

*Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.*

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## ANNEX I

### LIST OF PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1(2)

#### PART I

#### Cereals

The cereals sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description	
(a)	0709 99 60	Sweetcorn, fresh or chilled
	0712 90 19	Dried sweetcorn, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared, other than hybrid for sowing
	1001 91 20	Common wheat and meslin seed
	ex 1001 99 00	Spelt, common wheat and meslin other than for sowing
	1002	Rye
	1003	Barley
	1004	Oats
	1005 10 90	Maize (corn) seed other than hybrid
	1005 90 00	Maize other than seed
	1007 10 90, 1007 90 00	Grain sorghum, other than hybrids for sowing
1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals	
(b)	1001 11 00, 1001 19 00	Durum wheat
(c)	1101 00	Wheat or meslin flour
	1102 90 70	Rye flour
	1103 11	Groats and meal of wheat
	1107	Malt, whether or not roasted
(d)	0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or

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	not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith
ex 1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin:
1102 20	– Maize (corn) flour
1102 90	– Other:
1102 90 10	– – Barley flour
1102 90 30	– – Oat flour
1102 90 90	– – Other
ex 1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets with the exception of groats and meal of wheat (subheading 1103 11), groats and meal of rice (subheading 1103 19 50) and pellets of rice (subheading 1103 20 50)
ex 1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 1006 and flaked rice of subheading 1104 19 91; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
1106 20	Flour, meal and powder of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 0714
ex 1108	Starches; inulin:
	– Starches:
1108 11 00	– – Wheat starch
1108 12 00	– – Maize (corn) starch
1108 13 00	– – Potato starch
1108 14 00	– – Manioc (cassava) starch
ex 1108 19	– – Other starches:
1108 19 90	– – – Other
1109 00 00	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried
1702	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring

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	matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel:
ex 1702 30	– Glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20 % by weight of fructose: – – Other:
ex 1702 30 50	– – – In the form of white crystalline powder, whether or not agglomerated, containing in the dry state less than 99 % by weight of glucose
ex 1702 30 90	– – – Other, containing in the dry state less than 99 % by weight of glucose
ex 1702 40	– Glucose and glucose syrup, containing in the dry state at least 20 % but less than 50 % by weight of fructose, excluding invert sugar:
1702 40 90	– – Other
ex 1702 90	– Other, including invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose:
1702 90 50	– – Maltodextrine and maltodextrine syrup – – Caramel: – – – Other:
1702 90 75	– – – – In the form of powder, whether or not agglomerated
1702 90 79	– – – – Other
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:
ex 2106 90	– Other – – Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups: – – – Other

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2106 90 55	– – – – Glucose syrup and maltodextrine syrup
ex 2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals
ex 2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture, brewing or distilling dregs and waste, whether or not in the form of pellets:
2303 10	– Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues
2303 30 00	– Brewing or distilling dregs and waste
ex 2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetables fats or oils, other than those of headings 2304 and 2305: – Other
2306 90 05	– – Of maize (corn) germ
ex 2308 00	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included:
2308 00 40	– Acorns and horse-chestnuts; pomace or marc of fruit, other than grapes
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:
ex 2309 10	– Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale:
2309 10 11 2309 10 13 2309 10 31	– – Containing starch, glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or

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2309 10 33 2309 10 51 2309 10 53	maltodextrine syrup of subheadings 1702 30 50, 1702 30 90, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50 and 2106 90 55 or milk products
ex 2309 90	– Other:
2309 90 20	– – Products referred to in additional note 5 to chapter 23 of the Combined Nomenclature
	– – Other, including premixes:
2309 90 31 2309 90 33 2309 90 41 2309 90 43 2309 90 51 2309 90 53	– – – Containing starch, glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or maltodextrine syrup of subheadings 1702 30 50, 1702 30 90, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50 and 2106 90 55 or milk products:

<sup>(1)</sup> For the purposes of this subheading 'milk products' means products falling within headings 0401 to 0406 as well as subheadings 1702 11 00, 1702 19 00 and 2106 90 51.

## PART II

### Rice

The rice sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description	
(a)	1006 10 21 to 1006 10 98	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough), other than for sowing
	1006 20	Husked (brown) rice
	1006 30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed
(b)	1006 40 00	Broken rice
(c)	1102 90 50	Rice flour
	1103 19 50	Rice groats and meal
	1103 20 50	Pellets of rice
	1104 19 91	Flaked grains of rice
	ex 1104 19 99	Rolled grains of rice
	1108 19 10	Rice starch

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The sugar sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>	
(a)	1212 91	Sugar beet
	1212 93 00	Sugar cane
(b)	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form
(c)	1702 20	Maple sugar and maple syrup
	1702 60 95 and 1702 90 95	Other sugars in solid form and sugar syrups, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, but not including lactose, glucose, maltodextrine and isoglucose
	1702 90 71	Caramel containing 50 % or more by weight of sucrose in the dry matter
	2106 90 59	Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups, other than isoglucose, lactose, glucose and maltodextrine syrups
(d)	1702 30 10	Isoglucose
	1702 40 10	
	1702 60 10	
	1702 90 30	
(e)	1702 60 80	Inulin syrup
	1702 90 80	
(f)	1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar
(g)	2106 90 30	Flavoured or coloured isoglucose syrups
(h)	2303 20	Beet pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture

**PART IV****Dried fodder**

The dried fodder sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
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(a)	ex 1214 10 00	– Meal and pellets of lucerne artificially heat-dried
		– Meal and pellets of lucerne otherwise dried and ground
	ex 1214 90 90	– Lucerne, sainfoin, clover, lupins, vetches and similar fodder products, artificially heat-dried, except hay and fodder kale and products containing hay
		– Lucerne, sainfoin, clover, lupins, vetches, honey lotus, chickling pea and birdsfoot, otherwise dried and ground
(b)	ex 2309 90 96	– Protein concentrates obtained from lucerne juice and grass juice
		– Dehydrated products obtained exclusively from solid residues and juice resulting from preparation of the abovementioned concentrates

## PART V

### Seeds

The seeds sector shall cover the products listed in the following table

CN code	Description
0712 90 11	Sweetcorn hybrids: – for sowing
0713 10 10	Peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ): – for sowing
ex 0713 20 00	Chickpeas (garbanzos): – for sowing
ex 0713 31 00	Beans of the species <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper or <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek: – for sowing
ex 0713 32 00	Small red (Adzuki) beans ( <i>Phaseolus</i> or <i>Vigna angularis</i> ): – for sowing

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0713 33 10	Kidney beans, including white pea beans ( <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> ):
	– for sowing
ex 0713 34 00	Bambara beans ( <i>Vigna subterranea</i> or <i>Voandzeia subterranea</i> ):
ex 0713 35 00	– for sowing
ex 0713 39 00	Cow peas ( <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ):
	– for sowing
	Other:
	– for sowing
ex 0713 40 00	Lentils:
	– for sowing
ex 0713 50 00	Broad beans ( <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>major</i> ) and horse beans ( <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>equina</i> , <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>minor</i> ):
ex 0713 60 00	– for sowing
	Pigeon peas ( <i>Cajanus cajan</i> ):
	– for sowing
ex 0713 90 00	Other dried leguminous vegetables:
	– for sowing
1001 91 10	Spelt:
	– seed
1001 91 90	Other
	– seed
ex 1005 10	Hybrid maize (corn) seed
1006 10 10	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough):
	– for sowing
1007 10 10	Grain sorghum hybrids:
	– seed
1201 10 00	Soya beans, whether or not broken:
	– seed
1202 30 00	Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken:
	– seed
1204 00 10	Linseed, whether or not broken:
	– for sowing

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1205 10 10 and ex 1205 90 00	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken: – for sowing
1206 00 10 ex 1207	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken: – for sowing
1209	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken: – for sowing
	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing

## PART VI

### Hops

The hops sector shall cover the products listed in the following table

CN code	Description
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin
1302 13 00	Vegetable saps and extracts of hops

## PART VII

### Olive oil and table olives

The olive oil and table olives sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description	
(a)	1509	Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
	1510 00	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 1509
(b)	0709 92 10	Olives, fresh or chilled, for uses other than the production of oil
	0709 92 90	Other olives, fresh or chilled

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	0710 80 10	Olives (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling water), frozen
	0711 20	Olives provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
	ex 0712 90 90	Olives dried, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
	2001 90 65	Olives prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid
	ex 2004 90 30	Olives prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen
	2005 70 00	Olives prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen
(c)	1522 00 31 1522 00 39	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil
	2306 90 11 2306 90 19	Oil-cake and other solid residues resulting from the extractions of olive oil

## PART VIII

**Flax and hemp**

The flax and hemp sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
5301	Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
5302	True hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.) raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)

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## PART IX

### Fruit and vegetables

The fruit and vegetables sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
0702 00 00	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
0705	Lettuce ( <i>Lactuca sativa</i> ) and chicory ( <i>Cichorium</i> spp.), fresh or chilled
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled
0707 00	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
ex 0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled, excluding vegetables of subheadings 0709 60 91, 0709 60 95, 0709 60 99, 0709 92 10, 0709 92 90 and 0709 99 60
ex 0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled, excluding areca (or betel) and kola nuts falling within subheading 0802 70 00, 0802 80 00
0803 10 10	Fresh plantains
0803 10 90	Dried plantains
0804 20 10	Figs, fresh
0804 30 00	Pineapples
0804 40 00	Avocados
0804 50 00	Guavas, mangos and mangosteens
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried
0806 10 10	Fresh table grapes
0807	Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh
0810	Other fruit, fresh

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0813 50 31 0813 50 39	Mixtures exclusively of nuts of headings 0801 and 0802
0910 20	Saffron
ex 0910 99	Thyme, fresh or chilled
ex 1211 90 86	Basil, melissa, mint, <i>Origanum vulgare</i> (oregano/wild marjoram), rosemary, sage, fresh or chilled
1212 92 00	Locust beans (carob)

## PART X

**Processed fruit and vegetable products**

The processed fruit and vegetable sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code		Description
(a)	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 0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption, excluding olives of subheading 0711 20, fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> of subheading 0711 90 10 and sweetcorn of subheading 0711 90 30
	ex 0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared, excluding potatoes dehydrated by artificial heat-drying and unfit for human consumption falling within subheading ex 0712 90 05,

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	sweetcorn falling within the subheadings 0712 90 11 and 0712 90 19 and olives falling within subheading ex 0712 90 90
0804 20 90	Dried figs
0806 20	Dried grapes
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 0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption, excluding bananas provisionally preserved falling within subheading ex 0812 90 98
ex 0813	Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter excluding mixtures exclusively of nuts of headings 0801 and 0802 falling within subheadings 0813 50 31 and 0813 50 39
0814 00 00	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions
0904 21 10	Dried sweet peppers ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> ), neither crushed nor ground
(b) ex 0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen,

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	containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
ex 1302 20	Pectic substances and pectinates
ex 2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> other than sweet peppers or pimentos of subheading 2001 90 20</li> <li>— sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i>) of subheading 2001 90 30</li> <li>— yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch of subheading 2001 90 40</li> <li>— palm hearts of subheading ex 2001 90 92</li> <li>— olives of subheading 2001 90 65</li> <li>— vine leaves, hop shoots and other similar edible parts of plants falling within subheading ex 2001 90 97</li> </ul>
2002	Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
ex 2004	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic

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	acid, frozen, other than the products of heading 2006, excluding sweetcorn ( <i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i> ) of subheading 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
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 00, 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 10 and potatoes prepared or preserved in the form of flour, meal or flakes of subheading 2005 20 10
ex 2006 00	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallised), excluding bananas preserved by sugar falling within headings ex 2006 00 38 and ex 2006 00 99
ex 2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— homogenised preparations of bananas of subheading ex 2007 10</li> <li>— jams, jellies, marmalades, purée or pastes of bananas of subheadings ex</li> </ul>

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	2007 99 39, ex 2007 99 50 and ex 2007 99 97
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"> <li>— peanut butter of subheading 2008 11 10</li> <li>— palm hearts of subheading 2008 91 00</li> <li>— maize of subheading 2008 99 85</li> <li>— yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants, containing 5 % or more by weight of starch of subheading 2008 99 91</li> <li>— vine leaves, hop shoots and other similar edible parts of plants falling within subheading ex 2008 99 99</li> <li>— mixtures of banana otherwise prepared or preserved of subheadings ex 2008 97 59, ex 2008 97 78, ex 2008 97 93 and ex 2008 97 98</li> <li>— bananas otherwise prepared or preserved of subheadings ex 2008 99 49, ex 2008 99 67 and ex 2008 99 99</li> </ul>
ex 2009	Fruit juices (excluding grape juice and grape must of subheadings 2009 61 and

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	2009 69 and banana juice of subheading ex 2009 89 35, 2009 89 38, 2009 89 79, 2009 89 86, 2009 89 89 and 2009 89 99) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
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## PART XI

### Bananas

The bananas sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description
0803 90 10	Fresh bananas, excluding plantains
0803 90 90	Dried bananas, excluding plantains
ex 0812 90 98	Bananas provisionally preserved
ex 0813 50 99	Mixtures containing dried bananas
1106 30 10	Flour, meal and powder of bananas
ex 2006 00 99	Bananas preserved by sugar
ex 2007 10 99	Homogenised preparations of bananas
ex 2007 99 39 ex 2007 99 50 ex 2007 99 97	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purées and pastes of bananas
ex 2008 97 59 ex 2008 97 78 ex 2008 97 93 ex 2008 97 96 ex 2008 97 98	Mixtures containing bananas otherwise prepared or preserved, not containing added spirit
ex 2008 99 49 ex 2008 99 67 ex 2008 99 99	Bananas otherwise prepared or preserved
ex 2009 89 35 ex 2009 89 38 ex 2009 89 79 ex 2009 89 86 ex 2009 89 89 ex 2009 89 99	Banana juice

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The wine sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
(a)	2009 61 2009 69
	2204 30 92 2204 30 94 2204 30 96 2204 30 98
(b)	ex 2204
(c)	0806 10 90
	2209 00 11 2209 00 19
(d)	2206 00 10
	2307 00 11 2307 00 19
	2308 00 11 2308 00 19

**PART XIII****Live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage**

The live plants sector shall cover all the products falling within Chapter 6 of the Combined Nomenclature.

**PART XIV****Tobacco**

The tobacco sector shall cover raw or non-manufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse falling within CN code 2401.

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## PART XV

### Beef and veal

The beef and veal sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description	
(a)	0102 29 05 to 0102 29 99, 0102 39 10 and 0102 90 91	Live animals of the domestic bovine species, other than pure-bred breeding animals
	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
	0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen
	0206 10 95	Thick skirt and thin skirt, fresh or chilled
	0206 29 91	Thick skirt and thin skirt, frozen
	0210 20	Meat of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	0210 99 51	Thick skirt and thin skirt, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	0210 99 90	Edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal
	1602 50 10	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of bovine animals, uncooked; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal
	1602 90 61	Other prepared or preserved meat containing bovine meat or offal, uncooked; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal
(b)	0102 21, 0102 31 00 and 0102 90 20	Live bovine pure-bred breeding animals
	0206 10 98	Edible offal of bovine animals excluding thick skirt and thin skirt, fresh or chilled, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
	0206 21 00 0206 22 00	Edible offal of bovine animals excluding thick skirt

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0206 29 99	and thin skirt, frozen, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
0210 99 59	Edible meat offal of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, other than thick skirt and thin skirt
ex 1502 10 90	Fats of bovine animals other than those of heading 1503
1602 50 31 and 1602 50 95	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, of bovine animals, other than uncooked meat or meat offal and mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal
1602 90 69	Other prepared or preserved meat containing bovine meat or offal other than uncooked, and mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal.

## PART XVI

**Milk and milk products**

The milk and milk products sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
(a) 0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
(b) 0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
(c) 0403 10 11 to 0403 10 39 0403 9011 to 0403 90 69	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter not flavoured nor containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
(d) 0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing

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		added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included
(e)	ex 0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads of a fat content of more than 75 % but less than 80 %
(f)	0406	Cheese and curd
(g)	1702 19 00	Lactose and lactose syrup not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, containing by weight less than 99 % lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter
(h)	2106 90 51	Flavoured or coloured lactose syrup
(i)	ex 2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:
	ex 2309 10	– Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale:
	2309 10 15 2309 10 19 2309 10 39 2309 10 59 2309 10 70	– – Containing starch, glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or maltodextrine syrup of subheadings 1702 30 50, 1702 30 90, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50 and 2106 90 55 or milk products
	ex 2309 90	– Other:
	2309 90 35	– – Other, including premixes:
	2309 90 39 2309 90 49 2309 90 59 2309 90 70	– – – Containing starch, glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or maltodextrine syrup of subheadings 1702 30 50, 1702 30 90, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50 and 2106 90 55 or milk products

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## PART XVII

**Pigmeat**

The pigmeat sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
(a)	ex 0103 Live swine, of domestic species, other than pure-bred breeding animals
(b)	ex 0203 Meat of domestic swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen
	ex 0206 Edible offal of domestic swine, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0209 10 Pig fat, free of lean meat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	ex 0210 Meat and edible meat offal of domestic swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	1501 10 1501 20 Pig fat (including lard)
(c)	1601 00 Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products
	1602 10 00 Homogenised preparations of meat, meat offal or blood
	1602 20 90 Preparations or preserves of liver of any animal, other than goose or duck
	1602 41 10 1602 42 10 1602 49 11 to 1602 49 50 Other preparations and preserves containing meat or offal of domestic swine
	1602 90 10 Preparations of blood of any animal
	1602 90 51 Other preparations or preserves containing meat or meat offal of domestic swine

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1902 20 30	Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared, containing more than 20 % by weight of sausages and the like, of meat and meat offal of any kind, including fats of any kind or origin
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## PART XVIII

### Sheepmeat and goatmeat

The sheepmeat and goatmeat sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description	
(a)	0104 10 30	Lambs (up to one year old)
	0104 10 80	Live sheep other than pure-bred breeding animals and lambs
	0104 20 90	Live goats other than pure-bred breeding animals
	0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0210 99 21	Meat of sheep and goats, with bone in, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	0210 99 29	Meat of sheep and goats, boneless, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
(b)	0104 10 10	Live sheep — pure-bred breeding animals
	0104 20 10	Live goats — pure-bred breeding animals
	0206 80 99	Edible offal of sheep and goats, fresh or chilled, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
	0206 90 99	Edible offal of sheep and goats, frozen, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
	0210 99 85	Edible offal of sheep and goats, salted, in brine, dried or smoked

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	ex 1502 90 90	Fats of sheep or goats, other than those of heading 1503
(c)	1602 90 91	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of sheep or goats;
	1602 90 95	

## PART XIX

**Eggs**

The eggs sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
(a)	0407 11 00 0407 19 11 0407 19 19 0407 21 00 0407 29 10 0407 90 10
(b)	0408 11 80 0408 19 81 0408 19 89 0408 91 80 0408 99 80
	Poultry eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked
	Bird's eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, other than unfit for human consumption

## PART XX

**Poultrymeat**

The poultrymeat sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Description</b>
(a)	0105
(b)	ex 0207
	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls
	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105 fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding livers falling within point (c)

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(c)	0207 13 91 0207 14 91 0207 26 91 0207 27 91 0207 43 00 0207 44 91 0207 45 93 0207 45 95	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled or frozen
	0210 99 71 0210 99 79	Poultry livers, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
(d)	0209 90 00	Poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
(e)	1501 90 00	Poultry fat
(f)	1602 20 10	Goose or duck livers, otherwise prepared or preserved
	1602 31 1602 32 1602 39	Meat or meat offal of poultry of heading 0105, otherwise prepared or preserved

## PART XXI

### Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

1. The ethyl alcohol sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description
ex 2207 10 00	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol. or higher obtained from the agricultural products listed in Annex I to the Treaties
ex 2207 20 00	Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength, obtained from the agricultural products listed in Annex I to the Treaties
ex 2208 90 91 and ex 2208 90 99	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol. obtained from the agricultural products listed in Annex I to the Treaties

2. The ethyl alcohol sector shall also cover products based on ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin falling within CN code 2208 put up in containers of more than two litres and presenting all the characteristics of ethyl alcohol as described in point 1.

