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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.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2017/542

of 22 March 2017

amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures by adding an Annex on harmonised information relating to emergency health response

(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 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 45(4) and 53(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to carry out their responsibilities, bodies appointed in accordance with Article 45(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 need information about mixtures placed on the market and classified as hazardous on the basis of their health and physical effects. That information is submitted to appointed bodies at national level by importers and downstream users and it commonly includes product identification, hazard identification, composition information and toxicological information. Poison centres rely on information provided by those appointed bodies, and sometimes constitute such bodies themselves.
- (2) The Commission carried out the review provided for by Article 45(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and its findings, which were based on thorough expert consultation, were published in January 2012. The review concluded that there is considerable variation in the current notification systems, data formats and country-specific requirements regarding the requested information in the Member States. This implies that importers and downstream users placing mixtures on the market in different Member States, need to provide multiple submissions and in different formats, regarding information that is often similar. The review also showed that this diversity leads to inconsistencies in the information available to medical personnel and the general public in cases of poisoning incidents in different Member States.
- (3) The findings of the review were supported by a Commission costs and benefits study completed in March 2015 ⁽²⁾, which confirmed that, in addition to improved health response, the harmonisation of information to be provided to appointed bodies would lead overall to significant cost savings.
- (4) The relevant stakeholders, such as the European Association of Poison Centres and Clinical Toxicologists (EAPCCT) have been consulted, in particular in the framework of the costs and benefits study and through a number of workshops.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Study to support the harmonisation of the information to be submitted to poison centres, according to Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation), 3.3.2015.

- (5) It is therefore appropriate to harmonise the information to be received by appointed bodies from importers and downstream users, as well as to establish a format for the submission of the information.
- (6) It is necessary to specify which information needs to be submitted to an appointed body. This includes information regarding the identification of the mixture and of the submitter, the hazard identification and the mixture components. Due to the fact that mixtures' formulations can be subject to frequent slight modifications with little or no impact on the emergency health response to be provided, requiring information about the components of the mixture in exact percentages would be disproportionate. Therefore, as an alternative, concentration ranges may be submitted for mixture components. The width of those ranges should be determined on the basis of the health and physical effects of the mixture components and the relevance of the information for emergency health response.
- (7) In view of the fact that mixtures classified as hazardous may also contain non-classified components that can nonetheless have adverse effects after unintended use (e.g. following ingestion), appointed bodies should have at their disposal information on the latter components where needed to formulate preventive or curative action.
- (8) The format for the submission of the information should be harmonised in order to allow importers and downstream users operating in different Member States to use the same submission or submission format in different Member States. The submissions should be made electronically in a harmonised XML format maintained by the European Chemicals Agency and made available free of charge.
- (9) In order to facilitate the transmission of information on the intended use of a mixture and to support the statistical analysis of related poisoning cases, a European product categorisation system should be developed by the European Chemicals Agency and used in the submission of information.
- (10) According to a Commission costs and benefits study, poison centres and other appointed bodies have reported experiencing problems with the correct identification of the mixture concerned in up to 40 % of the calls they receive. This could lead to unnecessary overtreatment of patients and hospitalisation for precautionary reasons. Therefore, as part of the harmonisation of the information, it is necessary to require identification of a mixture by a unique alphanumeric code (unique formula identifier) to be affixed to the label.
- (11) Most calls to poison centres and other appointed bodies concern accidental exposure to hazardous mixtures used by consumers and to a lesser extent by professionals. Only a small number of calls concern mixtures for industrial use, which are used in industrial installations. In addition, on industrial sites there usually is a greater knowledge of the mixtures used and medical treatment is generally available. Therefore, importers and downstream users of mixtures for industrial use should be allowed to fulfil limited information requirements.
- (12) In order to spread the necessary work of adapting the format for data submission, and to prioritise information provision where it is most needed, it is considered reasonable and proportionate to lay down a stepwise applicability of the new information requirements set by this Regulation according to the use of the mixture.
- (13) In order to ensure a smooth transition and avoid disproportionate costs, the submissions provided to appointed bodies before the date of application of this Regulation should remain valid for a certain time after this Regulation starts to apply. However, if significant changes in the formulation, product identifier or toxicology of the mixture occur in the meantime, a submission update pursuant to this Regulation should be required.
- (14) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 54(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 is amended as follows:

- (1) In Article 25, the following paragraph 7 is added:

'7. Where under Annex VIII the submitter creates a unique formula identifier, it shall be included on the label in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Part A of that Annex';

- (2) Annex VIII is added as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2020.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 March 2017.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

'ANNEX VIII

Harmonised information relating to emergency health response and preventative measures

PART A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**1. Application**

- 1.1. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures for consumer use, within the meaning of Section 2.4 of Part A of this Annex, shall comply with this Annex from 1 January 2020.
- 1.2. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures for professional use, within the meaning of Section 2.4 of Part A of this Annex, shall comply with this Annex from 1 January 2021.
- 1.3. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures for industrial use within the meaning of Section 2.4 of Part A of this Annex, shall comply with this Annex from 1 January 2024.
- 1.4. Importers and downstream users having submitted information relating to hazardous mixtures to a body appointed in accordance with Article 45(1) before the dates of applicability mentioned in Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 and which are not in accordance with this Annex, shall for those mixtures not be required to comply with this Annex until 1 January 2025.
- 1.5. By way of derogation from Section 1.4, if one of the changes described in Section 4.1 of Part B of this Annex occurs before 1 January 2025, importers and downstream users shall comply with this Annex before placing that mixture, as changed, on the market.

2. Purpose, definitions and scope

- 2.1. This Annex sets out the requirements that importers and downstream users placing mixtures on the market, hereinafter "submitters", shall fulfil in respect of the submission of information so that appointed bodies shall have at their disposal the information to carry out the tasks for which they are responsible under Article 45.
- 2.2. This Annex shall not apply to mixtures for scientific research and development and to mixtures for product and process oriented research and development as defined in Article 3(22) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

This Annex shall not apply to mixtures classified only for one or more of the following hazards:

- (1) gases under pressure;
 - (2) explosives (unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1 to 1.6)
- 2.3. In the case of mixtures placed on the market for industrial use only, submitters may opt for a limited submission, as an alternative to general submission requirements, in accordance with Section 5.3 of this Part and Section 3.1.1 of Part B, provided that a rapid access to additional detailed product information is available in accordance with Section 1.3 of Part B.
 - 2.4. For the purposes of this Annex the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) "Mixture for consumer use" means a mixture intended to be used by consumers;
 - (2) "Mixture for professional use" means a mixture intended to be used by professional users but not at industrial sites;
 - (3) "Mixture for industrial use" means a mixture intended to be used at industrial sites only.

Where mixtures have more than one use, the requirements for all relevant categories of use shall be met.

3. Submission requirements

- 3.1. Before placing mixtures on the market, submitters shall provide information relating to mixtures classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects to the bodies appointed under Article 45(1) (hereinafter “appointed bodies”), in the Member State or Member States where the mixture is placed on the market.

The submission shall contain the information laid down in Part B. It shall be submitted by electronic means in an XML format provided by the Agency and made available free of charge.

- 3.2. Where following receipt of a submission under Section 3.1 an appointed body makes a reasoned request to the submitter that additional information or clarification is necessary for that appointed body to carry out the tasks for which it is responsible under Article 45, the submitter shall provide the necessary information or clarification requested without undue delay.
- 3.3. The submission shall be in the official language(s) of the Member State(s) where the mixture is placed on the market, unless the Member State(s) concerned provide(s) otherwise.
- 3.4. The intended use of the mixture shall be described in accordance with a harmonised product categorisation system provided by the Agency.
- 3.5. A submission update shall be made without undue delay when the conditions laid down in Section 4.1 of Part B are met.

4. Group submission

- 4.1. A single submission, hereinafter “group submission”, may be provided for more than one mixture where all the mixtures in a group have the same classification for health and physical hazards and belong to the same product category referred to in Section 3.4.
- 4.2. A group submission shall only be permitted when all mixtures in the group contain the same components (as identified in Section 3.2 of Part B), and for each of the components, the reported concentration range is the same for all mixtures (as provided in Section 3.4 of Part B).
- 4.3. By derogation from Section 4.2, a group submission shall also be allowed where the difference in the composition between different mixtures in the group only concerns perfumes or fragrances, provided that the total concentration of perfumes and fragrances contained in each mixture does not exceed 5 %.
- 4.4. In the case of a group submission, the information required in Part B shall be provided for each of the mixtures contained in the group where applicable.

5. Unique formula identifier (UFI)

- 5.1. The submitter shall create a unique formula identifier, hereinafter UFI, by electronic means made available by the Agency. The UFI is a unique alphanumeric code that unambiguously links the submitted information on the composition of a mixture or a group of mixtures to a specific mixture or group of mixtures. The assignment of a UFI is free of charge.

A new UFI shall be created when a change in the composition of the mixture or group of mixtures fulfils one or more of the conditions foreseen in points (a), (b) and (c) of the fourth indent of Section 4.1 of Part B.

By derogation from the second subparagraph, a new UFI shall not be required for mixtures in a group submission containing perfumes or fragrances provided that the change in the composition only concerns those perfumes or fragrances or the addition of new perfumes or fragrances.

- 5.2. The submitter shall print or affix the UFI on the label of a hazardous mixture. The UFI shall be preceded by the acronym “UFI” in capital letters and it shall be clearly visible, legible and indelibly marked.

- 5.3. By derogation from Section 5.2, the UFI may in the case of hazardous mixtures for industrial use and for mixtures which are not packaged alternatively be indicated in the Safety Data Sheet.

6. **Formats and technical support for submission of information**

- 6.1. The Agency shall specify, maintain and update the UFI generator, the XML formats for submissions and a harmonised product categorisation system and make them available free of charge on its website.
- 6.2. The Agency shall provide technical and scientific guidance, technical support and tools facilitating the submission of information.

PART B

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN A SUBMISSION

1. **Identification of the mixture and of the submitter**

1.1. *Product identifier of the mixture*

The product identifier shall be provided in accordance with Article 18(3)(a).

The complete trade name or names of the mixture shall be provided, including, where relevant, brand name, name of the product and variant names as they appear on the label, without abbreviations and enabling its specific identification.

In addition, the UFI(s) shall be included in the submission.

1.2. *Details of the submitter*

The name, full address, telephone number and email address of the submitter shall be provided. This information shall be consistent with the data provided on the label in accordance with Article 17(1)(a).

1.3. *Telephone number and email address for rapid access to additional product information*

In the case of a limited submission as laid down in Section 2.3 of Part A, a telephone number and an email address for rapid access to additional detailed product information services shall be provided at which rapid access to detailed additional product information in the language provided in Section 3.3 of part A is available for appointed bodies during emergencies. The telephone number shall be accessible 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

2. **Hazards identification and additional information**

This section sets out the information requirements related to the health and physical hazards of the mixture and the appropriate warning information associated with those hazards, as well as the additional information to be included in a submission.

2.1. *Classification of the mixture*

The classification of the mixture for health and physical hazards (hazard class and category) shall be provided in accordance with the classification rules in Annex I.

2.2. *Label elements*

The following label elements required in accordance with Article 17 shall be provided, if applicable:

- hazard pictogram codes (Annex V),

- signal word,
- hazard statement codes (Annex III, including supplemental hazard information),
- precautionary statement codes.

2.3. *Toxicological information*

The submission shall include the information on the toxicological effects of the mixture or its components that is required in Section 11 of the Safety Data Sheet of the mixture, in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

2.4. *Additional information*

The following additional information shall be provided:

- the type(s) and size(s) of the packaging used to place the mixture on the market for consumer or professional use,
- the colour(s) and the physical state(s) of the mixture, as supplied,
- the pH, where applicable,
- product categorisation (see Section 3.4 of Part A),
- use (consumer, professional, industrial, or a combination of any of the three).

3. **Information on mixture components**

3.1. *General requirements*

The chemical identity and the concentrations of the components contained in the mixture shall be indicated in the submission in accordance with Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

Components which are not present in a mixture shall not be notified.

By derogation from the second subparagraph, in a group submission, perfume or fragrance components in mixtures shall be present in at least one of the mixtures.

For group submissions where the perfumes or fragrances vary between the mixtures contained in the group, a list shall be provided of the mixtures and the perfumes or fragrances they contain, including their classification.

3.1.1. Requirements for mixtures for industrial use

In the case of a limited submission as laid down in Section 2.3 of Part A, the information to be submitted on the composition of a mixture for industrial use may be limited to the information contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, provided that additional information on the components is rapidly available on request in emergencies in accordance with Section 1.3.

3.2. *Mixture components*

3.2.1. Substances

The product identifier for the substances identified according to Section 3.3 shall be provided in accordance with Article 18(2). However, an INCI name, a colour index name or another international chemical name may be used, provided the chemical name is well-known and unambiguously defines the substance identity. The chemical name of substances for which an alternative chemical name has been allowed in accordance with Article 24 shall be provided as well.

3.2.2. Mixture in mixture

When a mixture is used in the composition of a second mixture placed on the market, the first mixture is referred to as a mixture in mixture (hereinafter MIM).

Information on the substances contained in a MIM shall be provided in accordance with the criteria of Section 3.2.1, unless the submitter does not have access to information on the full composition of the MIM. In the latter case, information in accordance with Section 3 on known mixture components shall be provided and the MIM shall be identified by means of its product identifier in accordance with Article 18(3)(a), together with its concentration and UFI, when available. In absence of a UFI, the Safety Data Sheet of the MIM shall be provided, as well as the name, email address and telephone number of the MIM supplier.

3.2.3. Generic product identifiers

By derogation from Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, the generic product identifiers “perfumes”, “fragrances” or “colouring agents” may be used for mixture components used exclusively to add perfume, fragrance or colour, where the following conditions are met:

- the mixture components are not classified for any health hazard,
- the concentration of mixture components identified with a given generic product identifier does not exceed in total:
 - (a) 5 % for the sum of perfumes and fragrances; and
 - (b) 25 % for the sum of colouring agents.

3.3. Mixture components subject to submission requirements

The following mixture components (substances and MIM) shall be indicated:

- (1) mixture components classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects which:
 - are present in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 %,
 - are identified, even if in concentrations lower than 0,1 %, unless the submitter can demonstrate that those components are irrelevant for the purposes of emergency health response and preventative measures;
- (2) mixture components not classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects which are identified and present in concentrations equal to or greater than 1 %.

