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[1] Text with EEA relevance

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 519/2010

of 16 June 2010

adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses [1], and in particular Article 5(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Pursuant to Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, the Commission should adopt a programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for the population and housing censuses to be transmitted to the Commission.

(2) In order to ensure data from the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States are comparable, and to allow reliable Union-wide overviews to be drawn up, this programme should be the same in all Member States.

(3) In particular, it is necessary to define hypercubes which are the same in all Member States, the special cell values and flags that the Member States can use in these hypercubes as well as the metadata on the topics.

(4) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns [2] lays down the technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns to be applied to the data to be sent to the Commission for the reference year 2011.

(5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes the programme of the statistical data and the metadata for the population and housing censuses to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) for the reference year 2011.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the definitions and specifications in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

1. 'total population' of a well defined geographical area means all persons whose usual residence, as defined in Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, is located in that geographical area;

2. 'hypercube' means a multidimensional cross tabulation of breakdowns which contains a cell value for the measurement of each category of each breakdown cross-tabulated by each category of any other breakdown used in that hypercube;

3. 'principal marginal distribution' means a subset of a given hypercube which results from the cross tabulation of some but not all of the breakdowns of the hypercube;

4. 'primary cell' means any cell which is part of at least one principal marginal distribution in a given hypercube. In hypercubes for which no principal marginal distribution is defined all cells are primary cells;

5. 'secondary cell' means a hypercube cell that is not a primary cell in a given hypercube;

6. 'cell value' means the information transmitted in a hypercube cell. A cell value can be either a 'numerical cell value' or a 'special cell value';

[1] OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.
[2] OJ L 329, 15.12.2009, p. 29.

7. 'numerical cell value' means a numerical value that is transmitted in a cell in order to provide the statistical information on the observation for that cell;

8. 'confidential cell value' means a numerical cell value which must not be disclosed to protect the statistical confidentiality of the data according to the Member States' statistical disclosure control;

9. 'non-confidential cell value' means a numerical cell value which is not a confidential cell value;

10. 'unreliable cell value' means a numerical cell value which is unreliable according to the Member States' quality control;

11. 'special cell value' means a symbol that is transmitted in a hypercube cell instead of a numerical cell value;

12. 'flag' means a code that can accompany a particular cell value to describe a specific characteristic of that cell value.

Article 3

Programme of the statistical data

1. The programme of the statistical data to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) for the reference year 2011 shall consist of the hypercubes listed in Annex I.

2. Member States shall transmit the special cell value 'not applicable' only in the following cases:

(a) when a cell refers to the category 'not applicable' of at least one breakdown; or

(b) when a cell describes an observation that does not exist in the Member State.

3. Member States shall replace any confidential cell value by the special cell value 'not available'.

4. Member States can replace a non-confidential cell value by the special cell value 'not available' only when the cell value is in a secondary cell.

5. On request of a Member State the Commission (Eurostat) shall not disseminate to the public any unreliable cell value transmitted by that Member State.

Article 4

Metadata on the cell values

1. Where applicable, Member States shall add the following flags to a hypercube cell:

(a) 'confidential';

(b) 'unreliable';

(c) 'revised after first data transmission';

(d) 'see information attached'.

2. Each cell whose confidential cell value has been replaced by the special value 'not available' shall be marked with the flag 'confidential'.

3. Each cell whose numerical cell value is unreliable shall be marked with the flag 'unreliable', regardless of whether the numerical cell value or the special cell value 'not available' has been transmitted for that cell.

4. For each cell accompanied by at least one of the flags 'unreliable', 'revised after first data transmission' or 'see information attached' an explanatory text shall be provided.

Article 5

Metadata on the topics

Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with the metadata on the topics as laid out in Annex II.

Article 6

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following 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, 16 June 2010.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Programme of the statistical data (hypercubes) for the reference year 2011, according to Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
1.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**LMS.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
1.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.				AGE.M.
1.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
1.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
1.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
1.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
1.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
2.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
2.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	EDU.				AGE.M.
2.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
2.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
2.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
2.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
2.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
3.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**SIE.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
3.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	SIE.				AGE.M.
3.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
3.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
3.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L			AGE.M.
3.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
3.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
4.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**LOC.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
4.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LOC.				AGE.M.
4.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
4.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
4.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
4.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
4.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
5.	Number of all private households (6)	**GEO.L.**	**TPH.H.**	**SPH.H.**	**TSH.**				

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
6.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**LMS.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
6.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LMS.				AGE.M.
6.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
6.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.		COC.M.	
6.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
6.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
6.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
7.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
7.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	EDU.				AGE.M.
7.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
7.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
7.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
7.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
7.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
8.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**SIE.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
8.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	SIE.				AGE.M.
8.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
8.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
8.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
8.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
8.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
9.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**LOC.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
9.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LOC.				AGE.M.
9.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
9.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
9.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
9.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
9.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
10.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.H.**	**EDU.**	**AGE.M.**	
10.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.		CAS.H.		AGE.M.	
10.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.		CAS.H.	EDU.		
10.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.		IND.H.	CAS.L.		AGE.M.	

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
10.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.		IND.H.	CAS.L.	EDU.		
10.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
10.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.	CAS.L.			
10.7.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.		EDU.		
11.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**SIE.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
11.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.	OCC.				AGE.M.
11.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.	OCC.		CAS.L.	COC.L.	
11.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.		IND.H.			AGE.M.
11.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.		IND.H.	CAS.L.	COC.L.	
12.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**LOC.**	**SIE.**	**ROY.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
12.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.				AGE.M.
12.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.		CAS.L.	COC.L.	
12.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.	ROY.	CAS.L.		
12.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.	ROY.		COC.L.	
12.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.		ROY.			AGE.M.
12.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.		ROY.	CAS.L.	COC.L.	
13.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**OCC.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
13.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.			AGE.M.	
13.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.	OCC.	COC.L.		
14.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**IND.H.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
14.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.			AGE.M.	
14.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.	IND.H.			
14.3.		GEO.L.		EDU.	CAS.L.	IND.H.	COC.L.		
15.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**	
15.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	POB.M.			AGE.M.	
15.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	POB.M.	OCC.			
15.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		IND.H.		
16.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**	
16.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	COC.M.			AGE.M.	
16.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	COC.M.	OCC.			
16.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		IND.H.		

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
17.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.L.**	**ROY.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
17.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	ROY.				AGE.M.
17.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	ROY.	OCC.		COC.L.	
17.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	ROY.		IND.H.		
18.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.H.**	**LMS.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**		
18.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.H.	LMS.		AGE.M.		
18.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.H.	LMS.	COC.L.			
19.	Total population (4)	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**EDU.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
19.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.		EDU.		AGE.M.	
19.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.		EDU.	COC.L.		
19.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.		IND.H.			AGE.M.	
19.4.		LPW.L.	SEX.		IND.H.	EDU.	COC.L.		
19.5.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
19.6.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.	EDU			
19.7.		LPW.L.	SEX.			EDU	COC.L.	AGE.M.	
20.	Total population (4)	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**SIE.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**EDU.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
20.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.					AGE.M.
20.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.	OCC.			COC.L.	
20.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.		IND.H.		COC.L.	
20.4.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.			EDU.	COC.L.	
21.	Total population (4)	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**POB.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**		
21.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	POB.M.			AGE.M.		
21.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	POB.M.	OCC.				
21.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.	POB.M.		IND.H.			
22.	Total population (4)	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**COC.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**		
22.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	COC.M.			AGE.M.		
22.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	COC.M.	OCC.				
22.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.	COC.M.		IND.H.			
23.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**LPW.N.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**OCC.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
23.1.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.	OCC.			AGE.L.
23.2.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.		POB.M.		AGE.L.