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## PART XXII

### Apiculture products

The apiculture sector shall cover the products listed in the following table:

CN code	Description
0409 00 00	Natural honey
ex 0410 00 00	Royal jelly and propolis, edible
ex 0511 99 85	Royal jelly and propolis, non-edible
ex 1212 99 95	Pollen
ex 1521 90	Beeswax

## PART XXIII

### Silkworms

The silkworm sector shall cover silkworms falling within CN code ex 0106 90 00 and silkworm eggs falling within CN code ex 0511 99 85.

## PART XXIV

### Other products

"Other products" means all agricultural products other than those listed in Parts I to XXIII, including those listed in the following Sections 1 and 2 of this Part.

## SECTION 1

CN code	Description
ex 0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:
	– Horses
0101 21 00	– – Pure-bred breeding animals*:
0101 29	– – Other:
0101 29 90	– – – Other than for slaughter
0101 30 00	– – Asses
0101 90 00	Other
ex 0102	Live bovine animals:
	– – Other than pure-bred breeding animals:
	– – – Other than domestic species
0102 39 90, 0102 90 99	

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ex 0103	Live swine:
0103 10 00	– Pure-bred breeding animals <sup>d</sup>
	– Other:
ex 0103 91	– – Weighing less than 50 kg:
0103 91 90	– – – Other than domestic species
ex 0103 92	– – Weighing 50 kg or more
0103 92 90	– – Other than domestic species
0106	Other live animals
ex 0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen:
	– Fresh or chilled:
ex 0203 11	– – Carcasses and half-carcasses:
0203 11 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 0203 12	– – Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in:
0203 12 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 0203 19	– – Other:
0203 19 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
	– Frozen:
ex 0203 21	– – Carcasses and half-carcasses:
0203 21 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 0203 22	– – Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in:
0203 22 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 0203 29	– – Other:
0203 29 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 0205 00	Meat of asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen
ex 0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen:
ex 0206 10	– Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled:
0206 10 10	– – For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>e</sup>
	– Of bovine animals, frozen:
ex 0206 22 00	– – Livers:

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	--- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
ex 0206 29	-- Other:
0206 29 10	--- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
ex 0206 30 00	- Of swine, fresh or chilled:
	-- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
	-- Other:
	--- other than of domestic swine
	- Of swine, frozen:
ex 0206 41 00	-- Livers:
	--- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
	--- Other:
	---- other than of domestic swine
ex 0206 49 00	-- Other:
	--- Of domestic swine:
	---- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
	--- Other
ex 0206 80	- Other, fresh or chilled:
0206 80 10	-- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
	-- Other:
0206 80 91	--- Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies
ex 0206 90	- Other, frozen:
0206 90 10	-- For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products <sup>g</sup>
	-- Other:
0206 90 91	--- Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies
0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen
ex 0210	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:
	- Meat of swine:

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ex 0210 11	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in:
0210 11 90	--- Other than of domestic swine
ex 0210 12	-- Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof:
0210 12 90	--- Other than of domestic swine
ex 0210 19	-- Other:
0210 19 90	--- Other than of domestic swine
	- Other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:
0210 91 00	-- Of primates
0210 92	-- Of whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order <i>Cetacea</i> ); of manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order <i>Sirenia</i> ); of seals, sea lions and walruses (mammals of the suborder <i>Pinnipedia</i> )
0210 93 00	-- Of reptiles (including snakes and turtles)
ex 0210 99	-- Other:
	--- Meat:
0210 99 31	---- Of reindeer
0210 99 39	---- Other
	---- Offal:
	---- Other than of domestic swine, bovine animals, sheep and goats
0210 99 85	----- Other than poultry livers
ex 0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked:
0407 19 90, 0407 29 90 and 0407 90 90	- Other than of poultry
ex 0408	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:
	- Egg yolks:
ex 0408 11	-- Dried:
0408 11 20	--- Unfit for human consumption <sup>h</sup>
ex 0408 19	-- Other:
0408 19 20	--- Unfit for human consumption <sup>h</sup>

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	– Other:
ex 0408 91	– – Dried:
0408 91 20	– – – Unfit for human consumption <sup>h</sup>
ex 0408 99	– – Other:
0408 99 20	– – – Unfit for human consumption <sup>h</sup>
0410 00 00	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
0504 00 00	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
ex 0511	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or 3, unfit for human consumption:
0511 10 00	– Bovine semen
	– Other:
ex 0511 99	– – Other:
0511 99 85	– – – Other
ex 0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled:
ex 0709 60	– Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> :
	– – Other:
0709 60 91	– – – – Of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> , for the manufacture of capsin or <i>capsicum</i> oleoresin dyes <sup>g</sup>
0709 60 95	– – – – For the industrial manufacture of essential oils or resinoids <sup>g</sup>
0709 60 99	– – – – Other
ex 0710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen:
ex 0710 80	– Other vegetables:
	– – Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> :
0710 80 59	– – – Other than sweet peppers
ex 0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:

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ex 0711 90	– Other vegetables; mixtures of vegetables: – – Vegetables:
0711 90 10	– – – – Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> , excluding sweet peppers
ex 0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:
ex 0713 10	– Peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ):
0713 10 90	– – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 20 00	– Chickpeas (garbanzos): – – Other than for sowing – Beans ( <i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.):
ex 0713 31 00	– – Beans of the species <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L) Hepper or <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L) Wilczek: – – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 32 00	– – Small red (Adzuki) beans ( <i>Phaseolus</i> or <i>Vigna angularis</i> ): – – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 33	– – Kidney beans, including white pea beans ( <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> ):
0713 33 90	– – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 34 00	– – Bambara beans ( <i>Vigna subterranea</i> or <i>Voandzeia subterranea</i> )
ex 0713 35 00	– – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 39 00	– – Cow peas ( <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ): – – – Other than for sowing – – Other: – – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 40 00	– Lentils: – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 50 00	– Broad beans ( <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>major</i> ) and horse beans ( <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>equina</i> and <i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>minor</i> ): – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 60 00	– Pigeon peas ( <i>Cajanus cajan</i> ): – – Other than for sowing
ex 0713 90 00	– Other: – – Other than for sowing

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0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
ex 0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled:
0802 70 00	– Kola nuts ( <i>Cola</i> spp.)
0802 80 00	– Areca nuts
ex 0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried:
0804 10 00	– Dates
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured
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 21 10
0905	Vanilla
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers
0907	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries
ex 0910	Ginger, turmeric (curcuma), bay leaves, curry and other spices excluding thyme and saffron
ex 1106	Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 0714 or of the products of Chapter 8:
1106 10 00	– Of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713
ex 1106 30	– Of the products of Chapter 8:
1106 30 90	– – Other than bananas
ex 1108	Starches; inulin:
1108 20 00	– Inulin
1201 90 00	Soya beans, whether or not broken, other than seed
1202 41 00	Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, in shell, other than seed
1202 42 00	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, shelled, whether or not broken, other than seed
1203 00 00	Copra

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1204 00 90	Linseed, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1205 10 90 and ex 1205 90 00	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1206 00 91	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1206 00 99	
1207 29 00	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1207 40 90	Sesamum seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1207 50 90	Mustard seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1207 91 90	Poppy seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1207 99 91	Hemp seeds, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
ex 1207 99 96	Other oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken, other than for sowing
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard
ex 1211	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits) of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered excluding the products listed under CN code ex 1211 90 86 in Part IX;
ex 1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of <i>Cichorium intybus</i> var. <i>sativum</i> ) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included:
ex 1212 99	-- Other than sugar cane:
1212 99 41 and 1212 99 49	--- Locust bean seeds
ex 1212 99 95	--- Other, excluding chicory root
1213 00 00	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets

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ex 1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets:
ex 1214 10 00	– Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets, excluding of lucerne artificially heat-dried or of lucerne otherwise dried and ground
ex 1214 90	– Other:
1214 90 10	– – Mangolds, swedes and other fodder roots
ex 1214 90 90	– – Other, excluding:
	– Lucerne, sainfoin, clover, lupines, vetches and similar fodder products artificially heat-dried, except hay and fodder kale and products containing hay
	– Lucerne, sainfoin, clover, lupines, vetches, honey lotus, chickling pea and birdsfoot, otherwise dried and ground
ex 1502	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 1503:
ex 1502 10 10 ex 1502 90 10	– For industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption, excluding fats obtained from bones and waste*
1503 00	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared
ex 1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, excluding fish liver oils and the fractions of heading 1504 10 and fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than liver oils of heading 1504 20
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1508	Groundnut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified

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1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
ex 1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (excluding jojoba oil of subheading ex 1515 90 11) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
ex 1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared (excluding hydrogenated castor oil, so called 'opalwax' of subheading 1516 20 10)
ex 1517	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 1516, excluding subheadings 1517 10 10, 1517 90 10 and 1517 90 93
1518 00 31 and 1518 00 39	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid, mixed for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption <sup>*</sup>
1522 00 91	Oil foots and dregs; soapstocks, resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes, excluding those containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil
1522 00 99	Other residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes, excluding those containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil
ex 1602	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood: – Of swine:
ex 1602 41	– – Hams and cuts thereof:
1602 41 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 1602 42	– – Shoulders and cuts thereof:
1602 42 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 1602 49	– – Other, including mixtures:
1602 49 90	– – – Other than of domestic swine
ex 1602 90	– Other, including preparations of blood of any animal:

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	-- Other than preparations of blood of any animal:
1602 90 31	--- Of game or rabbit
	--- Other:
	---- Other than containing the meat or meat offal of domestic swine:
	---- Other than containing bovine meat or offal:
1602 90 99	----- Other than of sheep or goats
ex 1603 00	Extracts and juices of meat
1801 00 00	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
1802 00 00	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
ex 2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid:
ex 2001 90	- Other:
2001 90 20	-- Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> other than sweet peppers or pimentos
ex 2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 2006:
ex 2005 99	- Other vegetables and mixtures of vegetables:
2005 99 10	-- Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> other than sweet peppers or pimentos
ex 2206	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included:
2206 00 31 to 2206 00 89	- Other than piquette
ex 2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves:
2301 10 00	- Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal; greaves
ex 2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the

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	sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants:
2302 50 00	– Of leguminous plants
2304 00 00	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil
2305 00 00	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil
ex 2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading 2304 or 2305 with the exception of subheading 2306 90 05 (oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of maize (corn) germ) and 2306 90 11 and 2306 90 19 (oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of olive oil)
ex 2307 00	Wine lees; argol:
2307 00 90	– Argol
ex 2308 00	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included:
2308 00 90	– Other than grape marc, acorns and horse-chestnuts, pomace or marc of fruit, other than grapes
ex 2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:
ex 2309 10	– Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale:
2309 10 90	– – Other than containing starch, glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or maltodextrine syrup of subheadings 1702 30 50, 1702 30 90, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50 and 2106 90 55 or milk products
ex 2309 90	– Other:
ex 2309 90 10	– – Other, including premixes:
	– – Marine mammal solubles
ex 2309 90 91 to 2309 90 96	– – – Other than containing starch, glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or maltodextrine syrup of subheadings 1702 30

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	50, 1702 30 90, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50 and 2106 90 55 or milk products, excluding
	– Protein concentrates obtained from lucerne juice and grass juice
	– Dehydrated products obtained exclusively from solid residues and juice resulting from the preparation of the concentrates referred to in the first indent
<b>a</b>	Entry under this subheading is subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Union provisions (see Council Directive 94/28/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008.
<b>b</b>	Council Directive 94/28/EC of 23 June 1994 laying down the principles relating to the zootechnical and genealogical conditions applicable to imports from third countries of animals, their semen, ova and embryos, and amending Directive 77/504/EEC on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species (OJ L 178, 12.7.1994, p. 66).
<b>c</b>	Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 of 6 June 2008 implementing Council Directives 90/426/EEC and 90/427/EEC as regards methods for the identification of equidae (OJ L 149, 7.6.2008, p. 3).
<b>d</b>	Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Union provisions (see Council Directive 88/661/EEC, Directive 94/28/EC and Commission Decision 96/510/EC).
<b>e</b>	Council Directive 88/661/EEC of 19 December 1988 on the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species (OJ L 382, 31.12.1988, p. 36).
<b>f</b>	Commission Decision 96/510/EC of 18 July 1996 laying down the pedigree and zootechnical certificates for the importation of breeding animals, their semen, ova and embryos (OJ L 210, 20.8.1996, p. 53).
<b>g</b>	Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Union provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93).
<b>h</b>	Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions laid down in paragraph F of Section II of the preliminary provisions of the Combined Nomenclature.

## SECTION 2

CN code	Description
0101 29 10	Live horses, for slaughter <sup>a</sup>
ex 0205 00	Meat of horses, fresh, chilled or frozen
0210 99 10	Horsemeat, salted in brine or dried
0511 99 10	Sinews or tendons; parings and similar wastes of raw hides or skins
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes
[ <sup>X1</sup> 1212 94 00	Chicory roots]
2209 00 91 and 2209 00 99	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid other than wine vinegar
<b>a</b>	Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Union provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93).

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4501	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared; waste cork; crushed, granulated or ground cork
<b>a</b>	Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Union provisions (see Articles 291 to 300 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93).

#### Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations \(EEC\) No 922/72, \(EEC\) No 234/79, \(EC\) No 1037/2001 and \(EC\) No 1234/2007 \(Official Journal of the European Union L 347 of 20 December 2013\)](#).

## ANNEX II

### DEFINITIONS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3(1)

#### PART I

##### Definitions concerning the rice sector

- I. The terms 'paddy rice', 'husked rice', 'semi-milled rice', 'wholly milled rice', 'round grain rice', 'medium grain rice', 'long grain rice A or B' and 'broken rice' shall be defined as follows:
  1.
    - (a) "Paddy rice" means rice which has retained its husk after threshing.
    - (b) "Husked rice" means paddy rice from which only the husk has been removed. Examples of rice falling within this definition are those with the commercial descriptions 'brown rice', 'cargo rice', 'loonzain' and 'riso sbramato'.
    - (c) "Semi-milled rice" means paddy rice from which the husk, part of the germ and the whole or part of the outer layers of the pericarp but not the inner layers have been removed.
    - (d) "Wholly milled rice" means paddy rice from which the husk, the whole of the outer and inner layers of the pericarp, the whole of the germ in the case of long grain or medium grain rice and at least part thereof in the case of round grain rice have been removed, but in which longitudinal white striations may remain on not more than 10 % of the grains.
  2.
    - (a) "Round grain rice" means rice, the grains of which are of a length not exceeding 5,2 mm and of a length/width ratio of less than 2.
    - (b) "Medium grain rice" means rice, the grains of which are of a length exceeding 5,2 mm but not exceeding 6,0 mm and of a length/width ratio no greater than 3.
    - (c) "Long grain rice" means

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- (i) long grain rice A, namely rice, the grains of which are of a length exceeding 6,0 mm and of a length/width ratio greater than 2 but less than 3;
    - (ii) long grain rice B, namely rice, the grains of which are of a length exceeding 6,0 mm and of a length/width ratio equal to or greater than 3.
  - (d) "Measurements of the grains" means grain measurements on wholly milled rice taken by the following method:
    - (i) take a sample representative of the batch;
    - (ii) sieve the sample so as to retain only whole grains, including immature grains;
    - (iii) carry out two measurements of 100 grains each and work out the average;
    - (iv) express the result in millimetres, rounded off to one decimal place.
- 3. "Broken rice" means grain fragments the length of which does not exceed three quarters of the average length of the whole grain.
- II. As regards grains and broken grains which are not of unimpaired quality, the following definitions shall apply:
  - 1. "Whole grains" means grains from which only part of the end has been removed, irrespective of characteristics produced at each stage of milling.
  - 2. "Clipped grains" means grains from which the entire end has been removed.
  - 3. "Broken grains or fragments" means grains from which a part of the volume greater than the end has been removed; broken grains include:
    - (i) large broken grains (pieces of grain of a length not less than half that of a grain, but not constituting a complete grain),
    - (ii) medium broken grains (pieces of grain of a length not less than a quarter of the length of a grain but which are smaller than the minimum size of 'large broken grains'),
    - (iii) fine broken grains (pieces of grain less than a quarter of the size of a grain but too large to pass through a sieve with a mesh of 1,4 mm),
    - (iv) fragments (small pieces or particles of grain which can pass through a sieve with a mesh of 1,4 mm); split grains (pieces produced by a longitudinal split in the grain) come under this definition.
  - 4. "Green grains" means grains which are not fully ripened.
  - 5. "Grains showing natural malformation" means grains showing a natural malformation, whether or not of hereditary origin, as compared with the morphological characteristics typical of the variety.
  - 6. "Chalky grains" means grains at least three-quarters of the surface of which looks opaque and chalky.

