EUMUDA Database

User Guide

EUROPEAN MINOR USES COORDINATION FACILITY

2026

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1. Identity and Scope

This section identifies the database described in this guide and defines the scope and intended readership of the guide itself.

Database name	EUMUDA
Full name	European Minor Uses Database
Custodian	Minor Uses Coordination Facility (MUCF)
Institutional affiliation	Hosted by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), Paris, France
Guide version	Version 1
Date of publication	2026
Intended audience	General users and technical experts, as described below

This guide is intended for several groups of readers:

- General users: any member of the public seeking information on minor uses in Europe.
- Experts: members of the Commodity Expert Groups (CEG), Residues Expert Group (ReEG) and the Horizontal Expert Group (HEG), registration holders and applicants preparing dossiers for the authorisation of plant protection products on minor uses.
- Project leaders: MUCF experts who coordinate the work carried out under a project and act as the principal point of contact between the plant protection product company or registration holder and the participating European countries that have expressed interest in the project.

2. Purpose and Rationale

2.1. Abstract

This guide describes EUMUDA, the database developed and maintained by the Minor Uses Coordination Facility (MUCF) to support the identification, prioritisation and resolution of minor use gaps for plant protection products across Europe. It is intended for public users, permanent members of the MUCF and project leaders, and covers the content, data model, access conditions, functionality, curation procedures, interoperability and usage policy of EUMUDA and of each of its constituent sub-databases.

2.2. Rationale

The definition of a minor crop or minor use, and the criteria used to assign that status, are set at national level. Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 defines a minor use as the use of a plant protection product in a particular Member State on plants or plant products that are either not widely grown in that Member State or widely grown to meet an exceptional plant protection need. No quantitative criteria are specified at European Union level, and Member States may apply additional, and differing, quantitative or qualitative criteria of their own.

This national variability produces considerable heterogeneity in the lists of minor crops, minor uses, regulatory needs and data to be submitted to competent authorities in order to obtain new authorisations of plant protection products (PPPs) for minor uses, thereby hindering the preparation of authorisation dossiers. EUMUDA exists to close this gap. It centralises, harmonises and renders comparable the crop status, use status, regulatory needs, trial availability, residue extrapolation and crop area information generated across the European countries participating in the work of the MUCF, and provides a single point of reference for this information.

Through EUMUDA, the MUCF works to ensure that nationally comparable data are made accessible to all European countries, contributing to a comprehensive European knowledge base on minor uses and supporting the wider mandate of the MUCF: to share knowledge and experience gained at national level, to promote harmonisation and to coordinate efforts between European countries and stakeholders in addressing minor use needs.

3. Data Description

3.1. Overview of the Data Domain

EUMUDA will bring together seven sub-databases concerning minor uses of plant protection products in European agriculture: a network of national information (the EUMUDA Homepage), a record of identified plant protection product solution gaps (the Table of Needs), a record of MUCF coordinated projects (the Projects sub-Database), national crop and use regulatory status (the Minor and Major Crop Status and Uses sub-Database), the availability of existing residue and efficacy trials (the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database), possibilities for extending residue data between crops (the Residue Data Extrapolation sub-Database), and national crop production areas (the National Crop Areas sub-Database). Each sub-database is described in detail in Sections 3.2 to 3.8.