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
23.3.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.			COC.M.	AGE.L.
24.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**LPW.N.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**IND.H.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
24.1.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.	IND.H.			AGE.L.
24.2.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.		POB.M.		AGE.L.
24.3.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.			COC.M.	AGE.L.
25.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.H.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**CAS.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
25.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	POB.M.			AGE.M.	
25.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.H.	POB.M.		CAS.L.		
25.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		COC.M.		AGE.M.	
25.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.H.		COC.M.	CAS.L.		
25.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	POB.L.	COC.L.		AGE.L.	
25.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	POB.L.	COC.L.	CAS.L.		
25.7.		GEO.L.	SEX.		POB.M.	COC.M.		AGE.M.	
25.8.		GEO.L.	SEX.		POB.M.	COC.M.	CAS.L.		
25.9.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.H.				AGE.M.	
26.	Total population (4)	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**POB.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**YAT.**	**AGE.M.**		
26.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.			AGE.M.		
26.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.	CAS.L.	YAT.			
27.	Total population (4)	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**COC.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**YAT.**	**AGE.M.**		
27.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	COC.H.			AGE.M.		
27.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	COC.H.	CAS.L.	YAT.			
28.	Total population (4)	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**POB.H.**	**COC.L.**	**CAS.L.**	**AGE.M.**		
28.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.	COC.L.		AGE.M.		
28.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.	COC.L.	CAS.L.			
29.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**OCC.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
29.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.			AGE.M.	
29.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
29.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
30.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**OCC.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
30.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.			AGE.M.	
30.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
30.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
31.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
31.1.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.M.	
31.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
31.3.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
31.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.		POB.M.		
32.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
32.1.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.M.	
32.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
32.3.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		
32.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.		COC.M.		
33.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**SIE.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
33.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	SIE.				AGE.M.
33.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	SIE.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
33.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	SIE.	CAS.L.		COC.M.	
33.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
34.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
34.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.			AGE.M.	
34.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
34.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
35.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
35.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.			AGE.M.	
35.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		
35.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
36.	Total population (4)	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**YAT.**	**OCC.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**
36.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.			AGE.M.
36.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.M.	
37.	Total population (4)	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**YAT.**	**OCC.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
37.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.			AGE.M.
37.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.	CAS.L.	COC.M.	

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)									
38.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HAR.L.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**ROY.**	**AGE.M.**		
38.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.	POB.L.			AGE.M.		
38.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.		COC.L.		AGE.M.		
38.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		ROY.			
38.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	ROY.			
39.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HAR.L.**	**LOC.**	**ROY.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**		
39.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	LOC.				AGE.M.		
39.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	LOC.	ROY.	POB.M.				
39.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	LOC.	ROY.		COC.M.			
40.	Total population (4) (optional)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HAR.H.**	**LOC.**	**AGE.M.**					
40.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.H.		AGE.M.					
40.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.H.	LOC.						
41.	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings (7)	**GEO.L.**	**OWS.**	**NOC.H.**	**TOB.**	**(UFS. or NOR.)**	**(DFS. or DRM.)**	**WSS.**	**TOI.**	**BAT.**	**TOH.**
41.1.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.	(UFS. or NOR.)					
41.2.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.		(DFS. or DRM.)				
41.3.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.			WSS.			
41.4.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.				TOI.		
41.5.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.					BAT.	
41.6.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.						TOH.
42.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**HST.M.**	**FST.H.**					
42.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	HST.M.						
42.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.		FST.H.					
43.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**CAS.H.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**				
43.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	CAS.H.						
43.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.		OCC.					
43.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.			IND.H.				
44.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**SIE.**	**EDU.**	**LOC.**			
44.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	CAS.L.	SIE.					
44.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	CAS.L.		EDU.				
44.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.				LOC.			

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)						
45.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**		
45.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	POB.M.			
45.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.		COC.M.		
46.	Total population (4)	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**LMS.**	**ROY.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
46.1.		GEO.M.	SEX.			POB.M.		AGE.M.
46.2.		GEO.M.	SEX.				COC.M.	AGE.M.
46.3.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.				AGE.M.
46.4.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.		POB.L.		
46.5.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.			COC.L.	
46.6.		GEO.M.	SEX.		ROY.			AGE.M.
46.7.		GEO.M.	SEX.		ROY.	POB.M.		
46.8.		GEO.M.	SEX.		ROY.		COC.M.	
46.9.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.	ROY.			
47.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**HST.M.**	**LMS.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
47.1.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.				AGE.M.
47.2.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.	LMS.			
47.3.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.		POB.L.		
47.4.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.			COC.L.	
48.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.M.**	**HST.H.**			
49.	Number of all private households (6)	**GEO.M.**	**TPH.H.**	**SPH.H.**				
50.	Total population (4)	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**FST.L.**	**LMS.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
50.1.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.				AGE.M.
50.2.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.	LMS.			
50.3.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.		POB.L.		
50.4.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.			COC.L.	
51.	Total population (4)	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.M.**	**FST.H.**			
52.	Number of all families (8)	**GEO.M.**	**TFN.H.**	**SFN.H.**				
53.	Number of all conventional dwellings (9)	**GEO.M.**	**TOB.**	**OCS.**	**POC.**			

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]			
54.	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings [7]	**GEO.M. TOB.**	**(DFS. or DRM.)**	**(UFS. or NOR.)**	**NOC.H.**
54.1.		GEO.M. TOB.	(DFS. or DRM.)	(UFS. or NOR.)	
54.2.		GEO.M. TOB.	(DFS. or DRM.)		NOC.H.
55.	Total population [4]	**GEO.M. SEX.**	**AGE.H.**		
56.	Total population [4]	**GEO.H. SEX.**	**AGE.M.**		
57.	Number of all private households [6]	**GEO.H. TPH.L.**	**SPH.L.**		
58.	Number of all families [8]	**GEO.H. TFN.L.**	**SFN.L.**		
59.	Number of all living quarters [10]	**GEO.H. TLQ.**			
60.	Number of all conventional dwellings [9]	**GEO.H. OCS.**	**TOB.**		

[1] Within a table entry for a specific hypercube the one-digit number in the first row from the top (marked in bold) identifies the hypercube according to Article 2(2) of this Regulation. Each two-digit number below (not in bold) identifies a 'principal marginal distribution' according to Article 2(3) of this Regulation.

[2] The overall total of each hypercube refers to the whole reporting country.

[3] Within a table entry for a specific hypercube the first row from the top (marked in bold) lists all breakdowns used in that hypercube according to Article 2(2) of this Regulation. Each further line below (not in bold) specifies a 'principal marginal distribution' according to Article 2(3) of this Regulation. The code identifies the breakdown as specified under this code in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

[4] Homelessness: In principle, the data on the total population shall include the number of all primary homeless persons (persons living in the streets without shelter) and secondary homeless persons (persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation). However, Member States are free not to include the number of homeless persons in their data on the total population, or to include the number on the homeless but not to break the data on the homeless down by any breakdown or category (figure included only in the total and/or categorised under 'Not stated'). If Member States do not include the number of homeless persons in their data on the total population, they shall provide the Commission with the best available estimate for the number of all primary and the number of all secondary homeless persons in the whole Member State.

[5] For 'Persons living in a private household, but category not stated' (categories HST.M.1.3. or HST.H.1.3.), 'Primary homeless persons' (HST.M.2.2. or HST.H.2.2.) and 'Persons not living in a private household, but category not stated' (HST.M.2.3. or HST.H.2.3.) no principal marginal distribution is required (recommended: GEO.L. x SEX. x AGE.L. x HST.M., respectively GEO.L. x SEX. x AGE.L. x HST.H.).

[6] As specified under the topic 'Household status' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

[7] As specified under the topics 'Occupancy status of conventional dwellings' and 'Housing arrangements' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

[8] Specified as 'family nucleus' under the topic 'Family status' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

[9] As specified under the topic 'Housing arrangements' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

[10] As specified under the topic 'Type of living quarters' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

ANNEX II

METADATA ON THE TOPICS

Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) definitions relating to the census topics.

For each topic, the metadata shall:

— name the data source(s) used to report the statistical data on the topic;

— report on the methodology used to estimate data on the topic;

— report on the reasons for any unreliability of the data on the topic.

In addition, Member States shall provide the metadata outlined below:

Place of usual residence

The metadata shall explain in which way the definition of 'usual residence' of Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 has been applied, in particular to what extent the legal or registered residence has been reported as a substitute for the usual residence according to the 12 months criterion, as well as a clear definition of the concept adopted for the resident population.

The metadata shall report if third level students whose term-time address is not the one of their family home have been considered to have their usual residence at their family home.

The metadata shall report if the data on the total population include/exclude primary homeless persons (persons living in the streets without shelter) and/or secondary homeless persons (persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation).

The metadata shall report on any other country-specific application of the rules for the 'special cases' listed in the technical specifications for the topic 'Place of usual residence' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

Legal marital status/partnerships

The metadata shall report on the relevant legal basis in the Member State concerning opposite-sex and same-sex marriages, the minimum age for marriages, opposite-sex and same-sex registered partnerships, and the possibility to divorce or legally separate.