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7. "Grains striated with red" means grains showing longitudinal red striations of differing intensity and shades, due to residues from the pericarp.
8. "Spotted grains" means grains showing a well-defined small circle of dark colour of more or less regular shape; spotted grains also include those which show slight black striations on the surface only; the striations and spots must not show a yellow or dark aureole.
9. "Stained grains" means grains which have undergone, on a small area of their surface, an obvious change in their natural colour; the stains may be of different colours (blackish, reddish, brown); deep black striations are also to be regarded as stains. If the colour of the stains is sufficiently marked (black, pink, reddish-brown) to be immediately visible and if they cover an area not less than half that of the grain, the grains must be considered to be yellow grains.
10. "Yellow grains" means grains which have undergone, totally or partially, otherwise than by drying, a change in their natural colour and have taken on a lemon or orange-yellow tone.
11. "Amber grains" means grains which have undergone, otherwise than by drying, a slight uniform change in colour over the whole surface; this change alters the colour of the grains to a light amber-yellow.

## PART II

### Technical definitions concerning the sugar sector

#### Section A

##### General definitions

1. "White sugars" means sugars, not flavoured or coloured or containing any other added substances, containing, in the dry state, 99,5 % or more by weight of sucrose, determined by the polarimetric method.
2. "Raw sugars" means sugars, not flavoured or coloured or containing any other added substances, containing, in the dry state, less than 99,5 % by weight of sucrose, determined by the polarimetric method.
3. "Isoglucose" means the product obtained from glucose or its polymers, with a content by weight in the dry state of at least 10 % fructose.
4. "Inulin syrup" means the immediate product obtained by hydrolysis of inulin or oligofructoses, containing in the dry state at least 10 % fructose in free form or as sucrose, and expressed as sugar/isoglucose equivalents. In order to avoid restrictions on the market for products with low sweetening power produced by inulin fibre processors without inulin syrup quota, this definition may be amended by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to point (a) of Article 125(4).
5. A "delivery contract" means a contract concluded between a seller and an undertaking for the delivery of beet for the manufacture of sugar.
6. "Agreement within the trade" means one of the following:

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- (a) an agreement concluded, prior to the conclusion of any delivery contract, between undertakings or an undertakings' organisation recognised by the Member State concerned, or a group of such undertakings' organisations, on the one hand and a sellers' association recognised by the Member State concerned or a group of such sellers' organisations on the other;
- (b) in the absence of any agreement as referred to in point (a), the law on companies and the law on cooperatives, in so far as they govern the delivery of sugar beet by the shareholders or members of a company or cooperative manufacturing sugar.

## Section B

### Definitions applying during the period referred to in Article 124

1. "Quota sugar", "quota isoglucose" and "quota inulin syrup" mean any quantity of sugar, isoglucose or inulin syrup production attributed to a specific marketing year under the quota of the undertaking concerned.
2. "Industrial sugar" means any quantity of sugar production attributed to a specific marketing year over and above the sugar quantity referred to in point 5, intended for the production by the industry of one of the products referred to in Article 140(2).
3. "Industrial isoglucose" and "industrial inulin syrup" mean any quantity of isoglucose or inulin syrup production attributed to a specific marketing year, intended for the production by the industry of one of the products referred to in Article 140(2).
4. "Surplus sugar", "surplus isoglucose" and "surplus inulin syrup" mean any quantity of sugar, isoglucose or inulin syrup production attributed to a specific marketing year over and above the respective quantities referred to in points 1, 2 and 3.
5. "Quota beet" means all sugar beet processed into quota sugar.
6. "Full-time refiner" means a production unit:
  - of which the sole activity consists of refining imported raw cane sugar, or
  - which refined in the marketing year 2004/2005 or, in the case of Croatia, 2007/2008 a quantity of at least 15 000 tonnes of imported raw cane sugar.

## PART III

### Definitions concerning the hops sector

1. "Hops" means the dried inflorescences, also known as cones, of the (female) climbing hop plant (*Humulus lupulus*); these inflorescences, which are greenish yellow and of an ovoid shape, have a flower stalk and their longest dimension generally varies from 2 to 5 cm.
2. "Hop powder" means the product obtained by milling the hops, containing all the natural elements thereof.
3. "Hop powder with higher lupulin content" means the product obtained by milling the hops after mechanical removal of a part of the leaves, stalks, bracts and rachides.
4. "Extract of hops" means the concentrated products obtained by the action of a solvent on the hops or on the hop powder.

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5. "Mixed hop products" means a mixture of two or more of the products referred to in points 1 to 4.

## PART IV

### Definitions concerning the wine sector

#### Vine-related

1. "Grubbing up" means the complete elimination of all vine stocks on an area planted with vines.
2. "Planting" means the definitive establishment of vine plants or parts of vine plants, whether or not grafted, with a view to producing grapes or to establishing a graft nursery.
3. "Grafting-on" means the grafting of a vine which has already been subject to a previous grafting.

#### Produce-related

4. "Fresh grapes" means the fruit of the vine used in making wine, ripe or even slightly raisined, which may be crushed or pressed by normal wine-cellar means and which may spontaneously produce alcoholic fermentation.
5. "Fresh grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol" means a product which:
  - (a) has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 12 % volume and not more than 15 % volume;
  - (b) is obtained by addition to unfermented grape must, which has a natural alcoholic strength of not less than 8,5 % volume and is exclusively derived from wine grape varieties classifiable in accordance with Article 81(2):
    - (i) either of neutral alcohol of vinous origin, including alcohol obtained from the distillation of dried grapes, having an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 96 % volume;
    - (ii) or of an unrectified product derived from the distillation of wine and having an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 52 % volume and not more than 80 % volume.
6. "Grape juice" means the unfermented but fermentable liquid product which:
  - (a) is obtained by appropriate treatment rendering it fit for consumption as it is;
  - (b) is obtained from fresh grapes or from grape must or by reconstitution. Where obtained by reconstitution, it shall be reconstituted from concentrated grape must or concentrated grape juice.

An actual alcoholic strength of the grape juice of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

7. "Concentrated grape juice" means uncaramelised grape juice obtained by partial dehydration of grape juice carried out by any authorised method other than by direct heat in such a way that the figure indicated by a refractometer used in accordance with a method to be prescribed at a temperature of 20 °C is not less than 50,9 %.

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An actual alcoholic strength of the concentrated grape juice of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

8. "Wine lees" means the residue:
- (a) accumulating in vessels containing wine after fermentation, during storage or after authorised treatment;
  - (b) obtained from filtering or centrifuging the product referred to in (a);
  - (c) accumulating in vessels containing grape must during storage or after authorised treatment; or
  - (d) obtained from filtering or centrifuging the product referred to in (c).
9. "Grape marc" means the residue from the pressing of fresh grapes, whether or not fermented.
10. "Piquette" means a product obtained by:
- (a) the fermentation of untreated grape marc macerated in water; or
  - (b) leaching fermented grape marc with water.
11. "Wine fortified for distillation" means a product which:
- (a) has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 18 % volume and not more than 24 % volume;
  - (b) is obtained exclusively by the addition to wine containing no residual sugar of an unrectified product derived from the distillation of wine and having a maximum actual alcoholic strength of 86 % volume; or
  - (c) has a maximum volatile acidity of 1,5 grams per litre, expressed as acetic acid.
12. "Cuvée" means
- (a) the grape must;
  - (b) the wine; or
  - (c) the mixture of grape musts and/or wines with different characteristics, intended for the preparation of a specific type of sparkling wine.

Alcoholic strength

13. "Actual alcoholic strength by volume" means the number of volumes of pure alcohol contained at a temperature of 20 °C in 100 volumes of the product at that temperature.
14. "Potential alcoholic strength by volume" means the number of volumes of pure alcohol at a temperature of 20 °C capable of being produced by total fermentation of the sugars contained in 100 volumes of the product at that temperature.
15. "Total alcoholic strength by volume" means the sum of the actual and potential alcoholic strengths.
16. "Natural alcoholic strength by volume" means the total alcoholic strength by volume of a product before any enrichment.

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17. "Actual alcoholic strength by mass" means the number of kilograms of pure alcohol contained in 100 kilograms of product.
18. "Potential alcoholic strength by mass" means the number of kilograms of pure alcohol capable of being produced by total fermentation of the sugars contained in 100 kilograms of product.
19. "Total alcoholic strength by mass" means the sum of the actual and potential alcoholic strength.

## PART V

### Definitions concerning the beef and veal sector

[<sup>X1</sup>"Bovine animals" means live animals of the domestic bovine species falling within CN codes 0102 21, ex 0102 31 00, 0102 90 20, ex 0102 29 10 to ex 0102 29 99, 0102 39 10, 0102 90 91.]

## PART VI

### Definitions concerning the milk and milk products sector

For the purpose of the implementation of the tariff quota for butter of New Zealand origin, the phrase 'manufactured directly from milk or cream' does not exclude butter manufactured from milk or cream, without the use of stored materials, in a single, self-contained and uninterrupted process which may involve the cream passing through a stage of concentrated milk fat and/or the fractionation of such milk fat.

## PART VII

### Definitions concerning the eggs sector

1. "Eggs in shell" means poultry eggs in shell, fresh, preserved, or cooked, other than eggs for hatching specified in point 2.
2. "Eggs for hatching" means poultry eggs for hatching
3. "Whole products" means birds' eggs not in shell, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter suitable for human consumption.
4. "Separated products" means birds' egg yolks, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter suitable for human consumption.

## PART VIII

### Definitions concerning the poultrymeat sector

1. "Live poultry" means live fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls each weighing more than 185 grams.
2. "Chicks" means live fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls, each weighing not more than 185 grams.

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3. "Slaughtered poultry" means dead fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls, whole, with or without offal.
4. "Derived products" means the following:
  - (a) products specified in point (a) of Part XX of Annex I;
  - (b) products specified in point (b) of Part XX of Annex I, excluding slaughtered poultry and edible offal, known as 'poultry cuts';
  - (c) edible offals specified in point (b) of Part XX of Annex I;
  - (d) products specified in point (c) of Part XX of Annex I;
  - (e) products specified in points (d) and (e) of Part XX of Annex I;
  - (f) products referred to in point (f) of Part XX of Annex I, other than those falling within CN code 1602 20 10.

## PART IX

### Definitions concerning the apiculture sector

1. Honey shall be understood as honey within the meaning of Council Directive 2001/110/EC<sup>(1)</sup> including as regards to the main types of honey.
2. "Apiculture products" means honey, beeswax, royal jelly, propolis or pollen.

## ANNEX III

### STANDARD QUALITY OF RICE AND SUGAR AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 7 AND 135

#### A. Standard quality for paddy rice

Paddy rice of standard quality shall:

- (a) be of sound, fair and marketable quality, free of odour;
- (b) contain a moisture content of maximum 13 %;
- (c) have a yield of wholly milled rice 63 % by weight in whole grains (with a tolerance of 3 % of clipped grains) of which a percentage by weight of wholly milled rice grains which are not of unimpaired quality:

chalky grains of paddy rice under CN codes 1006 10 27 and 1006 10 98	1,5 %
chalky grains of paddy rice under CN codes other than 1006 10 27 and 1006 10 98:	2,0 %
grains striated with red	1,0 %
spotted grains	0,5 %

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stained grains	0,25 %
yellow grains	0,02 %
amber grains	0,05 %

## B. **Standard qualities for sugar**

### I. *Standard quality for sugar beet*

Standard quality beet shall:

- (a) be of sound, fair and marketable quality;
- (b) have a sugar content of 16 % at the reception point.

### II. *Standard quality for white sugar*

1. White sugar of the standard quality shall have the following characteristics:

- (a) sound, fair and marketable quality; dry, in homogeneous granulated crystals, free-flowing;
- (b) minimum polarisation: 99,7;
- (c) maximum moisture content: 0,06 %;
- (d) maximum invert sugar content: 0,04 %;
- (e) the number of points determined under point 2 not exceeding a total of 22, nor:
  - 15 for the ash content,
  - 9 for the colour type, determined using the method of the Brunswick Institute of Agricultural Technology ("the Brunswick method"),
  - 6 for the colouring of the solution, determined using the method of the International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis ("the ICUMSA method").

2. One point shall correspond to:

- (a) 0,0018 % of ash content determined using the ICUMSA method at 28° Brix;
- (b) 0,5 units of colour type determined using the Brunswick method;
- (c) 7,5 units of colouring of the solution determined using the ICUMSA method.

3. The methods for determining the factors referred to in point 1 shall be those used for determining those factors under the intervention measures.

### III. *Standard quality for raw sugar*

1. Raw sugar of the standard quality shall be sugar with a yield in white sugar of 92 %.

2. The yield of raw beet sugar shall be calculated by subtracting from the degree of polarisation of that sugar:

- (a) its percentage ash content multiplied by four;
- (b) its percentage invert sugar content multiplied by two;
- (c) the number 1.

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3. The yield of raw cane sugar shall be calculated by subtracting 100 from the degree of polarisation of that sugar multiplied by two.

## ANNEX IV

### UNION SCALES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF CARCASSES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 10

#### A. Union scale for the classification of carcasses of bovine animals aged eight months or more

##### I. Definitions

The following definitions shall apply:

1. "carcass" means the whole body of a slaughtered animal as presented after bleeding, evisceration and skinning;
2. "half-carcass" means the product obtained by separating the carcass symmetrically through the middle of each cervical, dorsal, lumbar and sacral vertebra and through the middle of the sternum and the ischiopubic symphysis.

##### II. Categories

The bovine carcasses shall be divided into the following categories:

- Z : carcasses of animals aged from 8 months to less than 12 months;  
 A : carcasses of uncastrated male animals aged from 12 months to less than 24 months;  
 B : carcasses of uncastrated male animals aged from 24 months;  
 C : carcasses of castrated male animals aged from 12 months;  
 D : carcasses of female animals that have calved;  
 E : carcasses of other female animals aged from 12 months.

##### III. Classification

The carcasses shall be classified by successive assessment of:

1. Conformation, defined as follows:

Development of carcass profiles, in particular the essential parts (round, back, shoulder)

Conformation class	Description
S Superior	All profiles extremely convex; exceptional muscle development (double muscled carcass type)
E Excellent	All profiles convex to super-convex; exceptional muscle development
U Very good	Profiles on the whole convex, very good muscle development
R Good	Profiles on the whole straight; good muscle development

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*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

O Fair	Profiles straight to concave; average muscle development
P Poor	All profiles concave to very concave; poor muscle development

2. Fat cover, defined as follows:

— Amount of fat on the outside of the carcass and in the thoracic cavity

Class of fat cover	Description
1 low	None up to low fat cover
2 slight	Slight fat cover, flesh visible almost everywhere
3 average	Flesh with the exception of the round and shoulder, almost everywhere covered with fat, slight deposits of fat in the thoracic cavity
4 high	Flesh covered with fat, but on the round and shoulder still partly visible, some distinctive fat deposits in the thoracic cavity
5 very high	Entire carcass covered with fat; heavy deposits in the thoracic cavity

Member States are authorised to subdivide each of the classes provided for in points 1 and 2 into a maximum of three subclasses.

IV. *Presentation*

Carcasses and half-carcasses shall be presented:

- (a) without the head and without the feet; the head shall be separated from the carcass at the atloido-occipital joint and the feet shall be severed at the carpometacarpal or tarsometatarsal joints;
- (b) without the organs contained in the thoracic and abdominal cavities with or without the kidneys, the kidney fat and the pelvic fat;
- (c) without the sexual organs and the attached muscles and without the udder or the mammary fat.

V. *Classification and identification*

Slaughterhouses approved under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(2)</sup> shall take measures to ensure that all carcasses or half-carcasses bovine animals aged eight months or more slaughtered in such slaughterhouses and bearing a health mark provided for Article 5(2) in conjunction with Chapter III of Section I of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(3)</sup> are classified and identified in accordance with the Union scale.

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Before identification by marking, Member States may grant authorisation to have the external fat removed from the carcasses or half-carcasses if this is justified by the fat cover.

## B. Union scale for the classification of pig carcasses

### I. Definition

"Carcass" means the body of a slaughtered pig, bled and eviscerated, whole or divided down the mid-line.

### II. Classification

Carcasses shall be divided into classes according to their estimated lean-meat content and classified accordingly:

Classes	Lean meat as percentage of carcass weight
S	60 or more
E	55 or more but less than 60
U	50 or more but less than 55
R	45 or more but less than 50
O	40 or more but less than 45
P	less than 40

### III. Presentation

Carcasses shall be presented without tongue, bristles, hooves, genital organs, flare fat, kidneys and diaphragm.

### IV. Lean-meat content

1. The lean-meat content shall be assessed by means grading methods authorised by the Commission. Only statistically proven assessment methods based on the physical measurement of one or more anatomical parts of the pig carcass may be authorised. Authorisation of grading methods shall be subject to compliance with a maximum tolerance for statistical error in assessment.
2. However, the commercial value of the carcasses shall not be determined solely by their estimated lean-meat content.

### V. Identification of carcasses

Unless otherwise provided for by the Commission, classified carcasses shall be identified by marking in accordance with the Union scale.

## C. Union scale for the classification of sheep carcasses

### I. Definition

The definitions of "carcass" and "half-carcass" laid down in point A.I shall apply.

### II. Categories

The carcasses shall be divided into the following categories:

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- A : carcasses of sheep under 12 months old,  
B : carcasses of other sheep.

### III. Classification

The carcasses shall be classified by way of application of the provisions in point A.III. *mutatis mutandis*. However, the term "round" in point A.III.1 and in rows 3 and 4 of the table under point A.III.2. shall be replaced by the term "hindquarter".

