevant provisions of the standard)
- type of packaging and presentation.

However, if during the conformity check of consignments (as defined in point 1.3), it is difficult to distinguish between different lots and/or presentation of individual lots is not possible, all lots of a specific consignment may be treated as one lot if they are similar in regard to type of produce, dispatcher, country of origin, class and variety or commercial type, if this is provided for in the relevant marketing standard.

1.5. Sampling U.K.

Collective samples taken temporarily from a lot during conformity check.

1.6. Primary sample U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Package taken at random from the lot, in case of packed produce or, in case of bulk produce (direct loading into a transport vehicle or compartment thereof), a quantity taken at random from a point in the lot.

1.7. Bulk sample **U.K.**

Several primary samples supposed to be representative for the lot so that the total quantity is sufficient to allow the assessment of the lot with regard to all criteria.

1.8. Secondary sample **U.K.**

An equal quantity of produce taken at random from the primary sample.

In the case of packed nuts, the secondary sample shall weigh between 300 g and 1 kg. If the primary sample is made up of packages containing sales packages, the secondary sample shall be one or more sales packages that in aggregate are at least 300 g.

In the case of other packed produce, the secondary sample shall comprise 30 units, in case the net weight of the package is 25 kg or less and the package does not contain any sales packages. In certain cases this means that the whole content of the package has to be checked, if the primary sample contains not more than 30 units.

1.9. Composite sample (dry and dried produce only) **U.K.**

A composite sample is a mix, weighing at least 3 kg, of all the secondary samples taken from the bulk sample. Produce in the composite sample shall be evenly mixed.

1.10. Reduced sample **U.K.**

Quantity of produce taken at random from the bulk or composite sample whose size is restricted to the minimum quantity necessary but sufficient to allow the assessment of certain individual criteria.

If the inspection method would destroy the produce, the size of the reduced sample shall not exceed 10 % of the bulk sample or, in the case of nuts in shell, 100 nuts taken from the composite sample. In the case of small dry or dried products (i.e. 100 g include more than 100 units) the reduced sample shall not exceed 300 g.

For the assessment of criteria on the degree of the development and/or ripeness, the constitution of the sampling shall be done according to the objective methods described in the Guidance on Objective Tests to Determine Quality of Fruit and Vegetables and Dry and Dried Produce (<http://www.oecd.org/agr/fv>).

Several reduced samples may be taken from a bulk or composite sample in order to check the conformity of the lot against different criteria.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONFORMITY CHECK **U.K.**

2.1. General remark **U.K.**

A conformity check shall be made by assessing samples taken at random from different points in the lot to be controlled. It is based on the principle of presumption that the quality of the samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

2.2. Place of control **U.K.**

A conformity check may be carried out during packing operation, at the point of dispatch, during transport, at the point of reception, at whole sale and retail level.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

In cases where the inspection body does not carry out the conformity check in their own premises, the holder shall provide facilities enabling the conduct of a conformity check.

2.3. Identification of lots and/or getting a general impression of the consignment **U.K.**

The identification of lots shall be carried out on the basis of their marking or other criteria, such as the indications laid down under Council Directive 89/396/EEC⁽¹⁷⁾. In the case of consignments which are made up of several lots it is necessary for the inspector to get a general impression of the consignment with the aid of accompanying documents or declarations concerning the consignments. The inspector shall then determine how far the lots presented comply with the information in these documents.

If the produce is to be or has been loaded onto a means of transport, the registration number of the latter shall be used for identification of the consignment.

2.4. Presentation of produce **U.K.**

The inspector shall decide which packages are to be checked. The presentation shall be made by the operator and shall include the presentation of the bulk sample as well as the supply of all information necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot.

If reduced or secondary samples are required, these shall be identified by the inspector from the bulk sample.

2.5. Physical check **U.K.**

— Assessment of packaging and presentation:

The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be tested for suitability and cleanness according to the provisions of the relevant marketing standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce and in all other cases on the basis of the transport vehicle. If only certain types of packaging or presentation are permitted, the inspector shall check whether these are being used.

— Verification of marking:

The inspector shall check whether the produce is marked according to the relevant marketing standard. This shall include a check on the accuracy of marking and/or the extent of any amendments required.

In case of packed produce, this check shall be carried out on the basis of the primary samples, in all other cases on the basis of the documents attached to the pallet or the transport vehicle.

Fruit and vegetables individually wrapped in plastic shall not be considered as pre-packed foodstuff in the meaning of European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/13/EC and shall not necessarily need to be marked in accordance with the marketing standards. In such cases, the plastic wrapping may be considered as a simple protection for fragile products.

— Verification of conformity of the produce:

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such way as to be able to assess the lot. The inspector selects at random the packages to be inspected or in the case of bulk produce the points of the lot from which individual samples shall be taken.

Care shall be taken to ensure that the removal of samples does not adversely affect the quality of the produce.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Damaged packages shall not be used as part of the bulk sample. They shall be set aside and may, if necessary, be subject to a separate examination and report.

The bulk sample shall comprise the following minimum quantities whenever a lot is declared unsatisfactory or the risk of a produce not conforming to the marketing standard has to be examined:

Packed produce	
Number of packages in the lot	Number of packages to be taken (primary samples)
Up to 100	5
From 101 to 300	7
From 301 to 500	9
From 501 to 1 000	10
More than 1 000	15 (minimum)

Produce in bulk(direct loading into a transport vehicle or compartment thereof)	
Quantity of lot in kg or number of bundles in the lot	Quantity of primary samples in kg or number of bundles
Up to 200	10
From 201 to 500	20
From 501 to 1 000	30
From 1 001 to 5 000	60
More than 5 000	100 (minimum)

In the case of bulky fruit and vegetables (over 2 kg per unit), the primary samples shall be made up of at least five units. In the case of lots comprising fewer than 5 packages or weighing less than 10 kg, the check shall cover the entire lot.

If the inspector discovers, after an inspection, that a decision cannot be reached, another physical check shall be undertaken and the overall result reported as an average of the two checks.

2.6. Control of produce **U.K.**

In case of packed produce, the primary samples shall be used to check the general appearance of the produce, the presentation, the cleanliness of the packages and the labelling. In all other cases, these checks shall be done on basis of the lot or transport vehicle.

The produce shall be removed entirely from its packaging for the conformity check. The inspector may only dispense with this where the sampling is based on composite samples.

The inspection of uniformity, minimum requirements, quality classes and size shall be carried out on the basis of the bulk sample, or on the basis of the composite sample taking into account the explanatory brochures published by the OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables (<http://www.oecd.org/agr/fv>).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

When defects are detected, the inspector shall ascertain the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight.

External defects shall be checked on the basis of the bulk or composite sample. Certain criteria on the degree of development and/or ripeness or on the presence or absence of internal defects may be checked on the basis of reduced samples. The check based on the reduced sample applies in particular to checks which destroy the trade value of the produce.

The criteria on the degree of development and/or ripeness shall be checked using the instruments and methods laid down to this end in the relevant marketing standard or in accordance with the Guidance on Objective Tests to Determine Quality of Fruit and Vegetables and Dry and Dried Produce (<http://www.oecd.org/agr/fv>).

2.7. Report of control results **U.K.**

Documents mentioned in Article 12a shall be issued where appropriate.

If defects are found leading to non conformity, the trader or his representative shall be informed in writing about these defects and the percentage found as well as the reasons for non-conformity. If the compliance of produce with the standard is possible by a change in marking, the trader or his representative shall be informed.

If defects are found in a product, the percentage found not to be in conformity with the standard shall be indicated.

2.8. Decline in value by conformity check **U.K.**

After the conformity check, the bulk/composite sample is put at the disposal of the operator or his representative.

