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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1081/2014**of 13 October 2014****establishing a prohibition of fishing for hake in VIIIa, VIIIb, VIId and VIIE by vessels flying the flag of Belgium**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2014 ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2014.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2014.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2014 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2014 of 20 January 2014 fixing for 2014 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, to Union vessels, in certain non-Union waters (OJ L 24, 28.1.2014, p. 1).

*Article 3***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 13 October 2014.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Lowri EVANS
Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries*

ANNEX

No	48/TQ43
Member State	Belgium
Stock	HKE/8ABDE.
Species	Hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>)
Zone	VIIIa, VIIIb, VIIIc and VIId
Closing date	13.9.2014

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1082/2014**of 13 October 2014****establishing a prohibition of fishing for black scabbardfish in EU and international waters of VIII, IX and X by vessels flying the flag of Spain**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) No 1262/2012 ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2014.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2014.
- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2014 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 13 October 2014.

For the Commission,

On behalf of the President,

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) No 1262/2012 of 20 December 2012 fixing for 2013 and 2014 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for certain deep-sea fish stocks (OJ L 356, 22.12.2012, p. 22).

ANNEX

No	54/DSS
Member State	Spain
Stock	BSF/8910
Species	Black scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>)
Zone	EU and international waters of VIII, IX and X
Closing date	16.9.2014

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1083/2014**of 15 October 2014****concerning the authorisation of a preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital) as a feed additive for sows****(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 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the authorisation of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital). That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) That application concerns the authorisation of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital) as a feed additive for sows to be used for the duration of the entire reproductive cycle, to be classified in the additive category 'zootechnical additives'.
- (4) The use of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 was authorised provisionally for piglets and pigs for fattening by Commission Regulation (EC) No 666/2003 ⁽²⁾, provisionally for sows by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2154/2003 ⁽³⁾, provisionally for chickens for fattening by Commission Regulation (EC) No 521/2005 ⁽⁴⁾, for 10 years for weaned piglets and pigs for fattening by Commission Regulation (EC) No 538/2007 ⁽⁵⁾ and for 10 years for sows from day 90 of pregnancy to the end of lactation by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1521/2007 ⁽⁶⁾.
- (5) The European Food Safety Authority (the Authority) concluded in its opinion of 18 February 2014 ⁽⁷⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital) does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment. It also concluded that the additive has the potential to increase litter weight gain or maintain sow condition. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the methods of analysis of the feed additives in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (6) The assessment of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital) shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (7) As a consequence of the authorisation being granted by this Implementing Regulation, Regulation (EC) No 1521/2007 should be repealed.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 666/2003 of 11 April 2003 provisionally authorising the use of certain micro-organisms in feeding-stuffs (OJ L 96, 12.4.2003, p. 11).

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2154/2003 of 10 December 2003 provisionally authorising certain micro-organisms in feedingstuffs (*Enterococcus faecium* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus*) (OJ L 324, 11.12.2003, p. 11).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 521/2005 of 1 April 2005 concerning the permanent authorisation of an additive and the provisional authorisation of new uses of certain additives already authorised in feedingstuffs (OJ L 84, 2.4.2005, p. 3).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 538/2007 of 15 May 2007 concerning the authorisation of a new use of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital) as a feed additive (OJ L 128, 16.5.2007, p. 16).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1521/2007 of 19 December 2007 concerning the authorisation of a new use of *Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 (Bonvital) as a feed additive (OJ L 335, 20.12.2007, p. 24).

⁽⁷⁾ EFSA Journal 2014; 12(2):3565

- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the category 'zootechnical additives' and the functional group 'gut flora stabilisers' is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in this Annex.

Article 2

Regulation (EC) No 1521/2007 is repealed.

Article 3

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, 15 October 2014.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			
Category of zootechnical additives. Functional group: gut flora stabilisers									
4b1841	Lactosan GmbH & Co KG	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> DSM 7134	<i>Additive composition</i> Preparation of <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> DSM 7134 containing a minimum of: Powder: 1 × 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g of additive Granulated (microencapsulated): 1 × 10 ¹⁰ CFU/g of additive <i>Characterisation of the active substance</i> Viable cells of <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> DSM 7134 <i>Analytical method</i> ⁽¹⁾ Enumeration: spread plate method using bile esculin azide agar (EN 15788) Identification: Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE).	Sows	—	5 × 10 ⁸	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage conditions and stability to pelleting. 2. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	5 November 2024

⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives: http://irimm.jrc.ec.europa.eu/EURLs/EURL_feed_additives/Pages/index.aspx

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1084/2014**of 15 October 2014****amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of diphosphates (E 450) as a raising agent and acidity regulator in prepared yeast based doughs****(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 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(3),

Whereas:

- (1) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 lays down a Union list of food additives approved for use in foods and their conditions of use.
- (2) The Union list of food additives may be updated in accordance with the common procedure referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ either on the initiative of the Commission or following an application.
- (3) An application for authorisation of the use of diphosphates (E 450) as a raising agent and acidity regulator in prepared yeast doughs was submitted on 7 July 2013 and was made available to the Member States.
- (4) A raising system based on sodium bicarbonate (E 500), diphosphates (E 450) and yeast is required for fresh doughs that are used as basis for the preparation of pizzas, quiches, tarts and similar products. These doughs should not raise under cooling conditions, but the raising should be activated during the final preparation by the consumer. Sodium bicarbonate is mainly responsible for the raising, while yeast with low raising activities is particularly needed to develop the typical aromatic taste. The diphosphates are required as acidity regulators in order to control the carbon dioxide formation from the sodium bicarbonate.
- (5) Such a raising system based on sodium bicarbonate, diphosphates and yeast can be used as an alternative to the use of self-raising flour in which higher levels of phosphates are authorised. The authorisation of the use of diphosphates in prepared yeast based doughs will thus not result in an increase of intake of phosphates. It is therefore appropriate to authorise the use of diphosphates as a raising agent and acidity regulator in yeast based doughs used as basis for pizzas, quiches, tarts and similar products.
- (6) Pursuant to Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008, the Commission is to seek the opinion of the European Food Safety Authority in order to update the Union list of food additives set out in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, except where the update in question is not liable to have an effect on human health. Since the authorisation of the use of diphosphates as acidity regulator in yeast based doughs used as basis for pizza's, quiches, tarts and similar products is not considered of safety concern, it is not necessary to seek the opinion of the European Food Safety Authority.
- (7) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is amended in accordance with 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*.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 October 2014.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

In Part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, in category 07.1 'Bread and rolls', the following entry is inserted after the entry for food additive E 338-452:

	'E 450	Diphosphates	12 000	(4)	only refrigerated, prepacked yeast based doughs used as basis for pizzas, quiches, tarts and similar products'
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1085/2014**of 15 October 2014****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, 15 October 2014.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA*

Director-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	AL	64,0
	MA	122,4
	MK	60,9
	ZZ	82,4
0707 00 05	TR	158,2
	ZZ	158,2
0709 93 10	TR	142,8
	ZZ	142,8
0805 50 10	AR	95,1
	BR	84,6
	CL	109,5
	TR	111,7
	UY	97,0
	ZA	101,1
	ZZ	99,8
0806 10 10	BR	191,0
	MK	34,4
	TR	143,7
	ZZ	123,0
0808 10 80	BA	49,5
	BR	53,2
	CL	89,4
	NZ	134,3
	US	192,1
	ZA	119,7
	ZZ	106,4
0808 30 90	CN	75,7
	TR	116,3
	ZA	80,2
	ZZ	90,7

⁽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'.

DIRECTIVES

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2014/96/EU

of 15 October 2014

on the requirements for the labelling, sealing and packaging of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production, falling within the scope of Council Directive 2008/90/EC

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It is appropriate to adopt requirements with regard to labelling, sealing and packaging of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production to ensure that marketing takes place in accordance with Directive 2008/90/EC.
- (2) As regards fruit plant propagating material officially certified as pre-basic, basic or certified material and fruit plants officially certified as certified material, it is necessary to provide for sealing and packaging requirements.
- (3) Pre-basic, basic or certified material should be marketed with a label satisfying certain requirements. That label should be prepared and affixed by the responsible official body. Member States should have the possibility to provide that the responsible official body may allow the supplier to prepare and affix the label under its supervision. The design of the label should in any case be established by the responsible official body, in accordance with the requirements set out in this Directive.
- (4) To allow lots of different varieties or types of pre-basic, basic or certified material to be marketed together, Member States should be permitted to provide for an accompanying document complementing the label in order to facilitate information of users and to improve traceability and controls of lots at all stages of marketing. This document should be prepared by the responsible official body, or by the supplier concerned under supervision of the responsible official body.
- (5) For marketing of CAC (*Conformitas Agraria Communitatis*) material a document prepared by the supplier should be required.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Propagating Material and Plants of Fruit Genera and Species,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Labelling, sealing and packaging requirements

Member States shall ensure that fruit plant propagating material, hereinafter 'propagating material', officially certified as pre-basic material, basic material or certified material, and fruit plants intended for fruit production, hereinafter 'fruit plants', officially certified as certified material, are only marketed if they comply with the labelling, sealing and packaging requirements set out in Articles 2 and 4. Where appropriate, an accompanying document, as provided for in Article 3, may be used to complement the label.

Member States shall ensure that propagating material and fruit plants which qualify as CAC (*Conformitas Agraria Communitatis*) material are only marketed if they comply with the requirements for the supplier's document set out in Article 5.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 267, 8.10.2008, p. 8.

*Article 2***Label for pre-basic, basic or certified material**

1. Member States shall ensure that for pre-basic, basic or certified material a label complying with paragraphs 2 to 5 is prepared and affixed by the responsible official body to the plants or parts of plants to be marketed as propagating material or fruit plants. Member States may provide that the responsible official body may allow the supplier to prepare and affix the label under its supervision. The design of the label shall be established by the responsible official body, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

Propagating material or fruit plants forming part of the same lot may be marketed with a single label where such material or such plants are part of the same package, bundle or container, and that label is affixed in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 5.

Member States may provide that fruit plants, which are one or more years old, are to be labelled individually. In this case, labelling may be carried out in the field before or during uprooting or later. Where labelling is carried out later, plants of the same lot shall be uprooted together and be kept separate from other lots in labelled containers until those plants are labelled.

2. The label shall contain the following information:

- (a) the indication 'EU rules and standards';
- (b) Member State of labelling or the respective code;
- (c) responsible official body or the respective code;
- (d) name of supplier or its registration number/code issued by the responsible official body;
- (e) reference number of package or bundle, individual serial number, week number or batch number;
- (f) botanical name;
- (g) category, and for basic material also the generation number;
- (h) denomination of the variety and, where appropriate, the clone. In the case of rootstocks not belonging to a variety, the name of the species or the interspecific hybrid concerned. For grafted fruit plants such information shall be given for the rootstock and the top-graft. For varieties for which an application for official registration or for a plant variety right is pending, such information shall indicate: 'proposed denomination' and 'application pending';
- (i) the indication 'variety with an officially recognised description', where appropriate;
- (j) quantity;
- (k) country of production and the respective code, where different from the Member State of labelling;
- (l) year of issue;
- (m) in case the original label is replaced by another label: the year of issue of the original label.