### IV. Presentation

Carcasses and half-carcasses shall be presented without the head (severed at the atlantooccipital joint), the feet (severed at the carpometacarpal or tarso-metatarsal joints), the tail (severed between the sixth and seventh caudal vertebrae), the udder, the genitalia, the liver and the pluck. Kidneys and kidney fat are included in the carcass.

Member States are authorised to permit different presentations when the reference presentation is not used.

### V. Identification of carcasses

Classified carcasses and half-carcasses shall be identified by marking in accordance with the Union scale.

## [<sup>F1</sup>ANNEX V

### PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 23(5)

#### Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Regulation (EU) 2016/791 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) No 1306/2013 as regards the aid scheme for the supply of fruit and vegetables, bananas and milk in educational establishments.

#### Category I

- Fermented milk products without fruit juice, naturally flavoured
- Fermented milk products with fruit juice, naturally flavoured or non-flavoured
- Milk-based drinks with cocoa, with fruit juice or naturally flavoured

#### Category II

Fermented or non-fermented milk products with fruit, naturally flavoured or non-flavoured.]

## ANNEX VI

### BUDGETARY LIMITS FOR SUPPORT PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 44(1)

in 1 000 EUR per budget year

	2014	2015	2016	2017 onwards
<b>Bulgaria</b>	26 762	26 762	26 762	26 762

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<b>Czech Republic</b>	5 155	5 155	5 155	5 155
<b>Germany</b>	38 895	38 895	38 895	38 895
<b>Greece</b>	23 963	23 963	23 963	23 963
<b>Spain</b>	353 081	210 332	210 332	210 332
<b>France</b>	280 545	280 545	280 545	280 545
<b>Croatia</b>	11 885	11 885	11 885	10 832
<b>Italy</b>	336 997	336 997	336 997	336 997
<b>Cyprus</b>	4 646	4 646	4 646	4 646
<b>Lithuania</b>	45	45	45	45
<b>Luxembourg</b>	588	—	—	—
<b>Hungary</b>	29 103	29 103	29 103	29 103
<b>Malta</b>	402	—	—	—
<b>Austria</b>	13 688	13 688	13 688	13 688
<b>Portugal</b>	65 208	65 208	65 208	65 208
<b>Romania</b>	47 700	47 700	47 700	47 700
<b>Slovenia</b>	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045
<b>Slovakia</b>	5 085	5 085	5 085	5 085
<b>United Kingdom</b>	120	—	—	—

## ANNEX VII

### DEFINITIONS, DESIGNATIONS AND SALES DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 78

For the purposes of this Annex, the "sale description" means the name under which a foodstuff is sold, within the meaning of Article 5(1) of Directive 2000/13/EC, or the name of the food, within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

#### PART I

##### Meat of bovine animals aged less than 12 months

###### I. Definition

For the purposes of this Part of this Annex, "meat" means all carcasses, meat on the bone or boned, and offal, whether or not cut, intended for human consumption, obtained from bovine animals aged less than 12 months, presented fresh, frozen or deep-frozen, whether or not wrapped or packed.

###### II. Classification of bovine animals aged less than 12 months at the slaughterhouse

*Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.*

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On slaughter, all bovine animals aged less than 12 months shall be classified by the operators, under the supervision of the competent authority, in one of the following two categories:

- (A) Category V: bovine animals aged less than eight months  
Category identification letter: V;
- (B) Category Z: bovine animals aged from 8 months to less than 12 months  
Category identification letter: Z.

This classification shall be carried out on the basis of the information contained in the passport accompanying the bovine animals or, failing this, on the basis of the data contained in the computerised database provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(4)</sup>.

### III. Sales descriptions

1. The meat of bovine animals aged less than 12 months shall only be marketed in the Member States under the following sales description(s) laid down for each Member State:
- (A) For the meat of bovine animals aged less than eight months (category identification letter: V):

Country of marketing	Sales descriptions to be used
Belgium	veau, viande de veau/kalfsvlees/ Kalbfleisch
Bulgaria	месо от малки телета
Czech Republic	Telecí
Denmark	Lyst kalvekød
Germany	Kalbfleisch
Estonia	Vasikaliha
Ireland	Veal
Greece	μοσχάρι γάλακτος
Spain	Ternera blanca, carne de ternera blanca
France	veau, viande de veau
Croatia	teletina
Italy	vitello, carne di vitello
Cyprus	μοσχάρι γάλακτος
Latvia	Teļa gaļa
Lithuania	Veršiena
Luxembourg	veau, viande de veau/Kalbfleisch
Hungary	Borjúhús
Malta	Vitella

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Netherlands	Kalfsvlees
Austria	Kalbfleisch
Poland	Ciełęcina
Portugal	Vitela
Romania	carne de vițel
Slovenia	Teletina
Slovakia	Teľacie mäso
Finland	vaalea vasikanliha/ljust kalvkött
Sweden	ljüst kalvkött
United Kingdom	Veal

(B) For the meat of bovine animals aged from 8 months to less than 12 months (category identification letter: Z):

<b>Country of marketing</b>	<b>Sales descriptions to be used</b>
Belgium	jeune bovin, viande de jeune bovin/ jongrundvlees/Jungrindfleisch
Bulgaria	Телешко месо
Czech Republic	hovězí maso z mladého skotu
Denmark	Kalvekød
Germany	Jungrindfleisch
Estonia	noorloomaliha
Ireland	rosé veal
Greece	vealό μοσχάρι
Spain	Ternera, carne de ternera
France	jeune bovin, viande de jeune bovin
Croatia	mlada junetina
Italy	vitellone, carne di vitellone
Cyprus	vealό μοσχάρι
Latvia	jaunlopa gaļa
Lithuania	Jautiena
Luxembourg	jeune bovin, viande de jeune bovin/ Jungrindfleisch
Hungary	Növendék marha húsa
Malta	Vitellun
Netherlands	rosé kalfsvlees
Austria	Jungrindfleisch

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Poland	młoda wołowina
Portugal	Vitelão
Romania	carne de tineret bovin
Slovenia	meso težjih telet
Slovakia	mäso z mladého dobytku
Finland	vasikanliha/kalvkött
Sweden	Kalvkött
United Kingdom	Beef

2. The sales descriptions referred to in paragraph 1 may be supplemented by an indication of the name or designation of the pieces of meat or offal concerned.
3. The sales descriptions listed for category V in point A of the table set out in paragraph 1 and any new name derived from those sales descriptions shall only be used if the requirements of this Annex are fulfilled.

In particular, the terms "veau", "teleci", "Kalb", "μιοσχάρι", "ternera", "kalv", "veal", "vitello", "vitella", "kalf", "vitela" and "teletina" shall not be used in a sales description or be indicated on the labelling of the meat of bovine animals aged more than 12 months.

4. The conditions referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply to the meat of bovine animals with a designation of origin or geographical indication protected in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 registered before 29 June 2007.

#### IV. Compulsory indication on the label

1. Without prejudice to Directive 2000/13/EC, Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and Articles 13, 14 and 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000, at each stage of production and marketing, operators shall label the meat of bovine animals aged less than 12 months with the following information:
  - (a) the sales description in accordance with point III of this Part;
  - (b) the age of the animals on slaughter, indicated, as the case may be, on the form:
    - "age on slaughter: less than 8 months";
    - "age on slaughter: from 8 to less than 12 months".

By way of derogation from point (b) of the first subparagraph, operators may replace the indication on the age at slaughter by the indication of the category, respectively: "category V" or "category Z", at stages preceding the release to the final consumer.

2. In the case of the meat of bovine animals aged less than 12 months presented for sale un-prepacked at the point of retail sale to the final consumer, Member States shall lay down rules on how the information referred to in paragraph 1 is to be indicated.

#### V. Recording

At each stage of production and marketing, operators shall record the following information:

- (a) the identification number and the date of birth of the animals, at slaughterhouse level only;

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- (b) a reference number making it possible to establish a link between, on the one hand, the identification of the animals from which the meat originates and, on the other hand, the sales description, the age on slaughter and the category identification letter given on the meat label;
  - (c) the date of arrival and departure of the animals and meat in the establishment.
- VI. Official checks
1. Member States shall designate the competent authority or authorities responsible for official checks performed to verify the application of this Part and inform the Commission thereof.
  2. Official checks shall be carried out by the competent authority or authorities in accordance with the general principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(5)</sup>.
  3. The Commission's experts shall carry out, where required, jointly with the competent authorities concerned, and where applicable, the Member States' experts, on the spot checks to ensure that the provisions of this Annex are being implemented.
  4. Any Member State on whose territory checks are carried out shall provide the Commission with all necessary assistance which it may require for the accomplishment of its tasks.
  5. For meat imported from third countries a competent authority designated by the third country or, where applicable, an independent third-party body shall ensure that the requirements of this Part are fulfilled. The independent body shall provide full assurance of compliance with the conditions laid down in European Standard EN 45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 65.

## PART II

### Categories of grapevine products

#### (1) Wine

"Wine" means the product obtained exclusively from the total or partial alcoholic fermentation of fresh grapes, whether or not crushed, or of grape must.

Wine shall:

- (a) have, whether or not following application of the processes specified in Section B of Part I of Annex VIII, an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 8,5 % volume provided that the wine derives exclusively from grapes harvested in wine-growing zones A and B referred to in Appendix I to this Annex, and of not less than 9 % volume in other wine-growing zones;
- (b) have, by way of derogation from the otherwise applicable minimum actual alcoholic strength, where it has a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, whether or not following application of the processes specified in Section B of Part I of Annex VIII, an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 4,5 % volume;
- (c) have a total alcoholic strength of not more than 15 % volume. However, by way of derogation:

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- the upper limit for the total alcoholic strength may reach up to 20 % volume for wines which have been produced without any enrichment from certain wine-growing areas of the Union, to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2),
  - [<sup>F2</sup>the upper limit for the total alcoholic strength may exceed 15 % volume for wines with a protected designation of origin which have been produced without enrichment, or enriched only by partial concentration processes listed in point 1 of Section B of Part I of Annex VIII, provided that the product specification in the technical file of the protected designation of origin concerned allows for that possibility;]
- (d) have, subject to derogations which may be adopted by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2), a total acidity content, expressed as tartaric acid, of not less than 3,5 grams per litre or 46,6 milliequivalents per litre.

#### Textual Amendments

**F2** Substituted by Regulation (EU) 2017/2393 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2017 amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), (EU) No 1306/2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy, (EU) No 1307/2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy, (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and (EU) No 652/2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material.

"Retsina" means wine produced exclusively in the geographical territory of Greece using grape must treated with resin from the Aleppo pine. The use of Aleppo pine resin is permitted solely for the purpose of obtaining "Retsina" wine under the conditions laid down in Greece's applicable provision.

By way of derogation from point (b) of the second subparagraph "Tokaji eszencia" and "Tokajská esencia" are considered to be wine.

However, Member States may allow the use of the term "wine" if:

- (a) it is accompanied by the name of a fruit in the form of a composite name to market products obtained by the fermentation of fruit other than grapes; or
- (b) it is part of a composite name.

Any confusion with products corresponding to the wine categories in this Annex shall be avoided.

- (2) New wine still in fermentation

"New wine still in fermentation" means the product in which the alcoholic fermentation is not yet complete and which is not yet separated from its lees.

- (3) Liqueur wine

"Liqueur wine" means the product:

- (a) which has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 15 % volume and not more than 22 % volume;

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- (b) which has a total alcoholic strength of not less than 17,5 % volume, except for certain liqueur wines with a designation of origin or with a geographical indication appearing on a list to be drawn up by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2);
- (c) which is obtained from:
- grape must in fermentation,
  - wine,
  - a combination of the above products, or
  - grape must or a mixture thereof with wine for certain liqueur wines with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2);
- (d) which has an initial natural alcoholic strength of not less than 12 % volume, except for certain liqueur wines with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication appearing on a list to be drawn up by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2);
- (e) to which the following has been added:
- (i) individually or in combination:
- neutral alcohol of vine origin, including alcohol produced from the distillation of dried grapes, having an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 96 % volume,
  - wine or dried grape distillate, having an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 52 % volume and not more than 86 % volume;
- (ii) together with one or more of the following products where appropriate:
- concentrated grape must,
  - a combination of one of the products referred to in point (e)(i) with a grape must referred to in the first and fourth indent of point (c);
- (f) to which, by way of derogation from point (e), has been added, in so far as certain liqueur wines with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication are concerned which appear on a list to be drawn up by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2):
- (i) either of products listed in point (e)(i) individually or in combination; or
- (ii) one or more of the following products:
- wine alcohol or dried grape alcohol with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 95 % volume and not more than 96 % volume,
  - spirits distilled from wine or from grape marc, with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 52 % volume and not more than 86 % volume,
  - spirits distilled from dried grapes, with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 52 % volume and of less than 94,5 % volume; and
- (iii) one or more of the following products, where appropriate:
- partially fermented grape must obtained from raisined grapes,

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- concentrated grape must obtained by the action of direct heat, complying, with the exception of this operation, with the definition of concentrated grape must,
- concentrated grape must,
- a combination of one of the products listed in point (f)(ii) with a grape must referred to in the first and fourth indents of point (c).

(4) Sparkling wine

"Sparkling wine" means the product:

- (a) which is obtained by first or second alcoholic fermentation:
  - from fresh grapes,
  - from grape must, or
  - from wine;
- (b) which, when the container is opened, releases carbon dioxide derived exclusively from fermentation;
- (c) which has an excess pressure, due to carbon dioxide in solution, of not less than 3 bar when kept at a temperature of 20 °C in closed containers; and
- (d) for which the total alcoholic strength of the cuvées intended for their preparation shall not be less than 8,5 % volume.

(5) Quality sparkling wine

"Quality sparkling wine" means the product:

- (a) which is obtained by first or second alcoholic fermentation:
  - from fresh grapes,
  - from grape must, or
  - from wine;
- (b) which, when the container is opened, releases carbon dioxide derived exclusively from fermentation;
- (c) which has an excess pressure, due to carbon dioxide in solution, of not less than 3,5 bar when kept at a temperature of 20 °C in closed containers; and
- (d) for which the total alcoholic strength of the cuvées intended for their preparation shall not be less than 9 % volume.

(6) Quality aromatic sparkling wine

"Quality aromatic sparkling wine" means the quality sparkling wine:

- (a) which is obtained only by making use, when constituting the cuvée, of grape must or grape must in fermentation which is derived from specific wine grape varieties on a list to be drawn up by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2).

Quality aromatic sparkling wines traditionally produced using wines when constituting the cuvée shall be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to in Article 75(2);

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- (b) which has an excess pressure, due to carbon dioxide in solution, of not less than 3 bar when kept at a temperature of 20 °C in closed containers;
  - (c) of which the actual alcoholic strength may not be less than 6 % volume; and
  - (d) of which the total alcoholic strength may not be less than 10 % volume.
- (7) Aerated sparkling wine

"Aerated sparkling wine" means the product which:

- (a) is obtained from wine without a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication;
  - (b) releases, when the container is opened, carbon dioxide derived wholly or partially from an addition of that gas; and
  - (c) has an excess pressure, due to carbon dioxide in solution, of not less than 3 bar when kept at a temperature of 20 °C in closed containers.
- (8) Semi-sparkling wine

"Semi-sparkling wine" means the product which:

- (a) obtained from wine, new wine still in fermentation, grape must or grape must in fermentation in so far as these products have a total alcohol strength of at least 9 % vol;
  - (b) has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 7 % volume;
  - (c) has an excess pressure, due to endogenous carbon dioxide in solution of not less than 1 bar and not more than 2,5 bar when kept at a temperature of 20 °C in closed containers; and
  - (d) is placed in containers of 60 litres or less.
- (9) Aerated semi-sparkling wine

"Aerated semi-sparkling wine" means the product which:

- (a) obtained from wine, new wine still in fermentation, grape must or grape must in fermentation;
  - (b) has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 7 % volume and a total alcoholic strength of not less than 9 % volume;
  - (c) has an excess pressure of not less than 1 bar and not more than 2,5 bar when kept at a temperature of 20 °C in closed containers due to carbon dioxide in solution which has been wholly or partially added; and
  - (d) is placed in containers of 60 litres or less.
- (10) Grape must

"Grape must" means the liquid product obtained naturally or by physical processes from fresh grapes. An actual alcoholic strength of the grape must of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

- (11) Partially fermented grape must

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"Grape must in fermentation" means the product obtained from the fermentation of grape must which has an actual alcoholic strength of more than 1 % volume but less than three fifths of its total alcoholic strength by volume.

(12) Partially fermented grape must extracted from raisined grapes

"Grape must in fermentation extracted from raisined grapes" means the product obtained from the partial fermentation of grape must obtained from raisined grapes, the total sugar content of which before fermentation is at least 272 grams per litre and the natural and actual alcoholic strength of which shall not be less than 8 % volume. However, certain wines, to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2), that meet these requirements shall not be considered to be grape must in fermentation extracted from raisined grapes.

(13) Concentrated grape must

"Concentrated grape must" means uncaramelised grape must which is obtained by partial dehydration of grape must carried out by any authorised method other than by direct heat in such a way that the figure indicated by a refractometer used in accordance with a method to be prescribed in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 80(5) and point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 91 at a temperature of 20 °C is not less than 50,9 %.