The inspection body shall not be bound to hand back the elements of the bulk/composite sample destroyed during the conformity check.]

[^{F4}ANNEX VIa **U.K.**

Textual Amendments

- F4** Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 687/2010 of 30 July 2010 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1580/2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations \(EC\) No 2200/96, \(EC\) No 2201/96 and \(EC\) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector.](#)

PROCESSED PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 52(2A)

Category	CN code	Description
Fruit juices	ex 2009	Fruit juices, excluding grape juice and grape must of subheadings 2009 61 and 2009 69, banana juice of subheading ex 2009 80 and concentrated juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit,

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

		whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter. Concentrated fruit juices are fruit juices coming under heading ex 2009 obtained by the physical removal of at least 50 % of the water content, in packings of a net content of not less than 200 kg.
Tomato concentrate	ex 2002 90 31 ex 2002 90 91	Tomato concentrate with a dry weight content of not less than 28 % in immediate packings of a net content of not less than 200 kg.
Frozen fruit and vegetables	ex 0710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water) frozen, excluding sweetcorn of subheading 0710 40 00, olives of subheading 0710 80 10 and fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> of subheading 0710 80 59.
	ex 0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, excluding frozen bananas falling within subheading ex 0811 90 95.
	ex 2004	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, other than the products of heading 2006, excluding sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i>) of subheading ex 2004 90 10, olives of subheading ex 2004 90 30 and potatoes prepared or preserved in the form of flour, meal or flakes of subheading 2004 10 91.
Canned fruit and vegetables	ex 2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

	<p>vinegar or acetic acid, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> other than sweet peppers or pimentos of subheading 2001 90 20 — sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i>) of subheading 2001 90 30 — yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch of subheading 2001 90 40 — palm hearts of subheading 2001 90 60 — olives of subheading 2001 90 65 — vine leaves, hop shoots and other similar edible parts of plants falling within subheading ex 2001 90 97.
ex 2002	Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid excluding tomato concentrate of subheadings ex 2002 90 31 and ex 2002 90 91 described above.
ex 2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 2006 excluding olives of subheading 2005 70, sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i>) of subheading 2005 80 00 and fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> , other than sweet peppers or pimentos of subheading 2005 99

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

	10 and potatoes prepared or preserved in the form of flour, meal or flakes of subheading 2005 20 10.
ex 2008	<p>Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — peanut butter of subheading 2008 11 10 — other nuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included, of subheading ex 2008 19 — palm hearts of subheading 2008 91 00 — maize of subheading 2008 99 85 — yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants, containing 5 % or more by weight of starch of subheading 2008 99 91 — vine leaves, hop shoots and other similar edible parts of plants falling within subheading ex 2008 99 99 — mixtures of banana otherwise prepared or preserved of subheadings ex 2008 92 59, ex 2008

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

		92 78, ex 2008 92 93 and ex 2008 92 98 — bananas otherwise prepared or preserved of subheadings ex 2008 99 49, ex 2008 99 67 and ex 2008 99 99.
Canned mushrooms	2003 10	Mushrooms of the genus <i>Agaricus</i> prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
Fruits provisionally preserved in brine	ex 0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved in brine, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption, excluding bananas provisionally preserved falling within subheading ex 0812 90 98.
Dried fruits	ex 0813	Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806;
	0804 20 90	Dried figs;
	0806 20	Dried grapes;
	ex 2008 19	Other nuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included, excluding tropical nuts and their mixtures.
Other processed fruit and vegetable		Processed fruit and vegetables listed in Part X of Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, different from the products listed in the categories above.
Processed aromatic herbs	ex 0910	Dried thyme
	ex 1211	Basil, melissa, mint, <i>Origanum vulgare</i> (oregano/wild marjoram), rosemary, sage, dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Paprika powder	ex 0904	Pepper of the genus <i>Piper</i> ; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> , excluding sweet peppers falling within subheading 0904 20 10.]
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ANNEX VII U.K.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 57(1)

1. Duration of the national strategy U.K.

To be indicated by the Member State.

2. Analysis of the situation in terms of strengths and weaknesses and potential for development, the strategy chosen to meet them and the justification of the priorities chosen.

(Article 12(2)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007)

2.1. Analysis of the situation U.K.

Describe the current situation of the fruit and vegetable sector using quantified data, highlighting strengths and weaknesses, disparities, needs and gaps and potential for development on the basis of the relevant baseline indicators defined in Annex XIV and of other relevant additional indicators. This description shall concern at least:

- the performances of the fruit and vegetable sector, including key trends: strengths and weaknesses of the sector, including in terms of competitiveness, and the potential for development of the producer organisations,
- the environmental effects (impacts/pressures and benefits) of the fruit and vegetable production, including key trends.

2.2. The strategy chosen to meet strengths and weaknesses U.K.

Describe the key areas where intervention is expected to bring the maximum value added:

- relevance of the objectives set for the operational programmes and of the related expected results and targets to the (priority) needs identified, and the extent to which they can be realistically achieved,
- internal coherence of the strategy, and existence of mutually reinforcing interactions and absence of possible conflicts and contradictions between the operational objectives of different actions selected,
- complementarity and consistency of the actions selected, and with other national/regional actions, and in particular with activities supported through European Community funds, and in particular with the rural development measures,
- expected results and impact against the baseline situation, and their contribution to Community objectives.

2.3. Impact from the previous operational programmes (when available) U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Describe, where appropriate, the impact of operational programmes implemented in the recent past. Present a summary of the available results.

3. Objectives of operational programmes and instruments, performance indicators **U.K.**

(Article 12(2)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007)

Describe the types of actions selected as eligible for support (non exhaustive list) and indicate what are the objectives pursued, verifiable targets and the indicators that allow the progress towards achievement of the objectives, efficiency and effectiveness to be assessed.

3.1. Requirements concerning all or several types of actions **U.K.**

Criteria and administrative rules adopted for ensuring that certain actions selected as eligible for support are not also supported by other relevant instruments of the common agricultural policy, and in particular by rural development support.

Effective safeguards in place, in application of Article 9(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007, to protect the environment from possible increased pressures coming from investments supported under operational programmes and criteria adopted, in application of Article 12(1) of that Regulation, for ensuring that investments on individual holdings supported under operational programmes respect the objectives set out in Article 174 of the Treaty and in the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme.

3.2. Specific information required for types of actions (to be filled only for the types of actions selected) **U.K.**

The following specific information is required for the actions envisaged:

3.2.1. Actions aimed at planning of production (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**

3.2.1.1. Acquisition of fixed assets **U.K.**

- types of investments eligible for support (including type of fixed assets concerned),
- other forms of acquisition eligible for support (e.g., renting, leasing) (including type of fixed assets concerned),
- details on eligibility conditions for support.

3.2.1.2. Other actions **U.K.**

- description of the types of actions eligible for support,
- details on eligibility conditions for support.

3.2.2. Actions aimed at improving or maintaining product quality (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**

3.2.2.1. Acquisition of fixed assets **U.K.**

- types of investments eligible for support (including type of fixed assets concerned),
- other forms of acquisition eligible for support (e.g., renting, leasing) (including type of fixed assets concerned),
- details on eligibility conditions for support.

3.2.2.2. Other actions **U.K.**

- description of the types of actions eligible for support,
- details on eligibility conditions for support.