3. The label shall be indelibly printed in one of the official languages of the Union, easily visible and legible.

4. If a coloured label is used in respect of any category of plants or parts of plants, the colour of the label shall be:

- (a) white with a diagonal violet stripe for pre-basic-material;
- (b) white for basic material;
- (c) blue for certified material.

5. The label shall be affixed to the plants or parts of plants to be marketed as propagating material or fruit plants. Where such plants or parts of plants are to be marketed in a package, bundle or container, the label shall be affixed to that package, bundle or container.

Where, in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, propagating material or fruit plants are marketed with a single label, that label shall be affixed to the package, bundle or container formed by that propagating material or those fruit plants.

*Article 3***Accompanying document for pre-basic, basic or certified material**

1. Member States may provide that an accompanying document maybe made by the responsible official body, or by the supplier concerned under the supervision of this body, for lots of different varieties or types of pre-basic, basic or certified material to be marketed together to complement the label referred to in Article 2.
2. The accompanying document shall fulfil the following requirements:
 - (a) include the information set out in Article 2(2) and as indicated on the respective label;
 - (b) be written in one of the official languages of the Union;
 - (c) be delivered at least in duplicate (supplier and recipient);
 - (d) accompany the material from the place of the supplier to the place of the recipient;
 - (e) include the name and address of the recipient;
 - (f) include the date of issue of the document;
 - (g) include, where appropriate, additional information relevant to the lots concerned.
3. Where the information in the accompanying document contradicts the information on the label referred to in Article 2, the information on that label shall prevail.

*Article 4***Sealing and packaging requirements for pre-basic, basic or certified material**

1. Member States shall ensure that, where pre-basic, basic or certified material is marketed in lots of two or more plants or parts of plants, those lots are sufficiently homogeneous.

Plants or parts of plants making up such lots shall fulfil the requirements of point (a) or point (b):

- (a) plants or parts of plants are in a package or container sealed as defined in paragraph 2; or
- (b) plants or parts of plants form part of a bundle sealed as defined in paragraph 2.

2. For the purposes of this Directive 'sealing' means: in the case of a package or container, closing in such a way that it cannot be opened without damaging the closure, in the case of a bundle, tying up in such a way that the plants or parts of plants forming part of the bundle cannot be separated without damaging the tie or ties. The package, the container or bundle shall be labelled in such a way that the removal of the label renders it invalid.

*Article 5***Supplier's document for CAC material**

1. Member States shall ensure that CAC material is marketed with a document prepared by the supplier and complying with paragraphs 2 and 3, hereinafter 'the supplier's document'.

Member States shall ensure that the supplier's document does not resemble a label referred to in Article 2 or an accompanying document referred to in Article 3, so as to avoid any possible confusion between the supplier's document and those two documents.

2. The supplier's document shall contain at least the following information:
 - (a) the indication 'EU rules and standards';
 - (b) Member State where the supplier's document has been prepared, or the respective code;
 - (c) responsible official body or the respective code;
 - (d) name of supplier or its registration number/code issued by the responsible official body;
 - (e) individual serial number, week number or batch number;

- (f) botanical name;
 - (g) CAC material;
 - (h) denomination of the variety and, where appropriate, the clone. In the case of rootstocks not belonging to a variety, the name of the species or the interspecific hybrid concerned. For grafted fruit plants such information shall be given for the rootstock and the top-graft. For varieties for which an application for official registration or for a plant variety right is pending, such information shall indicate: 'proposed denomination' and 'application pending';
 - (i) quantity;
 - (j) country of production and the respective code, where different from the Member State where the supplier's document has been prepared;
 - (k) date of issue of the document.
3. The supplier's document shall be indelibly printed in one of the official languages of the Union and easily visible and legible.

Article 6

Transposition

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 31 December 2016 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 January 2017.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 7

Review clause

The Commission shall review Article 2(4) by 1 January 2019.

Article 8

Entry into force

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

Article 9

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 15 October 2014.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2014/97/EU
of 15 October 2014
implementing Council Directive 2008/90/EC as regards the registration of suppliers and of varieties
and the common list of varieties

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5(3) and Article 7(5) and (6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It is necessary to set out provisions concerning the register of suppliers provided for in Directive 2008/90/EC and the notification obligations of suppliers.
- (2) For the purpose of transparency, Member States should make available that register, where appropriate. The decision whether that register, or parts of it are to be published is left to the Member States.
- (3) A variety register should be provided for. That register should include varieties registered under Council Directive 92/34/EEC ⁽²⁾ in addition to those registered under Directive 2008/90/EC. That register should indicate whether varieties have an official description or an officially recognised description.
- (4) Genetically modified varieties should be registered only if the genetically modified organism of which the variety consists is authorised for cultivation pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ or Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾.
- (5) The conditions under which varieties are to be registered as varieties with an official description and the procedure for their registration should be provided for. Member States may, as provided for in Directive 2008/90/EC, lay down conditions concerning the registration of a variety with an officially recognised description.
- (6) In order to register a variety as a variety with an official description, the responsible official body should establish such a description.
- (7) The period of validity of registration, the renewal of registration and the removal of a variety from the variety register should be provided for.
- (8) Member States should notify to each other and to the Commission certain information concerning registered varieties and applications for registration of varieties. Based on that information the Commission should publish a common list of varieties to create a transparent and easily consultable database to increase the confidence on the market.
- (9) It is appropriate to repeal Commission Directive 93/79/EEC ⁽⁵⁾.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Propagating Material and Plants of Fruit Genera and Species,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 267, 8.10.2008, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 92/34/EEC of 28 April 1992 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production (OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 10).

⁽³⁾ Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Directive 93/79/EEC of 21 September 1993 setting out additional implementing provisions for lists of varieties of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants, as kept by suppliers under Council Directive 92/34/EEC (OJ L 256, 14.10.1993, p. 25).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Register of suppliers

1. Member States shall keep and update a register of suppliers, as provided for in Article 5(1) of Directive 2008/90/EC. That register shall be referred to hereinafter as 'the register of suppliers'.

In addition to suppliers registered in accordance with this Directive, that register shall include suppliers accredited in accordance with national provisions transposing Article 6(1) of Directive 92/34/EEC.

Where appropriate, Member States shall make available the register of suppliers.

2. The register of suppliers shall include the following information:

- (a) name, address and contact details of the supplier;
- (b) activities within the meaning of Article 2(9) of Directive 2008/90/EC that are exercised by the supplier in the Member State concerned, the address of the premises involved and the main genera or species concerned; and
- (c) registration number or code.

3. Member States shall ensure that the responsible official body removes a natural or legal person from the register of suppliers, if it is established that that person no longer exercises any activity within the meaning of Article 2(9) of Directive 2008/90/EC.

Article 2

Notification obligation of suppliers

1. Member States shall ensure that suppliers notify the information referred to in Article 1(2)(a) and (b).

No notification shall, however, be required from suppliers accredited in accordance with Article 6(1) of Directive 92/34/EEC.

2. Member States shall ensure that suppliers notify any change in their situation concerning the information referred to in Article 1(2)(a) and (b).

3. Member States shall ensure that suppliers are informed of their registration and of any modifications thereto within a time period to be laid down by national legislation.

Article 3

Variety register

1. Member States shall keep, update and publish a register of varieties (hereinafter 'variety register').

In addition to varieties registered in accordance with this Directive, the variety register shall include varieties registered before 30 September 2012 in accordance with Article 9(3) of Directive 92/34/EEC and varieties registered in accordance with the second sentence of the first subparagraph of Article 7(4) of Directive 2008/90/EC.

2. The variety register shall include the following information:

- (a) denomination of the variety and synonyms;
- (b) species the variety belongs to;
- (c) the indication 'official description' or 'officially recognised description', as appropriate;
- (d) date of registration, or, where applicable, of renewal of registration;
- (e) end of validity of registration.

3. Member States shall keep a file for each variety they register. That file shall contain a description of the variety and a summary of all the facts relevant to the registration of the variety.

*Article 4***Conditions for registration of varieties**

1. Member States shall ensure that a variety is registered as a variety with an official description if it fulfils the following requirements:
 - (a) it is distinct, uniform and stable within the meaning of paragraph 2;
 - (b) a sample of the variety is available; and
 - (c) as regards genetically modified varieties, the genetically modified organism of which the variety consists is authorised for cultivation pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.
2. A variety shall be considered as:
 - (a) 'distinct' where it is clearly distinguishable, by reference to the expression of the characteristics that result from a particular genotype or combination of genotypes, from any other variety commonly known at the date of the application referred to in Article 5;
 - (b) 'uniform' where, subject to the variation that may be expected from the particular features of its propagation, it is sufficiently uniform in the expression of those characteristics which are included in the examination for distinctness, as well as any other characteristics used for the variety description;
 - (c) 'stable' where the expression of the characteristics which are included in the examination for distinctness, as well as any other characteristics used for the variety description, remain unchanged after repeated propagation or, in the case of micropropagation at the end of each cycle.

*Article 5***Application for registration of a variety**

1. For registration of a variety as a variety with an official description, Member States shall require that a written application be submitted to the responsible official body of the Member State concerned.
2. The application shall be accompanied by the following:
 - (a) the information required by the technical questionnaires set out at the time of application:
 - (i) in Annex II to the 'Protocols for distinctness, uniformity and stability tests' of the Administrative Council of the Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) for the relevant species for which such a protocol has been published; or, where no such protocols have been published;
 - (ii) in Section X of the 'Test guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability' of the International Union for the Protection of new Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and the Annex to the Test guideline concerned for the relevant species for which such guidelines have been published; or where no such guidelines have been published;
 - (iii) in national provisions;
 - (b) information on whether the variety is officially registered in another Member State, or is the subject of an application for such a registration in another Member State;
 - (c) a proposed denomination;
 - (d) in the case of a genetically modified variety, evidence that the genetically modified organism of which the variety consists is authorised for cultivation pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.
3. The applicant may submit any of the following with its application:
 - (a) an official description established, in accordance with Article 6(5), by a responsible official body of another Member State;
 - (b) any other relevant information.

*Article 6***Examination of applications**

1. Member States shall ensure that, where a responsible official body receives an application for registration of a variety as a variety with an official description, an examination of that variety is performed in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

2. Growing trials shall be carried out to establish an official description of the variety.

Where the applicant submits information in accordance with Article 5(3)(a) and the responsible official body considers that this information shows that the conditions for registration provided for in Article 4 are fulfilled, no growing trials shall, however, be carried out.

Where growing trials are to be carried out, the responsible official body shall request a sample of the material of the variety.

3. The growing trials referred to in paragraph 2 shall be performed by:

- (a) the responsible official body receiving the application; or
- (b) the responsible official body of another Member State having agreed to perform those trials; or
- (c) any legal person, in accordance with Article 13(2) of Directive 2008/90/EC.

Where point (c) applies and trials are carried out on the premises of private enterprises, the responsible official body shall ensure that no measures are applied that might interfere with the official examination.