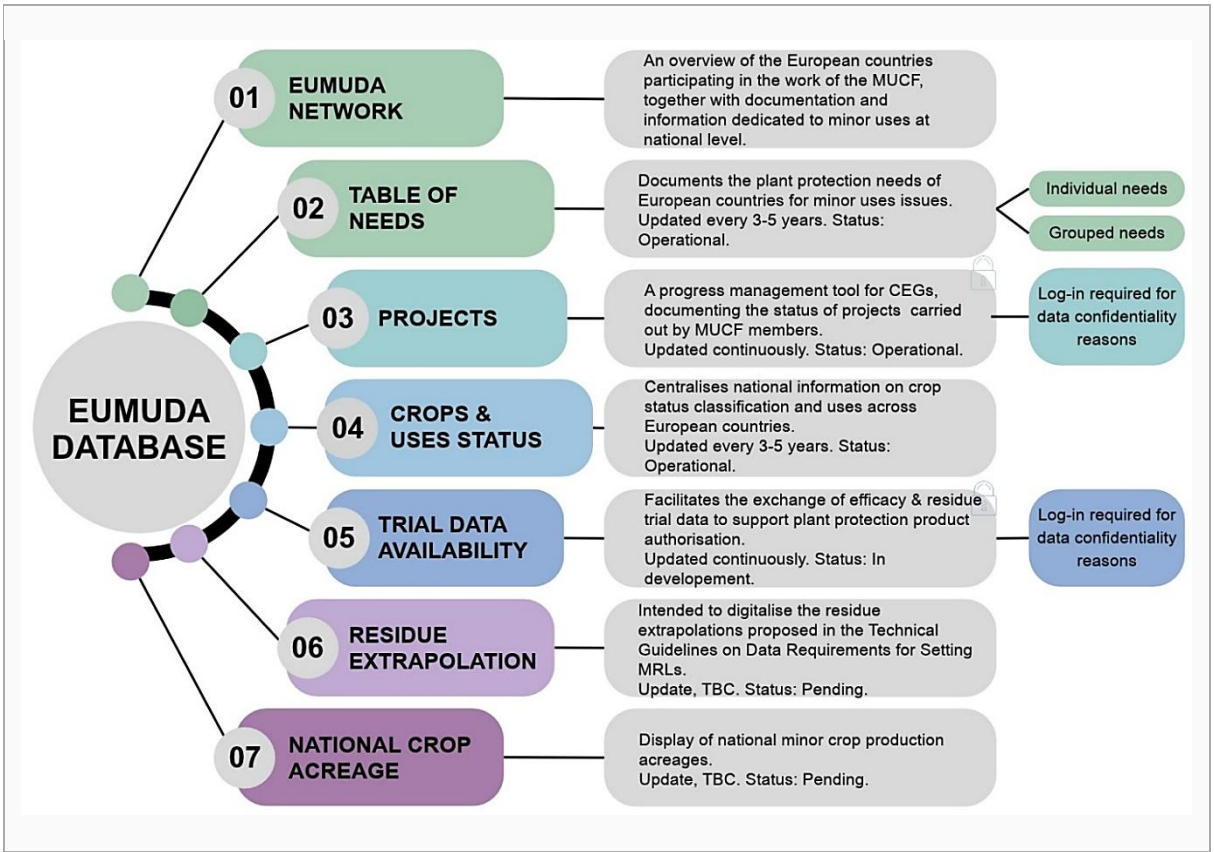


Figure 1: Structure and scope of the EUMUDA sub-databases.

Geographic scope: EUMUDA covers 30 European countries: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the two participating members of the European Free Trade Association (Norway and Switzerland), and the United Kingdom. Depending on the regulatory purpose of a given data set, these countries are further grouped into EU authorisation zones as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, EPPO climatic zones, or residue zones; see Section 4 and the Glossary (Section 10).

Temporal coverage: EUMUDA has been developed and operated by the MUCF since its launch on 28 June 2017. The age and update frequency of individual sub-databases vary considerably, and are stated, where available, in the relevant subsection below.

Thematic and taxonomic range: Crops and pests are referenced predominantly through EPPO Codes drawn from the EPPO Global Database. Active substance names, functions and approval status are referenced against the EU Pesticides Database, supplemented, where incomplete, by the Pesticide Properties Database (PPDB) and the Biopesticides Database (BPDB) of the University of Hertfordshire, GB (for which the MUCF holds a paid subscription).