An actual alcoholic strength of the concentrated grape must of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

(14) Rectified concentrated grape must

"Rectified concentrated grape must" means:

- (a) the liquid uncaramelised product which:
- (i) is obtained by partial dehydration of grape must carried out by any authorised method other than direct heat in such a way that the figure indicated by a refractometer used according to a method to be prescribed in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 80(5) and point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 91 at a temperature of 20 °C is not less than 61,7 %;
  - (ii) has undergone authorised treatment for de-acidification and elimination of constituents other than sugar;
  - (iii) has the following characteristics:
    - a pH of not more than 5 at 25 Brix,
    - an optical density at 425 nm for a thickness of 1 cm of not more than 0,100 in grape must concentrated at 25 Brix,
    - a sucrose content undetectable by a method of analysis to be defined,
    - a Folin-Ciocalteu index of not more than 6,00 at 25 Brix,
    - a titratable acidity of not more than 15 millequivalents per kilogram of total sugars,
    - a sulphur dioxide content of not more than 25 milligrams per kilogram of total sugars,
    - a total cation content of not more than 8 milliequivalents per kilogram of total sugars,
    - a conductivity at 25 Brix and 20 °C of not more than 120 micro-Siemens/cm,

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- a hydroxymethylfurfural content of not more than 25 milligrams per kilogram of total sugars,
  - presence of mesoinositol.
- (b) the solid uncaramelised product which:
- (i) is obtained by crystallisation of liquid rectified concentrated grape must without the use of solvents;
  - (ii) has undergone authorised treatment for de-acidification and elimination of constituents other than sugar;
  - (iii) has the following characteristics after dilution in a solution at 25 Brix:
    - a pH of not more than 7,5,
    - an optical density at 425 nm for a thickness of 1 cm of not more than 0,100,
    - a sucrose content undetectable by a method of analysis to be defined,
    - a Folin-Ciocalteu index of not more than 6,00,
    - a titratable acidity of not more than 15 millequivalents per kilogram of total sugars,
    - a sulphur dioxide content of not more than 10 milligrams per kilogram of total sugars,
    - a total cation content of not more than 8 millequivalents per kilogram of total sugars,
    - a conductivity at 20 °C of not more than 120 micro-Siemens/cm,
    - a hydroxymethylfurfural content of not more than 25 milligrams per kilogram of total sugars,
    - presence of mesoinositol.

An actual alcoholic strength of the rectified concentrated grape must of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

(15) Wine from raisined grapes

"Wine from raisined grapes" means the product which:

- (a) is produced without enrichment, from grapes left in the sun or shade for partial dehydration;
- (b) has a total alcoholic strength of at least 16 % volume and an actual alcoholic strength of at least 9 % volume; and
- (c) has a natural alcoholic strength of a least 16 % volume (or 272 grams sugar/litre).

(16) Wine of overripe grapes

"Wine of overripe grapes" means the product which:

- (a) is produced without enrichment;
- (b) has a natural alcoholic strength of more than 15 % volume; and
- (c) has a total alcoholic strength of not less than 15 % volume and an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 12 % volume.

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Member States may prescribe a period of ageing for this product.

(17) Wine vinegar

"Wine vinegar" means vinegar which:

- (a) is obtained exclusively by acetous fermentation of wine; and
- (b) has a total acidity of not less than 60 grams per litre expressed as acetic acid.

### PART III

#### Milk and milk products

1. "Milk" means exclusively the normal mammary secretion obtained from one or more milkings without either addition thereto or extraction therefrom. However, the term "milk" may be used:
  - (a) for milk treated without altering its composition or for milk the fat content of which is standardised under Part IV;
  - (b) in association with a word or words to designate the type, grade, origin and/or intended use of such milk or to describe the physical treatment or the modification in composition to which it has been subjected, provided that the modification is restricted to an addition and/or withdrawal of natural milk constituents.
2. For the purposes of this Part, "milk products" means products derived exclusively from milk, on the understanding that substances necessary for their manufacture may be added provided that those substances are not used for the purpose of replacing, in whole or in part, any milk constituent. The following shall be reserved exclusively for milk products.
  - (a) the following names used at all stages of marketing:
    - (i) whey,
    - (ii) cream,
    - (iii) butter,
    - (iv) buttermilk,
    - (v) butteroil,
    - (vi) caseins,
    - (vii) anhydrous milk fat (AMF),
    - (viii) cheese,
    - (ix) yogurt,
    - (x) kephir,
    - (xi) koumiss,
    - (xii) viili/fil,
    - (xiii) smetana,

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- (xiv) fil;
  - (xv) rjaženka,
  - (xvi) rūgušpiens;
- (b) names within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2000/13/EC or Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 actually used for milk products.
3. The term 'milk' and the designations used for milk products may also be used in association with a word or words to designate composite products of which no part takes or is intended to take the place of any milk constituent and of which milk or a milk product is an essential part either in terms of quantity or for characterisation of the product.
4. As regards milk, the animal species from which the milk originates shall be stated, if it is not bovine.
5. The designations referred to in points 1, 2 and 3 may not be used for any product other than those referred to in that point. However, this provision shall not apply to the designation of products the exact nature of which is clear from traditional usage and/or when the designations are clearly used to describe a characteristic quality of the product.
- .....
6. In respect of a product other than those described in points 1, 2 and 3 of this Part, no label, commercial document, publicity material or any form of advertising as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 2006/114/EC<sup>(4)</sup> or any form of presentation may be used which claims, implies or suggests that the product is a dairy product. However, in respect of a product which contains milk or milk products, the designation 'milk' or the designations referred to in the second subparagraph of points 2 of this Part may be used only to describe the basic raw materials and to list the ingredients in accordance with Directive 2000/13/EC or Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.
- .....

## PART IV

### **Milk for human consumption falling within CN code 0401**

#### I. Definitions

For the purposes of this Part:

- (a) 'milk' means the produce of the milking of one or more cows;
- (b) 'drinking milk' means the products referred to in point III intended for delivery without further processing to the consumer;
- (c) 'fat content' means the ratio by mass of parts of milk fat per hundred parts of milk in the milk concerned;
- (d) 'protein content' means the ratio by mass of parts of protein per hundred parts of milk in the milk concerned (obtained by multiplying by 6,38 the total nitrogen content of the milk expressed as a percentage by mass).

#### II. Delivery or sale to the final consumer

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1. Only milk complying with the requirements laid down for drinking milk may be delivered or sold without processing to the final consumer, either directly or through the intermediary of restaurants, hospitals, canteens or other similar mass caterers.
2. The sales descriptions to be used for those products shall be those given in point III. Those descriptions shall be used only for the products referred to in that point, without prejudice to their use in composite descriptions.
3. Member States shall adopt measures to inform consumers of the nature and composition of the products concerned where the absence of such information is likely to cause confusion.

### III. Drinking milk

1. The following products shall be considered to be drinking milk:
  - (a) raw milk: milk which has not been heated above 40 °C or subjected to treatment having equivalent effect;
  - (b) whole milk: heat-treated milk which, with respect to fat content, meets one of the following requirements:
    - (i) standardised whole milk: milk with a fat content of at least 3,50 % (m/m). However, Member States may provide for an additional category of whole milk with a fat content of 4,00 % (m/m) or above;
    - (ii) non-standardised whole milk: milk with a fat content that has not been altered since the milking stage either by the addition or removal of milk fats or by mixture with milk the natural fat content of which has been altered. However, the fat content may not be less than 3,50 % (m/m);
  - (c) semi-skimmed milk: heat-treated milk whose fat content has been reduced to at least 1,50 % (m/m) and at most 1,80 % (m/m);
  - (d) skimmed-milk: heat-treated milk whose fat content has been reduced to not more than 0,50 % (m/m).

Heat-treated milk not complying with the fat content requirements laid down in points (b), (c) and (d) of the first subparagraph shall be considered to be drinking milk provided that the fat content is clearly indicated with one decimal and easily readable on the packaging in form of "... % fat". Such milk shall not be described as whole milk, semi-skimmed milk or skimmed milk.

2. Without prejudice to point 1(b)(ii), only the following modifications shall be allowed:
  - (a) in order to meet the fat contents laid down for drinking milk, modification of the natural fat content by the removal or addition of cream or the addition of whole milk, semi-skimmed milk or skimmed milk;
  - (b) enrichment of milk with milk proteins, mineral salts or vitamins, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(6)</sup>;
  - (c) reduction of the lactose content by conversion to glucose and galactose.

Modifications in the composition of milk referred to in points (b) and (c) shall be allowed only if they are indelibly indicated on the packing of the product so that it can be easily seen and read. However, such indication shall not remove the obligation as regards nutrition labelling

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laid down by Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. Where proteins are added, the protein content of the enriched milk must be 3,8 % (m/m) or more.

However, Member States may limit or prohibit modifications to the composition of milk referred to in points (b) and (c).

3. Drinking milk shall:
  - (a) have a freezing point close to the average freezing point for raw milk recorded in the area of origin of the drinking milk collected;
  - (b) have a mass of not less than 1 028 grams per litre for milk containing 3,5 % (m/m) of fat at a temperature of 20 °C or the equivalent weight per litre for milk having a different fat content;
  - (c) contain a minimum of 2,9 % (m/m) of protein for milk containing 3,5 % (m/m) of fat or an equivalent concentration in the case of milk having a different fat content.

## PART V

### Products of the poultrymeat sector

- I. This Part shall apply in relation to the marketing within the Union by way of business or trade, of certain types and presentations of poultrymeat, and poultrymeat or poultry offal preparations and products, of the following species
  - *Gallus domesticus*,
  - ducks,
  - geese,
  - turkeys,
  - guinea fowls.

These provisions shall also apply to poultrymeat in brine falling within CN code 0210 99 39.

- II. Definitions
  - (1) "poultrymeat" means poultrymeat suitable for human consumption, which has not undergone any treatment other than cold treatment;
  - (2) "fresh poultrymeat" means poultrymeat which has not been stiffened at any time by the cooling process prior to being kept at a temperature not below – 2 °C and not higher than + 4 °C. However, Member States may lay down slightly different temperature requirements for the minimum length of time necessary for the cutting and handling of fresh poultrymeat performed in retail shops or in premises adjacent to sales points, where the cutting and handling are performed solely for the purpose of supplying the consumer directly on the spot;
  - (3) "frozen poultrymeat" means poultrymeat which must be frozen as soon as possible within the constraints of normal slaughtering procedures and is to be kept at a temperature no higher than – 12 °C at any time;
  - (4) "quick-frozen poultrymeat" means poultrymeat which is to be kept at a temperature no higher than – 18 °C at any time within the tolerances as provided for in Council Directive 89/108/EEC<sup>(7)</sup>;

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- (5) "poultrymeat preparation" means poultrymeat including poultrymeat that has been reduced to fragments, which has had foodstuffs, seasonings or additives added to it or which has undergone processes insufficient to modify the internal muscle fibre structure of the meat;
- (6) "fresh poultrymeat preparation" means a poultrymeat preparation for which fresh poultrymeat has been used.
- However, Member States may lay down slightly different temperature requirements to be applied for the minimum length of time necessary and only to the extent necessary to facilitate the cutting and handling performed in the factory during the production of fresh poultrymeat preparations;
- (7) "poultrymeat product" means a meat product as defined in point 7.1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 for which poultrymeat has been used.
- III. Poultrymeat and poultrymeat preparations shall be marketed in one of the following conditions:
- fresh,
  - frozen,
  - quick-frozen.

## PART VI

### **Eggs of hens of the *Gallus gallus* species**

- I. Scope
1. Without prejudice to Article 75 concerning the marketing standards of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks, this Part shall apply in relation to the marketing within the Union of the eggs produced in the Union, imported from third countries or intended for export outside the Union.
  2. Member States may exempt from the requirements provided for in this Part, with the exception of point III(3), eggs sold directly to the final consumer by the producer:
    - (a) on the production site, or
    - (b) in a local public market or by door-to-door selling in the region of production of the Member State concerned.

Where such exemption is granted, each producer shall be able to choose whether to apply such exemption or not. Where this exemption is applied, no quality and weight grading may be used.

The Member State may establish, in accordance with their national law, the definition of the terms 'local public market', 'door-to-door selling' and 'region of production'.

- II. Quality and weight grading
1. Eggs shall be graded by quality as follows:
    - (a) Class A or "fresh";
    - (b) Class B.
  2. Class A eggs shall also be graded by weight. However, grading by weight shall not be required for eggs delivered to the food and non-food industry.

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3. Class B eggs shall only be delivered to the food and non-food industry.

### III. Marking of eggs

1. Class A eggs shall be marked with the producer code.

Class B eggs shall be marked with the producer code and/or with another indication.

Member States may exempt Class B eggs from this requirement where those eggs are marketed exclusively on their territory.

2. The marking of eggs in accordance with point 1 shall take place at the production site or at the first packing centre to which eggs are delivered.

3. Eggs sold by the producer to the final consumer on a local public market in the region of production of the Member State concerned shall be marked in accordance with point 1.

However, Member States may exempt from this requirement producers with up to 50 laying hens, provided that the name and address of the producer are indicated at the point of sale.

## PART VII

### Spreadable fats

#### I. Sales description

The products referred to in point (f) of Article 78(1) may not be supplied or transferred without processing to the ultimate consumer either directly or through restaurants, hospitals, canteens or similar establishments, unless they fulfil the requirements set out in the Appendix II.

The sales descriptions of these products shall be those specified in Appendix II without prejudice to point II(2), (3) and (4).

The sales descriptions in Appendix II shall be reserved to the products defined therein with the following CN codes and having a fat content of at least 10 % but less than 90 % by weight:

- (a) milk fats falling within CN codes 0405 and ex 2106;
- (b) fats falling within CN code ex 1517;
- (c) fats composed of plant and/or animal products falling within CN codes ex 1517 and ex 2106.

The fat content excluding salt shall be at least two-thirds of the dry matter.

However, those sales descriptions shall only apply to products which remain solid at a temperature of 20 °C and which are suitable for use as spreads.

These definitions shall not apply to:

- (a) the designation of products the exact nature of which is clear from traditional usage and/or when the designations are clearly used to describe a characteristic quality of the product;
- (b) concentrated products (butter, margarine, blends) with a fat content of 90 % or more.

#### II. Terminology

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1. The term "traditional" may be used together with the name "butter" provided for in point 1 of part A of Appendix II, where the product is obtained directly from milk or cream.

For the purposes of this point, "cream" means the product obtained from milk in the form of an emulsion of the oil-in-water type with a milk-fat content of at least 10 %.

2. Terms for products referred to in Appendix II which state, imply or suggest fat content other than those referred to in that Appendix shall be prohibited.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2 and in addition, the term "reduced-fat" or "light" may be used for products referred to in Appendix II with a fat content of not more than 62 %.

The term "reduced-fat" and the term "light" may, however, replace the terms "three-quarter-fat" or "half-fat" used in Appendix II.

4. The sales descriptions "minarine" or "halvarine" may be used for products referred to in point 3 of Part B of Appendix II.
5. The term "vegetable" may be used together with the sales descriptions in Part B of Appendix II, provided that the product contains only fat of vegetable origin with a tolerance of 2 % of the fat content for animal fats. This tolerance shall also apply where reference is made to a vegetable species.

## PART VIII

### Descriptions and definitions of olive oil and olive pomace oils

The use of the descriptions and definitions of olive oils and olive pomace oils set out in this Part shall be compulsory as regards the marketing of the products concerned within the Union and, insofar as compatible with international compulsory rules, in trade with third countries.

Only oils referred to in points 1(a) and (b), 3 and 6 may be marketed at the retail stage.

#### (1) VIRGIN OLIVE OILS

"Virgin olive oils" mean oils obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to alterations in the oil, which have not undergone any treatment other than washing, decantation, centrifugation or filtration, to the exclusion of oils obtained using solvents or using adjuvants having a chemical or biochemical action, or by re-esterification process and any mixture with oils of other kinds.

Virgin olive oils are exclusively classified and described as follows:

#### (a) Extra virgin olive oil

"Extra virgin olive oil" means virgin olive oil having a maximum free acidity in terms of oleic acid, of 0,8 g per 100 g, the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

#### (b) Virgin olive oil

"Virgin olive oil" means virgin olive oil having a maximum free acidity in terms of oleic acid, of 2 g per 100 g, the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

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(c) Lampante olive oil

"Lampante olive oil" means virgin olive oil having a free acidity in terms of oleic acid, of more than 2 g per 100 g, and/or the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

(2) REFINED OLIVE OIL

"Refined olive oil" means olive oil obtained by refining virgin olive oil, having a free acidity content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0,3 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

(3) OLIVE OIL — COMPOSED OF REFINED OLIVE OILS AND VIRGIN OLIVE OILS

"Olive oils composed of refined olive oils and virgin olive oils" means olive oil obtained by blending refined olive oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante olive oil, having a free acidity content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

(4) CRUDE OLIVE-POMACE OIL

"Crude olive-pomace oil" means oil obtained from olive pomace by treatment with solvents or by physical means or oil corresponding to lampante olive oil, except for certain specified characteristics, excluding oil obtained by means of re-esterification and mixtures with other types of oils, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

(5) REFINED OLIVE-POMACE OIL

"Refined olive-pomace oil" means oil obtained by refining crude olive-pomace oil, having free acidity content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0,3 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

(6) OLIVE-POMACE OIL

"Olive-pomace oil" means oil obtained by blending refined olive-pomace oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante olive oil, having a free acidity content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission in accordance with Article 75(2) for this category.

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## Appendix I

### **Wine-growing zones**

The wine-growing zones shall be the following:

- (1) Wine-growing zone A comprises:
  - (a) in Germany: the areas planted with vines other than those included in point 2(a);
  - (b) in Luxembourg: the Luxembourg wine-growing region;
  - (c) in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom: the wine-growing areas of these Member States;
  - (d) in the Czech Republic: the wine growing region of Čechy.
- (2) Wine-growing zone B comprises:
  - (a) in Germany, the areas planted with vines in the specified region Baden;
  - (b) in France, the areas planted with vines in the departments not mentioned in this Annex and in the following departments:
    - in Alsace: Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin,
    - in Lorraine: Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges,
    - in Champagne: Aisne, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne, Seine-et-Marne,
    - in the Jura: Ain, Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône,
    - in Savoie: Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Isère (commune de Chapareillan),
    - in the Val de Loire: Cher, Deux-Sèvres, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loire-Atlantique, Loiret, Maine-et-Loire, Sarthe, Vendée, Vienne, and the areas planted with vines in the arrondissement of Cosne-sur-Loire in the department of Nièvre;
  - (c) in Austria, the Austrian wine-growing area;
  - (d) in the Czech Republic, the wine-growing region of Morava and the areas planted with vines not included in point 1(d);
  - (e) in Slovakia, the areas planted with vines in the following regions: Malokarpatská vinohradnícka oblasť, Južnoslovenská vinohradnícka oblasť, Nitrianska vinohradnícka oblasť, Stredoslovenská vinohradnícka oblasť, Východoslovenská vinohradnícka oblasť and the wine growing areas not included in point 3(f);
  - (f) in Slovenia, the areas planted with vines in the following regions:
    - in the Podravje region: Štajerska Slovenija, Prekmurje,
    - in the Posavje region: Bizeljsko Sremič, Dolenjska and Bela krajina, and the areas planted with vines in the regions not included in point 4(d);
  - (g) in Romania, in the area of Podișul Transilvaniei;
  - (h) in Croatia, the areas planted with vines in the following sub-regions: Moslavina, Prigorje-Bilogora, Plešivica, Pokuplje and Zagorje-Međimurje.