3.4. Concentration and concentration ranges of the mixture components

Submitters shall provide the information laid down in Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 with regard to the concentration of the mixture components (substances and MIM), identified in accordance with Section 3.3.

3.4.1. Hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response and preventative measures

When mixture components are classified in accordance with this Regulation for at least one of the hazard categories listed below, their concentration in a mixture shall be expressed as exact percentages, in descending order by mass or volume:

- acute toxicity, Category 1, 2 or 3,
- specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 1 or 2,
- specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 or 2,
- skin corrosion, Category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C,
- serious eye damage, Category 1.

As an alternative to providing concentrations as exact percentages, a range of percentages may be submitted in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1

Concentration ranges applicable to hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response (substances or MIM)

Concentration range of the hazardous component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
≥ 25 - < 100	5 % units
≥ 10 - < 25	3 % units
≥ 1 - < 10	1 % units
≥ 0,1 - < 1	0,3 % units
> 0 - < 0,1	0,1 % units

3.4.2. Other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous

The concentration of the hazardous components in a mixture not classified for any of the hazard categories listed in Section 3.4.1 and of the identified components not classified as hazardous shall be expressed, in accordance with Table 2, as ranges of percentages in descending order by mass or volume. As an alternative, exact percentages may be provided.

By derogation from the first subparagraph, for perfume or fragrance components that are not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity, submitters shall not be required to provide information on their concentration, provided that the total concentration does not exceed 5 %.

Table 2

Concentration ranges applicable to other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous (substances or MIM)

Concentration range of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
≥ 25 - < 100	20 % units
≥ 10 - < 25	10 % units
≥ 1 - < 10	3 % units
> 0 - < 1	1 % units

3.5. Classification of mixture components (substances and MIM)

The classification of mixture components for health and physical hazards (hazard classes, hazard categories and hazard statements) shall be provided. This includes the classification for at least all substances referred to in Point 3.2.1 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 on requirements for the compilation of Safety Data Sheets. Alternatively, in the case of a MIM, only its classification for health and physical hazards may be provided.

4. Submission update

- 4.1. Where one of the following changes applies to a mixture in an individual or group submission, submitters shall provide a submission update before placing that mixture, as changed, on the market:
- when the mixture product identifier (including the UFI) has changed,
 - when the mixture classification for health or physical hazards has changed,
 - when relevant new toxicological information that is required in Section 11 of the Safety Data Sheet becomes available on the hazardous properties of the mixture or its components,
 - if a change in the composition of the mixture fulfils one of the following conditions:
 - (a) addition, substitution, or deletion of one or more components in the mixture that shall be indicated in accordance with Section 3.3;
 - (b) change in the concentration of a component in the mixture beyond the concentration range provided in the original submission;
 - (c) the exact concentration of a component was provided in accordance with Sections 3.4.1 or 3.4.2, and a change occurs to that concentration beyond the limits identified in Table 3.

Table 3

Variations of the concentration of components requiring a submission update

Exact concentration of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Variations (\pm) of the initial component concentration requiring a submission update
> 25 - \leq 100	5 %
> 10 - \leq 25	10 %
> 2,5 - \leq 10	20 %
\leq 2,5	30 %

When the fragrances or perfumes in a group submission change, the list of mixtures and the fragrances or perfumes they contain as required in Section 3.1 shall be updated.

4.2. Content of the submission update

The submission update shall comprise a revised version of the previous submission containing the new information available as described in Section 4.1.

PART C

SUBMISSION FORMAT

1.1. Submission format

The submission of information to appointed bodies in accordance with Article 45 shall be in a format to be provided by the Agency. The submission format shall address the following elements:

1.2. Identification of the mixture and of the submitter

Product identifier

- Complete trade name of the product (in case of group submission, all product identifiers shall be listed)
- Other names, synonyms
- Unique Formula Identifier(s) (UFI)
- Other identifiers (authorisation number, company product codes)

Contact details of the submitter

- Name
- Full address
- Telephone number
- Email address

Contact details for rapid access to additional product information (24 hours/7 days). Only for limited submission

- Name
- Telephone number (24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
- Email address

1.3. Classification of the mixture, label elements and toxicology

Classification of the mixture and label elements

- Hazard class and category
- Hazard pictogram codes (Annex V)
- Signal word
- Hazard statement codes, including supplemental hazard information codes (Annex III)
- Precautionary statement codes (Annex IV)

Toxicological information

- Description of the toxicity of the mixture or its components (as required in Section 11 of the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)

Additional information on the mixture

- Colour
- pH (where applicable)
- Physical state
- Packaging (type and size)
- Intended use (product categorisation code)
- Uses (consumer, professional, industrial)

1.4. **Product identifiers of the mixture components**

Product identifiers of the mixture components (substances and mixtures in mixtures where applicable)

- Chemical/trade name of the components
- CAS number (where applicable)
- EC number (where applicable)
- UFI (where applicable)

Concentration and concentration ranges of the mixture components

- Exact concentration or concentration range

Classification of mixture components (substances and MIM)

- Hazard classification (where applicable)
- Additional identifiers (where applicable and relevant for health response)

List according to Part B, Section 3.1, fourth paragraph (where applicable)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/543**of 22 March 2017****laying down rules for the application of 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****(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(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) To ensure that 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, the census topics need to be established and broken down in the same way in all Member States. Technical specifications for those topics and their breakdowns should therefore be adopted.
- (2) 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

The technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns which are to be applied to the data to be sent to the Commission for the reference year 2021 are listed in the Annex.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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, 22 March 2017.

*For the Commission**The President*

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.

ANNEX

Technical specifications of the census topics and their breakdowns

The technical specifications are presented as follows:

- Each topic is identified by a heading.
- The heading of the topic may be followed by technical specifications referring to that topic in general.
- Thereafter, the breakdown(s) for the topic is (are) specified. Some topics have more than one breakdown, each with different levels of detail. Where this is the case, 'H' identifies breakdowns with the highest level of detail, 'M' identifies breakdowns with a medium level of detail, and 'L' identifies breakdowns with the lowest level of detail and 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.
- The totals to which the breakdowns apply are identified. Each breakdown may be followed by further technical specifications that relate specifically to that breakdown.

Topic: Place of usual residence

In applying the definition of 'usual residence' given in Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, Member States shall treat special cases as follows:

- (a) Where a person regularly lives in more than one residence during the year, the residence where he/she spends the majority of the year shall be taken as his/her place of usual residence regardless of whether this is located elsewhere within the country or abroad. However, a person who works away from home during the week and who returns to the family home at weekends shall consider the family home to be his/her place of usual residence regardless of whether his/her place of work is elsewhere in the country or abroad.
- (b) Primary and secondary school pupils and students who are away from home during the school term and regardless of how often they return to their family home, shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence (regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad).
- (c) Tertiary students who are away from home while at college or university shall consider their term-time address to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether this is an institution (such as a boarding school) or a private residence and regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad. Exceptionally, where the place of education is within the country, the place of usual residence may be considered to be the family home.
- (d) An institution shall be taken as the place of usual residence of all its residents who at the time of the census have spent, or are likely to spend, 12 months or more living there.
- (e) The general rule in relation to where most of the daily period of rest is spent applies to persons doing compulsory military service and to members of the armed forces who live in military barracks or camps.
- (f) The place of enumeration shall be taken as the place of usual residence of homeless or roofless persons, nomads, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence.
- (g) A child who alternates between two places of residence (for instance if his or her parents are divorced) shall consider the one where he or she spends the majority of the time as his or her place of usual residence. Where an equal amount of time is spent with both parents the place of usual residence shall be the one where the child is found at the time on census night or, alternatively, the household where the child has his or her legal or registered residence.
- (h) Merchant seamen and fishermen usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship) shall be included.
- (i) Persons who may be irregularly staying or undocumented, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for, or been granted, refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for the usual residence in the country shall be included. The intention is not to distinguish these persons separately, but rather to ensure that they are not missed from the enumeration.
- (j) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time shall be included.

- (k) Persons whose stay in the country (actual and/or intended) is exactly one year shall be included.
- Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families
- (l) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their duration of stay shall be excluded from the usually resident population of a country.
- (m) Where the duration of residence outside of the country can be established for national military, naval and diplomatic service personnel and their families located outside the country, the following shall be applied:
- if they are residing abroad for less than 12 months and they are intending to return to the place of departure they shall be allocated within the country in accordance with the rules for usual residence. In particular, they could be allocated to (by decreasing order of priority):
 - (i) the family home address within the country, if any, or
 - (ii) the duty station within the country to which they were attached before leaving.
 - If they are residing abroad for at least 12 months or if they are not intending to return to the place of departure (although returning in the country within a 12-month period), they shall be attributed to a ‘virtual place’ (extra-region) of the country of departure.

On the basis of the definition of the place of usual residence, persons usually resident in the place of enumeration but absent, or expected to be absent, at the time of the census for less than one year shall be considered as temporarily absent persons and thus included in the total population. In contrast, persons living or expected to live outside the place of enumeration for one year or more shall not be considered temporarily absent and shall therefore be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of the length of visits that they may pay to their families from time to time.

Persons who are enumerated but do not meet the criteria for usual residence in the place of enumeration, i.e. do not live or do not expect to live in the place of enumeration for a continuous period of at least 12 months, are considered temporarily present and are therefore not counted in the total usual resident population.

Geographical area ⁽¹⁾		GEO.N.	GEO.L.	GEO.M.	GEO.H.	
0.	Total (in the territory of the Member State)	0.	0.	0.	0.	
x.	All NUTS 1 regions in the Member State		x.	x.	x.	
	x.x.	All NUTS 2 regions in the Member State		x.x.	x.x.	
		x.x.x.	All NUTS 3 regions in the Member State		x.x.x.	
			x.x.x.x.	All LAU 2 regions in the Member State		x.x.x.x.

⁽¹⁾ The codes ‘x.’, ‘x.x.’ and ‘x.x.x.’ depend on the NUTS classification, the code ‘x.x.x.x.’ on the LAU classification, valid for the Member State on 1 January 2021. The annotation ‘N’ identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

The breakdowns for ‘Geographical area’ are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons (Place of usual residence). They can also be used to regionally break down any total to which neither the topic ‘Place of usual residence’ nor ‘Location of place of work’ applies.

For the breakdowns for ‘Geographical area’ the versions of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS ⁽¹⁾) and of the classification for Local Administrative Units (LAU) valid on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Topic: Location of place of work

The location of the place of work is the geographical area in which a currently employed person does his/her job.

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003, all Member States’ statistics that are transmitted to the Commission and that are to be broken down by territorial units should use the NUTS classification. Consequently, in order to establish comparable regional statistics, data on the territorial units should be provided in accordance with the NUTS classification. (Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

The place of work of those mostly working at home is the same as their usual residence. The term 'working' refers to work done as an 'employed person' as defined under the topic 'Current activity status'. 'Mostly' working at home means that the person spends all or most of the time working at home, and less, or no, time in a place of work other than at home.

For the breakdowns for 'Location of place of work' the version of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) valid on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Information on persons who do not have a fixed place of work but who report to a fixed address at the beginning of their work period (for example bus drivers, airline crew, operators of street market stalls that are not removed at the end of the workday) should refer to that address. This group may also include individuals who travel to work, on a regular basis, across the border to a neighbouring country. Breakdown 'No fixed place of work (inside or outside the Member State)' includes all persons without fixed place of work but will also refer to persons such as sailors, fishermen and offshore workers for whom it may not be possible to allocate the place of work.

Location of place of work ⁽¹⁾		LPW.N.	LPW.L.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	In the territory of the Member State	1.	1.
	1.x. All NUTS 1 regions in the Member State		1.x.
	1.x.x. All NUTS 2 regions in the Member State		1.x.x.
	1.y. Unknown place of work in the Member State		1.y.
2.	Not in the territory of the Member State	2.	2.
3.	No fixed place of work (inside or outside the Member State)	3.	3.
4.	Unknown place of work (unknown if inside or outside the Member State)	4.	4.
5.	Not applicable (not working)	5.	5.

⁽¹⁾ The codes '1.x.' and '1.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification valid for the Member State on 1 January 2021. The annotation 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

The breakdowns for 'Location of place of work' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Locality

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster, that is an area defined by population living in neighbouring or contiguous buildings. Such buildings may either:

- (a) form a continuous built-up area with a clearly recognisable street formation; or
- (b) though not part of such a built-up area, comprise a group of buildings to which a locally recognized place name is uniquely attached; or
- (c) though not meeting either of the above two criteria, constitute a group of buildings, none of which is separated from its nearest neighbour by more than 200 meters.

In applying this definition, certain land-use categories shall not be regarded as breaking the continuity of a built-up area. These categories include: industrial and commercial buildings and facilities, public parks, playgrounds and gardens, football fields and other sports facilities, bridged rivers, railway lines, canals, parking lots and other transport infrastructure, churchyards and cemeteries.

LAU 2 regions with a total population of less than 2 000 can be assumed to be one locality.

Population of a locality is defined as persons having their usual residence in that locality.

A scattered building is to be allocated to the category that represents the number of persons that have their usual residence in the building.

Size of the locality		LOC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	1 000 000 and more persons	1.
2.	500 000 — 999 999 persons	2.
3.	200 000 — 499 999 persons	3.
4.	100 000 — 199 999 persons	4.
5.	50 000 — 99 999 persons	5.
6.	20 000 — 49 999 persons	6.
7.	10 000 — 19 999 persons	7.
8.	5 000 — 9 999 persons	8.
9.	2 000 — 4 999 persons	9.
10.	1 000 — 1 999 persons	10.
11.	500 — 999 persons	11.
12.	200 — 499 persons	12.
13.	less than 200 persons	13.

The breakdown 'Size of the locality' is designed to break down any total or subtotal of units that can be located in 'localities', including any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Sex

Sex		SEX.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Male	1.
2.	Female	2.

The breakdown 'Sex' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Age

The age reached in completed years of age at the reference date shall be reported.

Age		AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	under 15 years	1.	1.	1.
	1.1. under 5 years		1.1.	1.1.
	1.1.1 under 1 year			1.1.1
	1.1.2. 1 year			1.1.2.