3.2. EUMUDA Homepage and National Information Network

The EUMUDA Homepage provides an overview of the European countries participating in the work of the MUCF, together with documentation and information dedicated to minor uses at national level.

Information displayed on the Homepage is provided by the national technical contact points and experts participating in the work of the MUCF. It is updated on a case-by-case basis, in response to national regulatory changes or to new or revised documents and websites. As data gathering relies on voluntary contributions from national experts, the level of detail available varies from one country to another.

3.3. Table of Needs sub-Database

3.3.1. Individual Needs

The Table of Needs is a compiled list of minor use needs identified by the European countries. A minor use need is defined as an identified plant protection problem or gap concerning minor, speciality or niche crops, or concerning plant protection problems that are not routinely encountered on major crops. Each need is defined by four elements: the crop, the pest, the area of use, and the country concerned.

The Table of Needs provides the evidence base that drives the project work of the Commodity Expert Groups, by identifying the most important topics relating to minor use issues. Further information on the Commodity Expert Groups is available on the MUCF website in the Terms of Reference:

https://www.minoruses.eu/expertgroups/index#oeg

Data gathering: The Table of Needs is routinely updated once every three to five years. When this is done, the technical contact point of every MUCF Member Country receives an extract of the needs currently recorded for that country, with the opportunity to amend the list by adding a new need, removing a need that has since been solved, or revising the priority ranking of existing needs.

European countries assign priorities to their national needs according to instructions issued by the MUCF, using the following scale:

- Priority 1: assigned to up to 50 needs per country, identifying the most important needs.
- Priority X: assigned to all remaining needs, considered of lower priority.
- Priority 0: assigned to needs considered solved; Member Countries may optionally record the solution found.

The current table includes minor use needs recorded by the following European countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, together with Switzerland and Norway. Crops and pests are preferably defined at species level, using EPPO Codes. The six remaining Member States not currently displayed in the database (Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Malta and Romania) have not yet submitted a list of needs to the MUCF.

3.3.2. Grouped Needs

The Table of Grouped Needs extends the logic of the Table of Individual Needs to prioritise needs at European level. Whereas the Table of Individual Needs records entries at country level, the Table of Grouped Needs aggregates occurrences of a given need across Member Countries. Given that the Table of Individual Needs holds around 7 000 entries, this aggregation and ranking is intended to highlight the most critical needs requiring a solution.

Data gathering: The dataset underlying the Table of Grouped Needs is identical to that of the Table of Individual Needs. Based on the priority score assigned by each Member Country to a given need, the MUCF allocates points as follows: a Priority 1 score represents four points, and a Priority X score represents one point. The total points for each need are calculated from its frequency of occurrence across Member Countries and the priority level allocated by each country; the resulting Priority Total Points value determines the ranking order of needs. The Table of Grouped Needs is updated in parallel with the Table of Individual Needs, from the same underlying dataset.

3.4. Projects sub-Database

An MUCF project arises from a minor use need for which a Commodity Expert Group (CEG) has agreed a set of actions intended to solve it. Projects generally take the form of residue or efficacy trials, established in a European country and supervised by an MUCF expert referred to as the project leader. The project leader coordinates the work carried out under the project and acts as the principal point of contact between the plant protection product company or registration holder and the participating European countries that have expressed interest in the project. Once completed, the results of a project are shared with the permanent members of the MUCF.

The Projects sub-Database exists to mutualise the data generation effort carried out across European countries, thereby reducing cost and avoiding the duplication of trial work. By centralising the information associated with MUCF projects, the database allows Commodity Expert Groups to consult the current status of ongoing and completed work addressing minor use needs.

The Projects sub-Database is also interconnected with the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database: trial records entered by a project leader are automatically listed there under the internal source category of the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database.

A project may involve any of the European countries participating in the work of the MUCF, in the roles of leading country, participating country or interested country. Project records are created and maintained by project leaders and/or MUCF staff, who enter information directly into EUMUDA using the project creation and management tool described in Section 6. Projects are added on a case-by-case basis, as new minor use needs are agreed for action by a Commodity Expert Group, rather than on a fixed submission cycle.