3.2.3. Actions aimed at improving marketing (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- 3.2.3.1. Acquisition of fixed assets **U.K.**
 - types of investments eligible for support (including type of fixed assets concerned),
 - other forms of acquisition eligible for support (e.g., renting, leasing) (including type of fixed assets concerned),
 - details on eligibility conditions for support.
- 3.2.3.2. Other types of actions including promotion and communication activities other than in relation to crisis prevention and management **U.K.**
 - description of the types of actions eligible for support,
 - details on eligibility conditions for support.
- 3.2.4. Research and experimental production (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**
 - 3.2.4.1. Acquisition of fixed assets **U.K.**
 - types of investments eligible for support (including type of fixed assets concerned),
 - other forms of acquisition eligible for support (e.g., renting, leasing) (including type of fixed assets concerned),
 - details on eligibility conditions for support.
 - 3.2.4.2. Other types of actions **U.K.**
 - description of the types of actions eligible for support,
 - details on eligibility conditions for support.
- 3.2.5. Training types of actions (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management) and actions aimed at promoting access to advisory services (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**
 - description of the types of actions eligible for support (including types of training and/or issues covered by the advisory service),
 - details on eligibility conditions for support.
- 3.2.6. Crisis prevention and management measures **U.K.**
 - description of the types of actions eligible for support,
 - details on eligibility conditions for support.
- 3.2.7. Environmental types of actions (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**
 - confirmation that the environmental actions selected as eligible for support respect the requirements set out in the second subparagraph of Article 9(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007,
 - confirmation that the support for eligible environmental actions respects the requirements set out in the fourth subparagraphs of Article 9(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007.
- 3.2.7.1. Acquisition of fixed assets **U.K.**
 - types of investments eligible for support (including type of fixed assets concerned),
 - other forms of acquisition eligible for support (e.g., renting, leasing) (including type of fixed assets concerned),
 - details on eligibility conditions for support including.
- 3.2.7.2. Other types of actions **U.K.**
 - list of the environmental actions eligible for support,

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- description of the types of actions eligible for support, including the specific commitment or commitments that they entail, their justification based on their expected environmental impact in relation to environmental needs and priorities,
- amounts of support, where relevant,
- criteria adopted for calculating the support levels.

3.2.8. Other types of actions (non exhaustive list) **U.K.**

3.2.8.1. Acquisition of fixed assets **U.K.**

- types of investments eligible for support (including type of fixed assets concerned),
- other forms of acquisition eligible for support (e.g., renting, leasing) (including type of fixed assets concerned),
- details on eligibility conditions for support.

3.2.8.2. Other actions **U.K.**

- description of the other types of actions eligible for support,
- details on eligibility conditions for support.

4. Designation of competent authorities and bodies responsible **U.K.**

Designation by the Member State of the national authority responsible for the management, monitoring and evaluation of the national strategy.

5. A description of the monitoring and evaluation systems **U.K.**

These shall be constructed on the basis of the common list of performance indicators indicated in Annex XIV. Where deemed appropriate, the national strategy shall specify additional indicators reflecting national and/or regional needs, conditions and objectives specific to the national operational programmes.

5.1. Assessment of the operational programmes and reporting obligations for producer organisations **U.K.**

(Article 12(2)(d) and (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007)

Describe the monitoring and evaluation requirements and procedures in relation to operational programmes, including the reporting obligations for producer organisations.

5.2. Monitoring and evaluation of the national strategy **U.K.**

Describe the monitoring and evaluation requirements and procedures in relation to the national strategy.

ANNEX VIII **U.K.**

LIST OF OPERATIONS AND EXPENDITURE NOT ELIGIBLE UNDER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 61

1. General production costs and in particular; plant protection products, including integrated control materials, fertilisers and other inputs; packing costs, storage costs, packaging costs, even as part of new processes, costs of packages; costs of collection or transport (internal or external); operating costs (in particular electricity, fuel and maintenance), except: **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- Specific costs for quality improvement measures. In all cases costs for (even certified) mycelium, seeds and non perennial plants shall not be eligible;
- Specific costs for organic plant protection materials (such as pheromones and predators) whether used in organic, integrated or conventional production;
- Specific cost for environmental measures, including costs generated by the environmental management of packaging. The environmental management of packaging shall be properly justified and follow the criteria of Annex II to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on Packaging and Packaging waste (OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 10);
- Specific cost for organic, integrated or experimental production. The competent national authority shall lay down the eligibility criteria for an experimental production taking account of the newness of the procedure or concept and the risk involved;
- Specific costs to ensure the monitoring of compliance with the standards referred to in Title II of this regulation, with plant-health rules and with maximum level of residues.

Specific costs shall mean the additional costs, calculated as the difference between the conventional costs and the costs actually incurred.

For each category of eligible specific costs referred to above, in order to calculate additional costs compared with conventional ones, Member States may fix standard flat rates in a duly justified way.

2. Administrative and personnel costs with the exception of expenditure relating to the implementation of operational funds and operational programmes which shall include: **U.K.**
 - (a) overheads specifically related to the operational fund or operational programme, including management and personnel costs, reports and evaluation studies, and the costs of keeping accounts and the management of accounts, by means of the payment of a standard flat rate equal to 2 % of the approved operational fund and up to a maximum of EUR 180 000. The 2 % shall consist of 1 % of Community aid plus 1 % from the producer organisation.

In the case of a recognised association of producer organisations, the standard flat rate may be multiplied by the number member of producer organisations of the association, up to a maximum of EUR 1 250 000.

Member States may restrict funding to the real costs, in which case they should define the eligible costs;

- (b) personnel costs (including charges linked to wages and salaries, if these are borne by the producer organisation) resulting from measures:
 - (i) to improve or maintain a high level of quality or environmental protection;
 - (ii) to improve the level of marketing.

The implementation of these measures shall essentially involve the use of qualified personnel. If, in such cases, the producer organisation uses its own employees or member producers, the time worked shall be documented.

If a Member State wishes to provide an alternative to restricting funding to the real costs, for all the eligible personnel costs referred to above, it shall fix, ex ante and in a duly justified way, standard flat rates up to a maximum of 20 % of the approved operational fund. This percentage may be increased in duly justified cases.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

In order to request those standard flat rates, producer organisations shall furnish proof of the implementation of the action to the satisfaction of the Member State.

- (c) legal and administrative costs of mergers of producer organisations or their acquisition, as well as legal and administrative costs related to creating transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations; feasibility studies and proposals commissioned by producer organisations in this respect.
3. Income or price supplements outside crisis prevention and management.
 4. Insurance costs outside crisis prevention and management.
 5. Reimbursement of loans taken out for an operation carried out before the beginning of the operational programme other than those refer to in Article 75.
 6. Purchase of land (costing more than 10 % of all the eligible expenditure on the operation concerned. In exceptional and duly justified cases, a higher percentage can be fixed for operations concerning environmental conservation) not built on except where purchase is necessary to carry out an investment included in the operational programme.
 7. Cost of meetings and training programmes except where they are related to the operational programme, including daily allowances, transport and accommodation costs (where appropriate on a flat-rate basis).
 8. Operations or costs relating to the quantities produced by the members of the producer organisation outside the Community.
 9. Operations that could distort competition in the other economic activities of the producer organisation.
 10. Second hand equipment which has been purchased with Community or national support within the seven previous years.
 11. Investments in means of transport to be used for marketing or distribution by the producer organisation except additional on-the-truck facilities for cold-storage or controlled atmosphere transport.
 12. Hire except where economically justified as an alternative to purchase at the satisfaction of the Member State.
 13. Operating cost of goods hired.
 14. Expenditure linked to leasing contracts (taxes, interest, insurance costs, etc.) and operating costs except the leasing itself within the limits of the net market value of the item and within the conditions laid down in point (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 55(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006⁽¹⁸⁾.
 15. Promotion of individual commercial labels or containing geographic references except: **U.K.**
 - producer organisation, associations of producer organisations and subsidiaries as foreseen in Article 52(7) brands/trade marks,
 - generic promotion and promotion of quality labels. Geographical names are allowed only:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (a) if they are a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006⁽¹⁹⁾; or
- (b) if, in all cases where the provision of point (a) does not apply, these geographical names are secondary to the principal message.