Economic topics

The metadata shall report on any country-specific application of the rules listed in the technical specifications for the topic 'Current activity status' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009. The metadata shall report whether the current activity status has been reported on the basis of registers, and, if this is the case, on the relevant definitions used in this register.

The metadata shall report on the national minimum age for economic activity in the country, and the relevant legal basis.

Where the census in the Member State identifies persons doing more than one job, the metadata shall describe the method used to allocate them to their main job (for example, on the basis of time spent on the job, income received).

The metadata shall report on any country-specific application of the rules listed in the technical specifications for the topic 'Status in employment' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009. Where the census in the Member State identifies person who are both, employer and employee, the metadata shall describe the method used to allocate them to one of the two categories.

Country/place of birth

For censuses for which no or incomplete information is available on the country of birth according to international boundaries existing at the time of the census, the metadata shall inform about the methodology used to allocate persons within the breakdown of the topic 'Country/place of birth'.

The metadata shall report if the place of usual residence of the mother was substituted for by the place where the birth took place.

Country of citizenship

In countries where a part of the population are persons who are 'Recognised Non-Citizens' (that is persons who are neither citizens of any country nor stateless and who have some but not all of the rights and duties associated with citizenship), the metadata shall provide relevant information.

Place of usual residence one year prior to the census

Where the census in the Member State collects information on the topic 'Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place', the metadata shall describe any methodology used to report on the place of usual residence one year prior to the census.

Household and family topics

The metadata shall specify whether the census in the Member State applies the 'housekeeping' or the 'household-dwelling' concept to identify private households. The metadata shall report on the method used to generate households and families.

The metadata shall report on the way the relationships between household members are identified (e.g. relationship matrix; relation to reference person).

The metadata shall report on the methodology used to report on primary homeless persons.

Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

Where the census in the Member State collects information on 'Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use' and 'Vacant dwellings' the metadata shall report on the methodology used to report on these categories.

Type of ownership

The metadata shall report on the definition of 'housing co-operatives' adopted for census purposes in the Member State, and on the relevant legal basis.

The metadata shall report on any typical cases that have been classified under 'Dwellings in other types of ownership'.

Useful floor space and/or number of rooms of housing unit, density standard

The metadata shall report on the application of the concept of either 'useful floor space', or 'number of rooms' as appropriate, and on the definition adopted for the corresponding measurement of the density standard.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 520/2010

of 16 June 2010

amending Regulation (EC) No 831/2002 concerning access to confidential data for scientific purposes as regards the available surveys and statistical data sources

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European Statistics [1] and in particular Article 23 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 831/2002 [2] establishes, for the purpose of enabling statistical conclusions to be drawn for scientific purposes, the conditions under which access to confidential data transmitted to the Community authority may be granted. It lists the different surveys and data sources to which it applies.

(2) There is a growing demand from researchers and the scientific community in general to have access for scientific purposes to confidential data from the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), the Community Statistics on Information Society (CSIS), the Household Budget Survey (HBS) and the Statistical returns in respect of the Carriage of Goods by Road (CGR).

(3) The EHIS aims at measuring on a harmonised basis and with a high degree of comparability among EU Member States the health status, life style (health determinants) and health care services use of EU citizens. The topics included in the questionnaire both answer to policy driven needs and to scientific purposes. Using individual data sets will allow researchers to carry out studies on specific populations (elderly people for instance), to better assess their health status and how health care systems meet their needs. Results of such research studies could be used to design specific plans for different population groups or to assess European or/and national prevention plans.

(4) Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 concerning Community statistics on information society [3] provides a framework for the provision of harmonised statistical data on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in households and by individuals. Access to individual data sets would largely benefit the research work on the impact of ICT use on the European societies and on digital inclusion. Results can be used to assess existing policies and to define relevant new policies at national and European level, such as the i2010 strategy.

(5) The HBS includes the classification of expenditure according to characteristics of the household and according to its reference person and the household income. The homogeneity of this source allows micro-simulation tools to be produced in order to test EU-wide hypotheses and help policy makers take informed decisions.

(6) Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 of 25 May 1998 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road [4] requires that the reporting countries provide Eurostat with quarterly microdata on vehicles selected for the sample, journeys carried out by these vehicles and goods transported during these journeys between regions. Access by researchers to these data would be beneficial for the analyses of transport policy and for the transport modelling, inter alia for the purposes of EU regional policy, the balancing of different transport modes and the development of trans-European Transport Networks in the EU.

(7) The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), the Community Statistics on Information Society (CSIS) – module 2 Individuals, households and information society, the Household Budget Survey (HBS) and the Statistical returns in respect of the Carriage of Goods by Road (CGR) should therefore be added to the enumeration in Regulation (EC) No 831/2002.

(8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee (ESS Committee),

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 831/2002 is amended as follows:

1. In Article 5, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

[1] OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164.
[2] OJ L 133, 18.5.2002, p. 7.
[3] OJ L 143, 30.4.2004. p. 49.
[4] OJ L 163, 6.6.1998, p. 1.

'1. The Community authority may grant access on its premises to confidential data obtained from the following surveys or statistical data sources:

— European Community Household Panel,

— Labour Force Survey,

— Community Innovation Survey,

— Continuing Vocational Training Survey,

— Structure of Earnings Survey,

— European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions,

— Adult Education Survey,

— Farm Structure Survey,

— European Health Interview Survey,

— Community Statistics on Information Society – module 2 Individuals, households and information society,

— Household Budget Survey,

— Statistical returns in respect of the Carriage of Goods by Road,

However, on the request of the national authority which provided the data, access to data from that national authority shall not be granted for a specific research project.'

2. In Article 6, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. The Community authority may release sets of anonymised microdata obtained from the following surveys or statistical data sources:

— European Community Household Panel,

— Labour Force Survey,

— Community Innovation Survey,

— Continuing Vocational Training Survey,

— Structure of Earnings Survey,

— European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions,

— Adult Education Survey,

— Farm Structure Survey,

— European Health Interview Survey,

— Community Statistics on Information Society – module 2 Individuals, households and information society,

— Household Budget Survey,

— Statistical returns in respect of the Carriage of Goods by Road,

However, on the request of the national authority which provided the data, access to data from that national authority shall not be granted for a specific research project.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following 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, 16 June 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 521/2010

of 16 June 2010

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) [1],

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules for Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector [2], and in particular Article 138(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XV, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 138 of Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 June 2010.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 June 2010.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jean-Luc DEMARTY
Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

[1] OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value
0702 00 00	IL	132,1
	MA	44,4
	MK	45,6
	TR	50,2
	ZZ	68,1
0707 00 05	MA	37,3
	MK	45,6
	TR	119,1
	ZZ	67,3
0709 90 70	TR	101,8
	ZZ	101,8
0805 50 10	AR	83,9
	BR	112,1
	TR	94,3
	US	83,2
	ZA	93,7
	ZZ	93,4
0808 10 80	AR	106,2
	BR	77,3
	CA	127,1
	CL	97,4
	CN	53,8
	NZ	126,0
	US	123,5
	UY	123,8
	ZA	111,6
	ZZ	105,2
0809 10 00	TR	228,7
	ZZ	228,7
0809 20 95	SY	245,9
	TR	345,1
	US	576,0
	ZZ	389,0
0809 30	TR	158,2
	ZZ	158,2

(1) Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU/1/2010

of 15 June 2010

concerning the appointment of the Head of Mission of the European Union mission in support of security sector reform in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU)

(2010/334/CFSP)

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 38 thereof,

Having regard to Council Joint Action 2008/112/CFSP of 12 February 2008 on the European Union mission in support of security sector reform in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU) [1], and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Pursuant to Article 8(1) of Joint Action 2008/112/CFSP, the Council authorised the Political and Security Committee (hereinafter referred to as 'PSC'), in accordance with Article 38 of the Treaty, to take the relevant decisions for the purpose of exercising political control and strategic direction of the EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU mission, including the decision to appoint a Head of Mission.

(2) On 5 March 2008, upon a proposal by the Secretary General of the Council, High Representative for the common foreign and security policy, the PSC appointed by Decision EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU/1/2008 [2] Mr Juan Esteban VERASTEGUI as Head of Mission of the European Union mission EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU.