The duties of the project leader are to:

- request input on projects from the members within a suitable timeframe;
- prepare project information well in advance of the relevant meeting;
- act as the first point of contact for the plant protection product company concerned;
- act as the first point of contact for the Commodity Expert Group members involved in the project;
- add relevant information to EUMUDA, with the assistance of the Coordination Facility;
- share relevant information with the plant protection product company and the Commodity Expert Group members;
- maintain confidentiality regarding sensitive data or information discussed in relation to the project; and
- add discussion points to the agenda where relevant.

The MUCF periodically conducts an update control of projects, to confirm that the status of every project is properly indicated (see Section 3.3).

3.5. Minor and Major Crop Status and Uses sub-Database

The definition of a minor crop or minor use, and the criteria used to assign that status, are set at national level, as described in Section 2.2. National definitions, when available, can be consulted under 'List of references' on the EUMUDA Homepage.

The Minor and Major Crop Status and Uses sub-Database exists to centralise, in a single harmonised resource, crop and use status information from across the European countries. Through this database, the MUCF works to ensure that nationally comparable data and information are made accessible to all European countries, contributing to a comprehensive knowledge base on European crop and use status.

Data gathering: National lists of crop and use status are submitted to the MUCF by the national technical contact points. The MUCF harmonises this information to bring data from different countries to a comparable level; each harmonised version is then validated by the relevant national contact point before being incorporated into the database.

Records are added individually upon receipt of a new or updated list. As participation in this data collection is voluntary, crop and use status information is not yet available for all European countries.

3.6. Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database

This sub-database aims to promote, encourage and facilitate the exchange of trial data information between countries. Generating residue and efficacy data to support the extension of a plant protection product authorisation to a minor use is a long and costly process. To broaden the availability of solutions for minor uses, the database identifies trials that already exist in other countries and enables the trial owner to be contacted to request access to the data. Its objectives are to:

- provide access to information on existing efficacy and residue trial data available across European countries;
- consolidate national trial datasets into a single, unified sub-database;
- facilitate trial data exchange between MUCF members;
- connect those seeking trial data with the data holder;
- reduce costs by avoiding the duplication of trial data generation work; and
- facilitate the extension of authorisations for minor uses.

The full trial reports themselves are not stored in the sub-database; the MUCF holds only the information displayed within it. Requests for data access are sent to the trial data owner through the platform, an approach that allows the MUCF to track and monitor the number of requests made during the database's testing phase, to reduce the burden on data owners by grouping requests, and to ensure full compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Once contact has been established, the modalities of data exchange are determined by the trial data owner.

Data gathering: The trials presented in this database are conducted by public bodies, such as technical institutes and growers' associations, across European countries. Information is submitted on a voluntary basis by experts participating in the work of the MUCF. In 2026, the MUCF issued a formal call to European countries for data submission. Data are added to the database individually as they are received. The database also displays trial information drawn from the Projects sub-Database (Section 3.4).

Before publication, the MUCF analyses and harmonises the data received; continued exchange with the data provider ensures that quality remains consistent throughout this process.

The database is linked to the EPPO Global Database, enabling multilingual searches for crop and pest common names. The function of active substances is extracted from the EU Pesticides Database, supplemented, where this is incomplete, by the Pesticide Properties Database (PPDB) and the Biopesticides Database (BPDB) of the University of Hertfordshire, GB. Extracting the function of each active substance allows trial substances to be classified into two categories: main active substances, which are the subject of the trial and share its function (for example, an insecticide active substance in an insecticide trial); and field maintenance active substances, used to control pests that are not under study, in order to standardise trial conditions for the main active substances (for example, an insecticide active substance applied within a fungicide trial).