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- (3) Wine-growing zone C I comprises:
- (a) in France, areas planted with vines:
    - in the following departments: Allier, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Ariège, Aveyron, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Corrèze, Côte-d'Or, Dordogne, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Isère (with the exception of the commune of Chapareillan), Landes, Loire, Haute-Loire, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Lozère, Nièvre (except for the arrondissement of Cosne-sur-Loire), Puy-de-Dôme, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Hautes-Pyrénées, Rhône, Saône-et-Loire, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Haute-Vienne, Yonne,
    - in the arrondissements of Valence and Die in the department of Drôme (except for the cantons of Dieulefit, Loriol, Marsanne and Montélimar),
    - in the arrondissement of Tournon, in the cantons of Antraigues, Burzet, Coucouron, Montpezat-sous-Bauzon, Privas, Saint-Etienne de Lugdarès, Saint-Pierre-ville, Valgorge and la Voulte-sur-Rhône of the department of Ardèche;
  - (b) in Italy, areas planted with vines in the Valle d'Aosta region and in the provinces of Sondrio, Bolzano, Trento and Belluno;
  - (c) in Spain, areas planted with vines in the provinces of A Coruña, Asturias, Cantabria, Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya;
  - (d) in Portugal, areas planted with vines in that part of the region of Norte which corresponds to the designated wine area of 'Vinho Verde' as well as the "Concelhos de Bombarral, Lourinhã, Mafra e Torres Vedras" (with the exception of "Freguesias da Carvoeira e Dois Portos"), belonging to the 'Região vitícola da Extremadura';
  - (e) in Hungary, all areas planted with vines;
  - (f) in Slovakia, areas planted with vines in the Tokajská vinohradnícka oblasť;
  - (g) in Romania, areas planted with vines not included in point 2(g) or 4(f);
  - (h) in Croatia, areas planted with vines in the following sub-regions: Hrvatsko Podunavlje and Slavonija.
- (4) Wine-growing zone C II comprises:
- (a) in France, areas planted with vines:
    - in the following departments: Aude, Bouches-du-Rhône, Gard, Hérault, Pyrénées-Orientales (except for the cantons of Olette and Arles-sur-Tech), Vaucluse,
    - in the part of the department of Var bounded in the south by the northern limit of the communes of Evenos, Le Beausset, Solliès-Toucas, Cuers, Puget-Ville, Collobrières, La Garde-Freinet, Plan-de-la-Tour and Sainte-Maxime,
    - in the arrondissement of Nyons and the canton of Loriol-sur-Drôme in the department of Drôme,
    - in those parts of the department of Ardèche not listed in point 3(a);

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- (b) in Italy, areas planted with vines in the following regions: Abruzzo, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except for the province of Sondrio), Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Tuscany, Umbria, Veneto (except for the province of Belluno), including the islands belonging to those regions, such as Elba and the other islands of the Tuscan archipelago, the Ponziante islands, Capri and Ischia;
- (c) in Spain, areas planted with vines in the following provinces:
- Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra,
  - Ávila (except for the communes which correspond to the designated wine 'comarca' of Cebreros), Burgos, León, Palencia, Salamanca, Segovia, Soria, Valladolid, Zamora,
  - La Rioja,
  - Álava,
  - Navarra,
  - Huesca,
  - Barcelona, Girona, Lleida,
  - in that part of the province of Zaragoza which lies to the north of the river Ebro,
  - in those communes of the province of Tarragona included in the Penedés designation of origin,
  - in that part of the province of Tarragona which corresponds to the designated wine 'comarca' of Conca de Barberá;
- (d) in Slovenia, areas planted with vines in the following regions: Brda or Goriška Brda, Vipavska dolina or Vipava, Kras and Slovenska Istra;
- (e) in Bulgaria, areas planted with vines in the following regions: Dunavska Ravnina (Дунавска равнина), Chernomorski Rayon (Черноморски район), Rozova Dolina (Розова долина);
- (f) in Romania, areas planted with vines in the following regions:
- Dealurile Buzăului, Dealu Mare, Severinului and Plaiurile Drâncei, Colinele Dobrogei, Terasele Dunării, the South wine region, including sands and other favourable regions;
- (g) in Croatia, areas planted with vines in the following sub-regions: Hrvatska Istra, Hrvatsko primorje, Dalmatinska zagora, Sjeverna Dalmacija and Srednja i Južna Dalmacija.
- (5) Wine-growing zone C III (a) comprises:
- (a) in Greece, areas planted with vines in the following nomoi: Florina, Imathia, Kilkis, Grevena, Larisa, Ioannina, Levkas, Akhaia, Messinia, Arkadia, Korinthia, Iraklio, Khania, Rethimni, Samos, Lasithi and the island of Thira (Santorini);
  - (b) in Cyprus, areas planted with vines located at altitudes exceeding 600 metres;
  - (c) in Bulgaria, areas planted with vines not included in point 4(e).
- (6) Wine-growing zone C III (b) comprises:

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- (a) in France, areas planted with vines:
    - in the departments of Corsica,
    - in that part of the department of Var situated between the sea and a line bounded by the communes (which are themselves included) of Evenos, Le Beausset, Solliès-Toucas, Cuers, Puget-Ville, Collobrières, La Garde-Freinet, Plan-de-la-Tour and Sainte-Maxime,
    - in the cantons of Olette and Arles-sur-Tech in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales;
  - (b) in Italy, areas planted with vines in the following regions: Calabria, Basilicata, Apulia, Sardinia and Sicily, including the islands belonging to those regions, such as Pantelleria and the Lipari, Egadi and Pelagian islands;
  - (c) in Greece, areas planted with vines not listed in point 5(a);
  - (d) in Spain: areas planted with vines not included in points 3(c) or 4(c);
  - (e) in Portugal, areas planted with vines in the regions not included in point 3(d);
  - (f) in Cyprus, areas planted with vines located at altitudes not exceeding 600 metres;
  - (g) in Malta, areas planted with vines.
- (7) The demarcation of the territories covered by the administrative units referred to in this Annex is that resulting from the national provisions in force on 15 December 1981 and, for Spain, from the national provisions in force on 1 March 1986 and, for Portugal, from the national provisions in force on 1 March 1998.

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## Appendix II

### SPREADABLE FATS

<b>Fat group</b> <b>Definitions</b>	<b>Sales description</b>	<b>Product categories</b> <b>Additional description of the category with an indication of the % fat content by weight</b>
<p>A. Milk fats            Products in the form of a solid, malleable emulsion, principally of the water-in-oil type, derived exclusively from milk and/or certain milk products, for which the fat is the essential constituent of value. However, other substances necessary for their manufacture may be added, provided those substances are not used for the purpose of replacing, either in whole or in part, any milk constituents.</p>	1. Butter	The product with a milk-fat content of not less than 80 % but less than 90 %, a maximum water content of 16 % and a maximum dry non-fat milk-material content of 2 %.
	2. Three-quarter fat butter <sup>a</sup>	The product with a milk-fat content of not less than 60 % but not more than 62 %.
	3. Half fat butter <sup>b</sup>	The product with a milk-fat content of not less than 39 % but not more than 41 %.
	4. Dairy spread X %	The product with the following milk-fat contents: — less than 39 %, — more than 41 % but less than 60 %, — more than 62 % but less than 80 %.
<p>B. Fats            Products in the form of a solid, malleable emulsion, principally of the water-in-oil type, derived from solid and/or liquid vegetable and/or animal fats suitable for human consumption, with a milk-fat content of not more than 3 % or the fat content.</p>	1. Margarine	The product obtained from vegetable and/or animal fats with a fat content of not less than 80 % but less than 90 %.
	2. Three-quarter-fat margarine <sup>c</sup>	The product obtained from vegetable and/or animal fats with a fat content of not less than 60 % but nor more than 62 %.
	3. Half-fat margarine <sup>d</sup>	The product obtained from vegetable and/or animal fats with a fat content of not less
a	corresponding to 'smør 60' in Danish.	
b	corresponding to 'smør 40' in Danish.	
c	corresponding to 'margarine 60' in Danish.	
d	corresponding to 'margarine 40' in Danish.	
e	corresponding to 'blandingsprodukt 60' in Danish.	
f	corresponding to 'blandingsprodukt 40' in Danish.	

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		than 39 % but not more than 41 %.
	4. Fat spreads X %	The product obtained from vegetable and/or animal fats with the following fat contents: — less than 39 %, — more than 41 % but less than 60 %, — more than 62 % but less than 80 %.
C. Fats composed of plant and/or animal products Products in the form of a solid, malleable emulsion principally of the water-in-oil type, derived from solid and/or liquid vegetable and/or animal fats suitable for human consumption, with a milk-fat content of between 10 % and 80 % of the fat content.	1. Blend	The product obtained from a mixture of vegetable and/or animal fats with a fat content of not less than 80 % but less than 90 %.
	2. Three-quarter-fat blend <sup>e</sup>	The product obtained from a mixture of vegetable and/or animal fats with a fat content of not less than 60 % but not more than 62 %.
	3. Half-fat blend <sup>f</sup>	The product obtained from a mixture of vegetable and/or animal fats with a fat content of not less than 39 % but not more than 41 %.
	4. Blended spread X %	The product obtained from a mixture of vegetable and/or animal fats with the following fat contents: — less than 39 %, — more than 41 % but less than 60 %, — more than 62 % but less than 80 %.

**a** corresponding to 'smør 60' in Danish.

**b** corresponding to 'smør 40' in Danish.

**c** corresponding to 'margarine 60' in Danish.

**d** corresponding to 'margarine 40' in Danish.

**e** corresponding to 'blandingsprodukt 60' in Danish.

**f** corresponding to 'blandingsprodukt 40' in Danish.

[<sup>X2</sup>The milk-fat component of the products listed in this Appendix may be modified only by physical processes.]

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#### **Editorial Information**

- X2** Inserted by [Corrigendum to Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations \(EEC\) No 922/72, \(EEC\) No 234/79, \(EC\) No 1037/2001 and \(EC\) No 1234/2007 \(Official Journal of the European Union L 347 of 20 December 2013\)](#).

## ANNEX VIII

### OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 80

#### PART I

##### **Enrichment, acidification and de-acidification in certain wine-growing zones**

#### **A. Enrichment limits**

1. Where climatic conditions have made it necessary in certain wine-growing zones of the Union, the Member States concerned may allow to supplement the natural alcoholic strength by volume of fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation, new wine still in fermentation and wine obtained from wine grape varieties classifiable according to Article 81.
  2. The increase in natural alcoholic strength by volume shall be achieved by means of the oenological practices referred to in Section B and shall not exceed the following limits:
    - (a) 3 % volume in wine-growing zone A;
    - (b) 2 % volume in wine-growing zone B;
    - (c) 1,5 % volume in wine-growing zones C.
- [<sup>F23</sup> In years when climatic conditions have been exceptionally unfavourable, the limit(s) laid down in point 2 may be raised by 0,5 % by the Member States as an exception for the regions concerned. Member States shall notify the Commission of any such increase.]

#### **B. Enrichment processes**

1. The increase in natural alcoholic strength by volume provided for in Section A shall only be effected:
  - (a) in respect of fresh grapes, grape must in fermentation or new wine still in fermentation, by adding sucrose, concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must;
  - (b) in respect of grape must, by adding sucrose, concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must, or by partial concentration, including reverse osmosis;
  - (c) in respect of wine, by partial concentration through cooling.
2. The processes referred to in point 1 shall be mutually exclusive where wine or grape must is enriched with concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must and an aid has been paid under Article 103y of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

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3. The addition of sucrose provided for in points 1(a) and (b) may only be performed by dry sugaring and only in the following areas:
- (a) wine-growing zone A;
  - (b) wine-growing zone B;
  - (c) wine-growing zone C,

with the exception of vineyards in Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal and vineyards in the French departments under jurisdiction of the courts of appeal of:

- Aix-en-Provence,
- Nîmes,
- Montpellier,
- Toulouse,
- Agen,
- Pau,
- Bordeaux,
- Bastia.

However, enrichment by dry sugaring may be authorised by the national authorities as an exception in the abovementioned French departments. France shall notify the Commission and the other Member States forthwith of any such authorisations.

4. The addition of concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must shall not have the effect of increasing the initial volume of fresh crushed grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation or new wine still in fermentation by more than 11 % in wine-growing zone A, 8 % in wine-growing zone B and 6,5 % in wine-growing zone C.
5. The concentration of grape must or of wine subjected to the processes referred to in point 1:
- (a) shall not have the effect of reducing the initial volume of these products by more than 20 %;
  - (b) shall, notwithstanding point 2(c) of Section A, not increase the natural alcoholic strength of these products by more than 2 % volume.
6. The processes referred to in points 1 and 5 shall not raise the total alcoholic strength by volume of the fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation, new wine still in fermentation, or wine:
- (a) in wine-growing zone A to more than 11,5 % volume;
  - (b) in wine-growing zone B to more than 12 % volume;
  - (c) in wine-growing zone C I to more than 12,5 % volume;
  - (d) in wine-growing zone C II to more than 13 % volume; and
  - (e) in wine-growing zone C III to more than 13,5 % volume.
7. By way of derogation from point 6, Member States may:

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- (a) in relation to red wine, raise the upper limit of total alcoholic strength by volume of the products referred to in point 6 to 12 % volume in wine-growing zone A and 12,5 % volume in wine-growing zone B;
- (b) raise the total alcoholic strength by volume of the products referred to in point 6 for the production of wines with a designation of origin to a level to be determined by Member States.

#### **C. Acidification and de-acidification**

1. Fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation, new wine still in fermentation and wine may be subject to:
  - (a) de-acidification in wine-growing zones A, B and C I;
  - (b) acidification and de-acidification in wine-growing zones C I, C II and C III (a), without prejudice to point 7; or
  - (c) acidification in wine-growing zone C III (b).
2. Acidification of the products, other than wine, referred to in point 1 may be carried out only up to a limit of 1,50 g/l expressed as tartaric acid, or 20 milliequivalents per litre.
3. Acidification of wines may be carried out only up to a limit of 2,50 g/l expressed as tartaric acid, or 33,3 milliequivalents per litre.
4. De-acidification of wines may be carried out only up to a limit of 1 g/l expressed as tartaric acid, or 13,3 milliequivalents per litre.
5. Grape must intended for concentration may be partially de-acidified.
6. Notwithstanding point 1, in years when climatic conditions have been exceptional, Member States may authorise acidification of the products referred to in point 1 in wine-growing zones A and B, under the conditions referred to in points 2 and 3.
7. Acidification and enrichment, except by way of derogation to be adopted by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2), and acidification and de-acidification of one and the same product shall be mutually exclusive processes.

#### **D. Processes**

1. None of the processes referred to in Sections B and C, with the exception of the acidification and de-acidification of wines, shall be authorised unless carried out, under conditions to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2), at the time when the fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation or new wine still in fermentation are being turned into wine or into any other wine sector beverage intended for direct human consumption other than sparkling wine or aerated sparkling wine in the wine-growing zone where the fresh grapes used were harvested.
2. The concentration of wines shall take place in the wine-growing zone where the fresh grapes used were harvested.
3. Acidification and de-acidification of wines shall take place only in the wine-making undertaking and in the wine-growing zone where the grapes used to produce the wine in question were harvested.

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4. Each of the processes referred to in points 1, 2 and 3 shall be notified to the competent authorities. The same shall apply in respect of the quantities of concentrated grape must rectified concentrated grape must or sucrose held in the exercise of their profession by natural or legal persons or groups of persons, in particular producers, bottlers, processors and merchants to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2), at the same time and in the same place as fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation or wine in bulk. The notification of these quantities may, however, be replaced by entry in a goods inwards and stock utilisation register.
5. Each of the processes referred to in Sections B and C shall be recorded on the accompanying document, as provided for in Article 147, under cover of which the products having undergone the processes are put into circulation.
6. The processes referred to in Sections B and C, subject to derogations justified by exceptional climatic conditions, shall not be carried out:
  - (a) in wine-growing zone C after 1 January;
  - (b) in wine-growing zones A and B after 16 March, and they shall be carried out only for products of the grape harvest immediately preceding those dates.
7. Notwithstanding point 6, concentration by cooling and acidification and de-acidification of wines may be practised throughout the year.

## PART II

### Restrictions

#### A. General

1. All authorised oenological practices shall exclude the addition of water, except where required on account of a specific technical necessity.
2. All authorised oenological practices shall exclude the addition of alcohol, except for practices related to obtaining fresh grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol, liqueur wine, sparkling wine, wine fortified for distillation and semi-sparkling wine.
3. Wine fortified for distillation shall only be used for distillation.

#### B. Fresh grapes, grape must and grape juice

1. Fresh grape must in which fermentation is arrested by the addition of alcohol shall be used only during the stage of preparation of products which do not fall within CN codes 2204 10, 2204 21 and 2204 29. This is without prejudice to any stricter provisions which Member States may apply to the preparation in their territory of products which do not fall within CN codes 2204 10, 2204 21 and 2204 29.
2. Grape juice and concentrated grape juice shall not be made into wine or added to wine. They shall not undergo alcoholic fermentation in the territory of the Union.
3. Points 1 and 2 shall not apply to products intended for the production, in Ireland, Poland and the United Kingdom, of products falling within CN code 2206 00 for which

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Member States may allow the use of a composite name, including the sales designation 'wine'.

4. Grape must in fermentation extracted from raisined grapes shall be put on the market only for the manufacture of liqueur wines only in the wine-growing regions where this usage was traditional on 1 January 1985, and for the manufacture of wine of overripe grapes.
5. Fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation, concentrated grape must, rectified concentrated grape must, grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol, grape juice, concentrated grape juice and wine, or mixtures of those products, originating in third countries, may not be turned into products referred to in Part II of Annex VII or added to such products in the territory of the Union.

#### C. **Blending of wines**

Coupage of a wine originating in a third country with a Union wine and coupage between wines originating in third countries shall be prohibited in the Union.