4. The growing trials shall be performed in accordance with the following provisions as regards trial design, growing conditions and characteristics of the variety to be covered as a minimum:

- (a) the 'Protocols for distinctness, uniformity and stability tests' of the Administrative Council of the Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) applicable at the beginning of the technical examination; or, where no protocols have been published for the relevant species;
- (b) the 'Test guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability' of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) applicable at the beginning of the technical examination; or, where no guidelines have been published for the relevant species;
- (c) national provisions.

5. If based on the examination referred to in paragraph 1, the responsible official body concludes that the variety concerned fulfils the conditions of Article 5 it shall establish an official description and include that variety in the variety register.

*Article 7***Period of validity of variety registration**

The maximum period of validity of the registration of a variety shall be 30 years.

In the case of genetically modified varieties, the validity of the registration shall be limited to the period for which the genetically modified organism of which the variety consists is authorised for cultivation pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

*Article 8***Renewal of variety registration**

1. Member States shall ensure that the registration of a variety may be renewed for further maximum periods of 30 years, provided that material of that variety is still available.

In the case of a genetically modified variety, renewal shall, in addition, be subject to the condition that the respective genetically modified organism continues to be authorised for cultivation pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003. The renewal period shall be limited to the period of authorisation of the genetically modified organism concerned.

2. For renewal of the registration, Member States shall require that a written application be submitted to the responsible official body of the Member State concerned. The application shall be accompanied by evidence showing that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 are fulfilled.

A Member State may, however, renew the registration of a variety for which no written application has been submitted, where it considers that renewal serves to preserve genetic diversity and sustainable production or serves another general interest.

Article 9

Removal of a variety from the variety register

Member States shall ensure that a variety is removed from the variety register if:

- (a) the conditions for registration, as set out in Article 4, are no longer fulfilled;
- (b) at the time of the application for registration or during examination, false or fraudulent particulars had been supplied concerning the facts on the basis of which the variety was registered.

Article 10

Notifications

1. Each Member State shall notify to the responsible official bodies of the other Member States and the Commission the information required to access the variety register of the Member State concerned.

Each Member State shall notify the Commission as soon as possible of the inclusion of a variety in its variety register, and any other amendment to its variety register.

2. Each Member State shall, on request, make available to another Member State or the Commission:

- (a) the official or officially recognised description of varieties registered in the variety register of the Member State concerned;
- (b) the results of examinations of applications for registration of varieties performed by the Member State concerned pursuant to Article 6;
- (c) any other information available in respect of varieties included in the variety register of the Member State concerned or removed from that register;
- (d) the list of varieties for which applications for registration are pending in the Member State concerned.

Article 11

Common list

The Commission shall, on the basis of the information received pursuant to subparagraph 2 of Article 10(1), establish, regularly update and publish in an electronic format a common list of the varieties included in the variety registers of the Member States.

Article 12

Transposition

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 31 December 2016 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 January 2017.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 13

Repeal

Directive 93/79/EEC is repealed with effect from 1 January 2017.

Article 14

Entry into force

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

Article 15

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 15 October 2014.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2014/98/EU**of 15 October 2014****implementing Council Directive 2008/90/EC as regards specific requirements for the genus and species of fruit plants referred to in Annex I thereto, specific requirements to be met by suppliers and detailed rules concerning official inspections**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 and Articles 6(4), 9(1) and 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Provisions for the certification and marketing of pre-basic, basic and certified material should take into account the different production cycles of the various genera and species covered by this Directive.
- (2) It is necessary that pre-basic material complies with very strict requirements concerning health and quality in order to ensure health and quality of the propagating material and fruit plants derived from pre-basic material.
- (3) In order to ensure the identification and quality of pre-basic material, it is appropriate to lay down rules concerning the establishment and verification of its trueness to the variety to which that material belongs. Moreover, identification and quality of pre-basic material should be ensured through rules concerning its propagation, which may include renewal and multiplication. In order to ensure the health of pre-basic material, it is important to lay down rules concerning the absence of pests, inspections, sampling and testing, as appropriate for the genus and species concerned. Furthermore, the quality of that material should be ensured through the adoption of rules concerning defects.
- (4) In order to ensure the identification and quality of rootstocks not belonging to a variety, those rootstocks should be true to the description of the species to which they belong.
- (5) It is necessary that plants from which material is intended to be taken for the production of basic material or certified material, other than fruit plants, are identified. Those plants are referred to as 'mother plants'. Mother plants for the production of pre-basic material (pre-basic mother plants) should fulfil the same requirements as pre-basic material. Pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material should be identified throughout the production process. The responsible official body should establish the trueness of the pre-basic mother plant to the description of its variety by the observation of the expression of the characteristics of the variety. Furthermore, the trueness to the description of the variety of the pre-basic mother plant and of the derived pre-basic material should be verified regularly.
- (6) In the case of material intended for certification, the trueness to the description of a variety should be established on the basis of an official description of that variety, which ensures that the variety is distinct, uniform and stable, the description accompanying an application for registration or for a plant variety right or an officially recognised description. In case of a variety with an officially recognised description, it is appropriate to require that the variety has been registered in a national register in order to ensure that that description is appropriate for the material under certification.
- (7) In the case of pre-basic and basic material, the establishment of trueness to the description of the variety should also be possible on the basis of a description accompanying the application for registration of a variety in a

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 267, 8.10.2008, p. 8.

Member State and of a description accompanying the application for registration of a plant variety right, provided that a report is already available in the Union or in a third country indicating that the respective variety is distinct, uniform and stable. The purpose of granting that possibility is to accelerate the initial phases of the certification process, in cases where the registration of the variety is close to completion but still pending. However, and in order to ensure transparency and informed choices for the users of that material, its marketing should only be allowed once the variety registration has been concluded.

- (8) It is important that strict provisions apply concerning the protection of pre-basic material from all types of infections by pests. Therefore the suppliers should maintain pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material in designated facilities, which are insect proof and ensure freedom from infection through aerial vectors and any other possible sources. For the same reason, pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material should be grown or produced, isolated from the soil, in pots of soil-free or of sterilised growing media. However, and in order to address particular production needs, Member States should be permitted to apply for the authorisation to produce pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material in the field provided that appropriate measures are taken to prevent infection by the relevant pests.
- (9) Council Directive 2000/29/EC ⁽¹⁾ sets out the rules preventing the introduction into the Union of certain harmful organisms and their spread therein. This includes requirements for certain genera and species that complement the certification requirements in this Directive in respect of harmful organisms covered by Directive 2000/29/EC. Additional rules on other harmful organisms should be set out. Where a pest could cause unacceptable damage to the health or usefulness of pre-basic material of the genera or species concerned, its absence should be required. Those pests should be listed. Where a pest could cause such damage only when its presence exceeds certain levels, its presence should only be prohibited in quantities exceeding those levels. Those pests should be listed separately from those whose absence is required.
- (10) Candidate pre-basic mother plants constitute the starting point of the production and certification process of propagating material and fruit plants. For that reason, they should be subject to the most stringent phytosanitary requirements to ensure freedom from the relevant pests. In view of the biology and characteristics of the respective genera or species of the plants and the relevant pests concerned, visual inspections of the candidate pre-basic mother plants should be required for the presence of the pests listed in Annex I. In case of doubts regarding the presence of those pests, each candidate pre-basic mother plant should be sampled and tested in order to ensure accurate findings. Each candidate pre-basic mother plant should be tested for the pests listed in Annex II to ensure with certainty the absence of the relevant pests. Very similar requirements should apply to pre-basic mother plants produced by renewal due to their importance for the further production and certification process.
- (11) In view of the biology and characteristics of the respective genera or species of the plants and the relevant pests concerned, visual inspections of the pre-basic mother plants or pre-basic material should be required for the presence of the pests listed in Annexes I and II. In case of doubts regarding the presence of those pests, pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material should be sampled and tested in order to ensure accurate findings.
- (12) In view of the biology and characteristics of the respective genera or species of the plants and the pests concerned, appropriate rules should be established concerning the frequencies of visual inspections, sampling and testing of basic mother plants, basic material, certified mother plants and certified material. Those rules should be based on the experience gathered by the responsible official bodies and the fruit plant producers during the application of national certification schemes. Those rules should take into account the needs of the users of a particular category.
- (13) The presence of certain pests, and in particular nematodes, in the soil may cause unacceptable damage to the health and usefulness of the plants concerned, in case those pests host viruses affecting the genera or species concerned. Therefore those pests should be listed and identified separately, and their presence in the respective soil should not be permitted, unless they are shown by testing to be free of the relevant viruses. Sampling and testing should show whether those pests or the relevant viruses are present. For the setting of the rules concerning sampling and testing, the different categories of propagating material and fruit plants should be taken into account. However, it is proportionate to permit, under certain conditions, that sampling and testing does not need to be carried out where host plants have not been grown in the field of production for a period of at least five years.

⁽¹⁾ Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1).

- (14) Where sampling and testing is carried out, it should take place in accordance with the protocols of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), or other protocols which are internationally recognised. This is necessary to ensure that the practice of sampling and testing carried out in the Union is up to date with the international scientific and technical developments. Where such protocols are not available, sampling and testing should take place in accordance with relevant protocols established at national level.
- (15) The quality and usefulness of pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material may be affected by injuries, discoloration, scar tissues, desiccation and other defects. Therefore, it should be laid down that pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material must be practically free from any such defects.
- (16) In order to guarantee the appropriate quality of the propagating material, rules should be laid down for its maintenance under appropriate conditions. Those conditions should depend on the category of the propagating material and fruit plants under certification. In view of recent developments it is important to also allow the maintenance method of cooling to ultra-low temperatures, known as cryopreservation. This is considered a useful alternative to *in vitro* culture because the properties of the propagating material will remain unchanged during storage at these temperatures.
- (17) Basic material constitutes the next stage of production process after pre-basic material. Therefore mother plants for the production of basic material (basic mother plants) should either be grown from pre-basic material or multiplied from other basic mother plants.
- (18) The requirements concerning basic material should be the same as the requirements for pre-basic material concerning identification, health and quality, because those requirements are equally important for the health and usefulness of basic material. However, basic material should be permitted to be produced in open fields to facilitate its effective propagation into the next generations and categories. Therefore, the requirements for the maintenance of basic material should allow maintenance in insect proof facilities or in fields isolated from potential sources of infection by aerial vectors, root contact, cross infection by machinery, grafting tools and any other possible sources.
- (19) Basic mother plants which are grown from pre-basic material should be permitted to be multiplied in a number of generations to attain the number of basic mother plants necessary for the production of basic and certified material. Different generations of basic mother plants should be kept separate from each other and identifiable throughout the production process.
- (20) Certified material and certified fruit plants may constitute the next stage of the production process after pre-basic material or basic material. Therefore mother plants for the production of certified material (certified mother plants) should be grown from either pre-basic material or basic material.
- (21) Minimum requirements should be adopted to ensure a harmonised procedure for the establishment and verification of the trueness to the description of the variety, concerning propagating material and fruit plants to be qualified as CAC material. Those requirements should be less stringent than the requirements for pre-basic, basic and certified material, since CAC material gives rise to lower expectations on the part of users concerning its health and quality, as simpler production procedures and stages are applied. However, suppliers should ensure the identification of material intended to be used for propagation. Moreover, it should be ensured that quality and health standards, appropriate as regards the cultivation of CAC material and the expectations of the users of that propagating material, apply. In view of the nature of the pests affecting certain *Citrus* L. species, *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf., specific rules concerning visual inspection, sampling and testing are necessary in order to ensure that the respective propagating material or fruit plants are of adequate quality and health.
- (22) In order to allow the responsible official body to conduct official inspections and to verify if the propagating material and fruit plants comply with the quality and health standards for official certification set out in this Directive, the supplier should have in place a plan to identify and monitor critical points in the production process of propagating material and fruit plants for the relevant genera or species, and should keep records on that monitoring. The plan and records of field inspections, sampling and testing should be kept as long as the respective propagating material or fruit plants remain under the control of the supplier, and for a period of at

least three years after that propagating material or those fruit plants are removed or marketed. That period is necessary to allow the detection of pests on woody plants where the symptoms may only become apparent several years after the infection has occurred.