3.7. Residue Data Extrapolation sub-Database

Residue extrapolation is the regulatory mechanism by which residue data established for one crop, or for a group of crops, may be extended to other crops considered sufficiently similar, reducing the need to repeat residue trials for every individual crop.

The principles and rules of residue extrapolation are set out in Technical Guideline SANTE/2019/12752, 'Technical guidelines on data requirements for setting maximum residue levels, comparability of residue trials and extrapolation of residue data on products from plant and animal origin'.

As this guideline is currently available only in PDF format, the Residue Data Extrapolation sub-Database is intended to provide the extrapolation possibilities in digital form. Its development is pending clarification as to whether the European Commission will itself make this information available in a digital format.

3.8. National Crop Areas sub-Database

National crop area data are intended to complement statistics published by Eurostat under the crop production domain apro_crop (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database), which uses a crop grouping system that differs from the EPPO and EU residue crop grouping systems used elsewhere in EUMUDA, and which suppresses crop growing areas below 500 hectares as non-significant. Refined, crop-specific data submitted directly by Member States can therefore be of particular value for minor crops, which often fall below this threshold.

The Eurostat database allows crop area (in 1 000 ha) to be searched by crop, by Member State (and for the EU as a whole) and by year.

In Eurostat, crops are frequently expressed as crop groups ('classes' or 'aggregates'), each of which may include several species.

The Eurostat Handbook for Annual Crop Statistics (available online) gives general definitions and the methodology used for annual crop statistics. Its annexes provide, in particular, a list of crops and aggregates (Annex I), definitions of the crop items and aggregates used (Annex II) and hierarchical trees for crops (Annex III).

Eurostat uses a crop grouping system that differs from both the EPPO crop grouping and the EU residue crop grouping, and its crop categories do not, in general, correspond to individual minor crops. In addition, areas (cultivated, harvested or production areas) below 500 ha are considered 'non-significant' and are recorded with the value '0.00'. For these reasons, refined data from individual Member States can be particularly useful for minor crops.

However, mainly owing to differences in crop naming and grouping systems between Eurostat and the Member States, and among the Member States themselves, the MUCF has yet to determine how national crop area data will be displayed in EUMUDA.

4. Data Model and Architecture

EUMUDA relies on a set of shared controlled vocabularies and reference standards, which are summarised below.

Table 1: Vocabulary and standards.

Vocabulary or standard	Used for	Maintained by
EPPO Codes (EPPO Global Database)	Crop and pest taxonomy throughout EUMUDA	EPPO Secretariat
ISO 3166 alpha-2 country codes	Identification of Member Countries	International Organization for Standardization
EU regulatory zones (Zone A North, Zone B Central, Zone C South)	Authorisation zoning under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009	European Commission
EPPO climatic zones	Comparability of efficacy trials in Zonal Efficacy Assessment	EPPO
Residue zones (North EU, South EU)	Comparability of residue trials under Technical Guideline SANTE/2019/12752	European Commission
Area of use classification (Greenhouse, Outdoor or field use, Indoor)	Conditions of use of needs and trials	MUCF
EU Pesticides Database; PPDB; BPDB	Active substance function	European Commission; University of Hertfordshire, GB
MUCF trial reference numbering	Unique identification of trial records	MUCF

5. Access and Authentication

5.1. Access Levels and Rights of Use

Access conditions differ between sub-databases. The table below summarises the access level applicable to each sub-database.

Table 2:Access rights to the EUMUDA sub-databases.

Sub-database	Access level
EUMUDA Homepage	Open and public; no login required
Table of Needs (Individual and Grouped)	Open and public; no login required
Projects sub-Database	Basic level of information available with no login required. Additional information restricted to permanent members of the MUCF, login required. Project creation restricted to project leaders.
Minor and Major Crop Status and Uses sub-Database	Open and public; no login required
Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database	Restricted to permanent members of the MUCF; login required
Residue Data Extrapolation sub-Database	Open and public; no login required
National Crop Areas sub-Database	Open and public; no login required

5.2. Registration Procedure

First-time access to the restricted areas of EUMUDA requires the creation of a user account, via the button shown below or directly at https://www.eumuda.eu/user/login.