(3) The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy has proposed that Mr Fernando AFONSO be appointed to replace Mr Juan Esteban VERASTEGUI as Head of Mission of the European Union mission EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU from 1 July 2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Mr Fernando AFONSO is hereby appointed as Head of Mission of the European Union mission in support of security sector reform in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU), from 1 July 2010.

Article 2

Political and Security Committee Decision EU SSR GUINEA-BISSAU/1/2008 of 5 March 2008 is hereby repealed.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

It shall apply until the expiry of Council Joint Action 2008/112/CFSP.

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2010.

For the Political and Security Committee
The Chairman
C. FERNÁNDEZ-ARIAS

[1] OJ L 40, 14.2.2008, p. 11.
[2] OJ L 73, 15.3.2008, p. 34.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 June 2010

on guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks for the purpose of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC

(notified under document C(2010) 3751)

(2010/335/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC [1], and in particular Annex V, part C, point 10 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2009/28/EC lays down rules for calculating the greenhouse gas impact of biofuels, bioliquids and their fossil fuel comparators, which take into account emissions from carbon stock changes caused by land use change. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC [2] includes corresponding rules as far as biofuels are concerned.

(2) The Commission should draw its guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks on the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Those Guidelines were intended for national greenhouse gas inventories and are not expressed in a form that is readily applicable by economic operators. It is therefore appropriate, where IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories lack the necessary information for purposes of biofuel and bioliquid production or where such information is not accessible, to draw on other scientific sources of data.

(3) For the calculation of the carbon stocks in soil organic matter it is appropriate to take into account climate, soil type, land cover, land management and input. For mineral soils, the IPCC Tier 1 methodology for soil organic carbon is an appropriate method to use for this purpose as it covers the global level. For organic soils, the IPCC methodology addresses in particular carbon loss following soil drainage and does this only through annual losses. As soil drainage normally results in high carbon stock loss that cannot be compensated by the greenhouse gas saving of biofuels or bioliquids and as drainage of peatland soil is prohibited by the sustainability criteria laid down by Directive 2009/28/EC, it suffices to lay down general rules for determining soil organic carbon or carbon losses in organic soils.

(4) For the calculation of carbon stock in living biomass and dead organic matter a low complexity approach corresponding to IPCC Tier 1 methodology for vegetation should be an appropriate method. In accordance with that methodology it is reasonable to assume that all carbon stock in living biomass and dead organic matter is lost from the land upon conversion. Dead organic matter is usually of low significance in land conversion for the establishment of crops for the production of biofuels and bioliquids, but should be taken into account at least for closed forests.

(5) In calculating the greenhouse gas impact of land conversion, economic operators should be able to use actual values for the carbon stocks associated with the reference land use and the land use after conversion. They should also be able to use standard values and it is appropriate for these guidelines to provide them. It is not necessary, however, to provide standard values for improbable combinations of climate and soil type.

(6) Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC sets out the method for calculating greenhouse gas impacts and contains rules for the calculation of annualised emissions of carbon stock changes from land use changes. The guidelines annexed to this Decision establish rules for the calculation of land carbon stocks, completing the rules laid down in the Annex V,

[1] OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16.
[2] OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks for the purpose of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC are set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 June 2010.

For the Commission
Günther OETTINGER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks for the purpose of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines establish the rules for the calculation of land carbon stocks, both for the reference land use (CS_R, as defined in point 7 of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC) and the actual land use (CS_A, as defined in point 7 of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC).

In point 2 rules are provided in order that land carbon stocks are consistently determined. Point 3 provides the general rule for the calculation of carbon stocks, which consist of two components: soil organic carbon and carbon stock in the above and below ground vegetation.

Point 4 provides detailed rules for determining the soil organic carbon stock. For mineral soils it provides the option of following a method that allows the use of values provided for in the guidelines, while the option of using alternative methods is also provided for. For organic soils methods are described, but the guidelines do not contain values for determining soil organic carbon stock in organic soils.

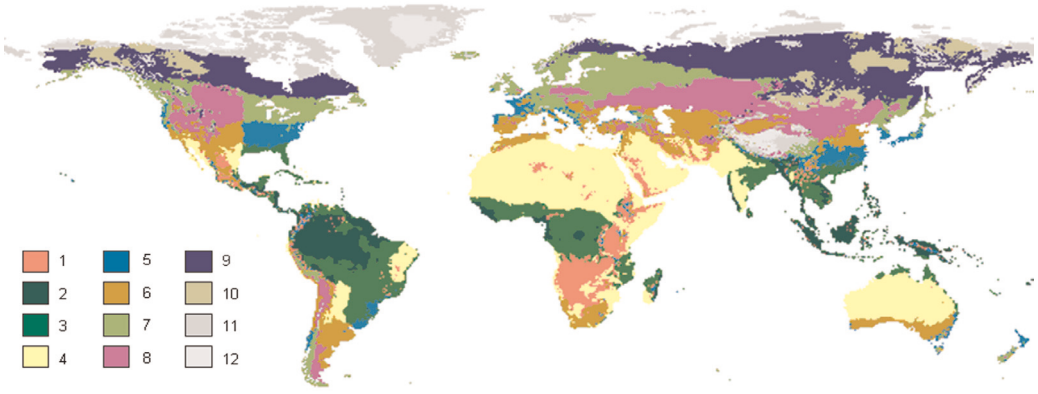
Point 5 provides detailed rules for carbon stock in vegetation, but is only relevant in the case the choice is made not to use values for above and below ground vegetation carbon stock provided in point 8 of the guidelines (the use of the values provided in point 8 is not obligatory and for certain cases it may not contain the appropriate values).

Point 6 provides the rules to select the appropriate values in case the choice is made to use the guidelines' values related to soil organic carbon in mineral soils (these values are provided in points 6 and 7). In these rules reference is made to data layers on climate regions and soil type available through the online Transparency platform established by Directive 2009/28/EC. Those data layers are detailed layers underlying figures 1 and 2 below.

Point 8 provides values for carbon stock in the above and below ground vegetation and related parameters. Points 7 and 8 provide values for four different land use categories: cropland, perennial crops, grassland and forest land.

Figure 1

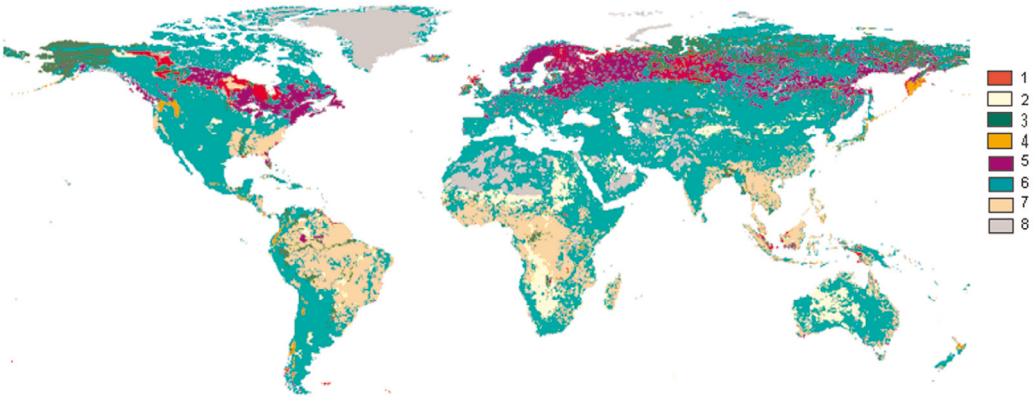
Climate regions



Legend: 1 = Tropical, montane; 2 = Tropical, wet; 3 = Tropical, moist, 4 = Tropical, dry; 5 = Warm temperate, moist; 6 = Warm temperate, dry; 7 = Cool temperate, moist; 8 = Cool temperate, dry; 9 = Boreal, moist; 10 = Boreal, dry; 11 = Polar, moist; 12 = Polar, dry.

Figure 2

Geographic distribution of soil types



Legend: 1 = Organic; 2 = Sandy Soils; 3 = Wetland Soils; 4 = Volcanic Soils; 5 = Spodic Soils; 6 = High Activity Clay Soils; 7 = Low Activity Clay Soils; 8 = Other Areas.

2. CONSISTENT REPRESENTATION OF LAND CARBON STOCKS

For determining the carbon stock per unit area associated with CS_R and CS_A the following rules shall apply:

(1) the area for which the land carbon stocks are calculated shall for the entire area have similar:

(a) biophysical conditions in terms of climate and soil type;

(b) management history in terms of tillage;

(c) input history in terms of carbon input to soil.