#### D. **By-products**

1. The over-pressing of grapes shall be prohibited. Member States shall decide, taking account of local and technical conditions, the minimum quantity of alcohol that shall be contained in the marc and the lees after the pressing of grapes.

The quantity of alcohol contained in those by-products shall be decided by Member States at a level at least equal to 5 % in relation to the volume of alcohol contained in the wine produced.

2. Except for alcohol, spirits and piquette, wine or any other beverage intended for direct human consumption shall not be produced from wine lees or grape marc. The pouring of wine onto lees or grape marc or pressed aszú pulp shall be allowed under conditions to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2) where this practice is traditionally used for the production of 'Tokaji fordítás' and 'Tokaji mászlás' in Hungary and 'Tokajský forditáš' and 'Tokajský mášláš' in Slovakia.
3. The pressing of wine lees and the re-fermentation of grape marc for purposes other than distillation or production of piquette is prohibited. The filtering and centrifuging of wine lees shall not be considered to be pressing where the products obtained are of sound, fair and marketable quality.
4. Piquette, where its production is authorised by the Member State concerned, shall be used only for distillation or for consumption in wine-producers' households.
5. Without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to decide to require disposal of by-products by way of distillation, any natural or legal persons or groups of persons who hold by-products shall be required to dispose of them subject to conditions to be determined by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 75(2).

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## [<sup>F3</sup> ANNEX IX

### OPTIONAL RESERVED TERMS

#### Textual Amendments

**F3** Substituted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1226 of 4 May 2016 amending Annex IX to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the optional reserved terms for olive oil.

Product category(reference to combined nomenclature classification)	Optional reserved term
poultrymeat (CN codes 0207 and 0210)	fed with ... % of ... oats fed goose extensive indoor/barn-reared free range traditional free range free range — total freedom age at slaughter length of fattening period
eggs (CN code 0407)	fresh extra or extra fresh indication on how laying hens are fed
olive oil (CN code 1509)	first cold pressing cold extraction acidity pungent fruitiness: ripe or green bitter robust medium delicate well-balanced mild oil]

## ANNEX X

### PURCHASE TERMS FOR BEET DURING THE PERIODREFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 125(3)

#### POINT I

1. Delivery contracts shall be made in writing for a specified quantity of beet.
2. The duration of the delivery contracts may be pluriannual.
3. Delivery contracts may specify whether an additional quantity of beet may be supplied, and under what terms.

#### POINT II

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1. Delivery contracts shall indicate the purchase prices for the quantities of beet referred to in Point I.
2. The price referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to sugar beet of a standard quality as defined in point B of Annex III.

The price shall be adjusted by price increases or reductions, agreed by the parties in advance, to allow for deviations from the standard quality.

3. The delivery contract shall specify how the evolution of market prices is to be allocated between the parties.
4. Delivery contracts shall lay down a fixed sugar content for beet. They shall include a conversion scale showing the different sugar contents and factors for converting the quantities of beet supplied into quantities corresponding to the sugar content shown in the delivery contract.

The scale shall be based on the yields corresponding to the different sugar contents.

#### POINT III

Delivery contracts shall contain provisions concerning the staggering and normal duration of beet deliveries.

#### POINT IV

1. Delivery contracts shall provide for beet collection places and the conditions linked to delivery and transport.
2. Delivery contracts shall provide that responsibility for loading and transport costs from the collection places are clearly stipulated. Where delivery contracts require sugar undertakings to contribute to loading and transport costs, the percentage or amounts shall be clearly stipulated.
3. Delivery contracts shall provide that the costs incumbent upon each party are clearly specified.

#### POINT V

1. Delivery contracts shall provide for reception points for beet.
2. Where beet sellers and sugar undertakings have already signed a delivery contract for the previous marketing year, the reception points agreed upon by them for deliveries during that marketing year shall remain in operation. Agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision.

#### POINT VI

1. Delivery contracts shall provide for the sugar content to be determined using the polarimetric method or, in order to take into account technological developments, another method agreed between the two parties. A sample of the beet shall be drawn at the time of reception.
2. Agreements within the trade may provide for samples to be drawn at another stage. In such cases, the delivery contract shall provide for a correction to compensate for any drop in the sugar content between the reception and the drawing of the sample.

#### POINT VII

Delivery contracts shall provide for the gross weight, tare and sugar content to be determined using procedures agreed:

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- (a) jointly, by the sugar undertaking and the beet growers' trade organisation, if an agreement within the trade so provides;
- (b) by the sugar undertaking, under the supervision of the beet growers' trade organisation;
- (c) by the sugar undertaking, under the supervision of an expert recognised by the Member State concerned, provided the beet seller defrays the costs thereof.

#### POINT VIII

1. Delivery contracts shall require sugar undertakings to do one or more of the following for the whole quantity of beet delivered:
  - (a) to return the fresh pulp from the tonnage of beet delivered free of charge to the beet seller, ex-factory;
  - (b) to return part of that pulp, pressed, dried or dried and molassed, free of charge to the beet seller, ex-factory;
  - (c) to return the pulp, pressed or dried, to the beet seller, ex-factory; in this case, the sugar undertaking may require the beet seller to pay the pressing or drying costs;
  - (d) to pay the beet seller compensation which takes account of the possibilities of selling the pulp concerned.
2. When parts of the whole quantity of beet delivered are subject to different treatment, the delivery contract shall impose more than one of the obligations provided for in paragraph 1.
3. Agreements within the trade may provide for pulp to be delivered at a stage other than that referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1.

#### POINT IX

Delivery contracts shall fix the time limits for any advance payments and for payment of the purchase price for beet.

#### POINT X

Where delivery contracts lay down rules covering matters which are dealt with in this Annex, or where they contain provisions governing other matters, their provisions and effects shall not conflict with this Annex.

#### POINT XI

1. Agreements within the trade as described in point 6 of Section A of Part II of Annex II shall contain arbitration clauses.
2. Agreements within the trade may lay down a standard template for delivery contracts compatible with this Regulation and Union rules.
3. Where agreements within the trade at Union, regional or local level lay down rules covering matters which are dealt with in this Regulation, or where they contain provisions governing other matters, their provisions and effects shall not conflict with this Annex.
4. Agreements referred to in paragraph 3 lay down, in particular:
  - (a) the conversion scale referred to in Point II(4);
  - (b) rules on the choice and supply of seeds of the varieties of beet to be produced;
  - (c) the minimum sugar content of beet to be delivered;

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- (d) a requirement for consultation between the sugar undertaking and the beet sellers' representatives before the starting date of beet deliveries is fixed;
  - (e) the payment of premiums to beet sellers for early or late deliveries;
  - (f) details of the conditions and costs relating to pulp as referred to in Point VIII;
  - (g) the removal of the pulp by the beet seller;
  - (h) rules on adapting prices in cases where pluriannual contracts are agreed;
  - (i) rules on sampling and methods for determining gross weight, tare and sugar content.
- [<sup>F45</sup>. A sugar undertaking and the beet sellers concerned may agree on value sharing clauses, including market bonuses and losses, determining how any evolution of relevant market prices of sugar or other commodity markets is to be allocated between them.]

#### Textual Amendments

- F4** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1166 of 17 May 2016 amending Annex X to Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards purchase terms for beet in the sugar sector as from 1 October 2017.](#)

## ANNEX XI

### PURCHASE TERMS FOR BEET DURING THE PERIOD REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 124

#### POINT I

1. Delivery contracts shall be made in writing for a specified quantity of quota beet.
2. Delivery contracts shall specify whether an additional quantity of beet may be supplied, and under what terms.

#### POINT II

1. Delivery contracts shall indicate the purchase prices for the quantities of beet referred to in point (a) and, if appropriate, point (b) of Article 127(2). In the case of the quantities referred to in point (a) of Article 127(2), those prices may not be lower than the minimum price for quota beet referred to in Article 135.
2. Delivery contracts shall lay down a fixed sugar content for beet. They shall include a conversion scale showing the different sugar contents and factors for converting the quantities of beet supplied into quantities corresponding to the sugar content shown in the delivery contract.

The scale shall be based on the yields corresponding to the different sugar contents.

3. Where a beet seller has signed a delivery contract with a sugar undertaking for the delivery of beet as referred to in point (a) of Article 127(2), all deliveries by that seller, converted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Point, shall be considered to be deliveries within the meaning of point (a) of Article 127(2), up to the quantity of beet specified in the delivery contract.

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4. Sugar undertakings producing a quantity of sugar lower than their quota beet for which they have signed pre-sowing delivery contracts under point (a) of Article 127(2), shall distribute the quantity of beet corresponding to any additional production up to the amount of their quota among the beet sellers with whom they have signed pre-sowing delivery contracts within the meaning of point (a) of Article 127(2).

Agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision.

#### POINT III

1. Delivery contracts shall contain provisions concerning the staggering and normal duration of beet deliveries.
2. Provisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be those applicable during the previous marketing year, taking account of the level of actual production; agreements within the trade may derogate therefrom.

#### POINT IV

1. Delivery contracts shall provide for beet collection places.
2. Where beet sellers and sugar undertakings have already signed a delivery contract for the previous marketing year, the collection places agreed upon by them for deliveries during that marketing year shall remain in operation. Agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision.
3. Delivery contracts shall provide that loading and transport costs from the collection places are to be borne by the sugar undertaking subject to special agreements based on local rules or usages in operation before the previous marketing year.
4. However, in Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Finland and the United Kingdom, where beet is delivered free-at-factory, delivery contracts shall require sugar undertakings to contribute to loading and transport costs and shall stipulate the percentage or amounts.

#### POINT V

1. Delivery contracts shall provide for reception points for beet.
2. Where beet sellers and sugar undertakings have already signed a delivery contract for the previous marketing year, the reception points agreed upon by them for deliveries during that marketing year shall remain in operation. Agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision.

#### POINT VI

1. Delivery contracts shall provide for the sugar content to be determined using the polarimetric method. A sample of the beet shall be drawn at the time of reception.
2. Agreements within the trade may provide for samples to be drawn at another stage. In such cases, the delivery contract shall provide for a correction to compensate for any drop in the sugar content between the reception and the drawing of the sample.

#### POINT VII

Delivery contracts shall provide for gross weight, tare and sugar content to be determined using one of the following procedures:

- (a) jointly, by the sugar undertaking and the beet growers' trade organisation, if an agreement within the trade so provides;
- (b) by the sugar undertaking, under the supervision of the beet growers' trade organisation;

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- (c) by the sugar undertakings, under the supervision of an expert recognised by the Member State concerned, provided the beet seller defrays the costs thereof.

#### POINT VIII

1. Delivery contracts shall require sugar undertakings to do one or more of the following for the whole quantity of beet delivered:
  - (a) to return the fresh pulp from the tonnage of beet delivered free of charge to the beet seller, ex-factory;
  - (b) to return part of that pulp, pressed, dried or dried and molassed, free of charge to the beet seller, ex-factory;
  - (c) to return the pulp, pressed or dried, to the beet seller, ex-factory; in this case, the sugar undertaking may require the beet seller to pay the pressing or drying costs;
  - (d) to pay the beet seller compensation which takes account of the possibilities of selling the pulp concerned.
2. When parts of the whole quantity of beet delivered are subject to different treatment, the delivery contract shall impose more than one of the obligations provided for in paragraph 1.
3. Agreements within the trade may provide for pulp to be delivered at a stage other than that referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1.

#### POINT IX

1. Delivery contracts shall fix the time limits for any advance payments and for payment of the purchase price for beet.
2. The time limits referred to in paragraph 1 shall be those valid during the previous marketing year. Agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision.

#### POINT X

Where delivery contracts lay down rules covering matters which are dealt with in this Annex, or where they contain provisions governing other matters, their provisions and effects shall not conflict with this Annex.

#### POINT XI

1. Agreements within the trade as described in point 6 of Section A of Part II of Annex II shall contain arbitration clauses.
2. Where agreements within the trade at Union, regional or local level lay down rules covering matters which are dealt with in this Regulation, or where they contain provisions governing other matters, their provisions and effects shall not conflict with this Annex.
3. Agreements referred to in paragraph 2 lay down, in particular:
  - (a) rules on the distribution to beet sellers of quantities of beet which the sugar undertaking decides to buy prior to sowing, for the manufacture of sugar within the limits of the quota;
  - (b) rules on distribution as referred to in Point II(4);
  - (c) the conversion scale referred to in Point II(2);
  - (d) rules on the choice and supply of seeds of the varieties of beet to be produced;

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- (e) the minimum sugar content of beet to be delivered;
- (f) a requirement for consultation between the sugar undertaking and the beet sellers' representatives before the starting date of beet deliveries is fixed;
- (g) the payment of premiums to beet sellers for early or late deliveries;
- (h) details of:
  - (i) the part of the pulp referred to in Point VIII(1)(b),
  - (ii) the costs referred to in Point VIII(1)(c),
  - (iii) the compensation referred to in Point VIII(1)(d);
- (i) the removal of pulp by the beet seller;
- (j) without prejudice to Article 135, rules on how any difference between the reference threshold and the actual selling price of the sugar is to be allocated between the sugar undertaking and beet sellers.

#### POINT XII

Where there is no set agreement within the trade as to how the quantities of beet intended for the manufacture of sugar within the quota limits which the sugar undertaking offers to buy before sowing should be allocated among the beet sellers, the Member State concerned may itself lay down rules for such allocation.

Those rules may also grant to traditional sellers of beet to cooperatives delivery rights other than those which they would enjoy if they belonged to such cooperatives.

#### ANNEX XII

##### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL QUOTAS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, ISOGLUCOSE AND INULIN SYRUP AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 136

(in tonnes)			
Member States or regions(1)	Sugar(2)	Isoglucose(3)	Inulin syrup(4)
Belgium	676 235,0	114 580,2	0
Bulgaria	0	89 198,0	
Czech Republic	372 459,3		
Denmark	372 383,0		
Germany	2 898 255,7	56 638,2	
Ireland	0		
Greece	158 702,0	0	
Spain	498 480,2	53 810,2	
France (metropolitan)	3 004 811,15		0

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French overseas departments	432 220,05		
Croatia	192 877,0		
Italy	508 379,0	32 492,5	
Latvia	0		
Lithuania	90 252,0		
Hungary	105 420,0	250 265,8	
Netherlands	804 888,0	0	0
Austria	351 027,4		
Poland	1 405 608,1	42 861,4	
Portugal (mainland)	0	12 500,0	
Autonomous Region of the Azores	9 953,0		
Romania	104 688,8	0	
Slovenia	0		
Slovakia	112 319,5	68 094,5	
Finland	80 999,0	0	
Sweden	293 186,0		
United Kingdom	1 056 474,0	0	
TOTAL	13 529 618,2	720 440,8	0

## ANNEX XIII

### DETAILED RULES ON TRANSFERS OF SUGAR OR ISOGLUCOSE QUOTAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 138

#### POINT I

For the purpose of this Annex:

- (a) "merger of undertakings" means the consolidation of two or more undertakings into a single undertaking;
- (b) "transfer of an undertaking" means the transfer or absorption of the assets of an undertaking having quota to one or more undertakings;
- (c) "transfer of a factory" means the transfer of ownership of a technical unit, including all the plant required to manufacture the product concerned, to one or more undertakings, resulting in the partial or total absorption of the production of the undertaking making the transfer;
- (d) "lease of a factory" means the leasehold contract of a technical unit including all the plant required for the manufacture of sugar, with a view to its operation, concluded for a period of at least three consecutive marketing years, which the parties agree not

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to terminate before the end of the third marketing year, with an undertaking which is established in the same Member State as the factory concerned, if, after the lease takes effect, the undertaking which rents the factory can be considered to be a solely sugar-producing undertaking for its entire production.

## POINT II

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, in the event of the merger or transfer of sugar-producing undertakings or the transfer of sugar factories, the quota shall be adjusted as follows:
  - (a) in the event of the merger of sugar-producing undertakings, Member States shall allocate to the undertaking resulting from the merger a quota equal to the sum of the quotas allocated prior to the merger to the sugar-producing undertakings concerned;
  - (b) in the event of the transfer of a sugar-producing undertaking, the Member State shall allocate the quota of the transferred undertaking to the transferee undertaking for the production of sugar or, if there is more than one transferee undertaking, the allocation shall be made in proportion to the sugar production absorbed by each of them;
  - (c) in the event of the transfer of a sugar factory, the Member State shall reduce the quota of the undertaking transferring ownership of the factory and shall increase the quota of the sugar-producing undertaking or undertakings purchasing the factory in question by the quantity deducted in proportion to the production absorbed.
2. Where a number of the sugar-beet or cane growers directly affected by one of the operations referred to in paragraph 1 expressly show their willingness to supply their beet or cane to a sugar-producing undertaking which is not party to those operations, the Member State may make the allocation on the basis of the production absorbed by the undertaking to which they intend to supply their beet or cane.
3. In the event of closure, in circumstances other than those referred to in paragraph 1, of:
  - (a) a sugar-producing undertaking,
  - (b) one or more factories of a sugar-producing undertaking.

the Member State may allocate the part of the quotas involved in such closure to one or more sugar-producing undertakings.

Also in the case referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph, where some of the producers concerned expressly show their willingness to supply their beet or cane to a given sugar-producing undertaking, the Member State may allocate the proportion of the quotas corresponding to the beet or cane concerned to the undertaking which they intend to supply with those products.

4. Where the derogation referred to in Article 127(5) is invoked, the Member State concerned may require the beet growers and the sugar undertakings concerned by that derogation to include in their agreements within the trade special clauses enabling the Member State to apply paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Point.
5. In the event of the lease of a factory belonging to a sugar-producing undertaking, the Member State may reduce the quota of the undertaking offering the factory for rent and allocate the portion by which the quota was reduced to the undertaking which rents the factory in order to produce sugar in it.

If the lease is terminated during the period of three marketing years referred to in Point I(d) the adjustment of quota under the first subparagraph of this point shall be cancelled retroactively by

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the Member State as at the date on which the lease took effect. However, if the lease is terminated by reason of force majeure, the Member State shall not be bound to cancel the adjustment.