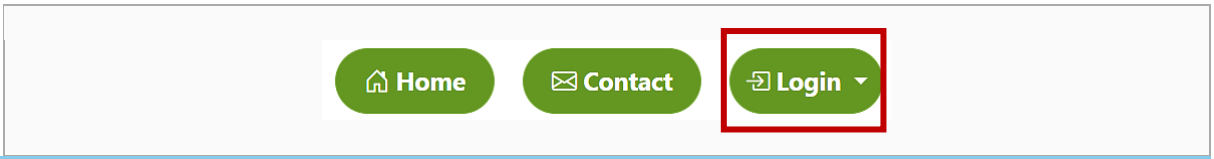


Figure 2: Button used to access the EUMUDA login page.

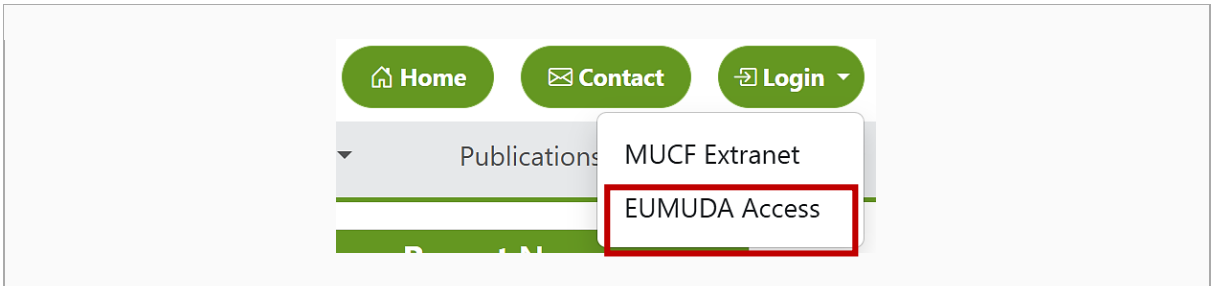


Figure 3: Access to the EUMUDA login page.



Figure 4: Button used to create a new account.

A pop-up window opens, allowing a new account to be created using an email address.

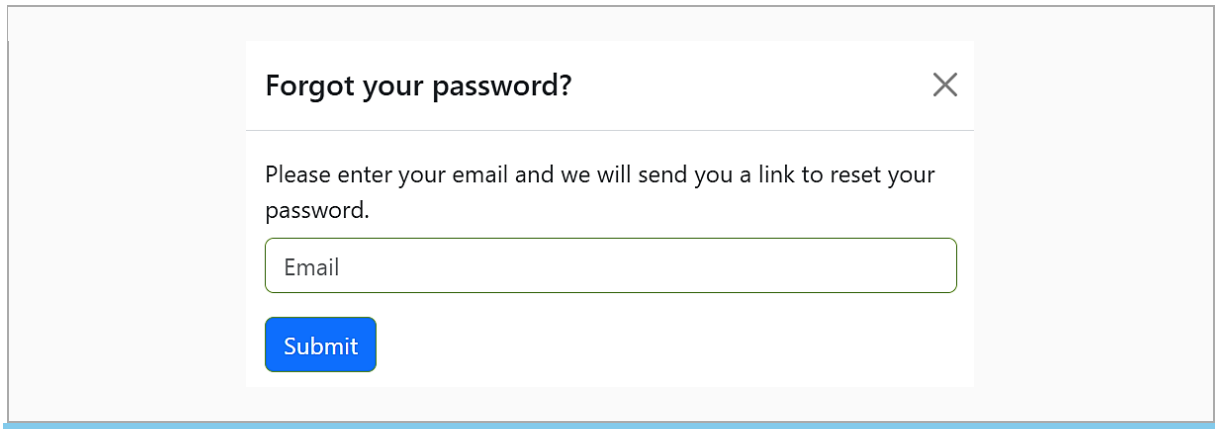


Figure 5: Account creation pop-up window.