- (23) Member States should ensure that propagating material and fruit plants are officially inspected during production and marketing in order to verify compliance with the requirements and conditions set out in this Directive. In order to ensure a harmonised procedure to carry out official inspections, rules should be laid down with respect to visual inspection and, where appropriate, sampling and testing.
- (24) In order to avoid any disruption of trade, Member States should be allowed to authorise, for a transitional period, the marketing in their own territory of propagating material and fruit plants produced from pre-basic, basic and certified mother plants or from CAC mother plants which already existed at the date of application of this Directive even if that material or those fruit plants do(es) not fulfil the new conditions.
- (25) Commission Directives 93/48/EEC ⁽¹⁾ and 93/64/EEC ⁽²⁾ should be repealed.
- (26) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Propagating Material and Plants of Fruit Genera and Species,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Definitions

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

- (1) 'mother plant' means an identified plant intended for propagation;
- (2) 'candidate pre-basic mother plant' means a mother plant which the supplier intends to have accepted as pre-basic mother plant;
- (3) 'pre-basic mother plant' means a mother plant intended for the production of pre-basic material;
- (4) 'basic mother plant' means a mother plant intended for the production of basic material;
- (5) 'certified mother plant' means a mother plant intended for the production of certified material;
- (6) 'pest' means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products and listed in Annexes I, II and III;
- (7) 'visual inspection' means the examination of plants or parts of plants using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope;
- (8) 'test' means examination, other than visual inspection;
- (9) 'fruiting plant' means a plant propagated from a mother plant and grown for the production of fruit in order to permit the verification of the varietal identity of that mother plant;
- (10) 'category' means pre-basic material, basic material, certified material or CAC material;
- (11) 'multiplication' means vegetative production of mother plants in order to obtain a sufficient number of mother plants in the same category;

⁽¹⁾ Commission Directive 93/48/EEC of 23 June 1993 setting out the schedule indicating the conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production, pursuant to Council Directive 92/34/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Directive 93/64/EEC of 5 July 1993 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Council Directive 92/34/EEC on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993, p. 33).

- (12) 'renewal of a mother plant' means replacing a mother plant by a plant vegetatively produced from it;
- (13) 'micropropagation' means the multiplication of plant material in order to produce a large number of plants, using *in vitro* culture of differentiated vegetative buds or differentiated vegetative meristems taken from a plant;
- (14) 'practically free from defects' means that defects likely to impair the quality and usefulness of the propagating material or fruit plants, are present at a level equal to, or lower than, the level expected to result from good cultivating and handling practices, and that level is consistent with good cultivating and handling practices;
- (15) 'practically free from pests' means that the extent to which pests are present on the propagating material or fruit plants is sufficiently low to ensure acceptable quality and usefulness of the propagating material;
- (16) 'laboratory' means any facility used for the testing of propagating material and fruit plants;
- (17) 'cryopreservation' means the maintenance of plant material by cooling to ultra-low temperatures, in order to retain the viability of the material.

Article 2

General provisions

1. Member States shall ensure that propagating material and fruit plants belonging to the genera and species listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/90/EC comply, during production and marketing, with Articles 3 to 27 of this Directive, as appropriate.
2. Member States shall ensure that, during production of propagating material and fruit plants belonging to the genera and species listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/90/EC, suppliers comply with the requirements set out in Articles 28 and 29.
3. Member States shall ensure that, during production and marketing, propagating material and fruit plants, belonging to the genera and species listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/90/EC, are officially inspected in accordance with Article 30.
4. Propagating material that fulfils the requirements of a certain category shall not be mixed with material of other categories.

CHAPTER 2

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPAGATING MATERIAL AND, WHERE APPLICABLE, FRUIT PLANTS

SECTION 1

Requirements for pre-basic material

Article 3

Requirements for the certification of pre-basic material

1. Propagating material, other than mother plants and other than rootstocks not belonging to a variety, shall, on request, be officially certified as pre-basic material if it has been found to fulfil the following requirements:
 - (a) it is directly propagated from a mother plant in accordance with Article 13 or Article 14;
 - (b) it is true to the description of its variety and its trueness to the description of the variety is verified pursuant to Article 7;
 - (c) it is maintained pursuant to Article 8;
 - (d) it complies with the health requirements of Article 10;

- (e) where the Commission has granted a derogation pursuant to Article 8(4) to grow pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material in the field under non-insect proof conditions, the soil complies with Article 11;
- (f) it complies with Article 12 concerning defects.

2. The mother plant referred to in paragraph (1)(a) shall either have been accepted in accordance with Article 5, or have been obtained by multiplication in accordance with Article 13 or micropropagation in accordance with Article 14.

3. Where a pre-basic mother plant or pre-basic material no longer fulfils the requirements of Articles 7 to 12, the supplier shall remove it from the vicinity of other pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material. That removed mother plant or material may be used as basic, certified or CAC material provided that it fulfils the requirements set out in this Directive for the respective categories.

Instead of removing that mother plant or that material, the supplier may take appropriate measures in order to ensure that that mother plant or that material complies with those requirements again.

Article 4

Requirements for the certification of rootstocks not belonging to a variety as pre-basic material

1. A rootstock not belonging to a variety, shall, on request, be officially certified as pre-basic material if it has been found to fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) it is directly propagated, by vegetative or sexual propagation from a mother plant; in the case of sexual propagation pollinating trees (pollenisers) are directly produced by vegetative propagation from a mother plant;
- (b) it is true to the description of its species;
- (c) it is maintained pursuant to Article 8;
- (d) it complies with the health requirements of Article 10;
- (e) where the Commission has granted a derogation pursuant to Article 8(4) to grow pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material in the field under non-insect proof conditions, the soil complies with Article 11;
- (f) it complies with Article 12 concerning defects.

2. The mother plant referred to in paragraph (1)(a) shall either have been accepted in accordance with Article 6, or have been obtained by multiplication in accordance with Article 13 or micropropagation in accordance with Article 14.

3. Where a rootstock which is a pre-basic mother plant or pre-basic material no longer fulfils the requirements of Articles 8 to 12, the supplier shall remove it from the vicinity of other pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material. That removed rootstock may be used as basic, certified or CAC material provided that it fulfils the requirements set out in this Directive for the respective categories.

Instead of removing that rootstock, the supplier may take appropriate measures in order to ensure that that rootstock complies with those requirements again.

Article 5

Requirements for the acceptance of a pre-basic mother plant

1. The responsible official body shall accept a plant as a pre-basic mother plant if it complies with Articles 7 to 12, and if its trueness to the description of its variety is established in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

That acceptance shall take place on the basis of an official inspection and the testing results, records and procedures pursuant to Article 30.

2. The responsible official body shall establish the trueness of the pre-basic mother plant to the description of its variety by the observation of the expression of the characteristics of the variety. That observation shall be based on one of the following elements:

- (a) the official description for varieties registered in any of the national registers, and for varieties legally protected by a plant variety right;
- (b) the description accompanying the application for varieties which are the subject of an application for registration in any Member State, as referred to in Article 5(1) of Commission Implementing Directive 2014/97/EU ⁽¹⁾;
- (c) the description accompanying the application for varieties which are the subject of an application for registration of a plant variety right;
- (d) the officially recognised description, if the variety subject to that description is registered in a national register.

3. Where point (b) or point (c) of paragraph 2 applies, the pre-basic mother plant shall only be accepted if a report, produced by any responsible official body in the Union or in a third country, is available proving that the respective variety is distinct, uniform and stable. However, pending the registration of the variety, the mother plant concerned and the material produced from it may only be used for the production of basic or certified material and shall not be marketed as pre-basic, basic or certified material.

4. Where the establishment of the trueness to the description of the variety is only possible on the basis of the characteristics of a fruiting plant, the observation of the expression of the characteristics of the variety shall be carried out on the fruits of a fruiting plant propagated from the pre-basic mother plant. Those fruiting plants shall be kept separate from the pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material.

Fruiting plants shall be visually inspected in the most appropriate periods of the year taking into account climatic and growing conditions of plants of the genera or species concerned.

Article 6

Requirements for the acceptance of a rootstock not belonging to a variety

The responsible official body shall accept a rootstock not belonging to a variety as a pre-basic mother plant if it is true to the description of its species and if it complies with Articles 8 to 12.

That acceptance shall take place on the basis of an official inspection and the testing results, records and procedures used by the supplier pursuant to Article 30.

Article 7

Verification of trueness to the description of the variety

The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall regularly verify the trueness of pre-basic mother plants and of pre-basic material to the description of their variety, in accordance with Article 5(2) and (3), as appropriate for the variety concerned and the propagation method used.

In addition to the regular verification of pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material, the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall, after each renewal, verify the pre-basic mother plants resulting from it.

Article 8

Requirements concerning the maintenance of pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material

1. The suppliers shall maintain pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material in facilities, which are designated for the genera or species concerned, and which are insect proof and ensure freedom from infection through aerial vectors and any other possible sources throughout the production process.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Directive 2014/97/EU of 15 October 2014 implementing Council Directive 2008/90/EC as regards the registration of suppliers and of varieties and the common list of varieties (see page 16 of this Official Journal).

Candidate pre-basic mother plants shall be kept under insect proof conditions, and physically isolated from pre-basic mother plants in the facilities referred to in the first subparagraph, until all tests concerning compliance with Article 9(1) and (2) have been concluded.

2. Pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material shall be maintained in a manner that ensures that they are individually identified throughout the production process.
3. Pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material shall be grown or produced, isolated from the soil, in pots of soil-free or of sterilised growing media. They shall be identified by labels ensuring their traceability.
4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 a Member State may be granted authorisation to produce pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material in the field under non-insect proof conditions for specific genera or species. Such material shall be identified by labels to ensure its traceability. That authorisation shall be granted provided that the Member State concerned ensures that appropriate measures are taken to prevent infection of the plants by aerial vectors, root contact, cross infection by machinery, grafting tools and any other possible sources.
5. Pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material may be maintained by cryopreservation.
6. Pre-basic mother plants may only be used for a period calculated on the basis of the stability of the variety or the environmental conditions under which they are grown and any other determinants having an impact on the stability of the variety.