Age				AGEL.	AGEM.	AGE.H.
		1.1.3.	2 years			1.1.3.
		1.1.4.	3 years			1.1.4.
		1.1.5.	4 years			1.1.5.
	1.2.	5 to 9 years			1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1.	5 years			1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	6 years			1.2.2.
		1.2.3.	7 years			1.2.3.
		1.2.4.	8 years			1.2.4.
		1.2.5.	9 years			1.2.5.
	1.3.	10 to 14 years			1.3.	1.3.
		1.3.1.	10 years			1.3.1.
		1.3.2.	11 years			1.3.2.
		1.3.3.	12 years			1.3.3.
		1.3.4.	13 years			1.3.4.
		1.3.5.	14 years			1.3.5.
2.	15 to 29 years			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	15 to 19 years			2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.1.	15 years			2.1.1.
		2.1.2.	16 years			2.1.2.
		2.1.3.	17 years			2.1.3.
		2.1.4.	18 years			2.1.4.
		2.1.5.	19 years			2.1.5.
	2.2.	20 to 24 years			2.2.	2.2.
		2.2.1.	20 years			2.2.1.
		2.2.2.	21 years			2.2.2.
		2.2.3.	22 years			2.2.3.
		2.2.4.	23 years			2.2.4.
		2.2.5.	24 years			2.2.5.
	2.3.	25 to 29 years			2.3.	2.3.
		2.3.1.	25 years			2.3.1.
		2.3.2.	26 years			2.3.2.
		2.3.3.	27 years			2.3.3.

Age				AGEL.	AGEM.	AGE.H.
		2.3.4.	28 years			2.3.4.
		2.3.5.	29 years			2.3.5.
3.	30 to 49 years			3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	30 to 34 years			3.1.	3.1.
		3.1.1.	30 years			3.1.1.
		3.1.2.	31 years			3.1.2.
		3.1.3.	32 years			3.1.3.
		3.1.4.	33 years			3.1.4.
		3.1.5.	34 years			3.1.5.
	3.2.	35 to 39 years			3.2.	3.2.
		3.2.1.	35 years			3.2.1.
		3.2.2.	36 years			3.2.2.
		3.2.3.	37 years			3.2.3.
		3.2.4.	38 years			3.2.4.
		3.2.5.	39 years			3.2.5.
	3.3.	40 to 44 years			3.3.	3.3.
		3.3.1.	40 years			3.3.1.
		3.3.2.	41 years			3.3.2.
		3.3.3.	42 years			3.3.3.
		3.3.4.	43 years			3.3.4.
		3.3.5.	44 years			3.3.5.
	3.4.	45 to 49 years			3.4.	3.4.
		3.4.1.	45 years			3.4.1.
		3.4.2.	46 years			3.4.2.
		3.4.3.	47 years			3.4.3.
		3.4.4.	48 years			3.4.4.
		3.4.5.	49 years			3.4.5.
4.	50 to 64 years			4.	4.	4.
	4.1.	50 to 54 years			4.1.	4.1.
		4.1.1.	50 years			4.1.1.
		4.1.2.	51 years			4.1.2.
		4.1.3.	52 years			4.1.3.

Age				AGEL.	AGEM.	AGE.H.
		4.1.4.	53 years			4.1.4.
		4.1.5.	54 years			4.1.5.
	4.2.	55 to 59 years			4.2.	4.2.
		4.2.1.	55 years			4.2.1.
		4.2.2.	56 years			4.2.2.
		4.2.3.	57 years			4.2.3.
		4.2.4.	58 years			4.2.4.
		4.2.5.	59 years			4.2.5.
	4.3.	60 to 64 years			4.3.	4.3.
		4.3.1.	60 years			4.3.1.
		4.3.2.	61 years			4.3.2.
		4.3.3.	62 years			4.3.3.
		4.3.4.	63 years			4.3.4.
		4.3.5.	64 years			4.3.5.
5.	65 to 84 years			5.	5.	5.
	5.1.	65 to 69 years			5.1.	5.1.
		5.1.1.	65 years			5.1.1.
		5.1.2.	66 years			5.1.2.
		5.1.3.	67 years			5.1.3.
		5.1.4.	68 years			5.1.4.
		5.1.5.	69 years			5.1.5.
	5.2.	70 to 74 years			5.2.	5.2.
		5.2.1.	70 years			5.2.1.
		5.2.2.	71 years			5.2.2.
		5.2.3.	72 years			5.2.3.
		5.2.4.	73 years			5.2.4.
		5.2.5.	74 years			5.2.5.
	5.3.	75 to 79 years			5.3.	5.3.
		5.3.1.	75 years			5.3.1.
		5.3.2.	76 years			5.3.2.
		5.3.3.	77 years			5.3.3.
		5.3.4.	78 years			5.3.4.
		5.3.5.	79 years			5.3.5.

Age		AGEL.	AGEM.	AGE.H.
5.4.	80 to 84 years		5.4.	5.4.
	5.4.1.	80 years		5.4.1.
	5.4.2.	81 years		5.4.2.
	5.4.3.	82 years		5.4.3.
	5.4.4.	83 years		5.4.4.
	5.4.5.	84 years		5.4.5.
6.	85 years and over	6.	6.	6.
6.1.	85 to 89 years		6.1.	6.1.
	6.1.1.	85 years		6.1.1.
	6.1.2.	86 years		6.1.2.
	6.1.3.	87 years		6.1.3.
	6.1.4.	88 years		6.1.4.
	6.1.5.	89 years		6.1.5.
6.2.	90 to 94 years		6.2.	6.2.
	6.2.1.	90 years		6.2.1.
	6.2.2.	91 years		6.2.2.
	6.2.3.	92 years		6.2.3.
	6.2.4.	93 years		6.2.4.
	6.2.5.	94 years		6.2.5.
6.3.	95 to 99 years		6.3.	6.3.
	6.3.1.	95 years		6.3.1.
	6.3.2.	96 years		6.3.2.
	6.3.3.	97 years		6.3.3.
	6.3.4.	98 years		6.3.4.
	6.3.5.	99 years		6.3.5.
6.4.	100 years and over		6.4.	6.4.

The breakdowns for 'Age' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Legal Marital Status

Marital status is defined as the (legal) conjugal status of an individual in relation to the marriage laws (or customs) of the country (that is the *de jure* status).

A person shall be classified according to his/her most recently acquired legal marital status at the reference date.

In Member States where the legislation includes provisions for married partners or partners in registered partnership to be 'legally separated', such 'legally separated' persons shall be classified under 'Married or in registered partnership' (LMS.L. 2. and LMS.H. 2.).

Legal Marital Status		LMS.L.	LMS.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Never married and never in a registered partnership	1.	1.
2.	Married or in registered partnership	2.	2.
	2.1. In an opposite-sex marriage or registered partnership		2.1.
	2.2. In a same-sex marriage or registered partnership		2.2.
3.	Widowed or registered partnership ended with the death of partner (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)	3.	3.
4.	Divorced or registered partnership legally dissolved (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)	4.	4.
5.	Not stated	5.	5.

The breakdown 'Legal marital status' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Current activity status

'Current activity status' is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period of one week, which may be either a specified, recent, fixed, calendar week, or the last complete calendar week, or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

The 'labour force' comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed.

'Employed' persons comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who during the reference week:

- (a) performed at least one hour of work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, or
- (b) were temporarily absent from a job in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, or from a self-employment activity.

Employees temporarily not at work shall be considered as in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment. The possible reasons for such temporary absences are:

- (a) illness or injury; or
- (b) holiday or vacation; or
- (c) strike or lock-out; or
- (d) educational or training leave; or
- (e) maternity or parental leave; or
- (f) reduction in economic activity; or
- (g) temporary disorganization or suspension of work due to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical or electrical breakdown, or shortage of raw materials or fuels; or
- (h) other temporary absence with or without leave.

The formal job attachment shall be determined on the basis of one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) a continued receipt of wage or salary; or
- (b) an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return; or
- (c) the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs.

Self-employed persons shall be considered as 'employed' if they have worked as such during the reference week or if they are temporarily absent from work and their enterprise meanwhile continues to exist.

Contributing family workers shall be considered to be 'employed' at work on the same basis as other employed persons; that is irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period. Similarly, persons who perform tasks or duties of an employee job held by a family member living in the same, or in another, household shall also be classified as employed.

The 'unemployed' comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who were:

- (a) 'without work', that is, were not in wage employment or self-employment during the reference week; and
- (b) 'currently available for work', that is, were available for wage employment or self-employment during the reference week and for two weeks after that; and
- (c) 'seeking work', that is, had taken specific steps to seek wage employment or self-employment within four weeks ending with the reference week.

The 'Others' comprise persons outside of the labour force who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling into any of the above categories.

In ascribing a single activity status to each person, priority shall be given to the status of 'Employed' in preference to 'Unemployed', and to the status of 'Unemployed' in preference to 'Outside of the labour force'.

In ascribing a single activity status to each person currently outside of the labour force, priority shall be given to the status of 'Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity' in preference to 'Pension or capital income recipients', to the status of 'Pension or capital income recipients' in preference to 'Students', and of 'Students' in preference to 'Others'.

The category 'Students' (CAS.H.2.3.) shall thus comprise secondary and tertiary students who:

- have attained the national minimum age for economic activity or above, and
- are outside of the labour force, and
- are not recipients of a pension or of capital income..

Current activity status		CAS.L.	CAS.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Labour force	1.	1.
	1.1. Employed	1.1.	1.1.
	1.2. Unemployed	1.2.	1.2.
2.	Outside of the labour force	2.	2.
	2.1. Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity		2.1.
	2.2. Pension or capital income recipients		2.2.
	2.3. Students		2.3.
	2.4. Others		2.4.
3.	Not stated	3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Current activity status' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Occupation

'Occupation' refers to the type of work done in a job. 'Type of work' is described by the main tasks and duties of the work.

The allocation of a person within the breakdowns of the topics 'Occupation', 'Industry' and 'Status in employment' shall be based on the same job. Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated an occupation based on their main job, which is to be identified according to:

- (1) the time spent on the job or, if not available,
- (2) the income received.

Persons aged 15 or over that were employed (i.e. had the 'Current activity status — CAS of "Employed"' (CAS.L. and CAS.H. 1.1)) during the reference week shall be classified under only one category of OCC.1. to OCC.11.

Persons under the age of 15 years, as well as persons aged 15 or over that were:

- unemployed during the reference week ('Current activity status — "Unemployed"' (CAS.L. 1.2)) or that were
- outside of the labour force ('Current activity status — "outside of the labour force"' (CAS.L. and CAS.H.2.)) shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OCC.12.).

If the denomination of categories of the ISCO classification in force on 1 January 2021 deviates from that listed in the categories OCC.2. to OCC.11., the denomination of the ISCO classification in force on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Occupation		OCC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Managers	1.
2.	Professionals	2.
3.	Technicians and associate professionals	3.
4.	Clerical support workers	4.
5.	Service and sales workers	5.
6.	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	6.
7.	Craft and related trades workers	7.
8.	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	8.
9.	Elementary occupations	9.
10.	Armed forces occupations	10.
11.	Not stated	11.
12.	Not applicable	12.

The breakdown 'Occupation' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Industry

Industry (branch of economic activity) refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of an employed person is located. For persons who are recruited and employed by one enterprise but who actually have their place of work in another enterprise ('agency workers', 'seconded workers') the industry (branch of economic activity) of the establishment or similar unit where the place of work actually is shall be reported.

The allocation of a person within the breakdowns of the topics 'Occupation', 'Industry' and 'Status in employment' shall be based on the same job. Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated an industry (branch of economic activity) based on their main job which is to be identified according to:

- the time spent on the job or, if not available,
- the income received.

Persons aged 15 or over that were employed (i.e. had the 'Current activity status — CAS' of 'employed' (CAS.L. and CAS.H. 1.1)) during the reference week shall be classified under only one category of IND.1. to IND.11.

Persons under the age of 15 years, as well as persons aged 15 or over that were:

- unemployed during the reference week ('Current activity status — "unemployed"' (CAS.L. and CAS.H.1.2)) or that were
- outside of the labour force ('Current activity status — "outside of the labour force"' (CAS.L. and CAS.H.2.)) shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (IND.12.).

Industry		IND.L.	IND.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.	1.
2.	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and other industry	2.	2.
	2.1. Mining and quarrying		2.1.
	2.2. Manufacturing		2.2.
	2.3. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		2.3.
	2.4. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		2.4.
3.	Construction	3.	3.
4.	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4.	4.
	4.1. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		4.1.
	4.2. Transportation and storage		4.2.
	4.3. Accommodation and food service activities		4.3.
5.	Information and communication	5.	5.
6.	Financial and insurance activities	6.	6.
7.	Real estate activities	7.	7.
8.	Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	8.	8.
	8.1. Professional, scientific and technical activities		8.1.
	8.2. Administrative and support service activities		8.2.
9.	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	9.	9.
	9.1. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		9.1.
	9.2. Education		9.2.
	9.3. Human health and social work activities		9.3.

Industry		IND.L.	IND.H.
10.	Other services	10.	10.
	10.1. Arts, entertainment and recreation		10.1.
	10.2. Other service activities		10.2.
	10.3. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services producing activities of households for own use		10.3.
	10.4. Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies		10.4.
11.	Not stated	11.	11.
12.	Not applicable	12.	12.

If the denomination of categories of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2021 deviates from that listed in the categories IND.1. to IND.10., the denomination of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

The breakdown 'Industry (branch of economic activity)' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Status in employment

An 'employee' is a person who works in a 'paid employment' job, that is a job where the explicit or implicit contract of employment gives the incumbent a basic remuneration, which is independent of the revenue of the unit for which he/she works (this unit may be a corporation, a non-profit institution, government unit or a household). Persons in 'paid employment' jobs are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece rates, bonuses or in-kind payment such as food, housing or training. Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbent may be owned by others, and the incumbent may work under direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by, the owner(s) or persons in the owner's employment.

An 'employer' is a person who, working on his or her own account or with a small number of partners, holds a 'self-employment' job and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference week) has engaged one or more persons to work for him/her as 'employees'. The incumbent makes the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegates such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise.