A confirmation email is then sent to the address provided, inviting the user to set a password (between 8 and 20 characters). The MUCF determines the access rights granted to each newly created account; account creation does not automatically grant access to all information held in EUMUDA. For further questions, contact the MUCF directly (see Section 11).

5.3. Login Procedure

Once an account has been created, the user logs in by entering their credentials in the corresponding fields on the login page, accessible via the button shown above or directly at https://www.eumuda.eu/user/login, and then clicking the 'Login' button.

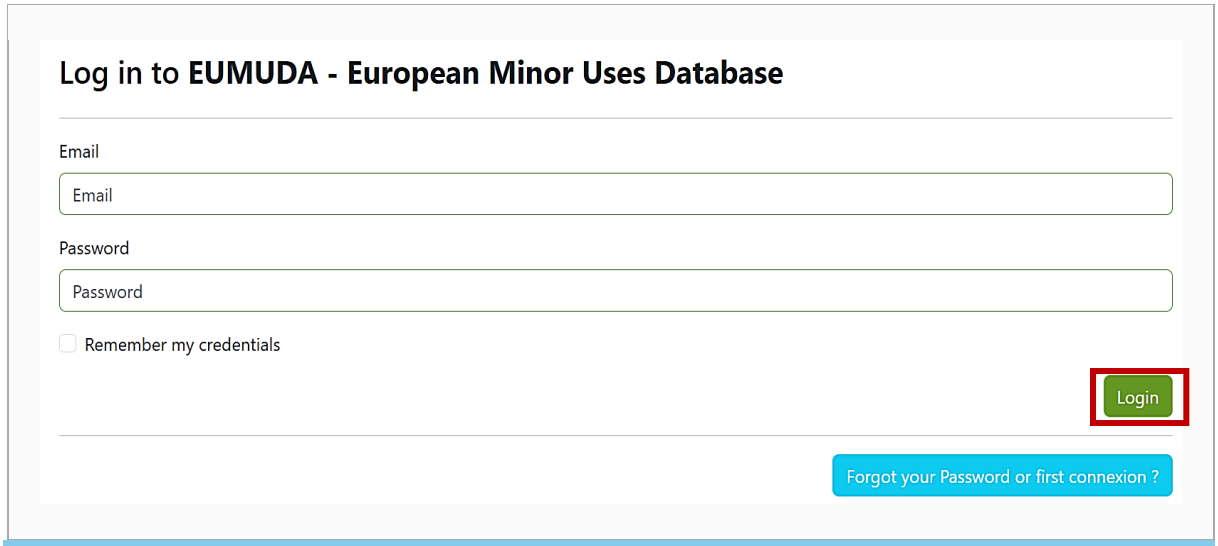


Figure 6: Credential fields and 'Login' button.

Enabling the 'Remember my credentials' option removes the need to re-enter credentials on future visits.

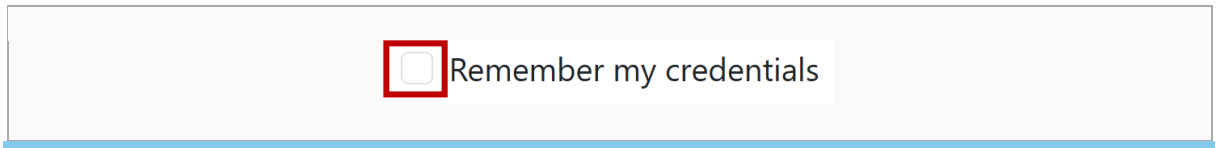


Figure 7: 'Remember my credentials' option.