6. Where a sugar-producing undertaking can no longer ensure that it meets its obligations under Union legislation towards the sugar-beet or cane producers concerned, and where that situation has been ascertained by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned, the latter may allocate for one or more marketing years the part of the quotas involved to one or more sugar-producing undertakings in proportion to the production absorbed.
7. Where a Member State grants a sugar producing undertaking price and outlet guarantees for processing sugar beet into ethyl alcohol, that Member State may, in agreement with that undertaking and the beet growers concerned, allocate all or part of the sugar production quotas to one or more other undertakings for one or more marketing years.

#### POINT III

In the event of the merger or transfer of isoglucose-producing undertakings or the transfer of an isoglucose-producing factory, the Member State may allocate the quotas involved for the production of isoglucose to one or more other undertakings, whether or not they have a production quota.

#### POINT IV

The measures taken pursuant to Points II and III may take effect only if the following conditions are met:

- (a) the interests of each of the parties concerned are taken into consideration;
- (b) the Member State concerned considers that they are likely to improve the structure of the beet, cane and sugar-manufacturing sectors;
- (c) they concern undertakings established in the same territory for which the quota is set in Annex XII.

#### POINT V

When the merger or transfer occurs between 1 October and 30 April of the following year, the measures referred to in Points II and III shall take effect for the current marketing year.

When the merger or transfer occurs between 1 May and 30 September of the same year, the measures referred to in Points II and III shall take effect for the following marketing year.

#### POINT VI

Where Points II and III are applied, Member States shall inform the Commission of the adjusted quotas not later than 15 days after the expiry of the periods referred to in Point V.

## ANNEX XIV

### CORRELATION TABLE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 230

<b>Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007</b>	<b>This Regulation</b>	<b>Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013</b>
<b>a</b>	[ <sup>XI</sup> See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]	
<b>b</b>	However, see Article 230.	

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Article 1	Article 1	—
Article 2(1)	Article 3(1) and (2)	—
Article 2(2)(a) and (b)	—	—
Article 2(2)(c)	Article 15(1)(a)	—
Article 3	Article 6	—
Article 4	—	—
Article 5, first paragraph	—	—
Article 5, second paragraph, first part	Article 3(4)	—
Article 5, second paragraph, second part	—	—
Article 5, third paragraph	Article 5(a)	—
Article 6	—	—
Article 7	Article 9	—
Article 8	Article 7	—
Article 9	Article 126	—
Article 10	Article 11	—
Article 11	Article 12	—
Article 12	Article 13	—
Article 13	Article 14 <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 14 (deleted)	—	—
Article 15 (deleted)	—	—
Article 16 (deleted)	—	—
Article 17 (deleted)	—	—
Article 18(1) to(4)	Article 15(2) <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 18(5)	—	—
Article 19 (deleted)	—	—
Article 20 (deleted)	—	—
Article 21 (deleted)	—	—
Article 22 (deleted)	—	—
Article 23 (deleted)	—	—
Article 24 (deleted)	—	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>1</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 25	Article 16(1)	—
Article 26	—	—
Article 27	—	—
Article 28	—	—
Article 29	—	—
Article 30 (deleted)	—	—
Article 31	Article 17	—
Article 32	—	—
Article 33	[Article 18]	—
Article 34	[Article 18]	—
Article 35 (deleted)	—	—
Article 36 (deleted)	—	—
Article 37	[Article 18]	—
Article 38	[Article 18]	—
Article 39	[Article 19(3)]	—
Article 40	[Article 19(5)(a) and Article 20(o)(iii)]	—
Article 41	—	—
Article 42(1)	Article 10	—
Article 42(2)	Article 20(u)	—
Article 43(a) to (f), (i), (j) and (l)	Articles 19 and 20	—
Article 43(g), (h) and (k)	—	—
Article 44	Article 220(1)(a), (2) and (3)	—
Article 45	Article 220(1)(b), (2) and (3)	—
Article 46(1)	Article 220(5)	—
Article 46(2)	Article 220(6)	—
Article 47	Article 219	—
Article 48	Article 219	—
Article 49	Article 135 <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 50	Articles 125 and 127	—
Article 51	Article 128 <sup>a</sup>	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>1</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 52	Article 130	—
Article 52a	—	—
Article 53(a)	Article 132(c)	—
Article 53(b)	Article 130(2)	—
Article 53(c)	Article 130(6)	—
Article 54	Article 166	—
Article 55	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 56	Article 136	—
Article 57	Article 137	—
Article 58	—	—
Article 59	—	—
Article 60	Article 138	—
Article 61	Article 139	—
Article 62	Article 140	—
Article 63	Article 141	—
Article 64(1)	Article 142(1)	—
Article 64(2) and(3)	Article 142(2) <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 65	— <sup>b</sup>	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 66	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 67	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 68	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 69	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 70	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 71	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 72	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 73	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 74	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 75	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 76	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 77	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 78	— <sup>b</sup>	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 79	___ <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 80	___ <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 81	___ <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 82	___ <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 83	___ <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 84	___ <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 85	As regards milk: ___ <sup>b</sup> As regards other sectors:	—
— Article 85(a)	Article 143(1) and Article 144(a)	—
— Article 85(b)	Article 144(j)	—
— Article 85(c)	Article 144(i)	—
— Article 85(d)	—	—]
Article 85a	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85b	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85c	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85d	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85e	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85f	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85g	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85h	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85i	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85j	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85k	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85l	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85m	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85n	___ <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 85o	—	—
Article 85p	—	—
Article 85q	—	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>N</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 85r	—	—
Article 85s	—	—
Article 85t	—	—
Article 85u	—	—
Article 85v	—	—
Article 85w	—	—
Article 85x	—	—
Article 86 (deleted)	—	—
Article 87 (deleted)	—	—
Article 88 (deleted)	—	—
Article 89 (deleted)	—	—
Article 90 (deleted)	—	—
Article 91	—	—
Article 92	—	—
Article 93	—	—
Article 94	—	—
Article 94a	—	—
Article 95	—	—
Article 95a	—	—
Article 96 (deleted)	—	—
Article 97	Article 129 <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 98	— <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 99	—	—
Article 100	—	—
Article 101 (deleted)	—	—
Article 102	Article 26 <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 102(2)	Article 217	—
Article 102a	Article 58	—
Article 103	Articles 29, 30 and 31	—
Article 103a	—	—
Article 103b	Article 32	—
Article 103c	Article 33	—

<sup>a</sup> [X]See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 103d	Article 34	—
Article 103e	Article 35	—
Article 103f	Article 36	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 103g	Article 33(1), Article 37(a) and Article 38(b)	—]
Article 103ga	Article 23	—
Article 103ga(7)	Article 217	—
Article 103h(a) to (e)	Articles 37 and 38	—
Article 103h(f)	Articles 24 and 25	—
Article 103i	Article 39	—
Article 103j	Article 40	—
Article 103k	Article 41	—
Article 103l	Article 42	—
Article 103m	Article 43	—
Article 103n	Article 44	—
Article 103n(4)	Article 212	—
Article 103o	—	—
Article 103p	Article 45	—
Article 103q	Article 46	—
Article 103r	Article 47	—
Article 103s	Article 48	—
Article 103t	Article 49	—
Article 103u(1)(a)	Article 50	—
Article 103u(1)(b)	Article 51	—
Article 103u(2) to (5)	Article 52	—
Article 103v	Article 50	—
Article 103w	—	—
Article 103x	—	—
Article 103y	—	—
Article 103z	—	—
Article 103za	Articles 53 and 54	—
Article 104	—	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 105(1)	Article 55(1)	—
Article 105(2)	Article 215	—
Article 106	Article 55(4)	—
Article 107	Article 55(3)	—
Article 108(1)	Article 55(2)	—
Article 108(2)	—	—
Article 109, first sentence	Article 55(1), last sentence	—
Article 110	Articles 56 and 57	—
Article 111	—	—
Article 112	—	—
Article 113(1)	Article 75(1)(a) to (e) and (2)	—
Article 113(2)	Article 75(5)	—
Article 113(3), first subparagraph	Article 74	—
Article 113(3), second subparagraph	—	Article 89
Article 113a(1) to (3)	Article 76	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 113a(4)]	— <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 113b	Article 78	—]
Article 113c	Article 167	—
Article 113d(1), first subparagraph	Article 78(1) and (2)	—
Article 113d(1), second subparagraph	Annex VII, Part II(1)	—
Article 113d(2)	Article 78(3)	—
Article 113d(3)	Article 82	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 114]	Article 78(1) <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 115	Article 78(1), Article 75(1)(h) <sup>b</sup>	—
Article 116	Article 78(1), Article 75(1)(f) and (g) <sup>b</sup>	—]
Article 117	Article 77	—
Article 118	Article 78(1)	—
Article 118a	Article 92	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 118b	Article 93	—
Article 118c	Article 94	—
Article 118d(1)	Article 94(3)	—
Article 118d(2) and (3)	[Article 109(3)]	—
Article 118e	Article 95	—
Article 118f	Article 96	—
Article 118g	Article 97	—
Article 118h	Article 98	—
Article 118i	Article 99	—
Article 118j	Article 100	—
Article 118k	Article 101	—
Article 118l	Article 102	—
Article 118m	Article 103	—
Article 118n	Article 104	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 118o	—	Article 90(2)
Article 118p	—	Article 90(3)]
Article 118q	Article 105	—
Article 118r	Article 106	—
Article 118s	Article 107	—
Article 118t	Article 108	—
Article 118u	Article 112	—
Article 118v	Article 113	—
Article 118w	Article 117	—
Article 118x	Article 118	—
Article 118y	Article 119	—
Article 118z	Article 120	—
Article 118za	Article 121	—
Article 118zb	—	—
Article 119	—	—
Article 120	—	—
Article 120a	Article 81	—
Article 120b	—	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 120c	Article 80	—
Article 120d, first subparagraph	Article 83(2)	—
Article 120d, second subparagraph	[Article 223]	—
Article 120e(1)	Article 75(3) and (4)	—
Article 120e(2)	Article 83(3) and (4)	—
Article 120f	Article 80(3)	—
Article 120g	Article 80(5) and Article 91(c)	—
Article 121(a)(i)	Article 75(2)	—
Article 121(a)(ii)	Article 75(3)	—
Article 121(a)(iii)	Article 89	—
Article 121(a)(iv)	Article 75(2) and Article 91(b)	—
Article 121(b)	Article 91(a), Article 78(3)	—
Article 121(c)(i)	Article 91(a)	—
Article 121(c)(ii) and (iii)	Article 91(d)	—
Article 121(c)(iv)	[Article 223]	—
Article 121(d)(i)	Article 78(1)	—
Article 121(d)(ii) to (v) and (vii)	Article 75(2) and (3)	—
Article 121(d)(vi)	Article 89	—
Article 121(e)(i)	Article 78(1)	—
Article 121(e)(ii) to (v), (vii)	Article 75(2) and (3)	—
Article 121(e)(vi)	Article 75(2)	—
Article 121(f)(i)	Article 78(1)	—
Article 121(f)(ii), (iii) and (v)	Article 75(3)	—
Article 121(f)(iv) and (vii)	Article 91(g)	—
Article 121(f)(vi)	[Article 223]	—
Article 121(g)	Article 75(3)	—
Article 121(h)	Article 91(d)	—
Article 121(i)	—	—
Article 121(j)(i)	Article 75(3)	—

**a** [<sup>NI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

**b** However, see Article 230.

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Article 121(j)(ii)	Article 91(d)	
Article 121(k)	Article 122	—
Article 121(l)	Articles 114, 115 and 116	—
Article 121(m)	Article 122	—
Article 121, second paragraph	Article 78(3)	—
Article 121, third paragraph	Article 75(3) and (4)	—
Article 121, fourth paragraph, (a) to (f)	Article 75(3)	—
Article 121, fourth paragraph, (g)	Article 75(3)(m)	—
Article 121, fourth paragraph, (h)	Article 80(4)	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 122	Articles 152 and 160	—]
Article 123	Article 157	—
Article 124	—	—
Article 125	—	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 125a	Articles 153 and 160	—]
Article 125b	Article 154	—
Article 125c	Article 156	—
Article 125d	Article 155	—
Article 125e	—	—
Article 125f	Article 164	—
Article 125g	Article 164(6)	—
Article 125h	Article 175(d)	—
Article 125i	Article 165	—
Article 125j	Article 164	—
Article 125k	Article 158	—
Article 125l	Article 164	—
Article 125m	Article 164(6) [and Article 175(d)]	—
Article 125n	Article 165	—
Article 125o	Articles 154 and 158	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 126	Article 165	—
Article 126a(1), (3) and (4)	Article 161	—
Article 126a(2)	Article 156(2)	
[ <sup>XI</sup> Article 126b	Article 163	—]
Article 126c	Article 149	—
Article 126d	Article 150	—
Article 126e	Article 173(2) and Article 174(2)	—
Article 127	Article 173	—
Article 128	—	—
Article 129	—	—
Article 130	Article 176(1)	—
Article 131	Article 176(2)	—
Article 132	Article 176(3)	—
Article 133	[Article 177(2)(e)]	—
Article 133a(1)	Article 181	—
Article 133a(2)	Article 191	—
Article 134	Articles 177 and 178	—
Article 135	—	—
Article 136	[Article 180]	—
Article 137	[Article 180]	—
Article 138	[Article 180]	—
Article 139	[Article 180]	—
Article 140	[Article 180]	—
Article 140a	Article 181	—
Article 141	Article 182	—
Article 142	Article 193	—
Article 143	Article 180	—
Article 144	Article 184	—
Article 145	Article 187(a)	—
Article 146(1)	—	—
Article 146(2)	Article 185	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 147	—	—
Article 148	Article 187	—
Article 149	[Article 180]	—
Article 150	[Article 180]	—
Article 151	[Article 180]	—
Article 152	[Article 180]	—
Article 153	Article 192	—
Article 154	—	—
Article 155	—	—
Article 156	Article 192(5)	—
Article 157	Article 189	—
Article 158	Article 190	—
Article 158a	Article 90	—
Article 159	Article 194	—
Article 160	Article 195	—
Article 161	Articles 176, 177, 178 and 179	—
Article 162	Article 196	—
Article 163	Article 197	—
Article 164(1)	Article 198(1)	—
Article 164(2) to (4)	Article 198(2) <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 165	— <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 166	— <sup>a</sup>	—
Article 167	Article 199	—
Article 168	Article 200	—
Article 169	Article 201	—
Article 170	Articles 202 and 203	—
Article 171	Article 184	—
Article 172	[Article 186(2)]	—
Article 173	—	—
Article 174	Article 205	—
Article 175	Article 206	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 176	Article 209	—
Article 176a	Article 210	—
Article 177	Article 210	—
Article 177a	Article 210	—
Article 178	Article 164	—
Article 179	Article 210(7)	—
Article 180	Article 211	—
Article 181	Article 211	—
Article 182(1)	Article 213	—
Article 182(2)	—	—
Article 182(3), third subparagraph	Article 214	—
Article 182(3), first, second and fourth subparagraph	—	—
Article 182(4) to (7)	—	—
Article 182a	Article 216	—
Article 183	—	—
Article 184(1)	—	—
Article 184(2)	Article 225(a)	—
Article 184(3) to (8)	—	—
Article 184(9)	Article 225(b)	—
Article 185	—	—
Article 185a	Article 145	—
Article 185b	Article 223	—
Article 185c	Article 147	—
Article 185d	Article 146	—
Article 185e	Article 151	—
Article 185f	Article 148	—
Article 186	Article 219	—
Article 187	Article 219	—
Article 188	Article 219	—
Article 188a(1) and (2)	— <sup>a</sup>	—

<sup>a</sup> [See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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Article 188a(3) and (4)	—	—
Article 188a(5) to (7)	[Article 223]	—
Article 189	[Article 223]	—
Article 190	—	—
Article 190a	—	—
Article 191	Article 221	—
Article 192	Article 223	—
Article 193	—	—
Article 194	—	Articles 62 and 64
Article 194a	—	Article 61
Article 195	Article 229	—
Article 196	—	—
Article 196a	Article 227	—
Article 196b	Article 229	—
Article 197	—	—
Article 198	—	—
Article 199	—	—
Article 200	—	—
Article 201	230(1) and (3)	—
Article 202	230(2)	—
Article 203	—	—
Article 203a	Article 231	—
Article 203b	Article 231	—
Article 204	Article 232	—
Annex I	Annex I (Parts I to XX, XXIV/1)	—
Annex II	Annex I (Parts XXI to XXIII)	—
Annex III	Annex II	—
Annex IV	Annex III	—
Annex V	Annex IV	—
Annex VI	Annex XII	—
Annex VII	—	—

**a** [<sup>1</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

**b** However, see Article 230.

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Annex VIIa	—	—
Annex VIIb	—	—
Annex VIIc	—	—
Annex VIII	Annex XIII	—
Annex IX	— <sup>a</sup>	—
Annex X	— <sup>a</sup>	—
Annex Xa	—	—
Annex Xb	Annex VI	—
Annex Xc	—	—
Annex Xd	—	—
Annex Xe	—	—
Annex XI	—	—
Annex XIa	Annex VII, Part I	—
Annex XIb	Annex VII, Part II	—
Annex XII	Annex VII, Part III	—
Annex XIII	Annex VII, Part IV	—
[ <sup>XI</sup> Annex XIV.A, points I, II and III	Annex VII, Part VI	—
Annex XIV.A, point IV	Article 89	—]
Annex XIV.B	Annex VII, Part V	—
Annex XIV.C	Article 75(2) and (3) <sup>a</sup>	—
Annex XV	Annex VII, Part VII	—
Annex XVa	Annex VIII, Part I	—
Annex XVb	Annex VIII, Part II	—
Annex XVI	Annex VII, Part VIII	—
Annex XVIa	[Article 173(1)(i)]	—
Annex XVII	[Article 180]	—
Annex XVIII	[Article 180]	—
Annex XIX	—	—
Annex XX	—	—
Annex XXI	—	—
Annex XXII	Annex XIV	—

<sup>a</sup> [<sup>XI</sup>See also Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (OJ L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 12).]

<sup>b</sup> However, see Article 230.

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- (1) Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey ([OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47](#)).
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin ([OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55](#)).
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption ([OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 206](#)).
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products ([OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1](#)).
- (5) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules ([OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1](#)).
- (6) Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods ([OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 26](#)).
- (7) Council Directive 89/108/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to quick-frozen foodstuffs for human consumption ([OJ L 40, 11.2.1999, p. 34](#)).

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