If a person is both employer and employee, he/she shall be allocated to only one group according to:

- the time spent on the job or, if not available,
- the income received.

An 'own-account worker' is a person who, working on his/her own account or with one or a few partners, holds a 'self-employment job' and has not engaged, on a continuous basis (including the reference week), any 'employees'.

'Other employed persons' includes persons who are 'contributing family workers' and 'members of producers' cooperatives'.

A 'contributing family worker' is a person who

- holds a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person, living in the same household, and
- cannot be regarded as a partner (that is an employer or own-account worker) because the degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment.

A 'member of a producers' cooperative' is a person who holds a 'self-employment' job in an establishment organised as a cooperative, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds among the members.

The allocation of a person within the breakdowns of the topics 'Occupation', 'Industry' and 'Status in employment' shall be based on the same job. Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated a status in employment based on their main job, which is to be identified according to:

- the time spent on the job or, if not available,
- the income received.

Persons aged 15 or over that were employed (i.e. had the 'Current activity status — CAS' of 'employed' (CAS.L. and CAS.H.1.1)) during the reference week shall be classified under only one category of SIE.1. to SIE.5., according to their status in employment.

Persons under the age of 15 years, as well as persons aged 15 or over that were:

- unemployed during the reference week ('Current activity status — "unemployed"' (CAS.L.1.2. and CAS.H. 1.2)) or that were
- outside of the labour force ('Current activity status — "outside of the labour force"' (CAS.L.2. and CAS.H.2.)) shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (SIE.6.).

Status in employment		SIE.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Employees	1.
2.	Employers	2.
3.	Own-account workers	3.
4.	Other employed persons	4.
5.	Not stated	5.
6.	Not applicable	6.

The breakdown 'Status in employment' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. All education which is relevant to the completion of a level shall be taken into account even if this was provided outside schools and universities.

Persons aged 15 years or over shall be classified under only one of the categories from EDU.1. to EDU.10., according to their educational attainment (highest completed level). Persons under the age of 15 years shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (EDU.11.).

EDU.1. refers to persons not having successfully completed ISCED level 1. This includes individuals who: have never attended an education programme; have attended some early childhood education (defined as ISCED level 0 in the classification of education programmes); or have attended some primary education but have not successfully completed ISCED level 1.

If the denomination of categories of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2021 deviates from that listed in the categories EDU.2. to EDU.9., the denomination of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Educational attainment (highest completed level)		EDU.
0.	Total	0.
1.	ISCED level 0: Less than primary education	1.
2.	ISCED level 1: Primary education	2.
3.	ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education	3.

Educational attainment (highest completed level)		EDU.
4.	ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education	4.
5.	ISCED level 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	5.
6.	ISCED level 5: Short-cycle tertiary education	6.
7.	ISCED level 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level;	7.
8.	ISCED level 7: Master's or equivalent level;	8.
9.	ISCED level 8: Doctoral or equivalent level.	9.
10.	Not stated (of the persons aged 15 years or over)	10.
11.	Not applicable (persons under 15 years of age)	11.

The breakdown 'Educational attainment (highest completed level)' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Country/place of birth

Information on the 'Place of birth' shall be collected according to the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or, if not available, the place in which the birth took place.

Information on the country of birth shall be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing on 1 January 2021.

'EU Member State' means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2021.

Country/place of birth			POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
0.	Total		0.	0.	0.
1.	Place of birth in reporting country		1.	1.	1.
2.	Place of birth not in reporting country		2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	Other EU Member State	2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.01. Belgium			2.1.01.
		2.1.02. Bulgaria			2.1.02.
		2.1.03. Czech Republic			2.1.03.
		2.1.04. Denmark			2.1.04.
		2.1.05. Germany			2.1.05.
		2.1.06. Estonia			2.1.06.
		2.1.07. Ireland			2.1.07.
		2.1.08. Greece			2.1.08.
		2.1.09. Spain			2.1.09.
		2.1.10. France			2.1.10.
		2.1.11. Croatia			2.1.11.
		2.1.12. Italy			2.1.12.
		2.1.13. Cyprus			2.1.13.

Country/place of birth			POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
	2.1.14.	Latvia			2.1.14.
	2.1.15.	Lithuania			2.1.15.
	2.1.16.	Luxembourg			2.1.16.
	2.1.17.	Hungary			2.1.17.
	2.1.18.	Malta			2.1.18.
	2.1.19.	Netherlands			2.1.19.
	2.1.20.	Austria			2.1.20.
	2.1.21.	Poland			2.1.21.
	2.1.22.	Portugal			2.1.22.
	2.1.23.	Romania			2.1.23.
	2.1.24.	Slovenia			2.1.24.
	2.1.25.	Slovakia			2.1.25.
	2.1.26.	Finland			2.1.26.
	2.1.27.	Sweden			2.1.27.
	2.1.28.	United Kingdom			2.1.28.
2.2.	Elsewhere		2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
	2.2.1.	Elsewhere within Europe		2.2.1.	2.2.1.
		2.2.1.01. Albania			2.2.1.01.
		2.2.1.02. Andorra			2.2.1.02.
		2.2.1.03. Belarus			2.2.1.03.
		2.2.1.04. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The			2.2.1.04.
		2.2.1.05. Iceland			2.2.1.05.
		2.2.1.06. Kosovo (*)			2.2.1.06.
		2.2.1.07. Liechtenstein			2.2.1.07.
		2.2.1.08. Moldova			2.2.1.08.
		2.2.1.09. Monaco			2.2.1.09.
		2.2.1.10.. Montenegro			2.2.1.10..
		2.2.1.11. Norway			2.2.1.11.
		2.2.1.12. Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.12.
		2.2.1.13. Russian Federation			2.2.1.13.
		2.2.1.14. San Marino			2.2.1.14.
		2.2.1.15. Serbia			2.2.1.15.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.1.16.	Switzerland		2.2.1.16.
			2.2.1.17.	Turkey		2.2.1.17.
			2.2.1.18.	Ukraine		2.2.1.18.
			2.2.1.19.	Vatican City State		2.2.1.19.
			2.2.1.20.	Faroe Islands		2.2.1.20.
			2.2.1.21.	Gibraltar		2.2.1.21.
			2.2.1.22.	Guernsey		2.2.1.22.
			2.2.1.23.	Isle of Man		2.2.1.23.
			2.2.1.24.	Jersey		2.2.1.24.
			2.2.1.25.	Sark		2.2.1.25.
			2.2.1.26.	Other country in Europe		2.2.1.26.
		2.2.2.	Africa		2.2.2.	2.2.2.
			2.2.2.01.	Algeria		2.2.2.01.
			2.2.2.02.	Angola		2.2.2.02.
			2.2.2.03.	Benin		2.2.2.03.
			2.2.2.04.	Botswana		2.2.2.04.
			2.2.2.05.	Burkina Faso		2.2.2.05.
			2.2.2.06.	Burundi		2.2.2.06.
			2.2.2.07.	Cameroon		2.2.2.07.
			2.2.2.08.	Cape Verde		2.2.2.08.
			2.2.2.09.	Central African Republic		2.2.2.09.
			2.2.2.10.	Chad		2.2.2.10.
			2.2.2.11.	Comoros		2.2.2.11.
			2.2.2.12.	Congo		2.2.2.12.
			2.2.2.13.	Côte d'Ivoire		2.2.2.13.
			2.2.2.14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo		2.2.2.14.
			2.2.2.15.	Djibouti		2.2.2.15.
			2.2.2.16.	Egypt		2.2.2.16.
			2.2.2.17.	Equatorial Guinea		2.2.2.17.
			2.2.2.18.	Eritrea		2.2.2.18.
			2.2.2.19.	Ethiopia		2.2.2.19.
			2.2.2.20.	Gabon		2.2.2.20.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.2.21.	Gambia		2.2.2.21.
			2.2.2.22.	Ghana		2.2.2.22.
			2.2.2.23.	Guinea		2.2.2.23.
			2.2.2.24.	Guinea-Bissau		2.2.2.24.
			2.2.2.25.	Kenya		2.2.2.25.
			2.2.2.26.	Lesotho		2.2.2.26.
			2.2.2.27.	Liberia		2.2.2.27.
			2.2.2.28.	Libya		2.2.2.28.
			2.2.2.29.	Madagascar		2.2.2.29.
			2.2.2.30.	Malawi		2.2.2.30.
			2.2.2.31.	Mali		2.2.2.31.
			2.2.2.32.	Mauritania		2.2.2.32.
			2.2.2.33.	Mauritius		2.2.2.33.
			2.2.2.34.	Morocco		2.2.2.34.
			2.2.2.35.	Mozambique		2.2.2.35.
			2.2.2.36.	Namibia		2.2.2.36.
			2.2.2.37.	Niger		2.2.2.37.
			2.2.2.38.	Nigeria		2.2.2.38.
			2.2.2.39.	Rwanda		2.2.2.39.
			2.2.2.40.	Saint Helena		2.2.2.40.
			2.2.2.41.	Sao Tome and Principe		2.2.2.41.
			2.2.2.42.	Senegal		2.2.2.42.
			2.2.2.43.	Seychelles		2.2.2.43.
			2.2.2.44.	Sierra Leone		2.2.2.44.
			2.2.2.45.	Somalia		2.2.2.45.
			2.2.2.46.	South Africa		2.2.2.46.
			2.2.2.47.	Sudan		2.2.2.47.
			2.2.2.48.	South Sudan		2.2.2.48.
			2.2.2.49.	Swaziland		2.2.2.49.
			2.2.2.50.	Togo		2.2.2.50.
			2.2.2.51.	Tunisia		2.2.2.51.
			2.2.2.52.	Uganda		2.2.2.52.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.2.53.	Tanzania		2.2.2.53.
			2.2.2.54.	Western Sahara		2.2.2.54.
			2.2.2.55.	Zambia		2.2.2.55.
			2.2.2.56.	Zimbabwe		2.2.2.56.
			2.2.2.57.	Other country in Africa		2.2.2.57.
		2.2.3.	Caribbean, South or Central America		2.2.3.	2.2.3.
			2.2.3.01.	Anguilla		2.2.3.01.
			2.2.3.02.	Antigua and Barbuda		2.2.3.02.
			2.2.3.03.	Argentina		2.2.3.03.
			2.2.3.04.	Aruba		2.2.3.04.
			2.2.3.05.	Bahamas		2.2.3.05.
			2.2.3.06.	Barbados		2.2.3.06.
			2.2.3.07.	Belize		2.2.3.07.
			2.2.3.08.	Bolivia		2.2.3.08.
			2.2.3.09.	Brazil		2.2.3.09.
			2.2.3.10.	British Virgin Islands		2.2.3.10.
			2.2.3.11.	Cayman Islands		2.2.3.11.
			2.2.3.12.	Chile		2.2.3.12.
			2.2.3.13.	Colombia		2.2.3.13.
			2.2.3.14.	Costa Rica		2.2.3.14.
			2.2.3.15.	Cuba		2.2.3.15.
			2.2.3.16.	Curaçao		2.2.3.16.
			2.2.3.17.	Dominica		2.2.3.17.
			2.2.3.18.	Dominican Republic		2.2.3.18.
			2.2.3.19.	Ecuador		2.2.3.19.
			2.2.3.20.	El Salvador		2.2.3.20.
			2.2.3.21.	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)		2.2.3.21.
			2.2.3.22.	Grenada		2.2.3.22.
			2.2.3.23.	Guatemala		2.2.3.23.
			2.2.3.24.	Guyana		2.2.3.24.
			2.2.3.25.	Haiti		2.2.3.25.
			2.2.3.26.	Honduras		2.2.3.26.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.3.27.	Jamaica		2.2.3.27.
			2.2.3.28.	Mexico		2.2.3.28.
			2.2.3.29.	Montserrat		2.2.3.29.
			2.2.3.30.	Nicaragua		2.2.3.30.
			2.2.3.31.	Panama		2.2.3.31.
			2.2.3.32.	Paraguay		2.2.3.32.
			2.2.3.33.	Peru		2.2.3.33.
			2.2.3.34.	Saint Barthelemy		2.2.3.34.
			2.2.3.35.	Saint Kitts and Nevis		2.2.3.35.
			2.2.3.36.	Saint Lucia		2.2.3.36.
			2.2.3.37.	Saint Martin (FR)		2.2.3.37.
			2.2.3.38.	St Maarten (NL)		2.2.3.38.
			2.2.3.39.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2.2.3.39.
			2.2.3.40.	Suriname		2.2.3.40.
			2.2.3.41.	Trinidad and Tobago		2.2.3.41.
			2.2.3.42.	Turks and Caicos Islands		2.2.3.42.
			2.2.3.43.	Uruguay		2.2.3.43.
			2.2.3.44.	Venezuela		2.2.3.44.
			2.2.3.45.	Other country in the Caribbean, South or Central America		2.2.3.45.
		2.2.4.	North America			2.2.4.
			2.2.4.01.	Canada		2.2.4.01.
			2.2.4.02.	Greenland		2.2.4.02.
			2.2.4.03.	United States of America		2.2.4.03.
			2.2.4.04.	Bermuda		2.2.4.04.
			2.2.4.05.	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		2.2.4.05.
			2.2.4.06.	Other country in North America		2.2.4.06.
		2.2.5.	Asia			2.2.5.
			2.2.5.01.	Afghanistan		2.2.5.01.
			2.2.5.02.	Armenia		2.2.5.02.
			2.2.5.03.	Azerbaijan		2.2.5.03.
			2.2.5.04.	Bahrain		2.2.5.04.
			2.2.5.05.	Bangladesh		2.2.5.05.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.5.06.	Bhutan		2.2.5.06.
			2.2.5.07.	Brunei Darussalam		2.2.5.07.
			2.2.5.08.	Cambodia		2.2.5.08.
			2.2.5.09.	China		2.2.5.09.
			2.2.5.10.	Georgia		2.2.5.10.
			2.2.5.11.	India		2.2.5.11.
			2.2.5.12.	Indonesia		2.2.5.12.
			2.2.5.13.	Iraq		2.2.5.13.
			2.2.5.14.	Iran		2.2.5.14.
			2.2.5.15.	Israel		2.2.5.15.
			2.2.5.16.	Japan		2.2.5.16.
			2.2.5.17.	Jordan		2.2.5.17.
			2.2.5.18.	Kazakhstan		2.2.5.18.
			2.2.5.19.	North Korea		2.2.5.19.
			2.2.5.20.	South Korea		2.2.5.20.
			2.2.5.21.	Kuwait		2.2.5.21.
			2.2.5.22.	Kyrgyzstan		2.2.5.22.
			2.2.5.23.	Laos		2.2.5.23.
			2.2.5.24.	Lebanon		2.2.5.24.
			2.2.5.25.	Malaysia		2.2.5.25.
			2.2.5.26.	Maldives		2.2.5.26.
			2.2.5.27.	Mongolia		2.2.5.27.
			2.2.5.28.	Myanmar		2.2.5.28.
			2.2.5.29.	Nepal		2.2.5.29.
			2.2.5.30.	Oman		2.2.5.30.
			2.2.5.31.	Pakistan		2.2.5.31.
			2.2.5.32.	Philippines		2.2.5.32.
			2.2.5.33.	Qatar		2.2.5.33.
			2.2.5.34.	Saudi Arabia		2.2.5.34.
			2.2.5.35.	Singapore		2.2.5.35.
			2.2.5.36.	Sri Lanka		2.2.5.36.
			2.2.5.37.	Syria		2.2.5.37.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.5.38. Taiwan			2.2.5.38.
			2.2.5.39. Tajikistan			2.2.5.39.
			2.2.5.40. Thailand			2.2.5.40.
			2.2.5.41. Timor-Leste			2.2.5.41.
			2.2.5.42. Turkmenistan			2.2.5.42.
			2.2.5.43. United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.43.
			2.2.5.44. Uzbekistan			2.2.5.44.
			2.2.5.45. Vietnam			2.2.5.45.
			2.2.5.46. Palestine			2.2.5.46.
			2.2.5.47. Yemen			2.2.5.47.
			2.2.5.48. Other country in Asia			2.2.5.48.
		2.2.6.	Oceania		2.2.6.	2.2.6.
			2.2.6.01. Australia			2.2.6.01.
			2.2.6.02. Federated States of Micronesia			2.2.6.02.
			2.2.6.03. Cook Islands (NZ)			2.2.6.03.
			2.2.6.04. Fiji			2.2.6.04.
			2.2.6.05. French Polynesia			2.2.6.05.
			2.2.6.06. French Southern Territories			2.2.6.06.
			2.2.6.07. Kiribati			2.2.6.07.
			2.2.6.08. Marshall Islands			2.2.6.08.
			2.2.6.09. Nauru			2.2.6.09.
			2.2.6.10. New Caledonia			2.2.6.10.
			2.2.6.11. New Zealand			2.2.6.11.
			2.2.6.12. Palau			2.2.6.12.
			2.2.6.13. Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.13.
			2.2.6.14. Samoa			2.2.6.14.
			2.2.6.15. Solomon Islands			2.2.6.15.
			2.2.6.16. Tonga			2.2.6.16.
			2.2.6.17. Tuvalu			2.2.6.17.
			2.2.6.18. Pitcairn			2.2.6.18.
			2.2.6.19. Vanuatu			2.2.6.19.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
		2.2.6.20.	Wallis and Futuna Islands			2.2.6.20.
		2.2.6.21.	Other country in Oceania			2.2.6.21.
3.	Other			3.	3.	3.
4.	Not stated			4.	4.	4.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

