Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1830 of 8 July 2015 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis

# COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1830

# of 8 July 2015

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard 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<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 75(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91<sup>(2)</sup> defines the physico-chemical and organoleptic characteristics of olive oil and olive-pomace oil and lays down methods of assessing those characteristics. Those methods and the limit values for the characteristics of oils are regularly updated on the basis of the opinion of chemical experts and in line with the work carried out within the International Olive Council (IOC).
- (2) In order to ensure the implementation at Union level of the most recent international standards established by the IOC, the lower limit values for linoleic acid laid down in a note to the second table in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 should be adjusted. In addition, the reference to 2015 in the timetable for the phased reduction of the fatty acid ethyl ester limit for extra virgin olive oil set out in that Annex should be replaced by a reference to 2016.
- (3) The method for the detection of extraneous vegetable oils in olive oils set out in Annex XXa to Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 is no longer in use. A note to the first table in Annex I to that Regulation referring to that method should therefore be deleted.
- (4) Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

## Article 1 U.K.

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.



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

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2015.

For the Commission The President Jean-Claude JUNCKER



ANNEX I U.K.

# **OLIVE OIL CHARACTERISTICS**

Ca	ategoFatty Aci acid (*) ethyl esters (FAEEs) (*)	dity <b>P%s)</b> index O <sub>2</sub> / kg (*)	xidVaxe mHgq (**)	glyce		and ECN4	42(*) C) 42(theo lation)	or K <sub>270</sub> (*) retical	K (*)	evalu defec (Md) (*)	n <b>Ørgti</b> noleptic a <b>tivnMætlim</b> Fruit t median (Mf) (*)
1.	FAEEs $\leq 0$ , $\leq$ forma myrrgin kgolive (2013-2014 crop year) <sup>b</sup> FAEEs $\leq 35$ mg/ kg (2014-2016 crop year) FAEEs $\leq 30$ mg/ kg (after 2016 crop years)		$C42 + C44 + C46 \le 150$	$\leq 0,9$ if total palmit acid % $\leq 14$ % $\leq 1,0$ if total palmit acid % > 14 %		≤  0,2	≤ 2,50	≤ 0,22	≤ 0,01	Md = 0	Mf > 0
2.	Uirgin <2, olive oil	0 ≤ 20	$\begin{array}{c} C42 \\ + \\ C44 \\ + \\ C46 \\ \leq 150 \end{array}$	$ \leq 0,9 $ if total palmit acid % $\leq 14$ %	$\leq$ 0,05	≤  0,2	≤2,60	≤0,25	≤ 0,01	Md ≤ 3,5	Mf > 0
a	Total isomers which	could (or co	uld not) b	e separated	d by capill	ary colum	n.			<u> </u>	1
b	The limit applies to	olive oils pro	oduced as f	from 1 Ma	rch 2014.						
c	Oils with a wax con alcohol content is le										
d	The median defect r	nav be less tl	nan or equi	al to 3.5 a	nd the fruit	tv median	equal to 0				

e Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

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					ic						
3.	Lampante olive oil	<u>,</u> —	$C40 + + C44 + C46 \le 300^{\circ}$	if total palmit acid		<  0,3				Md > 3,5 <sup>d</sup>	
4.	—≤0,; Refined olive oil	3 ≤ 5	$C40 + + C44 + C46 \le 350$	$ \underbrace{ \mathfrak{C40}9 }_{if} $ total palmit acid $\% $ $\leq 14 $ $\% $ $\leq 1,1 $ if total palmit acid $\% $ > 14 $%$		≤  0,3		≤ 1,10	≤0,16		
<b>a</b> To	otal isomers which	could (or co	uld not) b	e separated	l by capill	ary colum	n	I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
b Tł	he limit applies to	olive oils pro	oduced as	from 1 Ma	rch 2014.						
c Oi ale	ils with a wax cont cohol content is les	ent of betwe s than or eq	en 300 mg ual to 350	g/kg and 3 mg/kg or	50 mg/kg if the eryth	are consid	ered to be d uvaol co	lampante ntent is le	olive oil i ss than or	f the total equal to 3	aliphatic ,5 %.
d Th	he median defect n	ay be less th	nan or equ	al to 3,5 aı	nd the frui	ty median	equal to (	).			
e O	Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the total										

Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the to aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

5.	011	n	≤ 15	$C40 + + C44 + C46 \le 350$	if total palmit acid		≤  0,3		≤ 0,90	≤ 0,15		
6.	Crud olive pom oil	<del>)</del> -		C40 + + C44 + C46 > 350 <sup>e</sup>			≤  0,6					
7.	Refi olive pom oil		≤ 5	C40 + + C44 + C46 > 350	<u>€</u> 4₽,4		≤  0,5		≤2,00	≤0,20		
8.	Oliv pom oil	$\leq 1,0$ e- ace	≤15	C40 + + C44 + C46 > 350	€4₽,2		≤  0,5		≤1,70	≤ 0,18		
a	Total isomers	which co	uld (or co	uld not) be	e separated	l by capill	ary colum	n.				
b	The limit app	lies to oliv	ve oils pro	duced as f	from 1 Ma	rch 2014.						
c	The limit applies to olive oils produced as from 1 March 2014. Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be lampante olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is less than or equal to 350 mg/kg or if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is less than or equal to 3,5 %.											
d	The median d	efect may	be less th	an or equa	al to 3,5 ar	nd the fruit	ty median	equal to 0				
e	Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the total											

e Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

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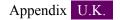
Ca	tegori	ty aci	id co	mpo	osit	tion	1											sition				alErythro
	My	ri <b>stic</b>	(8 <b>%)</b> 1	ia ( H	ii)i	c(Bío	<b>hic</b>	<b>L</b> Sty	<b>B/ð</b> 19	F <del>ef</del> son	i&@ nai	<b>991</b> 5 <b>9</b> (1	pst bet	<b>#R</b> 's( {	<b>FEE</b> %)	ftæ	stien	apos	<b>EPBP</b> B	endik(f stig	kaşter kg)	o <b>ls(nd</b> g/ nuvaol(%
												Ì		Ì	,				-			
																			sito (**)	sterol )	°(%)	
		0 <u>3</u> 1,0 Extra virgin olive oil		,6Œ	0,4	. <u>6</u> ≤ 0	,20	⊻ 0,2	2 <u>@</u>	0,0	) <u>5</u>	0,0	) <u>5</u> (	0,5	$\leq$	0,1	≤4,0	) < Cam		,Œ 0,5	$s \ge 1$ 000	≤ 4,5
		03≤ 1.0 Virgir olive oil	0 <u>€</u> 0 1	,6 <u>@</u>	0,4	. <u>6</u> ≤ 0	,20	⊻ 0,2	20≤	0,0	)5≤	0,0	) <u>5</u> (	0,5	$\leq$	0,1	≤4,0	) < Cam		,∉ 0,5	$\geq 1$ 000	≤4,5
		0 <u>3</u> ≤ 1,0 Lamp olive oil	0€0 ante	,6 <u>@</u>	0,4	. <u>0</u> ≤ 0	,20	⊻ 0,2	20≤	0,1	Ø≤	0,1	<u>@</u> ⊂ (	0,5	$\leq$	0,1	≤4,0	) —	≥93	, <u>œ</u> 0,5	$\geq 1$ 000	≤ 4,5 <sup>d</sup>
		0 <u>3≤</u> 1,0 Refino olive oil	0 <u>€</u> 0 ed	,6Œ	0,4	. <u>6</u> ≤ 0	,20	⊻ 0,2	20	0,2	œ	0,3	<u>@</u>	0,5	$\leq$	0,1	≤4,0	) < Cam		,∉ 0,5	$\geq 1$ 000	≤4,5
		03 1 0 Olive oil compo of refine and virgin olive oils	osed d	,6 <u>0</u> €	0,4	. <b>₫</b> 0	,2 <u>0</u>	⊻0,2	20⊻	0,2	Ø	0,3	€	0,5	$\leq$	0,1	≤4,0	) < Cam		,€ 0,5	5≥1 000	≤4,5
		0 <u>3</u> 1 ( Crude olive- poma oil		,6 <u>œ</u>	0,4	. <u>0</u> ≤ 0	,30	⊻ 0,2	20⊻	0,2	£ <u>6</u> £	0,1	Œ	0,5	$\leq$	0,2	.≤4,0	)	≥93	,Œ 0,5	5≥2 500	>4,5°
		0 <u>3</u> ≤ 1,0 Refin olive-	ed	,6 <u>0</u> ≤	0,4	. <u>6</u> € 0	,30	⊻ 0,2	20≤	0,4	®≤	0,3	5	0,5	$\leq$	0,2	.≤4,(	)< Cam		, <b>Œ</b> 0,5	5 ≥ 1 800	> 4,5
	Other fa stearic:												c: 0,	30-	3,50	); he	ptadec	anoic: ≤	0,30; h	eptadec	enoic: ≤	≤0,30;
	See the	Append	lix to t	nis Ar	nnex																	
	App β-s stigmas			a-5,23	3-sti	gmast	adie	enol +	chl	eros	tero	1+1	beta-	sitc	ster	ol+	sitostar	nol + del	ta-5-av	enastero	ol + delta	a-5,24-
	Oils wit alcohol																					
	Oils wit aliphati																				if the to	tal