[^{F5}Promotional material for generic promotion and promotion of quality labels shall bear the emblem of the European Community (in the case of visual media only) and include the following legend: ‘Campaign financed with the aid of the European Community’. Producer organisations, associations of producer organisations and those subsidiaries referred to in Article 52(7) shall not use the emblem of the European Community in promotion of their brands/trademarks.]

Textual Amendments

F5 Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1327/2008 of 19 December 2008 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1580/2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations \(EC\) No 2200/96, \(EC\) No 2201/96 and \(EC\) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector.](#)

- 16. Subcontracting or outsourcing contracts relating to the operations or expenditure mentioned as not eligible in this list.
- 17. VAT except non-recoverable VAT as referred to in Article 71(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.
- 18. Interest on debt except where the contribution is made in a form other than a non-repayable direct assistance.
- 19. Real estate purchase which has been purchased with Community or national support within the 10 previous years.
- 20. Investments in shares of companies if the investment represents a financial investment except investments contributing directly to the achievement of the goals of the operational programme.
- 21. Costs incurred by parties other than the producer organisation or its members.
- 22. Investments or similar types of actions not on the holdings of the producer organisation, association of producer organisations, subsidiary as referred to in Article 52(7) or its members.
- 23. Measures outsourced by the producer organisation outside the Community.

ANNEX IX **U.K.**

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR WITHDRAWN PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 77(2)

- 1. Products shall be: **U.K.**
 - whole,
 - sound; products affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make them unfit for consumption are excluded,
 - clean, practically free from any visible foreign matter,

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- practically free from pests and damage caused by pests,
 - free of abnormal external moisture,
 - free of any foreign taste and/or smell.
2. Products must be sufficiently developed and ripe, taking account of their type.
 3. Products must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type.

ANNEX X U.K.

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF SUPPORT FOR MARKET WITHDRAWALS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 80(1)

Product	Maximum support (EUR/100 kg)
Cauliflowers	10,52
Tomatoes	7,25
Apples	13,22
Grapes	12,03
Apricots	21,26
Nectarines	19,56
Peaches	16,49
Pears	12,59
Aubergines	5,96
Melons	6,0
Watermelons	6,0
Oranges	21,0
Mandarins	19,5
Clementines	19,5
Satsumas	19,5
Lemons	19,5

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

[^{F6}ANNEX XI U.K.]

TRANSPORT COSTS UNDER FREE DISTRIBUTION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 82(1)

Textual Amendments

- F6** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 687/2010 of 30 July 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector.

Distance between the place of withdrawal and the place of delivery	Transport costs(EUR/tonne)
Less than 25 km	18,2
From 25 km to 200 km	41,4
From 200 km to 350 km	54,3
From 350 km to 500 km	72,6
From 500 km to 750 km	95,3
750 km or more	108,3

Supplement for refrigerated transport: EUR 8,5/t.]

[^{F6}ANNEX XII U.K.]

PART A U.K.]

SORTING AND PACKING COSTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 83(1)

Product	Sorting and packing costs(EUR/tonne)
Apples	187,7
Pears	159,6
Oranges	240,8
Clementines	296,6
Peaches	175,1
Nectarines	205,8
Watermelons	167,0
Cauliflowers	169,1
Other products	201,1

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

PART B U.K.

STATEMENT FOR PACKAGING OF PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 83(2)

- Продукт, предназначен за бесплатна дистрибуция (Регламент (ЕО) № (1580/2007)
- Producto destinado a su distribución gratuita [Reglamento (CE) n° 1580/2007]
- Produkt určený k bezplatné distribuci [nařízení (ES) č. 1580/2007]
- Produkt til gratis uddeling (forordning (EF) nr. 1580/2007)
- Zur kostenlosen Verteilung bestimmtes Erzeugnis (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1580/2007)
- Tasuta jagamiseks mõeldud tooted [määrus (EÜ) nr 1580/2007]
- Προϊόν προοριζόμενο για δωρεάν διανομή [κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1580/2007]
- Product for free distribution (Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007)
- Produit destiné à la distribution gratuite [règlement (CE) n° 1580/2007]
- Prodotto destinato alla distribuzione gratuita [regolamento (CE) n. 1580/2007]
- Produkts paredzēts bezmaksas izplatīšanai [Regula (EK) Nr. 1580/2007]
- Produktas skirtas nemokamai distribucijai [Reglamentas (EB) Nr. 1580/2007]
- Ingyenes szétosztásra szánt termék (1580/2007/EK rendelet)
- Prodott destinat għad-distribuzzjoni bla ħlas [Regolament (KE) Nru. 1580/2007]
- Voor gratis uitreiking bestemd product (Verordening (EG) nr. 1580/2007)
- Produkt przeznaczony do bezpłatnej dystrybucji [Rozporządzenie (WE) nr 1580/2007]
- Produto destinado a distribuição gratuita [Regulamento (CE) n.º 1580/2007]
- Produs destinat distribuției gratuite [Regulamentul (CE) nr. 1580/2007]
- Výrobok určený na bezplatnú distribúciu [nariadenie (ES) č. 1580/2007]
- Proizvod, namenjen za prosto razdelitev [Uredba (ES) št. 1580/2007]
- Ilmaisjakeluun tarkoitettu tuote (asetus (EY) N:o 1580/2007)
- Produkt för gratisutdelning (förordning (EG) nr 1580/2007)]

ANNEX XIII U.K.

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF MEMBER STATES AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 99(3)

All information shall be that related to the year being reported on. It shall include information on expenditure paid after the end of the year being reported on. It shall cover information on checks executed and sanctions applied in respect of that year including those executed or applied after that year. Information (which varies during the year) shall be that valid on 31 December of the year reported on.

PART A — U.K.

INFORMATION FOR MARKET MANAGEMENT

1. Administrative information U.K.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (a) [^{F5}National legislation adopted in order to implement Section IVa of Chapter IV of Title I and Section IA of Chapter II of Title II of Part II of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, including the national strategy for sustainable operational programmes applicable to operational programmes implemented on the year being reported on.]
- (b) The Member States contact point for communications.
- (c) Information on producer organisations and associations of producer organisations and producer groups:
- code number;
 - name and contact details;
 - date of recognition (preliminary recognition in case of producer groups);
 - all the legal entities or clearly defined parts of legal entities involved and all subsidiaries involved;
 - number of members (broken down between producers and non-producers). Changes in membership during the year;
 - product coverage and description of the final products sold;
 - changes in structures during the year, in particular: newly recognised or formed bodies, withdrawals and suspensions of recognitions, mergers with dates of these events.
- (d) Information on interbranch organisations:
- name of the organisation and contact details;
 - date of recognition;
 - product coverage.
2. Information related to expenditures **U.K.**
- (a) Producer organisations. Financial data per beneficiary (producer organisation or association of producer organisations):
- Operational fund. Total amount, contributions from Community, Member State (national assistance) and producer organisation and members;
 - description of the level of Community financial assistance under Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007;
 - financial data of the operational program, broken out between producer organisations and associations of producer organisations;
 - value of the marketed production. Total and broken down into the different legal entities composing the producer organisation or association of producer organisations;
 - expenditure on the operational program, broken down by measures and types of action selected as eligible for support;
 - [^{F5}information on the volume of products withdrawn broken down by products and by months and between total volumes withdrawn from the market and volumes disposed of by way of free distribution, expressed in tonnes;]
 - list of the approved bodies for the purposes of Article 10(4)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007.
- (b) Producer groups. Financial data per beneficiary:
- total amount, contributions from Community, Member State and producer group and members;