The breakdowns for 'Country/place of birth' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The list of countries in the breakdown 'Country/place of birth' shall only apply for statistical purposes.

Topic: Country of citizenship

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation.

A person with two or more citizenships shall be allocated to only one country of citizenship, to be determined in the following order of precedence:

1. reporting country; or
2. if the person does not have the citizenship of the reporting country: other EU Member State; or
3. if the person does not have the citizenship of another EU Member State: other country outside the European Union.

Where there are cases of dual citizenship where both countries are within the European Union but neither is the reporting country, Member States shall determine which country of citizenship is to be allocated.

'EU Member State' means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2021.

For reporting countries that are EU Member States, the sub-category of the category 'Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State' (COC.H.2.1.) that refers to their Member State does not apply. For reporting countries that are not EU Member States, the category 'Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State' (COC.L.2.1. COC.M.2.1. COC.H.2.1.) shall be changed to 'Citizenship of an EU Member State'.

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 shall be classified under 'Recognised Non-Citizens' (COC.H. 2.2.1.20.).

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
0.	Total			0.	0.	0.
1.	Citizenship of reporting country			1.	1.	1.
2.	Citizenship not of reporting country			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State		2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.01.	Belgium			2.1.01.
		2.1.02.	Bulgaria			2.1.02.
		2.1.03.	Czech Republic			2.1.03.
		2.1.04.	Denmark			2.1.04.
		2.1.05.	Germany			2.1.05.

Country of citizenship			COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
	2.1.06.	Estonia			2.1.06.
	2.1.07.	Ireland			2.1.07.
	2.1.08.	Greece			2.1.08.
	2.1.09.	Spain			2.1.09.
	2.1.10.	France			2.1.10.
	2.1.11.	Croatia			2.1.11.
	2.1.12.	Italy			2.1.12.
	2.1.13.	Cyprus			2.1.13.
	2.1.14.	Latvia			2.1.14.
	2.1.15.	Lithuania			2.1.15.
	2.1.16.	Luxembourg			2.1.16.
	2.1.17.	Hungary			2.1.17.
	2.1.18.	Malta			2.1.18.
	2.1.19.	Netherlands			2.1.19.
	2.1.20.	Austria			2.1.20.
	2.1.21.	Poland			2.1.21.
	2.1.22.	Portugal			2.1.22.
	2.1.23.	Romania			2.1.23.
	2.1.24.	Slovenia			2.1.24.
	2.1.25.	Slovakia			2.1.25.
	2.1.26.	Finland			2.1.26.
	2.1.27.	Sweden			2.1.27.
	2.1.28.	United Kingdom			2.1.28.
2.2.	Citizenship of country not member of the EU		2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
	2.2.1.	Other European country		2.2.1.	2.2.1.
		2.2.1.01. Albania			2.2.1.01.
		2.2.1.02. Andorra			2.2.1.02.
		2.2.1.03. Belarus			2.2.1.03.
		2.2.1.04. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The			2.2.1.04.
		2.2.1.05. Iceland			2.2.1.05.
		2.2.1.06. Kosovo (*)			2.2.1.06.
		2.2.1.07. Liechtenstein			2.2.1.07.

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
			2.2.1.08.	Moldova		2.2.1.08.
			2.2.1.09.	Monaco		2.2.1.09.
			2.2.1.10.	Montenegro		2.2.1.10.
			2.2.1.11.	Norway		2.2.1.11.
			2.2.1.12.	Bosnia and Herzegovina		2.2.1.12.
			2.2.1.13.	Russian Federation		2.2.1.13.
			2.2.1.14.	San Marino		2.2.1.14.
			2.2.1.15.	Serbia		2.2.1.15.
			2.2.1.16.	Switzerland		2.2.1.16.
			2.2.1.17.	Turkey		2.2.1.17.
			2.2.1.18.	Ukraine		2.2.1.18.
			2.2.1.19.	Vatican City State		2.2.1.19.
			2.2.1.20.	Recognised Non-Citizens		2.2.1.20.
			2.2.1.21.	Other country in Europe		2.2.1.21.
		2.2.2.	Country in Africa		2.2.2.	2.2.2.
			2.2.2.01.	Algeria		2.2.2.01.
			2.2.2.02.	Angola		2.2.2.02.
			2.2.2.03.	Benin		2.2.2.03.
			2.2.2.04.	Botswana		2.2.2.04.
			2.2.2.05.	Burkina Faso		2.2.2.05.
			2.2.2.06.	Burundi		2.2.2.06.
			2.2.2.07.	Cameroon		2.2.2.07.
			2.2.2.08.	Cape Verde		2.2.2.08.
			2.2.2.09.	Central African Republic		2.2.2.09.
			2.2.2.10.	Chad		2.2.2.10.
			2.2.2.11.	Comoros		2.2.2.11.
			2.2.2.12.	Congo		2.2.2.12.
			2.2.2.13.	Côte d'Ivoire		2.2.2.13.
			2.2.2.14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo		2.2.2.14.
			2.2.2.15.	Djibouti		2.2.2.15.
			2.2.2.16.	Egypt		2.2.2.16.
			2.2.2.17.	Equatorial Guinea		2.2.2.17.

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
			2.2.2.18.	Eritrea		2.2.2.18.
			2.2.2.19.	Ethiopia		2.2.2.19.
			2.2.2.20.	Gabon		2.2.2.20.
			2.2.2.21.	Gambia		2.2.2.21.
			2.2.2.22.	Ghana		2.2.2.22.
			2.2.2.23.	Guinea		2.2.2.23.
			2.2.2.24.	Guinea-Bissau		2.2.2.24.
			2.2.2.25.	Kenya		2.2.2.25.
			2.2.2.26.	Lesotho		2.2.2.26.
			2.2.2.27.	Liberia		2.2.2.27.
			2.2.2.28.	Libya		2.2.2.28.
			2.2.2.29.	Madagascar		2.2.2.29.
			2.2.2.30.	Malawi		2.2.2.30.
			2.2.2.31.	Mali		2.2.2.31.
			2.2.2.32.	Mauritania		2.2.2.32.
			2.2.2.33.	Mauritius		2.2.2.33.
			2.2.2.34.	Morocco		2.2.2.34.
			2.2.2.35.	Mozambique		2.2.2.35.
			2.2.2.36.	Namibia		2.2.2.36.
			2.2.2.37.	Niger		2.2.2.37.
			2.2.2.38.	Nigeria		2.2.2.38.
			2.2.2.39.	Rwanda		2.2.2.39.
			2.2.2.40.	Sao Tome and Principe		2.2.2.40.
			2.2.2.41.	Senegal		2.2.2.41.
			2.2.2.42.	Seychelles		2.2.2.42.
			2.2.2.43.	Sierra Leone		2.2.2.43.
			2.2.2.44.	Somalia		2.2.2.44.
			2.2.2.45.	South Africa		2.2.2.45.
			2.2.2.46.	Sudan		2.2.2.46.
			2.2.2.47.	South Sudan		2.2.2.47.
			2.2.2.48.	Swaziland		2.2.2.48.
			2.2.2.49.	Togo		2.2.2.49.

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
			2.2.2.50.	Tunisia		2.2.2.50.
			2.2.2.51.	Uganda		2.2.2.51.
			2.2.2.52.	Tanzania		2.2.2.52.
			2.2.2.53.	Western Sahara		2.2.2.53.
			2.2.2.54.	Zambia		2.2.2.54.
			2.2.2.55.	Zimbabwe		2.2.2.55.
			2.2.2.56.	Other country in Africa		2.2.2.56.
		2.2.3.	Country in the Caribbean, South or Central America			2.2.3.
			2.2.3.01.	Antigua and Barbuda		2.2.3.01.
			2.2.3.02.	Argentina		2.2.3.02.
			2.2.3.03.	Aruba		2.2.3.03.
			2.2.3.04.	Bahamas		2.2.3.04.
			2.2.3.05.	Barbados		2.2.3.05.
			2.2.3.06.	Belize		2.2.3.06.
			2.2.3.07.	Bolivia		2.2.3.07.
			2.2.3.08.	Brazil		2.2.3.08.
			2.2.3.09.	Chile		2.2.3.09.
			2.2.3.10.	Colombia		2.2.3.10.
			2.2.3.11.	Costa Rica		2.2.3.11.
			2.2.3.12.	Cuba		2.2.3.12.
			2.2.3.13.	Curaçao		2.2.3.13.
			2.2.3.14.	Dominica		2.2.3.14.
			2.2.3.15.	Dominican Republic		2.2.3.15.
			2.2.3.16.	Ecuador		2.2.3.16.
			2.2.3.17.	El Salvador		2.2.3.17.
			2.2.3.18.	Grenada		2.2.3.18.
			2.2.3.19.	Guatemala		2.2.3.19.
			2.2.3.20.	Guyana		2.2.3.20.
			2.2.3.21.	Haiti		2.2.3.21.
			2.2.3.22.	Honduras		2.2.3.22.
			2.2.3.23.	Jamaica		2.2.3.23.
			2.2.3.24.	Mexico		2.2.3.24.

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
			2.2.3.25.	Nicaragua		2.2.3.25.
			2.2.3.26.	Panama		2.2.3.26.
			2.2.3.27.	Paraguay		2.2.3.27.
			2.2.3.28.	Peru		2.2.3.28.
			2.2.3.29.	Saint Kitts and Nevis		2.2.3.29.
			2.2.3.30.	Saint Lucia		2.2.3.30.
			2.2.3.31.	St Maarten (NL)		2.2.3.31.
			2.2.3.32.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2.2.3.32.
			2.2.3.33.	Suriname		2.2.3.33.
			2.2.3.34.	Trinidad and Tobago		2.2.3.34.
			2.2.3.35.	Uruguay		2.2.3.35.
			2.2.3.36.	Venezuela		2.2.3.36.
			2.2.3.37.	Other country in the Caribbean, South or Central America		2.2.3.37.
		2.2.4.	Country in North America			2.2.4.
			2.2.4.01.	Canada		2.2.4.01.
			2.2.4.02.	United States of America		2.2.4.02.
			2.2.4.03.	Other country in North America		2.2.4.03.
		2.2.5.	Country in Asia			2.2.5.
			2.2.5.01.	Afghanistan		2.2.5.01.
			2.2.5.02.	Armenia		2.2.5.02.
			2.2.5.03.	Azerbaijan		2.2.5.03.
			2.2.5.04.	Bahrain		2.2.5.04.
			2.2.5.05.	Bangladesh		2.2.5.05.
			2.2.5.06.	Bhutan		2.2.5.06.
			2.2.5.07.	Brunei Darussalam		2.2.5.07.
			2.2.5.08.	Cambodia		2.2.5.08.
			2.2.5.09.	China		2.2.5.09.
			2.2.5.10.	Georgia		2.2.5.10.
			2.2.5.11.	India		2.2.5.11.
			2.2.5.12.	Indonesia		2.2.5.12.
			2.2.5.13.	Iraq		2.2.5.13.
			2.2.5.14.	Iran		2.2.5.14.