Article 9

Health requirements for candidate pre-basic mother plants and for pre-basic mother plants produced by renewal

1. A candidate pre-basic mother plant shall be free from the pests listed in Annex I, as regards the genus or species concerned.

The candidate pre-basic mother plant concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities and fields be found free from the pests listed in Annex I, as regards the genus or species concerned.

That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

In case of doubts concerning the presence of those pests, the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out sampling and testing of the candidate pre-basic mother plant concerned.

2. A candidate pre-basic mother plant shall be free from the pests listed in Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

The candidate pre-basic mother plant concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities and fields, and by sampling and testing, be found free from the pests listed in Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

That visual inspection, sampling and testing shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

That sampling and testing shall take place in the most appropriate period of the year taking into account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions of the plant, and the biology of the pests relevant for that plant. Sampling and testing shall also take place at any time of the year in case of doubts concerning the presence of those pests.

3. As regards the sampling and testing, as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States shall apply protocols of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, the responsible official body shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall submit the samples to laboratories officially accepted by the responsible official body.

The testing method for viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas applied to candidate pre-basic mother plants shall be biological indexing on indicator plants. Other test methods may be applied in case the Member State considers, on the basis of peer reviewed scientific evidence, that they produce results as reliable as biological indexing on indicator plants.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, where a candidate pre-basic mother plant is a seedling, visual inspection, sampling and testing shall only be required in respect of viruses, viroids or virus-like diseases transmitted by pollen and listed in Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned, provided that an official inspection has confirmed that the seedling concerned was grown from a seed produced by a plant free from symptoms caused by those viruses, viroids and virus-like diseases and that that seedling has been maintained in accordance with Article 8(1) and (3).

5. Paragraphs 1 and 3 shall also apply to a pre-basic mother plant produced by renewal.

A pre-basic mother plant produced by renewal shall be free from the viruses and viroids listed in Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

That pre-basic mother plant shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, and by sampling and testing, be found free from those viruses and viroids.

That visual inspection, sampling and testing shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

Article 10

Health requirements for pre-basic mother plants and for pre-basic material

1. A pre-basic mother plant or pre-basic material shall be free from the pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

The pre-basic mother plant or the pre-basic material concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, be found free from the pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

The percentage of pre-basic mother plants or pre-basic material, which is infested by the pests listed in Part B of Annex I, shall not exceed the tolerance levels as set out therein. The pre-basic mother plants or the pre-basic material concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, be found to comply with those levels. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

In case of doubts concerning the presence of those pests, the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out sampling and testing of the pre-basic mother plant or pre-basic material concerned.

2. The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out visual inspection, sampling and testing of a pre-basic mother plant or pre-basic material, as set out in Annex IV as regards the genus or species concerned.

3. As regards sampling and testing, as provided for in paragraph 1, Member States shall apply protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, the responsible official body shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall submit the samples to laboratories officially accepted by the responsible official body.

4. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material during cryopreservation.

*Article 11***Soil requirements**

1. Pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material may only be grown in soil that is free from any pests which are listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, and which host viruses affecting that genus or species. Freedom from such pests shall be established by sampling and testing.

That sampling shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

That sampling and testing shall be carried out before the pre-basic mother plants or the pre-basic material concerned is planted, and it shall be repeated during growth where there is suspicion concerning the presence of the pests referred to in subparagraph 1.

That sampling and testing shall be carried out taking into account the climatic conditions and the biology of the pests listed in Annex III, and where those pests are relevant for the pre-basic mother plants or the pre-basic material concerned.

2. Sampling and testing shall not be carried out where plants which are hosts for the pests listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, have not been grown in the soil of production for a period of at least five years and where there is no doubt concerning the absence of the relevant pests in that soil.

Sampling and testing shall not be carried out when the responsible official body concludes on the basis of an official inspection that the soil is free from any pests which are listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, and which host viruses affecting that genus or species.

3. In the case of sampling and testing as referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall apply protocols of the EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, Member States shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

*Article 12***Requirements concerning defects likely to impair quality**

Pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material shall be found practically free from defects on the basis of visual inspection. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier. Injuries, discoloration, scar tissues or desiccation shall be considered as defects, if they affect the quality and usefulness as propagating material.

*Article 13***Requirements concerning multiplication, renewal and propagation of pre-basic mother plants**

1. The supplier may multiply or renew a pre-basic mother plant accepted in accordance with Article 5(1).

2. The supplier may propagate a pre-basic mother plant to produce pre-basic material.

3. Multiplication, renewal and propagation of pre-basic mother plants shall take place in accordance with the protocols referred to in paragraph 4.

4. Member States shall apply protocols concerning multiplication, renewal and propagation of pre-basic mother plants. Member States shall apply protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, Member States shall apply relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

The protocols referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph shall have been tested on the relevant genera or species for a period of time considered appropriate for those genera or species. That period of time shall be considered appropriate when it allows phenotype validation of the plants as regards the trueness to the description of the variety based on the observation of the fruit production or of the vegetative development of rootstocks.

5. The supplier may only renew the pre-basic mother plant before the end of the period referred to in Article 8(6).

Article 14

Requirements concerning multiplication, renewal and propagation by micropropagation of pre-basic mother plants

1. In the case of multiplication, renewal and propagation by micropropagation of pre-basic mother plants, for the production of other pre-basic mother plants or pre-basic material, it shall take place in accordance with the protocols set out in paragraph 2.

2. Member States shall apply protocols concerning micropropagation of pre-basic mother plants and pre-basic material which are protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, Member States shall apply relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

Member States shall only apply protocols which have been tested on the relevant genus or species for a period of time considered sufficient to allow phenotype validation of the plants as regards the trueness to the description of the variety based on the observation of the fruit production or of the vegetative development of rootstocks.

SECTION 2

Requirements for basic material

Article 15

Requirements for the certification of basic material

1. Propagating material, other than basic mother plants and other than rootstocks not belonging to a variety, shall, on request, be officially certified as basic material if it fulfils the requirements of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

2. The propagating material shall be propagated from a basic mother plant.

A basic mother plant shall fulfil one of the following requirements:

- (a) be grown from pre-basic material; or
- (b) be produced by multiplication from a basic mother plant in accordance with Article 19.

3. The propagating material shall fulfil the requirements set out in Article 7, Article 8(6) and Article 12.

4. The propagating material shall fulfil the additional requirements concerning:

- (a) health, as set out in Article 16;
- (b) soil, as set out in Article 17;
- (c) maintenance of basic mother plants and basic material as set out in Article 18; and
- (d) specific conditions for propagation, as set out in Article 19.

5. A rootstock not belonging to a variety, shall, on request, be officially certified as basic material if it is true to the description of its species, it fulfils the requirements set out in Article 8(2) and (6), and the additional requirements of Articles 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

6. For the purpose of this Section, any reference in the provisions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 to pre-basic mother plants shall be construed as reference to basic mother plants, and any reference to pre-basic material shall be construed as reference to basic material.

7. Where a basic mother plant or basic material no longer fulfils the requirements of Article 7, Article 8(2) and (6) and Articles 12, 16 and 17 the supplier shall remove it from the vicinity of other basic mother plants and basic material. That removed mother plant or material may be used as certified or CAC material provided that it fulfils the requirements set out in this Directive for the respective categories.

Instead of removing that mother plant or that material, the supplier may take appropriate measures in order to ensure that that mother plant or that material complies with those requirements again.

8. Where a rootstock not belonging to a variety is a basic mother plant or basic material that no longer fulfils the requirements of Article 8(2) and (6) and Articles 12, 16 and 17, the supplier shall remove it from the vicinity of other basic mother plants and basic material. That removed rootstock may be used as certified or CAC material provided that it fulfils the requirements set out in this Directive concerning the respective categories.

Instead of removing that rootstock, the supplier may take appropriate measures in order to ensure that that rootstock complies with those requirements again.

Article 16

Health requirements

1. A basic mother plant or basic material shall be free from the pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

The basic mother plant or the basic material concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, be found free from the pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

The percentage of basic mother plants or basic material, which is infested by the pests listed in Part B of Annex I, shall not exceed the tolerance levels as set out therein. The basic mother plants or the basic material concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, be found to comply with those levels. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

In case of doubts concerning the presence of those pests, the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out sampling and testing of the basic mother plant or basic material concerned.

2. The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out visual inspection, sampling and testing of a basic mother plant or basic material, as set out in Annex IV as regards the genus or species concerned.

3. As regards sampling and testing, as provided for in paragraph 1, Member States shall apply protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, the responsible official body shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall submit the samples to laboratories officially accepted by the responsible official body.

4. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to basic mother plants and basic material during cryopreservation.

Article 17

Soil requirements

1. Basic mother plants and basic material may only be grown in soil that is free from any pests which are listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, and which host viruses affecting that genus or species. Freedom of such pests hosting viruses shall be established by sampling and testing.

That sampling shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

That sampling and testing shall be carried out before the basic mother plants or the basic material concerned is planted and it shall be repeated during growth where there is suspicion concerning the presence of the pests referred to in subparagraph 1.

That sampling and testing shall be carried out taking into account the climatic conditions and the biology of the pests listed in Annex III, and where those pests are relevant for the basic mother plants or the basic material concerned.

2. Sampling and testing shall not be carried out where plants which are hosts for the pests listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, have not been grown in the soil of production for a period of at least five years and where there is no doubt concerning the absence of the relevant pests in that soil.

Sampling and testing shall not be carried out when the responsible official body concludes on the basis of an official inspection that the soil is free from any pests which are listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, and which host viruses affecting that genus or species.

3. In the case of sampling and testing as referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall apply protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, Member States shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

Article 18

Requirements concerning the maintenance of basic mother plants and basic material

1. Basic mother plants and basic material shall be maintained in fields isolated from potential sources of infection by aerial vectors, root contact, cross infection by machinery, grafting tools and any other possible sources.
2. The isolation distance of the fields referred to in paragraph 1 shall depend on regional circumstances, the type of propagating material, the presence of pests in the area concerned and the relevant risks involved as set out by the responsible official body based on official inspection.

Article 19

Conditions for multiplication

1. The basic mother plants which are grown from pre-basic material within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied in a number of generations to obtain the necessary number of basic mother plants. The basic mother plants shall be multiplied in accordance with Article 13 or shall be multiplied by micropropagation in accordance with Article 14. The maximum permitted number of generations, and the maximum permitted life span of basic mother plants, shall be as set out in Annex V for the relevant genera or species.
2. Where multiple generations of basic mother plants are permitted, each generation, other than the first one, may derive from any previous generation.
3. Propagating material of different generations shall be kept separately.

SECTION 3

Requirements for certified material

Article 20

Requirements for certification of certified material

1. Propagating material, other than mother plants, and fruit plants shall, on request, be officially certified as certified material if they fulfil the requirements set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.
2. The propagating material, and fruit plants, shall be propagated from a certified mother plant.

A certified mother plant shall fulfil one of the following requirements:

- (a) be grown from pre-basic material;
- (b) be grown from basic material.