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- description of the Community financial assistance under Article 7(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007 and Member State contribution, showing sub-totals for producer groups in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of transition period;
 - expenditure on investments required to attain recognition under Article 7(3) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007 with breakdown on Community, Member State and producer group contribution;
 - value of the marketed production, with sub-totals for produce groups in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of transition period.
3. Information on the implementation of the national strategy: **U.K.**
- summary description of progress made in the implementation of the operational programmes, broken down between each type of measure as referred to in Article 21(1)(f). The description shall be based on financial and common output and result indicators and summarise the information provided in the annual progress reports transmitted by the producer organisations concerning the operational programmes;
 - if the Member State is applying point (c) of the second subparagraph of Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1182/2007, the state aid concerned shall be described;
 - a summary of the results of the mid-term evaluations of the operational programmes, as transmitted by the producer organisations including, where appropriate, the qualitative assessments of the results and impact of environmental actions aimed at the prevention of soil erosion, reductions in the use and/or better management of plant protection products, the protection of habitats and biodiversity or landscape conservation;
 - a summary of the major problems encountered in the implementation of the national strategy and its management and any measure taken including, where appropriate, an indication of whether the national strategy has been updated and the reason for the updating. A copy of the updated strategy shall be annexed to the annual report;
 - a summary of the analyses made pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 112(1).
- In 2012, the annual report shall also include the 2012 evaluation report referred to in Article 128(4).
4. The list of approved first processors and collectors broken down by product, for the Member States which make use of the transitional arrangement under Articles 68b or Article 143bc of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003.

PART B — **U.K.**

INFORMATION FOR THE CLEARANCE OF ACCOUNTS

5. Information on checks and sanctions: **U.K.**
- checks carried out by the Member State: details of bodies visited and dates of visiting;
 - checking rates;
 - results of checks;
 - sanctions applied.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX XIV **U.K.**

LIST OF COMMON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 126(3)

The system of common performance indicators related to actions undertaken by producer organisations, associations of producer organisations and their members under an operational programme does not necessarily capture all the factors that may intervene and affect the outputs, results and impact of an operational programme. In this context, the information provided by performance indicators should be interpreted in the light of quantitative and qualitative information relating to other key factors contributing to the success or failure of the programme's implementation.

1. COMMON INDICATORS RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL EXECUTION (INPUT INDICATORS) (ANNUAL)

Measure	Type of action	Input indicators (annual)
Actions aimed at planning of production	a) Purchase of fixed assets b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing c) Other actions	Expenditure (<i>Euro</i>)
Actions aimed at improving or maintaining product quality	a) Purchase of fixed assets b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing c) Other actions	Expenditure (<i>Euro</i>)
Actions aimed at improving marketing	a) Purchase of fixed assets b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing c) Promotion and communication activities (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management) d) Other actions	Expenditure (<i>Euro</i>)
Research and experimental production	a) Purchase of fixed assets b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including	Expenditure (<i>Euro</i>)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

1.COMMON INDICATORS RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL EXECUTION (INPUT INDICATORS) (ANNUAL)

	renting, hiring and leasing c) Other actions	
Training actions (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management) and/or actions aimed at promoting access to advisory services	Based on the main issue covered: a) Organic production b) Integrated production or integrated pest management c) Other environmental issues d) Product quality, including pesticide residues and traceability e) Other issues	Expenditure (Euro)
Crisis prevention and management measures	a) market withdrawal; b) green harvesting or non-harvesting of fruit and vegetables; c) promotion and communication activities; d) training actions; e) harvest insurance; f) support for the administrative costs of setting up mutual funds.	Expenditure (Euro)
Environmental actions	a) Purchase of fixed assets b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing c) Other actions (1) Production i) Organic production ii) Integrated production iii) Improved use and/or management	Expenditure (Euro)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

1.COMMON INDICATORS RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL EXECUTION (INPUT INDICATORS) (ANNUAL)

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| | iv) | of
water,
including
water
saving
and
draining
Actions
to
conserve
soil
(e.g.,
labour
techniques
to
prevent/
reduce
soil
erosion,
green
cover,
conservation
agriculture,
mulching) |
| | v) | Actions
to
create
or
maintain
habitats
favourable
for
biodiversity
(e.g.,
wetlands)
or
to
maintain
the
landscape,
including
the
conservation
of
historical
features
(e.g.
stonewalls,
terraces, |

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

1.COMMON INDICATORS RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL EXECUTION (INPUT INDICATORS) (ANNUAL)

		vi)	small wood) Actions favouring energy saving
		vii)	Actions related to reduction of waste production and to improvement of waste management
		viii)	Other actions
	(2)	Transport	
	(3)	Marketing	
Other actions	a)	Purchase of fixed assets	Expenditure (<i>Euro</i>)
	b)	Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing	
	c)	Other actions	

2.COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS (ANNUAL)

Measure	Type of action	Output indicators (annual)	
Actions aimed at planning of production	a)	Purchase of fixed assets	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken Total value of investments (<i>Euro</i>) ^b
	b)	Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken
	c)	Other actions	Number of holdings participating in the actions

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

2.COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS (ANNUAL)

		Number of actions undertaken
Actions aimed at improving or maintaining product quality	a) Purchase of fixed assets	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken Total value of investments (Euro) ^b
	b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken
	c) Other actions	Number of holdings participating in the actions Number of actions undertaken
Actions aimed at improving marketing	a) Purchase of fixed assets	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken Total value of investments (Euro) ^b
	b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken
	c) Promotion and communication activities (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management)	Number of actions undertaken ^c
	d) Other actions	Number of holdings participating in the actions Number of actions undertaken
Research and experimental production	a) Purchase of fixed assets	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken Total value of investments (Euro)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

2.COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS (ANNUAL)

	b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken
	c) Other actions	Number of actions undertaken Number of holdings participating in the actions ^d Number of hectares concerned ^e
Training actions (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management) and/or actions aimed at promoting access to advisory services	Based on the main issue covered: a) Organic production b) Integrated production or integrated pest management c) Other environmental issues d) Traceability e) Product quality, including pesticide residues f) Other issues	Number of actions undertaken ^{fg} Number of days of training received by participants
Crisis prevention and management measures	a) market withdrawal; b) green harvesting or non-harvesting of fruit and vegetables; c) promotion and communication activities; d) training actions; e) harvest insurance; f) support for the administrative costs of setting up mutual funds.	Number of actions undertaken ^{ghi}
Environmental actions	a) Purchase of fixed assets ^j	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken Total value of investments (Euro)
	b) Other forms of acquisition of fixed	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

2.COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS (ANNUAL)

	assets, including renting, hiring and leasing ^k	Number of actions undertaken
c)	Other actions	Number of holdings participating in the actions
(1)	Production	Number of actions undertaken
	i) Organic production	Number of hectares concerned
	ii) Integrated production	
	iii) Improved use and/or management of water, including water saving and draining	
	iv) Actions to conserve soil (e.g., labour techniques to prevent/reduce soil erosion, green cover, conservation agriculture, mulching)	
	v) Actions to create or maintain habitats favourable for biodiversity (e.g., wetlands) or to maintain the landscape, including the conservation of historical features (e.g.	