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
			2.2.5.15.	Israel		2.2.5.15.
			2.2.5.16.	Japan		2.2.5.16.
			2.2.5.17.	Jordan		2.2.5.17.
			2.2.5.18.	Kazakhstan		2.2.5.18.
			2.2.5.19.	North Korea		2.2.5.19.
			2.2.5.20.	South Korea		2.2.5.20.
			2.2.5.21.	Kuwait		2.2.5.21.
			2.2.5.22.	Kyrgyzstan		2.2.5.22.
			2.2.5.23.	Laos		2.2.5.23.
			2.2.5.24.	Lebanon		2.2.5.24.
			2.2.5.25.	Malaysia		2.2.5.25.
			2.2.5.26.	Maldives		2.2.5.26.
			2.2.5.27.	Mongolia		2.2.5.27.
			2.2.5.28.	Myanmar/Burma		2.2.5.28.
			2.2.5.29.	Nepal		2.2.5.29.
			2.2.5.30.	Oman		2.2.5.30.
			2.2.5.31.	Pakistan		2.2.5.31.
			2.2.5.32.	Philippines		2.2.5.32.
			2.2.5.33.	Qatar		2.2.5.33.
			2.2.5.34.	Saudi Arabia		2.2.5.34.
			2.2.5.35.	Singapore		2.2.5.35.
			2.2.5.36.	Sri Lanka		2.2.5.36.
			2.2.5.37.	Syria		2.2.5.37.
			2.2.5.38.	Taiwan		2.2.5.38.
			2.2.5.39.	Tajikistan		2.2.5.39.
			2.2.5.40.	Thailand		2.2.5.40.
			2.2.5.41.	Timor-Leste		2.2.5.41.
			2.2.5.42.	Turkmenistan		2.2.5.42.
			2.2.5.43.	United Arab Emirates		2.2.5.43.
			2.2.5.44.	Uzbekistan		2.2.5.44.
			2.2.5.45.	Vietnam		2.2.5.45.
			2.2.5.46.	Palestine		2.2.5.46.
			2.2.5.47.	Yemen		2.2.5.47.

Country of citizenship				COCL.	COCM.	COCH.
		2.2.5.48.	Other country in Asia			2.2.5.48.
	2.2.6.	Country in Oceania			2.2.6.	2.2.6.
		2.2.6.01.	Australia			2.2.6.01.
		2.2.6.02.	Federated States of Micronesia			2.2.6.02.
		2.2.6.03.	Fiji			2.2.6.03.
		2.2.6.04.	Kiribati			2.2.6.04.
		2.2.6.05.	Marshall Islands			2.2.6.05.
		2.2.6.06.	Nauru			2.2.6.06.
		2.2.6.07.	New Zealand			2.2.6.07.
		2.2.6.08.	Palau			2.2.6.08.
		2.2.6.09.	Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.09.
		2.2.6.10.	Samoa			2.2.6.10.
		2.2.6.11.	Solomon Islands			2.2.6.11.
		2.2.6.12.	Tonga			2.2.6.12.
		2.2.6.13.	Tuvalu			2.2.6.13.
		2.2.6.14.	Vanuatu			2.2.6.14.
		2.2.6.15.	Other country in Oceania			2.2.6.15.
3.	Stateless			3.	3.	3.
4.	Not stated			4.	4.	4.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

The breakdowns for 'Country of citizenship' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The list of countries in the breakdown 'Country of citizenship' shall only apply for statistical purposes.

Topic: Ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country (from 1980)

The year of arrival shall be the calendar year in which a person most recently established usual residence in the country. The year of the most recent arrival in the country shall be reported rather than the year of first arrival (i.e. the topic 'Year of arrival in the country' does not provide information on interrupted stays).

The breakdown 'Year of arrival in the country since 2010' focuses on more recent international migration since 2010.

Year of arrival in the country since 2010		YAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 2010 or after	1.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived in 2009 or before, or never resided abroad	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Year of arrival in the country since 2010' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The breakdowns for 'Year of arrival in the country since 1980' focus on international migration since 1980.

The data for 2021 shall refer to the time span between 1 January 2021 and the reference date.

Year of arrival in the country since 1980			YAEL.	YAEH.
0.	Total		0.	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 1980 or after		1.	1.
	1.1.	2020 to 2021	1.1.	1.1.
		1.1.1. 2021		1.1.1.
		1.1.2. 2020		1.1.2.
	1.2.	2015 to 2019	1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1. 2019		1.2.1.
		1.2.2. 2018		1.2.2.
		1.2.3. 2017		1.2.3.
		1.2.4. 2016		1.2.4.
		1.2.5. 2015		1.2.5.
	1.3.	2010 to 2014	1.3.	1.3.
		1.3.1. 2014		1.3.1.
		1.3.2. 2013		1.3.2.
		1.3.3. 2012		1.3.3.
		1.3.4. 2011		1.3.4.
		1.3.5. 2010		1.3.5.
	1.4.	2005 to 2009	1.4.	1.4.
		1.4.1. 2009		1.4.1.
		1.4.2. 2008		1.4.2.
		1.4.3. 2007		1.4.3.
		1.4.4. 2006		1.4.4.
		1.4.5. 2005		1.4.5.
	1.5.	2000 to 2004	1.5.	1.5.
	1.6.	1995 to 1999	1.6.	1.6.
	1.7.	1990 to 1994	1.7.	1.7.
	1.8.	1985 to 1989	1.8.	1.8.
	1.9.	1980 to 1984	1.9.	1.9.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived 1979 or before, or never resided abroad		2.	2.
3.	Not stated		3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Year of arrival in the country since 1980' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place; or Place of usual residence one year prior to the census

The relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census shall be reported.

In the breakdown 'Place of usual residence one year prior to the census' any change of residence shall refer to the time span between one year prior to the reference date and the reference date. A move within the same LAU2 area shall also be considered as a move within the same NUTS 3 area.

Children under one year of age shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (ROY.4.).

Countries collecting information on the topic 'Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place' shall classify all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date according to their previous place of usual residence, i.e. the place of usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.

Place of usual residence one year prior to the census			ROY.
0.	Total		0.
1.	Usual residence unchanged		1.
2.	Usual residence changed		2.
	2.1.	Move within the reporting country	2.1.
		2.1.1. Usual residence one year prior to the census within the same NUTS 3 area as the current usual residence	2.1.1.
		2.1.2. Usual residence one year prior to the census outside the NUTS 3 area of the current usual residence	2.1.2.
	2.2.	Move from outside the reporting country	2.2.
3.	Not stated		3.
4.	Not applicable		4.

The breakdown 'Place of usual residence one year prior to the census' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Family status

The family nucleus is defined in a narrow sense; that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is, between parents and children.

Child (son/daughter) refers to a blood, step- or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who has no partner or own children in the same household. Foster children shall not be included. A son or daughter who lives with a spouse, with a registered partner, with a partner in a consensual union, or with one or more own children, is not considered to be a child. A child who alternates between two households (for instance if his or her parents are divorced) shall consider the one where he or she spends the majority of the time as his or her household. Where an equal amount of time is spent with both parents the household shall be the one where the child is found at the time of census night or, alternatively, the household where the child has his or her legal or registered residence.

'Partners' shall include married couples, couples in registered partnerships, and couples who live in a consensual union. 'Registered partnership' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Legal marital status'.

Two persons are considered to be partners in a 'consensual union' when they

- belong to the same household, and
- have a marriage-like relationship with each other, and
- are not married to or in a registered partnership with each other.

'Skip-generation households' (households consisting of a grandparent or grandparents and one or more grandchildren, but no parent of those grandchildren) are not included in the definition of a family.

Family status		FST.L.	FST.M.	FST.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	Partners	1.	1.	1.
	1.1. Persons in a married couple or registered partnership		1.1.	1.1.
	1.1.1. Persons in an opposite-sex married couple or registered partnership			1.1.1.
	1.1.2. Persons in a same-sex married couple or registered partnership			1.1.2.
	1.2. Partners in a consensual union		1.2.	1.2.
2.	Lone parents	2.	2.	2.
3.	Sons/daughters	3.	3.	3.
	3.1. Not of lone parent		3.1.	3.1.
	3.2. Of lone parent		3.2.	3.2.
4.	Not stated	4.	4.	4.
5.	Not applicable — not in a family nucleus	5.	5.	5.

The breakdowns for 'Family status' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Type of family nucleus

The specifications for family concepts and the definitions of the terms 'family nucleus', 'child', 'couple' and 'consensual union' provided for the topic 'Family status' also apply for the topic 'Type of family nucleus'.

Type of family nucleus		TFN.L.	TFN.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Married or Registered partnership couple families	1.	1.
	1.1. Married or Registered partnership couple families without resident children		1.1.
	1.1.1. Husband/wife couple families		1.1.1.
	1.1.2. Married or Registered partnership same-sex couple families		1.1.2.

Type of family nucleus			TFN.L.	TFN.H.
1.2.	Married or Registered partnership couple families with at least one resident child under 25			1.2.
	1.2.1.	Husband/wife couple families		1.2.1.
	1.2.2.	Married or Registered partnership same-sex couple families		1.2.2.
1.3.	Married or Registered partnership couple families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			1.3.
	1.3.1.	Husband/wife couple families		1.3.1.
	1.3.2.	Married or Registered partnership same-sex couple families		1.3.2.
2.	Consensual union couple families		2.	2.
	2.1.	Consensual union couples without resident children		2.1.
	2.2.	Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25		2.2.
	2.3.	Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.3.
3.	Lone father families		3.	3.
	3.1.	Lone father families with at least one resident child under 25		3.1.
	3.2.	Lone father families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		3.2.
4.	Lone mother families		4.	4.
	4.1.	Lone mother families with at least one resident child under 25		4.1.
	4.2.	Lone mother families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		4.2.

The breakdowns for 'Type of family nucleus' are designed to break down the total of 'family nuclei', and any subtotals.

Topic: Size of family nucleus

The definition of the term 'family nucleus' provided for the topic 'Family status' also applies to the topic 'Size of family nucleus'.

Size of family nucleus			SFN.
0.	Total		0.
1.	2 persons		1.
2.	3 to 5 persons		2.
	2.1.	3 persons	2.1.
	2.2.	4 persons	2.2.

Size of family nucleus			SFN.
	2.3.	5 persons	2.3.
3.	6 and more persons		3.
	3.1.	6 to 10 persons	3.1.
	3.2.	11 and more persons	3.2.

The breakdowns for 'Size of family nucleus' are designed to break down the total of 'family nuclei', and any subtotals.

Topic: Household status

Member States shall apply the 'housekeeping concept' to identify private households, or, if not possible, the 'household-dwelling' concept.

1. Housekeeping concept

According to the housekeeping concept, a private household is either:

- (a) A one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multiperson household as defined below; or
- (b) A multiperson household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

2. Household-dwelling concept

The household-dwelling concept considers all persons living in a housing unit to be members of the same household, such that there is one household per occupied housing unit. In the household dwelling concept, then, the number of occupied housing units and the number of households occupying them is equal, and the locations of the housing units and households are identical.

The category 'Persons living in a private household' comprises 'Persons in a family nucleus' (HST.M. and HST.H.1.1.) and 'Persons not in a family nucleus' (HST.M. and HST.H. 1.2.). The category 'Persons in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who belong to a private household that contains a family nucleus of which they are a member. 'Persons not in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who either belong to a non-family household or to a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household.

A non-family household can be a one-person household (person is 'Living alone' (HST.H.1.2.1.)) or a multiperson household without any family nucleus. The category 'Not living alone' (HST.H.1.2.2.) comprises persons that live either in a multiperson household without any family nucleus or in a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household.

An *institutional household* comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution. An institution is understood to be a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of services to a group of persons. Institutions usually have common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, eating facilities, dormitories and so forth).

'Homeless persons' (HST.M. 2.2. and HST.H.2.2.) are persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters (primary homelessness) or persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation (secondary homelessness).

Household status			HST.L.	HST.M.	HST.H.
0.	Total		0.	0.	0.
1.	Persons living in a private household		1.	1.	1.
	1.1.	Persons in a family nucleus		1.1.	1.1.

Household status			HST.L.	HST.M.	HST.H.
1.2.	Persons not in a family nucleus			1.2.	1.2.
	1.2.1.	Living alone			1.2.1.
	1.2.2.	Not living alone			1.2.2.
1.3.	Persons living in a private household, but category not stated			1.3.	1.3.
2.	Persons not living in a private household		2.	2.	2.
2.1.	Persons in an institutional household			2.1.	2.1.
2.2.	Persons not living in a private household (including homeless persons), but category not stated			2.2.	2.2.

The breakdowns for 'Household status' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Type of private household

The specifications for the household concepts provided for the topic 'Household status' also apply to the topic 'Type of private household'.

'Couple households' shall include married couple households, registered partnership households and consensual union couple households.

Type of private household			TPH.L.	TPH.H.
0.	Total		0.	0.
1.	Non-family households		1.	1.
	1.1.	One-person households	1.1.	1.1.
	1.2.	Multiperson households	1.2.	1.2.
2.	One-family households		2.	2.
	2.1.	Couple households		2.1.
	2.1.1.	Couples without resident children		2.1.1.
	2.1.2.	Couples with at least one resident child under 25		2.1.2.
	2.1.3.	Couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.1.3.
	2.2.	Lone father households		2.2.
	2.2.1.	Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25		2.2.1.
	2.2.2.	Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.2.2.

Type of private household			TPH.L.	TPH.H.
2.3.	Lone mother households			2.3.
	2.3.1.	Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25		2.3.1.
	2.3.2.	Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.3.2.
3.	Two-or-more-family households		3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Type of private household' are designed to break down the total of 'private households', and any subtotals.

Topic: Size of private household

The specifications for the household concepts provided for the topic 'Household status' also apply to the topic 'Size of private household'.

Size of private household			SPH.
0.	Total		0.
1.	1 person		1.
2.	2 persons		2.
3.	3 to 5 persons		3.
	3.1.	3 persons	3.1.
	3.2.	4 persons	3.2.
	3.3.	5 persons	3.3.
4.	6 to 10 persons		4.
5.	11 or more persons		5.