(2) the carbon stock of the actual land use, CS_A, shall be taken as:

— in the case of loss of carbon stock: the estimated equilibrium carbon stock that the land will reach in its new use,

— in the case of carbon stock accumulation: the estimated carbon stock after 20 years or when the crop reaches maturity, whichever the earlier.

3. CALCULATION OF CARBON STOCKS

For the calculation of CS_R and CS_A the following rule shall apply:

$$CS_i = (SOC + C_{VEG}) \times A$$

where:

CS_I = the carbon stock per unit area associated with the land use i (measured as mass of carbon per unit area, including both soil and vegetation);

SOC = soil organic carbon (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 4;

C_{VEG} = above and below ground vegetation carbon stock (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5 or selected from the appropriate values in point 8;

A = factor scaling to the area concerned (measured as hectares per unit area).

4. SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCK

4.1. **Mineral soils**

For the calculation of *SOC* the following rule may be used:

$$SOC = SOC_{ST} \times F_{LU} \times F_{MG} \times F_I$$

where:

SOC = soil organic carbon (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

SOC_{ST} = standard soil organic carbon in the 0-30 centimetre topsoil layer (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

F_{LU} = land use factor reflecting the difference in soil organic carbon associated with the type of land use compared to the standard soil organic carbon;

F_{MG} = management factor reflecting the difference in soil organic carbon associated with the principle management practice compared to the standard soil organic carbon;

F_I = input factor reflecting the difference in soil organic carbon associated with different levels of carbon input to soil compared to the standard soil organic carbon.

For SOC_{ST} the appropriate values presented in point 6 shall apply.

For F_{LU}, F_{MG} and F_I the appropriate values presented in point 7 shall apply.

As an alternative to using the above rule, other appropriate methods, including measurements, may be used to determine *SOC*. As far as such methods are not based on measurements, they shall take into account climate, soil type, land cover, land management and inputs.

4.2. **Organic soils (histosols)**

For determining *SOC*, appropriate methods shall be used. Such methods shall take into account the entire depth of the organic soil layer as well as climate, land cover and land management and input. Such methods may include measurements.

Where carbon stock affected by soil drainage is concerned, losses of carbon following drainage shall be taken into account by appropriate methods. Such methods may be based on annual losses of carbon following drainage.

5. ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND VEGETATION CARBON STOCK

Except where a value for C_{VEG} set out in point 8 is used, for the calculation of C_{VEG} the following rule shall apply:

$$C_{VEG} = C_{BM} + C_{DOM}$$

where:

C_{VEG} = above and below ground vegetation carbon stock (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

C_{BM} = above and below ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5.1;

C_{DOM} = above and below ground carbon stock in dead organic matter (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5.2.

For C_{DOM} the value of 0 may be used, except in the case of forest land — excluding forest plantations — having more than 30 % canopy cover.

5.1. **Living biomass**

For the calculation of C_{BM} the following rule shall apply:

$$C_{BM} = C_{AGB} + C_{BGB}$$

where:

C_{BM} = above and below ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

C_{AGB} = above ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5.1.1;

C_{BGB} = below ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5.1.2.

5.1.1. *Above ground living biomass*

For the calculation of C_{AGB} the following rule shall apply:

$C_{AGB} = B_{AGB} \times CF_B$

where:

C_{AGB} = above ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

B_{AGB} = weight of above ground living biomass (measured as mass of dry matter per hectare);

CF_B = carbon fraction of dry matter in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per mass of dry matter).

For cropland, perennial crops and forest plantations the value for B_{AGB} shall be the average weight of the above ground living biomass during the production cycle.

For CF_B the value of 0,47 may be used.

5.1.2. *Below ground living biomass*

For the calculation of C_{BGB} one of the following two rules shall be used:

(1) $C_{BGB} = B_{BGB} \times CF_B$

where:

C_{BGB} = below ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

B_{BGB} = weight of below ground living biomass (measured as mass of dry matter per hectare);

CF_B = carbon fraction of dry matter in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per mass of dry matter).

For cropland, perennial crops and forest plantations the value for B_{BGB} shall be the average weight of the below ground living biomass during the production cycle.

For CF_B the value of 0,47 may be used.

(2) $C_{BGB} = C_{AGB} \times R$

where:

C_{BGB} = below ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

C_{AGB} = above ground carbon stock in living biomass (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

R = ratio of below ground carbon stock in living biomass to above ground carbon stock in living biomass.

Appropriate values for R set out in point 8 may be used.

5.2. **Dead organic matter**

For the calculation of C_{DOM} the following rule shall apply:

$C_{DOM} = C_{DW} + C_{LI}$

where:

C_{DOM} = above and below ground carbon stock in dead organic matter (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

C_{DW} = carbon stock in dead wood pool (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5.2.1;

C_{LI} = carbon stock in litter (measured as mass of carbon per hectare), calculated in accordance with point 5.2.2.

5.2.1. *Carbon stock in dead wood pool*

For the calculation of C_{DW} the following rule shall apply:

$C_{DW} = DOM_{DW} \times CF_{DW}$

where:

C_{DW} = carbon stock in dead wood pool (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

DOM_{DW} = weight of dead wood pool (measured as mass of dry matter per hectare);

CF_{DW} = carbon fraction of dry matter in dead wood pool (measured as mass of carbon per mass of dry matter).

For CF_{DW} the value of 0,5 may be used.

5.2.2. *Carbon stock in litter*

For the calculation of C_{LI} the following rule shall apply:

$C_{LI} = DOM_{LI} \times CF_{LI}$

where:

C_{LI} = carbon stock in litter (measured as mass of carbon per hectare);

DOM_{LI} = weight of litter (measured as mass of dry matter per hectare);

CF_{LI} = carbon fraction of dry matter in litter (measured as mass of carbon per mass of dry matter).

For CF_{LI} the value of 0,4 may be used.

6. STANDARD SOIL CARBON STOCK IN MINERAL SOILS

A value for SOC_{ST} shall be selected from table 1, based on the appropriate climate region and soil type of the area concerned as set out in points 6.1 and 6.2.

Table 1

SOC_{ST}, standard soil organic carbon in the 0-30 centimetre topsoil layer

(tonnes of carbon per hectare)

Climate Region	Soil type					
	High activity clay soils	Low activity clay soils	Sandy soils	Spodic soils	Volcanic soils	Wetland soils
Boreal	68	—	10	117	20	146
Cold temperate, dry	50	33	34	—	20	87
Cold temperate, moist	95	85	71	115	130	87
Warm temperate, dry	38	24	19	—	70	88
Warm temperate, moist	88	63	34	—	80	88
Tropical, dry	38	35	31	—	50	86
Tropical, moist	65	47	39	—	70	86
Tropical, wet	44	60	66	—	130	86
Tropical, montane	88	63	34	—	80	86