3. The propagating material, and fruit plants, shall fulfil the requirements set out in Article 7, Article 8(6) and Articles 12, 21 and 22.

4. The propagating material, and fruit plants, shall fulfil the health requirements set out in Article 21.

The propagating material and fruit plants shall be propagated from a certified mother plant which fulfils the soil requirements of Article 22.

5. A rootstock not belonging to a variety, shall, on request, be officially certified as certified material if it is true to the description of its species, it fulfils the requirements set out in Article 8(6) and the additional requirements of Articles 12, 21 and 22.

6. For the purpose of this Section, any reference in the provisions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 to pre-basic mother plants shall be construed as reference to certified mother plants, and any reference to pre-basic material shall be construed as reference to certified material.

7. Where a certified mother plant or certified material no longer fulfils the requirements of Article 7, Article 8(6) and Articles 12, 21 and 22, the supplier shall remove it from the vicinity of other certified mother plants and certified material. That removed mother plant or material may be used as CAC material provided that it fulfils the requirements set out in Section 4.

Instead of removing that mother plant or that material, the supplier may take appropriate measures in order to ensure that that mother plant or that material complies with those requirements again.

8. Where a rootstock not belonging to a variety is a certified mother plant or certified material that no longer fulfils the requirements of Article 8(6) and Articles 12, 21 and 22, the supplier shall remove it from the vicinity of other certified mother plants and certified material. That removed mother plant or material may be used as CAC material provided that it fulfils the requirements set out in Section 4.

Instead of removing that rootstock, the supplier may take appropriate measures in order to ensure that that rootstock complies with those requirements again.

Article 21

Health requirements

1. A certified mother plant or certified material shall be free from the pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

The certified mother plant or the certified material concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, be found free from the pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

The percentage of certified mother plants or certified material, which is infested by the pests listed in Part B of Annex I, shall not exceed the tolerance levels as set out therein. The certified mother plants or the certified material concerned shall, by visual inspection in the facilities, fields and lots, be found to comply with those levels. That visual inspection shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

In case of doubts concerning the presence of those pests, the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out sampling and testing of the certified mother plant or certified material concerned.

2. The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall carry out visual inspection, sampling and testing of a certified mother plant or certified material, as set out in Annex IV as regards the genus or species concerned.

3. As regards sampling and testing, as provided for in paragraph 1, Member States shall apply protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, the responsible official body shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

The responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier shall submit the samples to laboratories officially accepted by the responsible official body.

4. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to certified mother plants and certified material during cryopreservation.

Article 22

Soil requirements

1. Certified mother plants may only be grown in soil that is free from any pests which are listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, and which host viruses affecting that genus or species. Freedom of such pests hosting viruses shall be established by sampling and testing.

That sampling shall be carried out by the responsible official body and, where appropriate, the supplier.

That sampling and testing shall be carried out before the certified mother plant concerned is planted, and it shall be repeated during growth where there is suspicion concerning the presence of the pests referred to in subparagraph 1.

That sampling and testing shall be carried out taking into account the climatic conditions and the biology of the pests listed in Annex III, and where those pests are relevant for the certified mother plants or the certified material concerned.

2. Sampling and testing shall not be carried out where plants which are hosts for the pests listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, have not been grown in the soil of production for a period of at least five years and where there is no doubt concerning the absence of the relevant pests in that soil.

Sampling and testing shall not be carried out when the responsible official body concludes on the basis of an official inspection that the soil is free from any pests which are listed in Annex III, for the genus or species concerned, and which host viruses affecting that genus or species.

Sampling and testing shall not be carried out in the case of certified fruit plants.

3. In the case of sampling and testing as referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall apply protocols of EPPO, or other protocols which are internationally recognised. Where such protocols do not exist, Member States shall apply the relevant protocols established at national level. In that case, Member States shall, on request, make available those protocols to the other Member States and to the Commission.

SECTION 4

Requirements for CAC material

Article 23

Conditions for CAC material, other than rootstocks not belonging to a variety

1. CAC material, other than rootstocks not belonging to a variety, may only be marketed if it has been found to fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) it is propagated from an identified source of material recorded by the supplier;
- (b) it is true to the description of the variety, in accordance with Article 25;
- (c) it complies with the health requirements of Article 26;
- (d) it complies with Article 27 concerning defects.

2. The actions to comply with paragraph 1 shall be carried out by the supplier.

3. In case CAC material no longer complies with paragraph 1, the supplier shall carry out one of the following actions:

- (a) remove that material, from the vicinity of other CAC material; or
- (b) take appropriate measures to ensure that that material complies with those requirements again.

Article 24

Conditions for CAC material in the case of rootstocks not belonging to a variety

1. In the case of rootstocks not belonging to a variety, CAC material shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) it is true to the description of its species;
- (b) it complies with the health requirements of Article 26;
- (c) it complies with Article 27 concerning defects.

2. The actions to comply with the requirements of paragraph 1 shall be carried out by the supplier.

3. In case CAC material no longer complies with the requirements of paragraph 1, the supplier shall carry out one of the following actions:

- (a) remove that material, from the vicinity of other CAC material; or
- (b) take appropriate measures to ensure that that material complies with those requirements again.

Article 25

Trueness to the description of the variety

1. The trueness of CAC material to the description of its variety shall be established by the observation of the expression of the characteristics of the variety. That observation shall be based on one of the following elements:

- (a) the official description for registered varieties, as referred to in Implementing Directive 2014/97/EU and for varieties legally protected by a plant variety right; or
- (b) the description accompanying the application for varieties which are the subject of an application for registration in any Member State, as referred to in Implementing Directive 2014/97/EU;
- (c) the description accompanying the application for a plant variety right;
- (d) the officially recognised description of a variety as referred to in Article 7(2)(c)(iii) of Directive 2008/90/EC.

2. The trueness of the CAC material to the description of its variety, shall be regularly verified through the observation of the expression of the characteristics of the variety in the CAC material concerned.

Article 26

Health requirements

1. CAC material shall be practically free from the pests listed in Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

The CAC material concerned shall, by visual inspection carried out by the supplier in the facilities, fields and lots, be found practically free from the pests listed Annex I and Annex II, as regards the genus or species concerned.

In case of doubts concerning the presence of those pests, the supplier shall carry out sampling and testing of the CAC material concerned.

2. The supplier shall carry out visual inspection, sampling and testing of CAC material, as set out in Annex IV as regards the genus or species concerned.
3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to CAC material during cryopreservation.
4. In addition to the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2, CAC material that belongs to the species *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, and *Poncirus* Raf. shall comply with all of the following requirements:
 - (a) it shall be produced from an identified source of material, and that source of material shall be found free, on the basis of sampling and testing, from the pests as listed for those species, in Annex II;
 - (b) since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation it shall be found practically free, on the basis of visual inspection, sampling and testing, from the pests as listed in Annex II, as regards species concerned.

Article 27

Requirements concerning defects

CAC material shall be found practically free from defects, on the basis of visual inspection. Injuries, discoloration, scar tissues or desiccation shall be considered as defects, if they affect the quality and usefulness as propagating material.

CHAPTER 3

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLIERS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OR REPRODUCTION OF PROPAGATING MATERIAL AND FRUIT PLANTS

Article 28

Plan to identify and monitor critical points in the production process

During the production of propagating material and fruit plants, Member States shall ensure that suppliers have in place, as appropriate for the relevant genera or species, a plan to identify and monitor critical points in the production process. That plan shall at least concern the following elements:

- (a) location and number of plants;
- (b) timing of their cultivation;
- (c) propagation operations;
- (d) packaging, storage and transportation operations.

Article 29

Keeping information on the monitoring available for examination

1. Member States shall ensure that the suppliers keep records with information on the monitoring of the critical points as referred to in Article 6(1) of Directive 2008/90/EC and, when requested, make them available for examination.
2. Those records shall remain available for a period of at least three years since the production of the material concerned.
3. Member States shall ensure that suppliers keep records of field inspections, sampling and testing as long as the respective propagating material and fruit plants are under their control, and for a period of at least three years after that propagating material and those fruit plants have been removed or marketed.

CHAPTER 4

OFFICIAL INSPECTIONS*Article 30***General requirements concerning official inspections**

1. Official inspections shall consist of visual inspections, and, where appropriate, of sampling and testing.
2. During the official inspections, the responsible official body shall pay particular attention to:
 - (a) the suitability and actual use of methods by the supplier for checking each of the critical points in the production process;
 - (b) the overall competence of the supplier's staff to carry out the activities set out in Article 6(1) of Directive 2008/90/EC.
3. Member States shall ensure that the responsible official bodies produce and keep records of the results and dates of all field inspections, sampling and testing carried out by them.

CHAPTER 5

FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 31***Transposition**

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by at the latest 31 December 2016, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 January 2017.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

*Article 32***Transitional measures**

Member States may until 31 December 2022 allow the marketing in their own territory of propagating material and fruit plants produced from pre-basic, basic and certified mother plants or CAC material which existed before 1 January 2017, and have been officially certified or meet the conditions to be qualified as CAC material before 31 December 2022. When marketed, such propagating material and fruit plants shall be identified by a reference to this Article on the label and a document.

*Article 33***Repeal**

Directive 93/48/EEC and Directive 93/64/EEC are repealed.

*Article 34***Entry into force**

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

*Article 35***Addressees**

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 15 October 2014.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

LIST OF PESTS FOR THE PRESENCE OF WHICH VISUAL INSPECTION, AND, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, SAMPLING AND TESTING, ARE REQUIRED

PART A

List of pests freedom, or practical freedom from which, is required pursuant to Articles 9(1), Article 10(1), Article 16(1), Article 21(1) and Article 26(1)

Genus or species	Pests
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Fungi <i>Mycosphaerella maculiformis</i> <i>Phytophthora cambivora</i> <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Virus like disease Chestnut mosaic virus (ChMV)
<i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Insects <i>Aleurotrixus floccosus</i> <i>Parabemisia myricae</i> Nematodes <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i> <i>Tylenchus semi-penetrans</i> Fungi <i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i> <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i>
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Mites <i>Phytoptus avellanae</i> Fungi <i>Armillariella mellea</i> <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Bacteria <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>corylina</i> <i>Pseudomonas avellanae</i>
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L.	Insects <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> <i>Psylla</i> spp. Nematodes <i>Meloidogyne hapla</i> <i>Meloidogyne javanica</i>

Genus or species	Pests
	<p><i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i></p> <p>Fungi</p> <p><i>Armillariella mellea</i> <i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i> <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> <i>Pezicula alba</i> <i>Pezicula malicorticis</i> <i>Nectria galligena</i> <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> <i>Roessleria pallida</i> <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i></p> <p>Bacteria</p> <p><i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i></p> <p>Viruses</p> <p>Other than those listed in Annex II</p>
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	<p>Insects</p> <p><i>Ceroplastes rusci</i></p> <p>Nematodes</p> <p><i>Heterodera fici</i> <i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i> <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> <i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i></p> <p>Fungi</p> <p><i>Armillaria mellea</i></p> <p>Bacteria</p> <p><i>Phytomonas fici</i></p> <p>Virus-like diseases</p> <p>Fig mosaic disease</p>
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	<p>Insects</p> <p><i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i></p> <p>Fungi</p> <p><i>Armillariella mellea</i> <i>Nectria galligena</i></p>