The breakdowns for 'Size of private household' are designed to break down the total of 'private households', and any subtotals

Topic: Housing arrangements

The topic 'Housing arrangements' covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census. This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in some type of living quarters, or who are roofless, sleeping rough or in emergency shelters, when the census is taken.

Occupants are persons with their usual residence in the places listed in the respective category.

'Conventional dwellings' are structurally separate and independent premises at fixed locations which are designed for permanent human habitation and are, at the reference date,

- (a) used as a residence, or
- (b) vacant, or
- (c) reserved for seasonal or secondary use.

'Separate' means surrounded by walls and covered by a roof or ceiling so that one or more persons can isolate themselves. 'Independent' means having direct access from a street or a staircase, passage, gallery or grounds.

'Other housing units' are huts, cabins, shacks, shanties, caravans, houseboats, barns, mills, caves or any other shelter used for human habitation at the time of the census, irrespective if it was designed for human habitation.

'Collective living quarters' are premises which are designed for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and which are used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census.

'Occupied conventional dwellings', other housing units and collective living quarters together represent 'living quarters'. Any 'living quarter' must be the usual residence of at least one person.

The sum of occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units represents 'housing units'.

The homeless (persons who are not usual residents in any living quarter category) are persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters (primary homelessness) or persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation (secondary homelessness).

Housing arrangements		HAR.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupants living in a conventional dwelling or in a collective living quarter	1.
	1.1. Occupants living in a conventional dwelling	1.1.
	1.2. Occupants living in a collective living quarter	1.2.
2.	Occupants living in an other housing unit and the homeless	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdowns for 'Housing arrangements' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Tenure status of households

The topic 'Tenure status of households' refers to the arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of a housing unit.

Households that are in the process of paying off a mortgage on the housing unit in which they live or purchasing their housing unit over time under other financial arrangements shall be classified under category 'Households of which at least one member is the owner of all or part of the housing unit' (TSH.1.).

Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit and at least one member tenant of all or part of the housing unit shall be classified under category 'Households of which at least one member is the owner of all or part of the housing unit' (TSH.1.).

Tenure status of households		TSH.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Households of which at least one member is the owner of all or part of the housing unit	1.
2.	Households of which at least one member is a tenant of all or part of the housing unit (and no other member is the owner)	2.
3.	Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure	3.
4.	Not stated	4.

The breakdowns for 'Tenure status of households' is designed to break down the total of 'private households', and any subtotals.

Topic: Type of living quarters

A living quarter is housing which is the usual residence of one or more persons. The terms 'Conventional dwellings', 'Other housing units' and 'Collective living quarters' are defined as under the topic 'Housing arrangements'.

Type of living quarter		TLQ.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupied conventional dwellings	1.
2.	Other housing units	2.
3.	Collective living quarters	3.
4.	Not stated	4.

The breakdown 'Type of living quarter' is designed to break down the total of 'living quarters', and any subtotals.

Topic: Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

'Occupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census. 'Unoccupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are not the usual residence of any person at the time of the census.

Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use, vacant dwellings, as well as conventional dwellings with persons present but not included in the census shall be classified under the category 'Unoccupied conventional dwellings' (OCS.2).

Occupancy status of conventional dwelling		OCS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupied conventional dwellings	1.
2.	Unoccupied conventional dwellings	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdowns for 'Occupancy status of conventional dwelling' are designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Type of ownership (tenure arrangements under which the dwelling is occupied)

The topic 'Type of ownership' refers to the ownership of the dwelling and not to that of the land on which the dwelling stands. It is intended to show the tenure arrangements under which the dwelling is occupied.

'Owner-occupied dwellings' are those where at least one occupant of the dwelling owns parts or the whole of the dwelling.

'Rented dwellings' are those where at least one occupant pays a rent for the occupation of the dwelling, and where no occupant owns parts or the whole of the dwelling.

Unoccupied conventional dwellings shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OWS.5).

Type of ownership		OWS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Owner-occupied dwellings	1.
2.	Rented dwellings	2.

Type of ownership		OWS.
3.	Dwellings in other types of ownership	3.
4.	Not stated	4.
5.	Not applicable	5.

The breakdown 'Type of ownership' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Number of occupants

The number of occupants of a housing unit is the number of people for whom the housing unit is the usual residence.

Number of occupants			NOC.	
0.	Total		0.	
1.	1 person		1.	
2.	2 persons		2.	
3.	3 to 5 persons		3.	
	3.1.	3 persons	3.1.	
	3.2.	4 persons	3.2.	
	3.3	5 persons	3.3.	
4.	6 and more persons		4.	
	4.1.	6 to 10 persons	4.1.	
		4.1.1.	6 persons	4.1.1.
		4.1.2.	7 persons	4.1.2.
		4.1.3.	8 persons	4.1.3.
		4.1.4.	9 persons	4.1.4.
		4.1.5.	10 persons	4.1.5.
	4.2.	11 or more persons	4.2.	

The breakdowns for 'Number of occupants' are designed to break down the total of "occupied conventional dwellings", and any subtotals.

Topic: Useful floor space and/or Number of rooms of housing units

Useful floor space is defined as:

- the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces; or
- the total floor space of rooms falling under the concept of 'room'.

A 'room' is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.

The Member States shall report on the 'useful floor space' or, if this is not possible, on the 'number of rooms'.

Useful floor space		UFS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Under 30 square metres	1.
2.	30 — less than 40 square metres	2.
3.	40 — less than 50 square metres	3.
4.	50 — less than 60 square metres	4.
5.	60 — less than 80 square metres	5.
6.	80 — less than 100 square metres	6.
7.	100 — less than 120 square metres	7.
8.	120 — less than 150 square metres	8.
9.	150 square metres and over	9.
10.	Not stated	10.

The breakdown 'Useful floor space' is designed to break down total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Number of rooms		NOR.
0.	Total	0.
1.	1 room	1.
2.	2 rooms	2.
3.	3 rooms	3.
4.	4 rooms	4.
5.	5 rooms	5.
6.	6 rooms	6.
7.	7 rooms	7.
8.	8 rooms	8.
9.	9 rooms and more	9.
10.	Not stated	10.

The breakdown 'Number of rooms' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Density standard

The topic 'Density standard' relates the useful floor space in square meters or the number of rooms to the number of occupants, as specified under the topic 'Number of occupants'. Member States shall report on the density standard measured by the 'useful floor space', or, if not possible, by the 'number of rooms'.

Density standard (floor space)		DFS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Under 10 square metres per occupant	1.
2.	10 — less than 15 square metres per occupant	2.
3.	15 — less than 20 square metres per occupant	3.
4.	20 — less than 30 square metres per occupant	4.
5.	30 — less than 40 square metres per occupant	5.
6.	40 — less than 60 square metres per occupant	6.
7.	60 — less than 80 square metres per occupant	7.
8.	80 square metres and over per occupant	8.
9.	Not stated	9.

The breakdown 'Density standard (floor space)' is designed to break down the total of 'occupied conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Density standard (number of rooms)		DRM.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Under 0,5 room per occupant	1.
2.	0,5 — less than 1,0 room per occupant	2.
3.	1,0 — less than 1,25 rooms per occupant	3.
4.	1,25 — less than 1,5 rooms per occupant	4.
5.	1,5 — less than 2,0 rooms per occupant	5.
6.	2,0 — less than 2,5 rooms per occupant	6.
7.	2,5 — less than 3,0 rooms per occupant	7.
8.	3,0 and more rooms per occupant	8.
9.	Not stated	9.

The breakdown 'Density standard (number of rooms)' is designed to break down the total of 'occupied conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Water supply system

It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have 'Piped water in conventional dwelling'. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as WSS.1 — 'Piped water in conventional dwelling'. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.

Water supply system		WSS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Piped water in conventional dwelling	1.
2.	No piped water in conventional dwelling	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Water supply system' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Toilet facilities

It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have 'Toilet facilities'. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as TOI.1 — 'Flush toilet in conventional dwelling'. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.

Toilet facilities		TOI.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Flush toilet in conventional dwelling	1.
2.	No flush toilet in conventional dwelling	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Toilet facilities' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Bathing facilities

A bathing facility is any facility designed to wash the whole body and includes shower facilities.

It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have 'Bathing facilities'. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as BAT.1. — 'Fixed bath or shower in conventional dwelling'. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.

Bathing facilities		BAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Fixed bath or shower in conventional dwelling	1.
2.	No fixed bath or shower in conventional dwelling	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Bathing facilities' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Type of heating

Conventional dwelling is considered as centrally heated if heating is provided either from a community heating centre or from an installation built in the building or in the conventional dwelling, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have 'Central heating'. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as TOH.1 — 'Central heating'. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.

Type of heating		TOH.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Central heating	1.
2.	No central heating	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Type of heating' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Dwellings by type of building

The topic 'Dwellings by type of building' refers to the number of dwellings in the building in which the dwelling is placed.

A building is considered as a Non-residential building when its purpose is predominantly non-residential (commercial building, office building, factory) but contains very few dwellings, e. g. for the property caretaker or an employee dwelling.

Dwellings by type of building			TOB.
0.	Total		0.
1.	Conventional dwellings in residential buildings		1.
	1.1.	Conventional dwellings in one-dwelling buildings	1.1.
	1.2.	Conventional dwellings in two-dwelling buildings	1.2.
	1.3.	Conventional dwellings in three or more dwelling buildings	1.3.
2.	Conventional dwellings in non-residential buildings		2.
3.	Not stated		3.

The breakdown 'Dwellings by type of building' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Dwellings by period of construction

The topic 'Dwellings by period of construction' refers to the year when the building in which the dwelling is placed was completed.

Dwellings by period of construction		POC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Before 1919	1.
2.	1919-1945	2.
3.	1946-1960	3.

Dwellings by period of construction		POC.
4.	1961-1980	4.
5.	1981-2000	5.
6.	2001-2010	6.
7.	2011-2015	7.
8.	2016 and later	8.
9.	Not stated	9.

The breakdown 'Dwellings by period of construction' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/544**of 22 March 2017****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 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 ⁽¹⁾,Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 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 XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day 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, 22 March 2017.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General*

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, 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	EG	288,4
	IL	234,5
	MA	112,2
	TR	106,7
	ZZ	185,5
0707 00 05	EG	241,9
	TR	184,3
	ZZ	213,1
0709 93 10	MA	47,3
	TR	153,5
	ZZ	100,4
0805 10 22, 0805 10 24, 0805 10 28	EG	46,2
	IL	80,3
	MA	49,4
	TN	55,3
	TR	70,9
	ZA	92,1
	ZZ	65,7
	ZZ	65,7
0805 50 10	AR	45,3
	TR	66,0
	ZZ	55,7
0808 10 80	CL	122,2
	CN	144,8
	ZA	111,8
	ZZ	126,3
0808 30 90	AR	119,4
	CL	135,5
	CN	77,9
	TR	148,9
	ZA	127,6
	ZZ	121,9

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/545**of 22 March 2017****fixing an acceptance percentage for the issuing of export licences, rejecting export-licence applications and suspending the lodging of export-licence applications for out-of-quota sugar**

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 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 951/2006 of 30 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards trade with third countries in the sugar sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7e in conjunction with Article 9(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) According to point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 139(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 the sugar produced during a marketing year in excess of the quota referred to in Article 136 of that Regulation may be exported only within the quantitative limit fixed by the Commission.
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1713 ⁽³⁾ sets such quantitative limits.
- (3) The quantities of sugar covered by applications for export licences exceed the quantitative limit fixed by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1713. An acceptance percentage should therefore be set for quantities applied for from 13 to 17 March 2017. All export-licence applications for sugar lodged after 17 March 2017 should accordingly be rejected and the lodging of export-licence applications should be suspended,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Export licences for out-of-quota sugar for which applications were lodged from 13 to 17 March 2017 shall be issued for the quantities applied for, multiplied by an acceptance percentage of 66,806961 %.
2. Applications for export licences for out-of-quota sugar submitted on 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 March 2017 are hereby rejected.
3. The lodging of applications for export licences for out-of-quota sugar shall be suspended for the period 27 March 2017 to 30 September 2017.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 178, 1.7.2006, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1713 of 20 September 2016 fixing the quantitative limit for the exports of out-of-quota sugar and isoglucose until the end of the 2016/2017 marketing year (OJ L 258, 24.9.2016, p. 8).

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

Done at Brussels, 22 March 2017.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development*

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2017/546

of 21 March 2017

appointing a member and an alternate member, proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, of the Committee of the Regions

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 305 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the German Government,

Whereas:

- (1) On 26 January 2015, 5 February 2015 and 23 June 2015, the Council adopted Decisions (EU) 2015/116 ⁽¹⁾, (EU) 2015/190 ⁽²⁾ and (EU) 2015/994 ⁽³⁾ appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020.
- (2) A member's seat on the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the end of the term of office of Mr Helmuth MARKOV.
- (3) An alternate member's seat has become vacant following the appointment of Ms Anne QUART as a member of the Committee of the Regions,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following are hereby appointed to the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2020:

(a) as a member:

— Ms Anne QUART, *Staatssekretärin für Europa und Verbraucherschutz, Ministerium der Justiz und für Europa und Verbraucherschutz des Landes Brandenburg*;

and

(b) as an alternate member:

— Mr Stefan LUDWIG, *Mitglied der Landesregierung Brandenburg, Minister der Justiz und für Europa und Verbraucherschutz des Landes Brandenburg*.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/116 of 26 January 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 20, 27.1.2015, p. 42).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/190 of 5 February 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 31, 7.2.2015, p. 25).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/994 of 23 June 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 159, 25.6.2015, p. 70).

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 21 March 2017.