6.1. **Climate region**

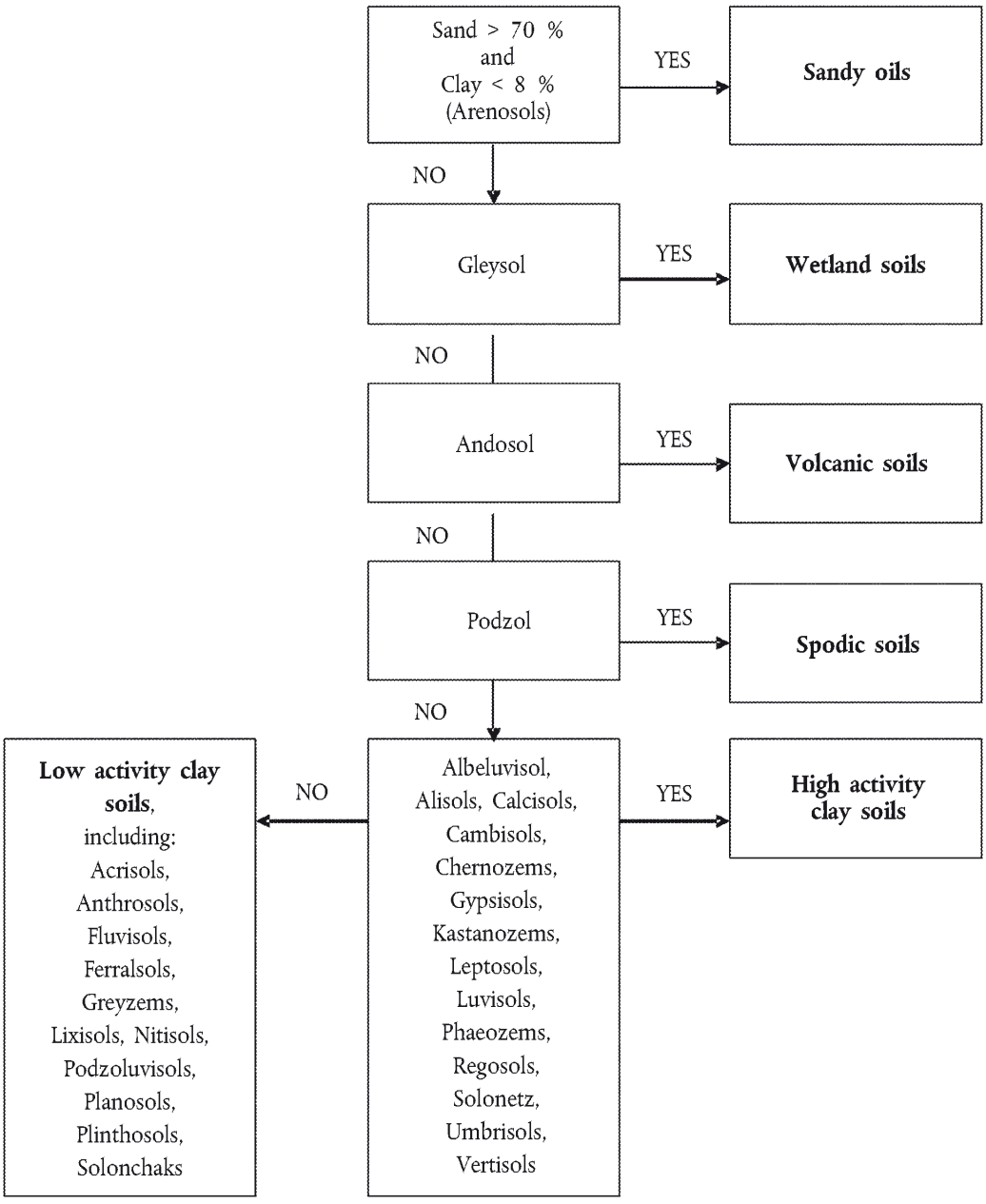
The appropriate climate region for the selection of the appropriate value for SOC_{ST} shall be determined from the climate region data layers available through the Transparency platform established by Article 24 of Directive 2009/28/EC.

6.2. **Soil type**

The appropriate soil type shall be determined according to figure 3. The soil type data layers available through the Transparency platform established by Article 24 of Directive 2009/28/EC may be used as guidance to determine the appropriate soil type.

Figure 3

Classification of soil types



7. FACTORS REFLECTING THE DIFFERENCE IN SOIL ORGANIC CARBON COMPARED TO THE STANDARD SOIL ORGANIC CARBON

Appropriate values for F_{LU}, F_{MG} and F_I shall be selected from tables in this point. For the calculation of CS_R the appropriate management and input factors are those that were applied in January 2008. For the calculation of CS_A the appropriate management and input factors are those that are being applied and will lead to the equilibrium carbon stock concerned.

7.1. **Cropland**

Table 2

Factors for cropland

Climate region	Land use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
Temperate/Boreal, dry	Cultivated	Full-tillage	Low	0,8	1	0,95
			Medium	0,8	1	1
			High with manure	0,8	1	1,37
			High without manure	0,8	1	1,04
		Reduced tillage	Low	0,8	1,02	0,95
			Medium	0,8	1,02	1
			High with manure	0,8	1,02	1,37
			High without manure	0,8	1,02	1,04
		No till	Low	0,8	1,1	0,95
			Medium	0,8	1,1	1
			High with manure	0,8	1,1	1,37
			High without manure	0,8	1,1	1,04
Temperate/Boreal, moist/wet	Cultivated	Full-tillage	Low	0,69	1	0,92
			Medium	0,69	1	1
			High with manure	0,69	1	1,44
			High without manure	0,69	1	1,11
		Reduced tillage	Low	0,69	1,08	0,92
			Medium	0,69	1,08	1
			High with manure	0,69	1,08	1,44
			High without manure	0,69	1,08	1,11
		No till	Low	0,69	1,15	0,92
			Medium	0,69	1,15	1
			High with manure	0,69	1,15	1,44
			High without manure	0,69	1,15	1,11
Tropical, dry	Cultivated	Full-tillage	Low	0,58	1	0,95
			Medium	0,58	1	1
			High with manure	0,58	1	1,37
			High without manure	0,58	1	1,04

Climate region	Land use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
		Reduced tillage	Low	0,58	1,09	0,95
			Medium	0,58	1,09	1
			High with manure	0,58	1,09	1,37
			High without manure	0,58	1,09	1,04
		No till	Low	0,58	1,17	0,95
			Medium	0,58	1,17	1
			High with manure	0,58	1,17	1,37
			High without manure	0,58	1,17	1,04
Tropical, moist/wet	Cultivated	Full-tillage	Low	0,48	1	0,92
			Medium	0,48	1	1
			High with manure	0,48	1	1,44
			High without manure	0,48	1	1,11
		Reduced tillage	Low	0,48	1,15	0,92
			Medium	0,48	1,15	1
			High with manure	0,48	1,15	1,44
			High without manure	0,48	1,15	1,11
		No till	Low	0,48	1,22	0,92
			Medium	0,48	1,22	1
			High with manure	0,48	1,22	1,44
			High without manure	0,48	1,22	1,11
Tropical Montane	Cultivated	Full-tillage	Low	0,64	1	0,94
			Medium	0,64	1	1
			High with manure	0,64	1	1,41
			High without manure	0,64	1	1,08
		Reduced tillage	Low	0,64	1,09	0,94
			Medium	0,64	1,09	1
			High with manure	0,64	1,09	1,41
			High without manure	0,64	1,09	1,08
		No till	Low	0,64	1,16	0,94
			Medium	0,64	1,16	1
			High with manure	0,64	1,16	1,41
			High without manure	0,64	1,16	1,08

Table 3 provides guidance for selecting appropriate values from Tables 2 and 4.

Table 3

Guidance on management and input for cropland and perennial crops

Management/ Input	Guidance
Full-tillage	Substantial soil disturbance with full inversion and/or frequent (within year) tillage operations. At planting time, little (e.g. < 30 %) of the surface is covered by residues.
Reduced tillage	Primary and/or secondary tillage but with reduced soil disturbance (usually shallow and without full soil inversion) and normally leaves surface with > 30 % coverage by residues at planting.
No till	Direct seeding without primary tillage, with only minimal soil disturbance in the seeding zone. Herbicides are typically used for weed control.
Low	Low residue return occurs when there is due to removal of residues (via collection or burning), frequent bare-fallowing, production of crops yielding low residues (e.g. vegetables, tobacco, cotton), no mineral fertilisation or nitrogen-fixing crops.
Medium	Representative for annual cropping with cereals where all crop residues are returned to the field. If residues are removed then supplemental organic matter (e.g. manure) is added. Also requires mineral fertilisation or nitrogen-fixing crop in rotation.
High with manure	Represents significantly higher carbon input over medium carbon input cropping systems due to an additional practice of regular addition of animal manure.
High without manure	Represents significantly greater crop residue inputs over medium carbon input cropping systems due to additional practices, such as production of high residue yielding crops, use of green manures, cover crops, improved vegetated fallows, irrigation, frequent use of perennial grasses in annual crop rotations, but without manure applied (see row above).