Genus or species	Pests
	<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i> <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> Bacteria <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>Juglandi</i>
<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Nematodes <i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i> <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> <i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i> Bacteria <i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i> pv. <i>savastanoi</i> Virus-like diseases Leaf yellowing complex disease 3
<i>Pistacia vera</i> L.	Nematodes <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i> Fungi <i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i> <i>Phytophthora cambivora</i> <i>Rosellinia necatrix</i> <i>Verticillium dahliae</i>
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>, <i>P. armeniaca</i>, <i>P. domestica</i>, <i>P. persica</i> and <i>P. salicina</i>	Insects <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> Nematodes <i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i> <i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i> Fungi <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Bacteria <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>morsprunorum</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> (on <i>P. armeniaca</i>) <i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i> (on <i>P. armeniaca</i>)

Genus or species	Pests
<i>Prunus avium</i>, <i>P. cerasus</i>	Insects <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> Nematodes <i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i> <i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> <i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i> Fungi <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> Bacteria <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>morsprunorum</i>
<i>Ribes</i> L.	Insects and mites <i>Dasyneura tetensi</i> <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> <i>Cecidophyopsis ribis</i> Fungi <i>Sphaerotheca mors-uvae</i> <i>Microsphaera grossulariae</i> <i>Diaporthe strumella</i> (<i>Phomopsis ribicola</i>)
<i>Rubus</i> L.	Fungi <i>Peronospora rubi</i>

PART B

List of pests freedom or practical freedom from which is required, or whose presence is restricted by tolerance levels, pursuant to Article 9(1), Article 10(1), Article 16(1), Article 21(1) and Article 26(1)

Pests per genera and species	Tolerance levels (%)		
	Pre-basic	Basic	Certified
<i>Fragaria</i> L.			
Insects and mites			
<i>Chaetosiphon fragaefoliae</i>	0	0,5	1
<i>Phytonemus pallidus</i>	0	0	0,1

Pests per genera and species	Tolerance levels (%)		
	Pre-basic	Basic	Certified
Nematodes			
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	0	0	1
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	0	0,5	1
<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i>	0	0,5	1
<i>Pratylenchus vulnus</i>	0	1	1
Fungi			
<i>Rhizoctonia fragariae</i>	0	0	1
<i>Podosphaera aphanis</i> (Wallroth) Braun & Takamatsu	0	0,5	1
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	0	0,2	2
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	0	0,2	2
Bacteria			
<i>Candidatus Phlomobacter fragariae</i>	0	0	1
Viruses			
<i>Strawberry mottle virus</i> (SMoV)	0	0,1	2
Phytoplasma diseases	0	0	1
Aster yellow phytoplasma	0	0,2	1
Multiplier disease	0	0,1	0,5
Stolbur as strawberry lethal decline	0	0,2	1
Strawberry green petal phytoplasmas	0	0	1
<i>Phytoplasma fragariae</i>	0	0	1
Ribes L.			
Nematodes			
<i>Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi</i>	0	0,05	0,5
Viruses			
<i>Aucuba mosaic</i> and <i>blackcurrant yellows</i> combined	0	0,05	0,5
<i>Vein clearing</i> and <i>vein net</i> of blackcurrant, <i>Gooseberry vein banding</i>	0	0,05	0,5

Pests per genera and species	Tolerance levels (%)		
	Pre-basic	Basic	Certified
Rubus L.			
Insects			
<i>Resseliella theobaldi</i>	0	0	0,5
Bacteria			
<i>Agrobacterium</i> spp.	0	0,1	1
<i>Rhodococcus fascians</i>	0	0,1	1
Viruses			
Apple mosaic virus (ApMV), Black raspberry necrosis virus (BRNV), Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), Raspberry leaf mottle (RLMV), Raspberry leaf spot (RLSV), Raspberry vein chlorosis virus (RVCV), Rubus yellow net virus (RYNV)	0	0	0,5
Vaccinium L.			
Fungi			
<i>Exobasidium vaccinii</i> var. <i>vaccinii</i>	0	0,5	1
<i>Godronia cassandrae</i> (anamorph <i>Topospora myrtilli</i>)	0	0,1	0,5
Bacteria			
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	0	0	0,5
Viruses	0	0	0,5

ANNEX II

List of pests for the presence of which visual inspection, and, in particular cases, sampling and testing are required pursuant to Article 9(2) and (4), Article 10(1), Article 16(1), Article 21(1) and Article 26(1) and (4)

Genus or species	Pests
Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle and Poncirus Raf.	Viruses <i>Citrus variegation virus</i> (CVV) <i>Citrus psorosis virus</i> (CPSV) <i>Citrus leaf Blotch virus</i> (CLBV) Virus-like diseases Impietratura Cristacortis Viroids <i>Citrus exocortis viroid</i> (CEVd) <i>Hop stunt viroid</i> (HSVd) Cachexia variant
Corylus avellana L.	Viruses <i>Apple mosaic virus</i> (ApMV) Phytoplasmas <i>Hazelnut maculatura lineare phytoplasma</i>
Cydonia oblonga Mill. and Pyrus L.	Viruses <i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus</i> (ACLSV) <i>Apple stem-grooving virus</i> (ASGV) <i>Apple stem-pitting virus</i> (ASPV) Virus-like diseases Bark split, bark necrosis Rough bark Rubbery wood, quince yellow blotch Viroids <i>Pear blister canker viroid</i> (PBCVd)
Fragaria L.	Nematodes <i>Aphelenchoides blastoforus</i> <i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i> <i>Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi</i> <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> Fungi <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> Viruses <i>Strawberry mottle virus</i> (SMoV)
Juglans regia L.	Viruses <i>Cherry leaf roll virus</i> (CLRV)

Genus or species	Pests
Malus Mill.	<p>Viruses</p> <p><i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV)</i> <i>Apple mosaic virus (ApMV)</i> <i>Apple stem-grooving virus (ASGV)</i> <i>Apple stem-pitting virus (ASPV)</i></p> <p>Virus-like diseases</p> <p>Rubbery wood, flat limb Horseshoe wound Fruit disorders: chat fruit, green crinkle, bumpy fruit of Ben Davis, rough skin, star crack, russet ring, russet wart</p> <p>Viroids</p> <p><i>Apple scar skin viroid (ASSVd)</i> <i>Apple dimple fruit viroid (ADFVd)</i></p>
Olea europaea L.	<p>Fungi</p> <p><i>Verticillium dahliae</i></p> <p>Viruses</p> <p><i>Arabis mosaic virus (ArMV)</i> <i>Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV)</i> <i>Strawberry latent ringspot virus (SLRV)</i></p>
Prunus amygdalus Batsch	<p>Viruses</p> <p><i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV)</i> <i>Apple mosaic virus (ApMV)</i> <i>Prune dwarf virus (PDV)</i> <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV)</i></p>
Prunus armeniaca L.	<p>Viruses</p> <p><i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV)</i> <i>Apple mosaic virus (ApMV)</i> <i>Apricot latent virus (ApLV)</i> <i>Prune dwarf virus (PDV)</i> <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV)</i></p>
Prunus avium and P. cerasus	<p>Viruses</p> <p><i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV)</i> <i>Apple mosaic virus (ApMV)</i> <i>Arabis mosaic virus (ArMV)</i> <i>Cherry green ring mottle virus (CGRMV)</i> <i>Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV)</i> <i>Cherry necrotic rusty mottle virus (CNRMV)</i> <i>Little cherry virus 1 and 2 (LChV1, LChV2)</i> <i>Cherry mottle leaf virus (ChMLV)</i> <i>Prune dwarf virus (PDV)</i> <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV)</i> <i>Raspberry ringspot virus (RpRSV)</i> <i>Strawberry latent ringspot virus (SLRSV)</i> <i>Tomato black ring nepovirus (TBRV)</i></p>

Genus or species	Pests
<i>Prunus domestica</i> and <i>P. salicina</i>	Viruses <i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus</i> (ACLSV) <i>Apple mosaic virus</i> (ApMV) <i>Myrobalan latent ringspot virus</i> (MLRSV) <i>Prune dwarf virus</i> (PDV) <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus</i> (PNRSV)
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Viruses <i>Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus</i> (ACLSV) <i>Apple mosaic virus</i> (ApMV) <i>Apricot latent virus</i> (ApLV) <i>Prune dwarf virus</i> (PDV) <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus</i> (PNRSV) <i>Strawberry latent ringspot virus</i> (SLRSV) Viroids <i>Peach latent mosaic viroid</i> (PLMVd)
<i>Ribes</i> L.	Viruses as appropriate for the species concerned <i>Arabis mosaic virus</i> (ArMV) <i>Blackcurrant reversion virus</i> (BRV) <i>Cucumber mosaic virus</i> (CMV) <i>Gooseberry vein banding associated viruses</i> (GVBaV) <i>Strawberry latent ringspot virus</i> (SLRSV) <i>Raspberry ringspot virus</i> (RpRSV)
<i>Rubus</i> L.	Fungi <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. infecting <i>Rubus</i> Viruses as appropriate for the species concerned <i>Apple mosaic virus</i> (ApMV) <i>Black raspberry necrosis virus</i> (BRNV) <i>Cucumber mosaic virus</i> (CMV) <i>Raspberry leaf mottle</i> (RLMV) <i>Raspberry leaf spot</i> (RLSV) <i>Raspberry vein chlorosis virus</i> (RVCV) <i>Rubus yellow net virus</i> (RYNV) <i>Raspberry bushy dwarf virus</i> (RBDV) Phytoplasmas <i>Rubus stunt phytoplasma</i> Virus like-diseases Raspberry yellow spot

Genus or species	Pests
Vaccinium L.	Viruses <i>Blueberry shoestring virus (BSSV)</i> <i>Blueberry red ringspot virus (BRRV)</i> <i>Blueberry scorch virus (BlScV)</i> <i>Blueberry shock virus (BlShV)</i> Phytoplasmas <i>Blueberry stunt phytoplasma</i> <i>Blueberry witches' broom phytoplasma</i> <i>Cranberry false blossom phytoplasma</i> Virus like diseases <i>Blueberry mosaic agent</i> <i>Cranberry ringspot agent</i>

ANNEX III

List of pests whose presence in soil is governed by Article 11(1) and (2), Article 17(1) and (2), and Article 22(1) and (2)

Genus or species	Specific pests
Fragaria L.	Nematodes <i>Longidorus attenuatus</i> <i>Longidorus elongatus</i> <i>Longidorus macrosoma</i> <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>
Juglans regia L.	Nematodes <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>
Olea europaea L.	Nematodes <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>
Pistacia vera L.	Nematodes <i>Xiphinema index</i>
Prunus avium and P. cerasus	Nematodes <i>Longidorus attenuatus</i> <i>Longidorus elongatus</i> <i>Longidorus macrosoma</i> <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>
P. domestica, P. persica and P. salicina	Nematodes <i>Longidorus attenuatus</i> <i>Longidorus elongatus</i> <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>
Ribes L.	Nematodes <i>Longidorus elongatus</i> <i>Longidorus macrosoma</i> <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>
Rubus L.	Nematodes <i>Longidorus attenuatus</i> <i>Longidorus elongatus</i> <i>Longidorus macrosoma</i> <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>

ANNEX IV

Requirements concerning visual inspection, sampling and testing per genera or species and category pursuant to Article 10(2), Article 16(2), Article 21(2) and Article 26(2)***Castanea sativa* Mill.****All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf.*Pre-basic category****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year.