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

2.COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS (ANNUAL)

	vi)	stonewalls, terraces, small wood) Actions favouring energy saving	
	vii)	Actions related to reduction of waste production and to improvement of waste management	
	viii)	Other actions	
	(2)	Transport	Number of actions undertaken
	(3)	Marketing	Number of actions undertaken
Other actions	a)	Purchase of fixed assets	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken Total value of investments (Euro) ^b
	b)	Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing	Number of holdings participating in the actions ^a Number of actions undertaken
	c)	Other actions	Number of actions undertaken
a	Only in the case where the acquisition of fixed assets is implemented on individual holdings of members of the producer organisation.		
b	To be filled in only for the year when the investment is made.		
c	Each day of a promotion campaign counts as one action.		
d	Only in case of actions relating to experimental production in plots belonging to member holdings.		
e	Only in case of actions relating to experimental production in plots belonging to member holdings and/or to the producer organisation.		
f	Each training activity counts as one action, whatever its specific content and the number of days of training received by participants.		
g	Each activity aimed at promoting the access of OP members to advisory services counts as one action, whatever the source of the advice (i.e. through an advisory service developed by the OP or by external services), the issue covered by the advice and the number of holdings using the advice provided.		

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

h	Market withdrawal of the same product in different periods of the year and market withdrawal of different products count as different actions. Each market withdrawal operation for a given product counts as one action.
i	Green-harvesting and non-harvesting of different products count as different actions.
j	Including non-productive investments linked to the achievement of commitments undertaken under other environmental actions.
k	Including other forms of acquisitions of fixed assets linked to the achievement of commitments undertaken under other environmental actions.

3.COMMON RESULT INDICATORS

Nota bene: Result indicators are to be communicated only once the results are appreciated.

Measure	Result indicators (<i>Measurement</i>)
Actions aimed at planning of production	Change in volume of marketed production (<i>tons</i>) Change in value of total marketed production (<i>Euro/kg</i>)
Actions aimed at improving or maintaining product quality	Change in volume of marketed production that meets the requirements of a specific 'quality scheme' (<i>tons</i>) ^a Change in value of total marketed production (<i>Euro/kg</i>) Estimated impact on production costs (<i>Euro/kg</i>)
Actions aimed at improving marketing	Change in volume of marketed production (<i>tons</i>) Change in value of total marketed production (<i>Euro/kg</i>)
Research and experimental production	Number of new techniques, processes and/or products adopted since the beginning of the operational programme
Training actions (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management) and/or actions aimed at promoting access to advisory services	Number of people who completed the full training activity/programme Number of holdings that use advisory services
Crisis prevention and management measures	
a) market withdrawal	Total volume of production subject to withdrawal (<i>tons</i>)
b) green harvesting or non-harvesting of fruit and vegetables	Total area concerned by green harvesting or non-harvesting (<i>ha</i>)
c) promotion and communication	Estimated change in volume of marketed production for products subject to the promotion/communication activities (<i>tons</i>)
d) training actions	Number of people who completed the full training activity/programme
e) harvest insurance	Total value of the insured risk (<i>Euro</i>)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

3.COMMON RESULT INDICATORS

Nota bene: Result indicators are to be communicated only once the results are appreciated.

f)	support for the administrative costs of setting up mutual funds	Total value of the mutual fund set up (<i>Euro</i>)
Environmental actions		
a)	Purchase of fixed assets ^b	Estimated change in annual mineral fertiliser consumption/hectare, by type of fertiliser (N and P ₂ O ₃) (<i>tons</i>)
b)	Other forms of acquisition of fixed assets, including renting, hiring and leasing ^c	Estimated change in annual water use/hectare (<i>m³/ha</i>)
c)	Other actions	Estimated change in annual use of energy by type of energy source or type of fuel (<i>Litres/m³/Kwh per ton of marketed production</i>)
(1)	Production	Estimated change in annual volume of waste generated (<i>tons per ton of marketed production</i>) Estimated change in annual use of packaging (<i>tons per ton of marketed production</i>)
(2)	Transport	Estimated change in annual use of energy by type of energy source or type of fuel (<i>Litres/m³/Kwh per ton of marketed production</i>)
(3)	Marketing	Estimated change in annual volume of waste generated (<i>tons per ton of marketed production</i>) Estimated change in annual use of packaging (<i>tons per ton of marketed production</i>)
Other actions		Change in volume of marketed production (<i>tons</i>) Change in value of total marketed production (<i>Euro/kg</i>) Estimated impact on production costs (<i>Euro/kg</i>)

a 'Quality' requirements are intended here to consist of a set of detailed obligations concerning the production methods (a) the respect of which is subject to independent inspection, and (b) that result in a final product the quality of which (i) goes significantly beyond the normal commercial standards as regards public health, plant health or environmental standards and (ii) responds to current and foreseeable market opportunities. It is proposed that the main types of 'quality schemes' cover the following: (a) certified organic production; (b) protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin, (c) certified integrated production, (d) private certified product quality schemes.

b Including non-productive investments linked to the achievement of commitments undertaken under other environmental actions.

c Including other forms of acquisitions of fixed assets linked to the achievement of commitments undertaken under other environmental actions.

Notes: the reference for changes is the situation existing at the start of the programme.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

4.COMMON IMPACT INDICATORS

Nota bene: Impact indicators are to be communicated only once the impact is appreciated.

Measure	Overall objectives	Impact indicators (Measurement)
Actions aimed at planning of production	Improving competitiveness Improving attractiveness of producer organisation's membership	Estimated change in value of marketed production (<i>Euro</i>) Change in the total number of fruit and vegetable producers who are active members ^a of the OP/APO concerned (<i>number</i>) Change in the total area under fruit and vegetable production cropped by members of the OP/APO concerned (<i>ha</i>)
Actions aimed at improving or maintaining product quality		
Actions aimed at improving marketing		
Research and experimental production		
Training actions (other than in relation to crisis prevention and management) and/or actions aimed at promoting access to advisory services		
Crisis prevention and management measures		
Environmental actions	Maintaining and protecting the environment:	
	— Soil	n.d.
	— Water quality	Estimated change in total mineral fertiliser consumption, by type of fertiliser (N and P ₂ O ₃) (<i>tons</i>)
	— Sustainable use of water resources	Estimated change in total water use (<i>m³</i>)
	— Habitat and biodiversity	n.d.
	— Landscape	n.d.
	— Climate change mitigation	Estimated change in total use of energy, by type of energy source or type of fuel (<i>Litres/m³/Kwh</i>)
	— Waste reduction	Estimated change in total volume of waste generated (<i>tons</i>)

^a Active members are members who deliver products to the PO/APO.

Notes: the reference for changes is the situation existing at the start of the programme.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

4.COMMON IMPACT INDICATORS

Nota bene: Impact indicators are to be communicated only once the impact is appreciated.

		Estimated change in use of packaging (<i>tons</i>)
Other actions	Improving competitiveness Improving attractiveness of producer organisation's membership	Estimated change in value of marketed production (<i>Euro</i>) Change in the total number of fruit and vegetable producers who are active members ^a of the OP/APO concerned (<i>number</i>) Change in the total area under fruit and vegetable production cropped by members of the OP/APO concerned (<i>ha</i>)

a Active members are members who deliver products to the PO/APO.

Notes: the reference for changes is the situation existing at the start of the programme.

5.COMMON BASELINE INDICATORS

Nota bene: Baseline indicators are needed in the analysis of the situation at the start of the programming period. Certain common baseline indicators are only relevant for the individual operational programmes at the level of producer organisations (e.g., volume of the production marketed at less than 80 % of the average price received by the PO/APO). Other common baseline indicators are also relevant for the national strategies at the level of the Member States (e.g., value of the marketed production).

As a general rule, baseline indicators are to be calculated as three year averages. If data are not available, they should be calculated at least with data related to one year.