7.2. **Perennial crops**

Table 4

Factors for perennial crops, namely multi-annual crops whose stem is usually not annually harvested such as short rotation coppice and oil palm

Climate region	Land use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
Temperate/Boreal, dry	Perennial crop	Full-tillage	Low	1	1	0,95
			Medium	1	1	1
			High with manure	1	1	1,37
			High without manure	1	1	1,04
		Reduced tillage	Low	1	1,02	0,95
			Medium	1	1,02	1
			High with manure	1	1,02	1,37
			High without manure	1	1,02	1,04
		No till	Low	1	1,1	0,95
			Medium	1	1,1	1
			High with manure	1	1,1	1,37
			High without manure	1	1,1	1,04

Climate region	Land use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
Temperate/Boreal, moist/wet	Perennial crop	Full-tillage	Low	1	1	0,92
			Medium	1	1	1
			High with manure	1	1	1,44
			High without manure	1	1	1,11
		Reduced tillage	Low	1	1,08	0,92
			Medium	1	1,08	1
			High with manure	1	1,08	1,44
			High without manure	1	1,08	1,11
		No till	Low	1	1,15	0,92
			Medium	1	1,15	1
			High with manure	1	1,15	1,44
			High without manure	1	1,15	1,11
Tropical, dry	Perennial crop	Full-tillage	Low	1	1	0,95
			Medium	1	1	1
			High with manure	1	1	1,37
			High without manure	1	1	1,04
		Reduced tillage	Low	1	1,09	0,95
			Medium	1	1,09	1
			High with manure	1	1,09	1,37
			High without manure	1	1,09	1,04
		No till	Low	1	1,17	0,95
			Medium	1	1,17	1
			High with manure	1	1,17	1,37
			High without manure	1	1,17	1,04
Tropical, moist/wet	Perennial crop	Full-tillage	Low	1	1	0,92
			Medium	1	1	1
			High with manure	1	1	1,44
			High without manure	1	1	1,11
		Reduced tillage	Low	1	1,15	0,92
			Medium	1	1,15	1
			High with manure	1	1,15	1,44
			High without manure	1	1,15	1,11
		No till	Low	1	1,22	0,92
			Medium	1	1,22	1
			High with manure	1	1,22	1,44
			High without manure	1	1,22	1,11
Tropical Montane	Perennial crop	Full-tillage	Low	1	1	0,94
			Medium	1	1	1
			High with manure	1	1	1,41
			High without manure	1	1	1,08

Climate region	Land use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
		Reduced tillage	Low	1	1,09	0,94
			Medium	1	1,09	1
			High with manure	1	1,09	1,41
			High without manure	1	1,09	1,08
		No till	Low	1	1,16	0,94
			Medium	1	1,16	1
			High with manure	1	1,16	1,41
			High without manure	1	1,16	1,08

Table 3 in point 7.1 provides guidance for selecting appropriate values from Table 4.

7.3. **Grassland**

Table 5

Factors for grassland, including savannahs

Climate region	Land Use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
Temperate/Boreal, dry	Grassland	Improved	Medium	1	1,14	1
			High	1	1,14	1,11
		Nominally managed	Medium	1	1	1
		Moderately degraded	Medium	1	0,95	1
		Severely degraded	Medium	1	0,7	1
Temperate/Boreal, moist/wet	Grassland	Improved	Medium	1	1,14	1
			High	1	1,14	1,11
		Nominally managed	Medium	1	1	1
		Moderately degraded	Medium	1	0,95	1
		Severely degraded	Medium	1	0,7	1
Tropical, dry	Grassland	Improved	Medium	1	1,17	1
			High	1	1,17	1,11
		Nominally managed	Medium	1	1	1
		Moderately degraded	Medium	1	0,97	1
		Severely degraded	Medium	1	0,7	1
Tropical, moist/wet	Savannah	Improved	Medium	1	1,17	1
			High	1	1,17	1,11
		Nominally managed	Medium	1	1	1
		Moderately degraded	Medium	1	0,97	1
		Severely degraded	Medium	1	0,7	1
Tropical Montane, dry	Grassland	Improved	Medium	1	1,16	1
			High	1	1,16	1,11

Climate region	Land Use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
		Nominally managed	Medium	1	1	1
		Moderately degraded	Medium	1	0,96	1
		Severely degraded	Medium	1	0,7	1

Table 6 provides guidance for selecting appropriate values from Table 5.

Table 6

Guidance on management and input for grassland

Management/ Input	Guidance
Improved	Represents grassland which is sustainably managed with moderate grazing pressure and that receive at least one improvement (e.g. fertilisation, species improvement, irrigation).
Nominally managed	Represents non-degraded and sustainably managed grassland, but without significant management improvements.
Moderately degraded	Represents overgrazed or moderately degraded grassland, with somewhat reduced productivity (relative to the native or nominally managed grassland) and receiving no management inputs.
Severely degraded	Implies major long-term loss of productivity and vegetation cover, due to severe mechanical damage to the vegetation and/or severe soil erosion.
Medium	Applies where no additional management inputs have been used.
High	Applies to improved grassland where one or more additional management inputs/improvements have been used (beyond that is required to be classified as improved grassland).

7.4. **Forest land**

Table 7

Factors for forest land having at least 10 % canopy cover

Climate region	Land use (F_{LU})	Management (F_{MG})	Input (F_I)	F_{LU}	F_{MG}	F_I
All	Native forest (non-degraded)	n/a (*)	n/a	1		
All	Managed forest	All	All	1	1	1
Tropical, moist/dry	Shifting cultivation-shortened fallow	n/a	n/a	0,64		
	Shifting cultivation-mature fallow	n/a	n/a	0,8		
Temperate/Boreal, moist/dry	Shifting cultivation-shortened fallow	n/a	n/a	1		
	Shifting cultivation-mature fallow	n/a	n/a	1		

(*) n/a = not applicable; in these cases F_{MG} and F_I shall not apply and for the calculation of *SOC* the following rule may be used: $SOC = SOC_{ST} \times F_{LU}$.

Table 8 provides guidance for selecting appropriate values from Table 7.

Table 8

Guidance on land use for forest land

Land use	Guidance
Native forest (non-degraded)	Represents native or long-term, non-degraded and sustainably managed forest.
Shifting cultivation	Permanent shifting cultivation, where tropical forest or woodland is cleared for planting of annual crops for a short time (e.g. 3-5 years) period and then abandoned to regrowth.
Mature fallow	Represents situations where the forest vegetation recovers to a mature or near mature state prior to being cleared again for cropland use.
Shortened fallow	Represents situations where the forest vegetation recovery is not attained prior to reclearing.

8. CARBON STOCK VALUES FOR ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND VEGETATION CARBON STOCK

For C_{VEG} or R the appropriate values laid down in this point may be used.

8.1. **Cropland**

Table 9

Vegetation values for cropland (general)

Climate region	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon/hectare)
All	0

Table 10

Vegetation values for sugar cane (specific)

Domain	Climate region	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
Tropical	Tropical dry	Tropical dry forest	Africa	4,2
			Asia (continental, insular)	4
		Tropical scrubland	Asia (continental, insular)	4
	Tropical moist	Tropical moist deciduous forest	Africa	4,2
			Central and South America	5
	Tropical wet	Tropical rain forest	Asia (continental, insular)	4
			Central and South America	5
Subtropical	Warm temperate dry	Subtropical steppe	North America	4,8
	Warm temperate moist	Subtropical humid forest	Central and South America	5
			North America	4,8

8.2. **Perennial crops, namely multi-annual crops whose stem is usually not annually harvested such as short rotation coppice and oil palm**

Table 11

Vegetation values for perennial crops (general)

Climate region	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
Temperate (all moisture regimes)	43,2
Tropical, dry	6,2
Tropical, moist	14,4
Tropical, wet	34,3

Table 12

Vegetation values for specific perennial crops

Climate region	Crop type	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
All	Coconuts	75
	Jatropha	17,5
	Jojoba	2,4
	Oil palm	60

8.3. **Grassland**

Table 13

Vegetation values for grassland — excluding scrubland (general)

Climate region	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
Boreal — Dry & Wet	4,3
Cool Temperate — Dry	3,3
Cool Temperate — Wet	6,8
Warm Temperate — Dry	3,1
Warm Temperate — Wet	6,8
Tropical — Dry	4,4
Tropical — Moist & Wet	8,1

Table 14

Vegetation values for Miscanthus (specific)

Domain	Climate region	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
Subtropical	Warm temperate dry	Subtropical dry forest	Europe	10
			North America	14,9
		Subtropical steppe	North America	14,9

Table 15

Vegetation values for scrubland, namely land with vegetation composed largely of woody plants lower than 5 meter not having clear physiognomic aspects of trees

Domain	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
Tropical	Africa	46
	North and South America	53
	Asia (continental)	39
	Asia (insular)	46
	Australia	46
Subtropical	Africa	43
	North and South America	50
	Asia (continental)	37
	Europe	37
	Asia (insular)	43
Temperate	Global	7,4