	pomace oil										
8.	$ \leq 0,0 \leq 1,0 \leq 0,6 \leq 0,4 \leq 0,3 \leq 0,2 \leq 0,4 \leq 0,3 \leq 0,5 \leq 0,2 \leq 4,0 < \geq 93, \leq 0,5 \geq 1 \\ \text{Olive-pomace} \\ \text{oil} > 4,5 $										
a	Other fatty acids content (%): palmitic: 7,50-20,00; palmitoleic: 0,30-3,50; heptadecanoic: $\leq$ 0,30; heptadecenoic: $\leq$ 0,30; stearic: 0,50-5,00; oleic: 55,00-83,00; linoleic: 2,50-21,00.										
b	See the Appendix to this Annex.										
c	$\label{eq:storesterol} App \ \beta \ sitosterol: \ Delta-5, 23 \ stigmastadienol \ + \ chlerosterol \ + \ beta \ sitosterol \ + \ sitosterol \ + \ delta-5, 24 \ stigmastadienol.$										
d	Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be lampante olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is less than or equal to 350 mg/kg or if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is less than or equal to 3,5 %.										
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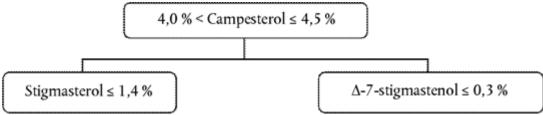
#### Notes:

- (a) The results of the analyses must be expressed to the same number of decimal places as used for each characteristic. The last digit must be increased by one unit if the following digit is greater than 4.
- (b) If just a single characteristic does not match the values stated, the category of an oil can be changed or the oil declared impure for the purposes of this Regulation.
- (c) If a characteristic is marked with an asterisk (\*), referring to the quality of the oil, this means the following: for lampante olive oil, it is possible for both the relevant limits to be different from the stated values at the same time, for virgin olive oils, if at least one of these limits is different from the stated values, the category of the oil will be changed, although they will still be classified in one of the categories of virgin olive oil.
- (d) If a characteristic is marked with two asterisks (\*\*), this means that for all types of olive-pomace oil, it is possible for both the relevant limits to be different from the stated values at the same time.



#### **DECISION TREE**

Campesterol decision tree for virgin and extra virgin olive oils:



The other parameters shall comply with the limits fixed in this Regulation.

Delta-7-stigmastenol decision tree for:

Extra virgin and virgin olive oils

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1830. (See end of Document for details)

The other parameters shall comply with the limits fixed in this Regulation.

Olive-pomace oils (crude and refined)

### (**1**) OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

(2) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 of 11 July 1991 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis (OJ L 248, 5.9.1991, p. 1).

# Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1830.