Objectives	Baseline indicators related to objectives	
	Indicator	Definition (and measurement)
Overall objectives		
Improving competitiveness	Value of the marketed production	Value of marketed production of the producer organisation (PO)/association of POs (APO) (<i>Euro</i>)
Improving the attractiveness of the producer organisation's membership	Number of fruit and vegetable producers who are active members of the PO/APO concerned	Number of fruit and vegetable producers who are active member ^a of the PO/APO
	Total area under fruits and vegetable production cropped by members of the PO/APO concerned	Total area under fruit and vegetable production cropped by members of the PO/APO (<i>ha</i>)
Maintaining and protecting the environment	n.d.	
Specific objectives		

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

5.COMMON BASELINE INDICATORS

Nota bene: Baseline indicators are needed in the analysis of the situation at the start of the programming period. Certain common baseline indicators are only relevant for the individual operational programmes at the level of producer organisations (e.g., volume of the production marketed at less than 80 % of the average price received by the PO/APO). Other common baseline indicators are also relevant for the national strategies at the level of the Member States (e.g., value of the marketed production).

As a general rule, baseline indicators are to be calculated as three year averages. If data are not available, they should be calculated at least with data related to one year.

Promoting concentration of supply	Volume of marketed production	Total volume of the marketed production (<i>tons</i>)
Promoting the placing on the market of products produced by the members		
Ensuring that production is adjusted to demand in terms of quality and quantity		Volume of the marketed production that meets the requirements of a specific 'quality scheme' ^b by main types of 'quality schemes' concerned (<i>tons</i>)
Optimising production costs	n.d.	
Boosting products' commercial value	Average unit value of marketed production	Value of marketed production/Volume of marketed production (<i>Euro/kg</i>)
Stabilising producer prices	Fluctuations in market prices	Volume of production marketed at less than 80 % of the average price received by the PO/APO (<i>tons</i>) ^c
Promoting knowledge and improving human potential	Number of people having participated in training activities	Number of people who completed a training activity/ programme during the last three years (<i>number</i>)
	Number of holdings using advisory services	Number of holdings, members of the PO/APO, using advisory services (<i>number</i>)
Developing technical and economic performances and promoting innovation	n.d.	
Specific objectives in the environmental area		
Contributing to soil protection	Area at risk of soil erosion with anti-erosion measures	Area under fruit and vegetable production at risk of soil erosion ^d where anti-erosion measures are implemented (<i>ha</i>)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

5.COMMON BASELINE INDICATORS

Nota bene: Baseline indicators are needed in the analysis of the situation at the start of the programming period. Certain common baseline indicators are only relevant for the individual operational programmes at the level of producer organisations (e.g., volume of the production marketed at less than 80 % of the average price received by the PO/APO). Other common baseline indicators are also relevant for the national strategies at the level of the Member States (e.g., value of the marketed production).

As a general rule, baseline indicators are to be calculated as three year averages. If data are not available, they should be calculated at least with data related to one year.

Contributing to maintaining and improving water quality	Area with reduction in use/better management of fertilisers	Area under fruit and vegetable production subject to reduction in use or better management of fertilisers (<i>ha</i>)
Contributing to sustainable use of water resources	Area with water saving measures	Area under fruit and vegetable production with water saving measures (<i>ha</i>)
Contributing to habitat and biodiversity protection	Organic production	Area under organic production of fruit and/or vegetables (<i>ha</i>)
	Integrated production	Area under integrated production of fruit and/or vegetables (<i>ha</i>)
	Other actions contributing to habitat and biodiversity protections	Area concerned by other actions contributing to habitat and biodiversity protection (<i>ha</i>)
Contributing to landscape conservation	n.d.	
Contributing to climate change mitigation — Production	Greenhouse heating — energy efficiency	Estimated annual consumption of energy for greenhouse heating purposes by type of energy source (<i>Tons/Litres/m³/Kwh per ton of marketed production</i>)
Contributing to climate change mitigation — Transport Contributing to maintaining and improving air quality — Transport	Transport — energy efficiency	Estimated annual consumption of energy for internal transport purposes ^c , by fuel type (<i>Litres/m³/Kwh per ton of marketed production</i>)
Reducing the volume of waste generated	n.d.	

a Active members are members who deliver products to the PO/APO.

b 'Quality' requirements are intended here to consist of a set of detailed obligations concerning the production methods (a) the respect of which is subject to independent inspection, and (b) that result in a final product the quality of which (i) goes significantly beyond the normal commercial standards as regards public health, plant health or environmental standards

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

and (ii) responds to current and foreseeable market opportunities. The main types of 'quality schemes' shall cover the following: (a) certified organic production; (b) protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin, (c) certified integrated production, (d) private certified product quality schemes.

c To be calculated on a yearly basis and for the main products (in terms of value of marketed production)

d 'At risk of soil erosion' shall mean any sloping plot with an inclination higher than 10 %, whether or not anti-erosion measures (e.g., soil cover, crop rotation, etc) have been taken on it.
Where the relevant information is available, a Member State may instead use the following definition: 'At risk of soil erosion' shall mean any plot with a predicted loss of soil exceeding the rate of natural soil formation, whether or not anti-erosion measures (e.g., soil cover or crop rotation) have been taken on it.

e Internal transport refers to transport of products from member holdings for delivery to the PO/APO.

Notes: PO means producer organisation; APO means association of producer organisations; UAA means utilised agricultural area.

ANNEX XV U.K.

ENTRY PRICE SYSTEM SET OUT IN TITLE IV, CHAPTER II, SECTION 1

Without prejudice to the rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, the description of the products is deemed to be indicative only. The scope of the arrangements provided for in this Title IV, Chapter II, Section 1 is, for the purposes of this Annex, determined by the scope of the CN codes as they exist at the time of the adoption of the latest amendment of this Regulation. Where 'ex' appears before the CN code, the scope of the additional duties is determined both by the scope of the CN code and that of the description of the products, and the corresponding period of application.

PART A

CN code	Description	Period of application
ex 0702 00 00	Tomatoes	From 1 January to 31 December
ex 0707 00 05	Cucumbers ^a	From 1 January to 31 December
ex 0709 90 80	Artichokes	From 1 November to 30 June
0709 90 70	Courgettes	From 1 January to 31 December
ex 0805 10 20	Sweet oranges, fresh	From 1 December to 31 May
ex 0805 20 10	Clementines	From 1 November to end of February
ex 0805 20 30 ex 0805 20 50 ex 0805 20 70 ex 0805 20 90	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); wilking and similar citrus hybrids	From 1 November to end of February
ex 0805 50 10	Lemons (<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus limonum</i>)	From 1 June to 31 May

a Other than cucumbers referred to in Part B of this Annex.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

ex 0806 10 10	Table grapes	From 21 July to 20 November
ex 0808 10 80	Apples	From 1 July to 30 June
ex 0808 20 50	Pears	From 1 July to 30 April
ex 0809 10 00	Apricots	From 1 June to 31 July
ex 0809 20 95	Cherries, other than sour cherries	From 21 May to 10 August
ex 0809 30 10 ex 0809 30 90	Peaches, including nectarines	From 11 June to 30 September
ex 0809 40 05	Plums	From 11 June to 30 September

a Other than cucumbers referred to in Part B of this Annex.

PART B

CN code	Description	Period of application
ex 0707 00 05	Cucumbers intended for processing	From 1 May to 31 October
ex 0809 20 05	Sour cherries (<i>Prunus cerasus</i>)	From 21 May to 10 August

ANNEX XVI **U.K.**

REPRESENTATIVE MARKETS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 137

Member State(s)	Representative markets
Belgium and Luxembourg	Brussels
Bulgaria	Sofia
Czech Republic	Prague
Denmark	Copenhagen
Germany	Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne, Berlin
Estonia	Tallinn
Ireland	Dublin
Greece	Athens, Thessaloniki
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Bilbao, Zaragoza, Valencia
France	Paris-Rungis, Marseille, Rouen, Dieppe, Perpignan, Nantes, Bordeaux, Lyon, Toulouse

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Italy	Milan
Cyprus	Nicosia
Latvia	Riga
Lithuania	Vilnius
Hungary	Budapest
Malta	Attard
Netherlands	Rotterdam
Austria	Vienna-Inzersdorf
Poland	Ozarów Mazowiecki-Bronisze, Poznan
Portugal	Lisbon, Porto
Romania	Bucharest, Constanța
Slovenia	Ljubljana
Slovakia	Bratislava
Finland	Helsinki
Sweden	Helsingborg, Stockholm
United Kingdom	London

[^{F7} ANNEX XVII U.K.]