For the Council
The President
E. SCICLUNA

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2017/547**of 21 March 2017****on the organisation of a temporary experiment under Council Directive 2002/56/EC as regards seed potato tubers derived from true potato seed***(notified under document C(2017) 1736)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2002/56/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed potatoes ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) New developments in potato breeding promise to considerably reduce the duration of developmental programmes, allow access to more genetic variation and permit the development of new varieties with combinations of useful traits.
- (2) Currently accepted practices of seed potato production rely on the vegetative multiplication of potato tubers over several generations. However, developments referred to in recital 1 include the propagation of potatoes by seed, so-called true potato seed. Multiplication practices starting from true potato seed promise to shorten considerably the time necessary to produce sufficient numbers of seed potatoes for final users while reducing the risk of accumulating diseases.
- (3) As seed tubers derived from true potato seed do not currently fulfil the requirement to have been produced according to accepted practices, provided for in Article 2(b)(i) of Directive 2002/56/EC, it is necessary to gather information on the production and marketing of such seed tubers to understand what quality standards and inspections are required to guarantee the quality and health of those seed tubers and to determine at which stage or under what conditions they may enter the certification scheme. It is therefore appropriate to organise a temporary experiment under Directive 2002/56/EC as regards seed tubers derived from true potato seed under supervision by the relevant authorities.
- (4) The health, identity and quality of the seed tubers concerned depend on assuring the quality, identity and health of the innovative initial and intermediate steps in the production process. Information on the health, identity and quality of true potato seed and seedlings grown from such seed should thus be collected and reported to ensure that the seed tubers will comply with the requirements for basic seed potatoes or certified seed potatoes.
- (5) There is little knowledge concerning the maintenance of health and sufficient varietal identity and purity throughout the production process of seed tubers derived from true potato seed. The relevant information should therefore be collected and reported. After some years the information gathered concerning varietal identity and varietal purity of the material used for the experiment may need to be reviewed to identify any potential issues which might affect the identification and quality of that material.
- (6) Member States participating in the experiment should allow the marketing of seed tubers derived from true potato seed. As a consequence of the innovative production process, producers should be released from certain

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 60.

requirements provided for in Directive 2002/56/EC, in particular as regards minimum sizes of such seed tubers to be placed on the market, varietal aspects, maximum number of generations in the field and the presence of external blemishes.

- (7) In addition to the general conditions provided for in Directive 2002/56/EC, specific conditions should be set out for the marketing of seed tubers under the experiment. Those conditions should ensure the collection of sufficient information for the assessment of the experiment. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for rules on registration, traceability, labelling, performance testing and reporting.
- (8) Given the experimental nature of the measure provided for in this Decision, the quantity of seed potatoes to be certified should be limited.
- (9) To allow Member States to verify that the maximum quantity is not exceeded, producers intending to produce seed tubers or to plant seedlings under the experiment should be obliged to declare the quantities they intend to produce or plant.
- (10) In order to get an overview of the progress of the experiment, participating Member States should each year present to the Commission and the other Member States a report with the quantities marketed. At the end of the experiment they should present a final report containing, in particular, the results of field and lot inspections and information on the health, identity and quality of true potato seed and seedlings grown from such seed.
- (11) In order to allow producers and suppliers to produce and market a sufficient quantity of seed tubers under the experiment and to permit the competent authorities to inspect that material and collect sufficient and comparable information to be used for the preparation of the final report, the experiment should have a duration of 7 years, which is the maximum duration provided for in Article 19 of Directive 2002/56/EC.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Subject matter

1. A temporary experiment is organised at Union level aiming at assessing whether the production, under certain conditions, of seed tubers produced from plantlets grown from true potato seed may constitute an improved alternative to the production from seed potatoes and thus may be considered as accepted practice for the maintenance of the variety and of health as provided for in Article 2(b)(i) of Directive 2002/56/EC.
2. The purpose of the experiment is to assess the following elements:
 - (a) whether the production of seed tubers as referred to in paragraph 1 can be considered as 'accepted practice' within the meaning of Article 2(b)(i) of Directive 2002/56/EC and whether true potato seed can be considered as seed of a generation prior to basic seed within the meaning of Article 2(c)(i) of that Directive;
 - (b) whether seed tubers as referred to in paragraph 1 having a smaller size than the minimum size set out in Article 10(1) of Directive 2002/56/EC are acceptable;
 - (c) whether a different number of generations of basic seed potatoes and certified seed potatoes than the maximum number set out in point 7 of Annex I to Directive 2002/56/EC is acceptable;
 - (d) whether seed tubers as referred to in paragraph 1 having a higher percentage of external blemishes than the maximum percentage set out in point 3 of Annex II to Directive 2002/56/EC are acceptable;
 - (e) whether seed tubers as referred to in paragraph 1 maintain sufficient varietal identity and purity after several cycles of vegetative multiplication, and whether for such seed tubers different ceilings than the maximum percentages set out for basic seed potatoes in point 1(b) and for certified seed potatoes in point 2(b) of Annex I to Directive 2002/56/EC are acceptable;

- (f) whether seed-borne diseases affect the quality of seed tubers as referred to in paragraph 1 and, if so, whether specific requirements should be set out in relation to those diseases;
- (g) whether it is necessary to introduce specific requirements concerning traceability, identity, quality and health during the production of true potato seed and seedlings grown from true potato seed with a view to ensure quality, identification and health of seed tubers as referred to in paragraph 1; and
- (h) what is the most appropriate production pathway from true potato seed to certified seed potatoes under the agro-climatic conditions prevalent in the Union.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'true potato seed' means potato seed in the botanical sense produced in the Union;
- (b) 'experimental seedlings' means plantlets grown from true potato seed in the Union and intended for the production of other potatoes;
- (c) 'experimental seed tubers' means potato tubers grown from experimental seedlings in the Union;
- (d) 'experimental material' means true potato seed, experimental seedlings and experimental seed tubers.

Article 3

Participation of Member States

1. Any Member State may participate in the experiment.
2. A Member State which decides to participate in the experiment (hereinafter: 'participating Member State') shall inform the Commission and the other Member States concerning its participation.
3. A participating Member State may terminate its participation at any time by informing the Commission and the other Member States accordingly.

Article 4

Official certification and derogations from Directive 2002/56/EC

Until 31 December 2023 and within the quantitative limit provided for in Article 5, participating Member States may officially certify experimental seed tubers as 'basic seed potatoes' or 'certified seed potatoes' in accordance with the respective provisions of Directive 2002/56/EC if those seed tubers comply with Articles 6 and 7 of this Decision and they have been bred, produced or maintained by persons registered pursuant to Article 8 of this Decision, provided that those experimental seed tubers belong to a variety that fulfils one of the following conditions:

- (a) it is listed in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species pursuant to Article 17 of Council Directive 2002/53/EC⁽¹⁾;
- (b) it has been accepted in another Member State pursuant to Article 3 of Directive 2002/53/EC;
- (c) a valid application has been submitted for the acceptance of that variety pursuant to Article 3 of Directive 2002/53/EC.

⁽¹⁾ Council Directive 2002/53/EC of 13 June 2002 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 1).

For the purposes of the first paragraph, the experimental seed tubers shall be considered as being produced according to accepted practices for the maintenance of the variety and of health as referred to in Article 2(b)(i) of Directive 2002/56/EC and be considered as being produced from seed of a generation prior to basic seed as referred to in Article 2(c)(i) of that Directive.

Points 1(b) and 2(b) of Annex I and point 3 of Annex II to Directive 2002/56/EC shall not apply.

Article 10 of Directive 2002/56/EC shall not apply to the tubers harvested from experimental seedlings.

Article 5

Quantitative limit

Certification pursuant to Article 4 shall for each participating Member State in each year be limited to a quantity of experimental seed tubers not exceeding 0,3 % of seed potatoes produced or a maximum of 10 hectares of seed potatoes planted in that year in the participating Member State concerned.

By 30 April of each year, each producer shall declare to the certification authority the size of the area on which he intends to produce experimental seed tubers that year.

Article 6

Requirements on quality, identity and health for experimental seedlings and true potato seed

Experimental seed tubers shall be produced from experimental seedlings fulfilling the requirements set out in Section A of Annex I grown from true potato seed derived from sexual crossing of inbred parental lines and fulfilling the requirements set out in Section B of Annex I.

Article 7

Maximum number of generations

By way of derogation from the first and second paragraphs of point 7 of Annex I to Directive 2002/56/EC, the maximum number of combined generations of basic seed potatoes and certified seed potatoes derived from true potato seed shall be four.

The tubers harvested from experimental seedlings shall be the first generation.

Article 8

Registration of breeders, producers and persons responsible for the maintenance of potato varieties propagated through true potato seed

1. Each participating Member State shall keep and update a public register with the natural or legal persons who produce and market experimental material.
2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall submit an application to the certification authority for inclusion in the register. That application shall include all of the following elements:
 - (a) their name, address and contact details;
 - (b) the denomination of the variety concerned.

The register shall contain those elements respectively for each person.

*Article 9***Labelling**

In addition to the information required in accordance with Directive 2002/56/EC, packages or containers of experimental seed tubers marketed as basic seed potatoes or certified seed potatoes shall bear an official label including the indication set out in Section A of Annex II.

Containers of experimental seedlings shall be accompanied by a document made out by the supplier that includes the information set out in Section B of Annex II.

Packages of true potato seed shall bear a supplier's label with the information set out in Section C of Annex II.

The official label, the document accompanying containers of experimental seedlings and the supplier's label shall be issued in at least one of the official languages of the Union.

*Article 10***Traceability**

The participating Member States shall ensure traceability of experimental material.

A supplier transferring experimental material to another supplier shall keep a record allowing that supplier to identify, for each piece of the experimental material, the supplier to whom it was transferred.

A supplier to whom the experimental material has been transferred shall keep a record allowing that supplier to identify, for each piece of the experimental material, the supplier who transferred it.

Suppliers shall keep the records referred to in this Article until 31 March 2024.

*Article 11***Official inspections**

The certification authorities of the participating Member States shall carry out official inspections relating to the production and marketing of experimental material. Without prejudice to Article 23 of Directive 2002/56/EC, such official inspections shall cover at least:

- (a) verification of the declarations of quantities intended to be produced and the notifications of quantities marketed;
- (b) the analytical purity, content of other species and germination of true potato seed;
- (c) compliance of the producer and any person marketing experimental material with the requirements set out in this Decision.

The inspections relating to point (b) of the first paragraph shall take place at least once per year. They shall include inspections of the premises of the persons concerned and the fields and greenhouses used for the production of true potato seed and experimental seedlings.

*Article 12***Notification and reporting obligations**

1. By 28 February of each year, suppliers shall notify the responsible official body in the participating Member State of the quantities of experimental material that they have marketed during the preceding year. The participating Member States shall keep record of the marketed quantities of experimental material. That information shall be provided on request to the certification authority.

2. Each participating Member State shall, for each year, present to the Commission and the other Member States, by 31 March of the following year, an annual report containing the information referred to in Annex III, where that information is available. That report shall always contain information on the quantities of experimental material marketed, and, where this is known, the Member State for which the experimental material was intended. That report may include any other information the participating Member State considers relevant.
3. Each participating Member State shall present to the Commission and the other Member States, by 31 March 2024, a final report containing the information referred to in Annex III. That report shall include an assessment of the conditions of the experiment and of the interest of organising a further experiment, if appropriate. That report may include any other information the participating Member State considers relevant in view of the purpose of the experiment.
4. A participating Member State ending its participation before 31 December 2023 shall submit its final report by 31 March of the year following the end of its participation.

Article 13

Addressees

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 March 2017.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

REQUIREMENTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6

SECTION A

Requirements to be fulfilled by experimental seedlings

1. The seedlings shall be practically free from harmful organisms or diseases liable to affect quality, or signs or symptoms thereof, which reduce the usefulness and in particular from the following harmful organisms: *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn, *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary, *Alternaria solani* Sorauer, *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissl., *Verticillium dahlia* Kleb., *Verticillium albo-atrum* Reinke & Berthold, Potato leaf roll virus, Potato virus A, Potato virus M, Potato virus S, Potato virus X, and Potato virus Y.
2. The seedlings shall be free from symptoms of blackleg.
3. The seedlings shall have sufficient varietal identity and varietal purity.
4. The seedlings shall be found practically free from defects affecting the quality and usefulness as planting material.

SECTION B

Requirements to be fulfilled by true potato seed

1. The seed shall have sufficient varietal identity and varietal purity.
 2. Diseases and harmful organisms which reduce the usefulness of the seed shall be at the lowest possible level.
 3. Analytical purity, the content of other plant species and germination of the seed shall be sufficient to guarantee the quality and usefulness as experimental material.
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ANNEX II

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 9

- A. Indication referred to in the first paragraph of Article 9 ‘Seed tubers grown from true potato seed, temporary experiment under EU rules and standards’.
- B. Information referred to in the second paragraph of Article 9:
1. the indication ‘Temporary experiment under EU rules and standards’;
 2. the name of the responsible official body and the respective Member State, or their initials;
 3. registration or authorisation number of the supplier;
 4. name of the producer;
 5. reference number of the lot;
 6. species, indicated at least under its botanical name;
 7. variety;
 8. quantity (number of plantlets);
 9. Member State of production;
 10. the indication ‘Seedlings grown from true potato seed’;
 11. treatment, where applicable.
- C. Information referred to in the third paragraph of Article 9:
1. the indication ‘Temporary experiment under EU rules and standards’;
 2. the name of the responsible official body and the respective Member State, or their initials;
 3. the name and address, or registration code from the public register, of the supplier responsible for affixing the label;
 4. reference number of the lot;
 5. species, indicated at least under its botanical name;
 6. variety;
 7. Member State of production;
 8. the indication ‘True potato seed’;
 9. declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds;
 10. where weight is indicated and granulated pesticides, pelleting substances, or other solid additives are used, the nature of the additive and the approximate ratio between the weight of pure seeds and the total weight.
-

ANNEX III

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 12

1. number of persons registered pursuant to Article 8(1);
 2. the quantities of true potato seed, experimental seedlings and experimental seed tubers marketed, and, where applicable, the Member State for which the true potato seed, experimental seedlings or experimental seed tubers were intended;
 3. the inspection results of true potato seed with respect to analytical purity, content of other species and germination, as well as methods of analysis and tolerances used;
 4. information helping to determine appropriate lot size and sample sizes for true potato seed, including descriptions of methods of sampling of the seed and tolerances used;
 5. the inspection results of experimental seedlings with respect to varietal identity and purity, as well as methods and tolerances used;
 6. the inspection results with respect to varietal identity and varietal purity of tubers and misshapen tubers;
 7. results of national comparative trials;
 8. assessment by users of health and quality of the seed potatoes derived from true potato seed;
 9. a cost-benefit analysis allowing concluding whether or not the production of seed tubers derived from true potato seed is an improved alternative to the production of seed potatoes.
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