8.4. **Forest land**

Table 16

Vegetation values for forest land — excluding forest plantations — having between 10 % and 30 % canopy cover

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)	*R*
Tropical	Tropical rain forest	Africa	40	0,37
		North and South America	39	0,37
		Asia (continental)	36	0,37
		Asia (insular)	45	0,37
	Tropical moist forest	Africa	30	0,24
		North and South America	26	0,24
		Asia (continental)	21	0,24
		Asia (insular)	34	0,24
	Tropical dry forest	Africa	14	0,28
		North and South America	25	0,28
		Asia (continental)	16	0,28
		Asia (insular)	19	0,28
	Tropical mountain systems	Africa	13	0,24
		North and South America	17	0,24
		Asia (continental)	16	0,24
		Asia (insular)	26	0,28

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)	R
Subtropical	Subtropical humid forest	North and South America	26	0,28
		Asia (continental)	22	0,28
		Asia (insular)	35	0,28
	Subtropical dry forest	Africa	17	0,28
		North and South America	26	0,32
		Asia (continental)	16	0,32
		Asia (insular)	20	0,32
	Subtropical steppe	Africa	9	0,32
		North and South America	10	0,32
		Asia (continental)	7	0,32
		Asia (insular)	9	0,32
Temperate	Temperate oceanic forest	Europe	14	0,27
		North America	79	0,27
		New Zealand	43	0,27
		South America	21	0,27
	Temperate continental forest	Asia, Europe (≤ 20 y)	2	0,27
		Asia, Europe (> 20 y)	14	0,27
		North and South America (≤ 20 y)	7	0,27
		North and South America (> 20 y)	16	0,27
	Temperate mountain systems	Asia, Europe (≤ 20 y)	12	0,27
		Asia, Europe (> 20 y)	16	0,27
		North and South America (≤ 20 y)	6	0,27
		North and South America (> 20 y)	6	0,27
Boreal	Boreal coniferous forest	Asia, Europe, North America	12	0,24
	Boreal tundra woodland	Asia, Europe, North America (≤ 20 y)	0	0,24
		Asia, Europe, North America (> 20 y)	2	0,24
	Boreal mountain systems	Asia, Europe, North America (≤ 20 y)	2	0,24
		Asia, Europe, North America (> 20 y)	6	0,24

Table 17

Vegetation values for forest land — excluding forest plantations — having more than 30 % canopy cover

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
Tropical	Tropical rain forest	Africa	204
		North and South America	198
		Asia (continental)	185
		Asia (insular)	230
	Tropical moist deciduous forest	Africa	156
		North and South America	133
		Asia (continental)	110
		Asia (insular)	174
	Tropical dry forest	Africa	77
		North and South America	131
		Asia (continental)	83
		Asia (insular)	101
	Tropical mountain systems	Africa	77
		North and South America	94
		Asia (continental)	88
		Asia (insular)	130
Subtropical	Subtropical humid forest	North and South America	132
		Asia (continental)	109
		Asia (insular)	173
	Subtropical dry forest	Africa	88
		North and South America	130
		Asia (continental)	82
		Asia (insular)	100
	Subtropical steppe	Africa	46
		North and South America	53
		Asia (continental)	41
		Asia (insular)	47
Temperate	Temperate oceanic forest	Europe	84
		North America	406
		New Zealand	227
		South America	120
	Temperate continental forest	Asia, Europe (≤ 20 y)	27
		Asia, Europe (> 20 y)	87
		North and South America (≤ 20 y)	51
		North and South America (> 20 y)	93

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)
	Temperate mountain systems	Asia, Europe (≤ 20 y)	75
		Asia, Europe (> 20 y)	93
		North and South America (≤ 20 y)	45
		North and South America (> 20 y)	93
Boreal	Boreal coniferous forest	Asia, Europe, North America	53
	Boreal tundra woodland	Asia, Europe, North America (≤ 20 y)	26
		Asia, Europe, North America (> 20 y)	35
	Boreal mountain systems	Asia, Europe, North America (≤ 20 y)	32
		Asia, Europe, North America (> 20 y)	53

Table 18

Vegetation values for forest plantations

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)	*R*
Tropical	Tropical rain forest	Africa broadleaf > 20 y	87	0,24
		Africa broadleaf ≤ 20 y	29	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	58	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	17	0,24
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	58	0,24
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	87	0,24
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	70	0,24
		Americas other broadleaf	44	0,24
		Asia broadleaf	64	0,24
		Asia other	38	0,24
	Tropical moist deciduous forest	Africa broadleaf > 20 y	44	0,24
		Africa broadleaf ≤ 20 y	23	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	35	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	12	0,24
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	26	0,24
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	79	0,24
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	35	0,24
		Americas other broadleaf	29	0,24
		Asia broadleaf	52	0,24
		Asia other	29	0,24

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)	*R*
	Tropical dry forest	Africa broadleaf > 20 y	21	0,28
		Africa broadleaf ≤ 20 y	9	0,28
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	18	0,28
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	6	0,28
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	27	0,28
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	33	0,28
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	27	0,28
		Americas other broadleaf	18	0,28
		Asia broadleaf	27	0,28
		Asia other	18	0,28
	Tropical shrubland	Africa broadleaf	6	0,27
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	6	0,27
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	4	0,27
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	18	0,27
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	18	0,27
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	15	0,27
		Americas other broadleaf	9	0,27
		Asia broadleaf	12	0,27
		Asia other	9	0,27
	Tropical mountain systems	Africa broadleaf > 20 y	31	0,24
		Africa broadleaf ≤ 20 y	20	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	19	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	7	0,24
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	22	0,24
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	29	0,24
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	23	0,24
		Americas other broadleaf	16	0,24
		Asia broadleaf	28	0,24
		Asia other	15	0,24
Subtropical	Subtropical humid forest	Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	42	0,28
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	81	0,28
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	36	0,28
		Americas other broadleaf	30	0,28
		Asia broadleaf	54	0,28
		Asia other	30	0,28

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)	R
	Subtropical dry forest	Africa broadleaf > 20 y	21	0,28
		Africa broadleaf ≤ 20 y	9	0,32
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	19	0,32
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	6	0,32
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	34	0,32
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	34	0,32
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	28	0,32
		Americas other broadleaf	19	0,32
		Asia broadleaf	28	0,32
		Asia other	19	0,32
	Subtropical steppe	Africa broadleaf	6	0,32
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	6	0,32
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	5	0,32
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	19	0,32
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	19	0,32
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	16	0,32
		Americas other broadleaf	9	0,32
		Asia broadleaf > 20 y	25	0,32
		Asia broadleaf ≤ 20 y	3	0,32
		Asia coniferous > 20 y	6	0,32
		Asia coniferous ≤ 20 y	34	0,32
	Subtropical mountain systems	Africa broadleaf > 20 y	31	0,24
		Africa broadleaf ≤ 20 y	20	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. > 20 y	19	0,24
		Africa *Pinus* sp. ≤ 20 y	7	0,24
		Americas *Eucalyptus* sp.	22	0,24
		Americas *Pinus* sp.	34	0,24
		Americas *Tectona grandis*	23	0,24
		Americas other broadleaf	16	0,24
		Asia broadleaf	28	0,24
		Asia other	15	0,24
Temperate	Temperate oceanic forest	Asia, Europe, broadleaf > 20 y	60	0,27
		Asia, Europe, broadleaf ≤ 20 y	9	0,27
		Asia, Europe, coniferous > 20 y	60	0,27
		Asia, Europe, coniferous ≤ 20 y	12	0,27
		North America	52	0,27
		New Zealand	75	0,27
		South America	31	0,27

Domain	Ecological zone	Continent	C_{VEG} (tonnes carbon per hectare)	*R*
	Temperate continental forest and mountain systems	Asia, Europe, broadleaf > 20 y	60	0,27
		Asia, Europe, broadleaf ≤ 20 y	4	0,27
		Asia, Europe, coniferous > 20 y	52	0,27
		Asia, Europe, coniferous ≤ 20 y	7	0,27
		North America	52	0,27
		South America	31	0,27
Boreal	Boreal coniferous forest and mountain systems	Asia, Europe > 20 y	12	0,24
		Asia, Europe ≤ 20 y	1	0,24
		North America	13	0,24
	Boreal tundra woodland	Asia, Europe > 20 y	7	0,24
		Asia, Europe ≤ 20 y	1	0,24
		North America	7	0,24

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