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES: TITLE IV, CHAPTER II, SECTION 2

Textual Amendments

F7 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1154/2010 of 8 December 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 as regards the trigger levels for additional duties for pears, lemons, apples and courgettes.

Without prejudice to the rules governing the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, the description of the products is deemed to be indicative only. The scope of the additional duties for the purposes of this Annex is determined by the scope of the CN codes as they stand at the time of the adoption of this Regulation.

Order number	CN Code	Description	Period of application	Trigger level (tonnes)
78.0015	0702 00 00	Tomatoes	From 1 October to 31 May	1 215 717
78.0020			From 1 June to 30 September	966 474
78.0065	0707 00 05	Cucumbers	From 1 May to 31 October	12 303

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

78.0075			From 1 November to 30 April	33 447
78.0085	0709 90 80	Artichokes	From 1 November to 30 June	17 258
78.0100	0709 90 70	Courgettes	From 1 January to 31 December	57 955
78.0110	0805 10 20	Oranges	From 1 December to 31 May	368 535
78.0120	0805 20 10	Clementines	From 1 November to end of February	175 110
78.0130	0805 20 30 0805 20 50 0805 20 70 0805 20 90	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); wilkings and similar citrus hybrids	From 1 November to end of February	115 625
78.0155	0805 50 10	Lemons	From 1 June to 31 December	329 872
78.0160			From 1 January to 31 May	120 619
78.0170	0806 10 10	Table grapes	From 21 July to 20 November	146 510
78.0175	0808 10 80	Apples	From 1 January to 31 August	916 384
78.0180			From 1 September to 31 December	95 396
78.0220	0808 20 50	Pears	From 1 January to 30 April	291 094
78.0235			From 1 July to 31 December	93 666
78.0250	0809 10 00	Apricots	From 1 June to 31 July	49 314
78.0265	0809 20 95	Cherries, other than sour cherries	From 21 May to 10 August	90 511
78.0270	0809 30	Peaches, including nectarines	From 11 June to 30 September	6 867

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

78.0280	0809 40 05	Plums	From 11 June to 30 September	57 764]
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ANNEX XVIII U.K.

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 152(3)

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1764/86 of 27 May 1986 on minimum quality requirements for tomato-based products eligible for production aid⁽²⁰⁾

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2320/89 of 28 July 1989 of minimum quality requirements for peaches in syrup and peaches in natural fruit juice for the application of the production aid scheme⁽²¹⁾

Article 2 and Annex I(A) and B of Commission Regulation (EC) No 464/1999 of 3 March 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 as regards aid arrangements for prunes⁽²²⁾

Article 1(1) and (2) and Annexes II and III of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1573/1999 of 19 July 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 as regards the characteristics of dried figs qualifying for aid under the production aid scheme⁽²³⁾

Annexes I and II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1621/1999 of 22 July 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 as regards aid for the cultivation of grapes to produce certain varieties of dried grapes⁽²⁴⁾

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1666/1999 of 28 July 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 as regards the minimum marketing characteristics for certain varieties of dried grapes⁽²⁵⁾

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1010/2001 of 23 May 2001 concerning the minimum quality requirements for mixed fruit under the production aid scheme⁽²⁶⁾

Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 217/2002 of 5 February 2002 fixing eligibility criteria for raw materials under the production aid scheme in Regulation (EC) No 2201/96⁽²⁷⁾

Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1535/2003 of 29 August 2003 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 as regards the aid scheme for products processed from fruit and vegetables⁽²⁸⁾

Article 16 and Annex I of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2111/2003 of 1 December 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2202/96 introducing a Community aid scheme for producers of certain citrus fruits⁽²⁹⁾

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1559/2006 of 18 October 2006 laying down minimum quality requirements for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or in natural fruit juice under the production aid scheme⁽³⁰⁾

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (1) [^{F1}Due to varietal characteristics of the Fuji variety and its mutants concerning maturity at harvest, radial watercore is permitted provided it is contained within the vascular bundles of each fruit.
- (2) To that end, they must show satisfactory soluble solids content and degree of firmness.
- (3) The criteria for colouring and russetting are given in the appendix to this standard, as well as a non-exhaustive list of the varieties concerned by each criteria.
- (4) The use of preserving agents or any other chemical substance liable to leave a foreign smell on the skin of the fruit is permitted where it is compatible with the applicable Community provisions.
- (5) [^{F2}The sales unit should be designed to be purchased in its entirety.
- (6) Package units of produce pre-packed for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to the national requirements. However, the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units.
- (7) The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in the case where a code mark is used, the reference 'packer and/or dispatcher (or equivalent abbreviations)' has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the code mark should be preceded by the ISO 3166 (alpha) country/area code of the recognising country, if not the country of origin.]
- (8) This text applies to all varieties grown from *Prunus persica Sieb. and Zucc.*, being peaches or nectarines or similar with attached (clingstones) or unattached stone and smooth or rough skin.
- (9) [^{F2}A non-exhaustive list of large fruited and summer pear varieties is included in the Annex to this standard.
- (10) The sales unit should be designed to be purchased in its entirety.
- (11) Package units of produce pre-packed for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to the national requirements. However, the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units.
- (12) The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in the case where a code mark is used, the reference 'packer and/or dispatcher (or equivalent abbreviations)' has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the code mark should be preceded by the ISO 3166 (alpha) country/area code of the recognising country, if not the country of origin.]
- (13) Miniature product means a variety or cultivar of sweet pepper, obtained by plant breeding and/or special cultivation techniques, excluding sweet peppers of non-miniature varieties which have not fully developed or are of inadequate size. All other requirements of the standard must be met.
- (14) [^{F2}The sales unit should be designed to be purchased in its entirety.
- (15) 'Package units of produce pre-packed for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to the national requirements. However, the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units'.
- (16) The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in the case where a code mark is used, the reference 'packer and/or dispatcher (or equivalent abbreviations)' has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the code mark should be preceded by the ISO 3166 (alpha) country/area code of the recognising country, if not the country of origin.]]
- (17) [^{F1}OJ L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 21.]
- (18) OJ L 368, 23.12.2006, p. 15. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 434/2007 (OJ L 104, 21.4.2007, p. 8).
- (19) OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.
- (20) OJ L 153, 7.6.1986, p. 1.
- (21) OJ L 220, 29.7.1989, p. 54.
- (22) OJ L 56, 4.3.1999, p. 8.
- (23) OJ L 187, 20.7.1999, p. 27.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (24) OJ L 192, 24.7.1999, p. 21.
- (25) OJ L 197, 29.7.1999, p. 32.
- (26) OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 31.
- (27) OJ L 35, 6.2.2002, p. 11.
- (28) OJ L 218, 30.8.2003, p. 14.
- (29) OJ L 317, 2.12.2003, p. 5.
- (30) OJ L 288, 19.10.2006, p. 22.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1221/2008 of 5 December 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector as regards marketing standards.
- F2** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 771/2009 of 25 August 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 as regards certain marketing standards in the fruit and vegetable sector.

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/01/2011.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 (repealed).