Sampling and testing

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested six years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of six years concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in part A of Annex I.

Basic category**Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

A representative portion of basic mother plants shall be sampled and tested every six years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Certified and CAC categories**Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Corylus avellana* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Cydonia oblonga* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Pyrus* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Pre-basic category**Sampling and testing**

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested 15 years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of 15 years concerning the presence of pests other than virus-like diseases and viroids listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in part A of Annex I.

Basic category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of basic mother plants shall be sampled and tested every 15 years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests other than virus-like diseases and viroids listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in part A of Annex I.

Certified category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of certified mother plants shall be sampled and tested every 15 years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests other than virus-like diseases and viroids listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Certified fruit plants shall be sampled and tested in case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

CAC category**Sampling and testing**

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Ficus carica* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Fragaria* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year during the growing season.

For plants and material produced by micropropagation which is maintained for a period shorter than three months, only one inspection during this period is necessary.

Pre-basic category**Sampling and testing**

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested one year after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of one year concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part B of Annex I.

Basic, certified and CAC categories**Sampling and testing**

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in part B of Annex I and Annex II.

Juglans regia* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Pre-basic category**Sampling and testing**

Each flowering pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested one year after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of one year concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Basic category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of basic mother plants shall be sampled and tested every year on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Certified category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of certified mother plants shall be sampled and tested every three years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Certified fruit plants shall be sampled and tested in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

CAC category**Sampling and testing**

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Olea europaea* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Pre-basic category**Sampling and testing**

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested 10 years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of 10 years concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Basic category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of basic mother plants shall be sampled in order to have all plants tested within an interval of 30 years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Certified category**Sampling and testing**

In the case of mother plants used for the production of seeds (hereinafter: 'seed mother plants'), a representative portion of those seed mother plants shall be sampled in order to have all plants tested within an interval of 40 years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II. In the case of mother plants other than seed mother plants, a representative portion of those plants shall be sampled in order to have all plants tested within an interval of 30 years on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

CAC category**Sampling and testing**

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Pistacia vera* L.*All categories****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Prunus amygdalus, *P. armeniaca*, *P. domestica*, *P. persica* and *P. salicina*

All categories**Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Pre-basic category**Sampling and testing**

Each flowering pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV one year after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of one year. Each tree planted intentionally for pollination and, where appropriate, the major pollinating trees in the environment shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV.

In the case of *P. persica*, each flowering pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled one year after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and tested for PLMVd.

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled 10 years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant, and with subsequent intervals of 10 years, and tested for viruses, other than PDV and PNRSV, relevant for the species as listed in Annex II, and tested in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Basic category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of flowering basic mother plants shall be sampled every year and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants. A representative portion of trees planted intentionally for pollination and, where appropriate, the major pollinating trees in the environment shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

In the case of *P. persica*, a representative portion of flowering basic mother plants shall be sampled once a year and tested for PLMVd on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of non-flowering basic mother plants shall be sampled every three years and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of basic mother plants shall be sampled every 10 years and tested for pests, other than PDV and PNRSV, relevant for the species as listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

Certified category**Sampling and testing**

A representative portion of flowering certified mother plants shall be sampled every year and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants. A representative portion of trees planted intentionally for pollination and, where appropriate, the major pollinating trees in the environment shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

In the case of *P. persica*, a representative portion of flowering certified mother plants shall be sampled once a year and tested for PLMVd on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of non-flowering certified mother plants shall be sampled every three years and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of certified mother plants shall be sampled every 15 years and tested for pests, other than PDV and PNRSV, relevant for the species as listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

CAC category

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus

All categories

Visual inspection

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Pre-basic category

Sampling and testing

Each flowering pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV one year after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of one year. Each tree planted intentionally for pollination and, where appropriate, the major pollinating trees in the environment shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV.

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled 10 years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant, and with subsequent intervals of 10 years, and tested for viruses, other than PDV and PNRSV, relevant for the species as listed in Annex II, and tested in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I.

Basic category

Sampling and testing

A representative portion of flowering basic mother plants shall be sampled every year and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants. A representative portion of trees planted intentionally for pollination and, where appropriate, the major pollinating trees in the environment shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of non-flowering basic mother plants shall be sampled every three years and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of basic mother plants shall be sampled every 10 years and tested for pests, other than PDV and PNRSV, relevant for the species as listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

Certified category

Sampling and testing

A representative portion of flowering certified mother plants shall be sampled every year and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants. A representative portion of trees planted intentionally for pollination and, where appropriate, the major pollinating trees in the environment shall be sampled and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of non-flowering certified mother plants shall be sampled every three years and tested for PDV and PNRSV on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

A representative portion of certified mother plants shall be sampled every 15 years and tested for pests, other than PDV and PNRSV, relevant for the species as listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II on the basis of an assessment of the risk of infection of those plants.

CAC category

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part A of Annex I and Annex II.

***Ribes* L.**

Pre-basic category

Visual inspection

Visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year.

Sampling and testing

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested four years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of four years concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex I.

Basic, certified and CAC categories

Visual inspection

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Annexes I and II.

***Rubus* L.**

Pre-basic category

Visual inspection

Visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year.

Sampling and testing

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested two years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of two years concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex I.

Basic category

Visual inspection

Where plants are grown in the field or in pots, visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year.

For plants and material produced by micropropagation which is maintained for a period shorter than three months, only one inspection during this period is necessary.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Annexes I and II.

Certified and CAC categories**Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Annexes I and II.

Vaccinium* L.*Pre-basic category****Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year.

Sampling and testing

Each pre-basic mother plant shall be sampled and tested five years after its acceptance as a pre-basic mother plant and with subsequent intervals of five years concerning the presence of pests listed in Annex II, and in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part B of Annex I.

Basic category**Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out twice a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part B of Annex I and Annex II.

Certified and CAC categories**Visual inspection**

Visual inspections shall be carried out once a year.

Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing shall be carried out in the case of doubts concerning the presence of pests listed in Part B of Annex I and Annex II.

ANNEX V

Maximum permitted number of generations in the field under non-insect proof conditions and maximum permitted life span of basic mother plants per genera or species, as provided for in Article 19(1)***Castanea sativa* Mill.****Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

In the case where a basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) is a rootstock, it may be multiplied for maximum three generations.

Where rootstocks are part of basic mother plants, those rootstocks shall be basic material of the first generation.

Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle and *Poncirus* Raf.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum one generation.

In the case where a basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) is a rootstock, it may be multiplied for maximum three generations.

Where rootstocks are part of basic mother plants, those rootstocks shall be basic material of the first generation.

Corylus avellana* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

Cydonia oblonga* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Pyrus* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

In the case where a basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) is a rootstock, it may be multiplied for maximum three generations.

Where rootstocks are part of basic mother plants, those rootstocks shall be basic material of the first generation.

Ficus carica* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

Fragaria* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum five generations.

Juglans regia* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

Olea europaea* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum one generation.

Prunus amygdalus*, *P. armeniaca*, *P. domestica*, *P. persica* and *P. salicina**Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

In the case where a basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) is a rootstock, it may be multiplied for maximum three generations.

Where rootstocks are part of basic mother plants, those rootstocks shall be basic material of the first generation.

Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus**Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

In the case where a basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) is a rootstock, it may be multiplied for maximum three generations.

Where rootstocks are part of basic mother plants, those rootstocks shall be basic material of the first generation.

Ribes* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum three generations. Mother plants shall be maintained as mother plants for a maximum of six years.

Rubus* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations. Mother plants of each generation shall be maintained as mother plants for a maximum of four years.

Vaccinium* L.*Basic category**

A basic mother plant within the meaning of Article 15(2)(a) may be multiplied for maximum two generations.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2014/314/EU of 28 May 2014 establishing the criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for water-based heaters*(Official Journal of the European Union L 164 of 3 June 2014)*

On page 86, in Article 2(32):

for: 'Nm ⁽¹⁾',

read: 'Nm³';

on page 91, Annex, Table 4:

for: 'E_s = E_{S,R}',

read: 'E_s = E_{s,r}';

on page 93, Annex, Table 7, second row:

for: $\delta \times \frac{\beta_{fuel}}{\eta_s} + (1 - \delta) \times \frac{\beta_{elec}}{2,5 \times \eta_s} + \frac{GWP_{100} \times m \times (ER \times n \times a)}{P \times h \times n}$,

read: $\delta \times \frac{\beta_{fuel}}{\eta_s} + (1 - \delta) \times \frac{\beta_{elec}}{2,5 \times \eta_s} + \frac{GWP_{100} \times m \times (ER \times n + a)}{P \times h \times n}$;

on page 93, Annex, Table 7, third row:

for: $\frac{\beta_{fuel}}{\eta_{thermal}} - \frac{\eta \times \beta_{elec}}{\eta_{thermal}}$,

read: $\frac{\beta_{fuel}}{\eta_{thermal}} - \frac{\eta_{el} \times \beta_{elec}}{\eta_{thermal}}$;

on page 93, Annex, Table 7, fourth row:

for: $(1 - s_{HP}) \times \frac{\beta_{fuel(1)}}{\eta_{s,B}} + s_{HP} \times (\delta \times \frac{\beta_{fuel(2)}}{\eta_{s,HP}} + (1 - \delta) \times \frac{\beta_{elec}}{2,5 \times \eta_{s,HP}}) + \frac{GWP_{100} \times m \times (ER \times n \times a)}{P \times h \times n}$,

read: $(1 - s_{HP}) \times \frac{\beta_{fuel(1)}}{\eta_{s,B}} + s_{HP} \times (\delta \times \frac{\beta_{fuel(2)}}{\eta_{s,HP}} + (1 - \delta) \times \frac{\beta_{elec}}{2,5 \times \eta_{s,HP}}) + \frac{GWP_{100} \times m \times (ER \times n + a)}{P \times h \times n}$;

on page 95, Annex, Table 9, second row:

for: 'β_{oil}',

read: 'β_{oil}'.

Corrigendum to Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1269/2012 of 21 December 2012 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 585/2012 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless steel pipes, of iron or steel, originating, inter alia, in Russia, following a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009

(Official Journal of the European Union L 357 of 28 December 2012)

On the cover, in the table of contents, and on page 1, in the title:

for: 'Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1269/2012 of 21 December 2012 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 585/2012 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless steel pipes, of iron or steel, originating, inter alia, in Russia, following a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009',

read: 'Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1269/2012 of 21 December 2012 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 585/2012 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel, originating, inter alia, in Russia, following a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009'.