5.4. Security and Data Protection

Information collected

The MUCF may need to store the following information:

- full name;
- contact details, such as postal address and postcode, email address, telephone number and mobile telephone number;
- correspondence with the MUCF, such as emails or letters, and other records of contact with the MUCF;
- browsing information, including visits to MUCF websites and use of other MUCF services; and
- in the case of a job application to the MUCF, professional information supplied in support of that application, for example a curriculum vitae.

The MUCF may also collect technical information about the user's hardware and software, including:

- IP address;
- browser type;
- operating system;
- access times; and
- referring website addresses.

The MUCF is the data controller for the purposes of this policy and can be contacted by post at MUCF, 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris, France, or via the contact form.

Personal information may be collected when a user:

- creates a login on EUMUDA;
- contacts the MUCF with a question or a complaint;
- takes part in a survey, questionnaire or consultation; or
- visits or browses the MUCF website.

Reporting fraud

The MUCF is committed to ensuring that personal information is kept secure.
Users who suspect that they have received a fraudulent email, or who are asked to disclose personal information by someone claiming to work for the MUCF, should report the communication to the MUCF Data Protection Officer by one of the following means:

- the contact form; or
- in writing to the registered address: MUCF, 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris, France.

Retention of personal information

The MUCF takes all reasonable steps to retain personal information only for as long as is reasonably necessary or as required by law. Users who no longer wish their information to be stored may request its removal from MUCF records; such removal may, however, prevent the MUCF from providing certain services.
The MUCF cannot be held responsible for the content or the privacy policies of external websites to which it may link.
For users interacting with EUMUDA, basic account and contact details are processed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Privacy rights

Users have the right to request a copy of the information held about them, and to have that information removed or any inaccurate information corrected. Such requests can be submitted via the contact form.
Users who no longer wish to receive messages from the MUCF can contact the MUCF to opt out.

Users may opt out of all MUCF communications, or only of communications sent through particular channels, such as email or post.
Where a user asks for their information to be removed from MUCF records, or where it requires amendment, the MUCF will endeavour to correct, update or remove it as swiftly as possible. Such requests can be made by one of the following means:

- the contact form; or
- in writing to the Data Protection Officer at the registered address: MUCF, 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris, France.

While the MUCF will endeavour to make such updates as promptly as possible, communications may continue to be sent using the original details until the changes have been processed.

6. Navigation and Interface

6.1. Common Interface Conventions

Several interface conventions recur across the EUMUDA sub-databases and are described once here rather than being repeated in each section below.

Search results are typically refined through a set of filter fields presented above the results table. Multiple values can usually be selected within a single filter, and crops and pests can generally be entered by common name, in any language present in the EPPO Global Database, by Latin name, or by EPPO Code. A 'Clear all' button, or its equivalent, resets the filters that have been set.

Results are presented in a paginated table, with 100 entries displayed per page by default; this number can be adjusted at the bottom of the page, and further pages are reached using the page numbers or the 'Next' button.

Search results can generally be exported to Microsoft Excel format using a dedicated export button. Except where stated otherwise, this is the only export format supported; see also Section 8, Interoperability.

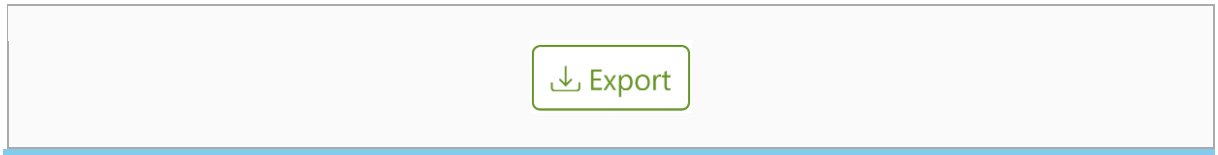


Figure 8: Button for Excel export of search results.

The tool allows either the filtered results or the complete, unfiltered dataset to be exported.

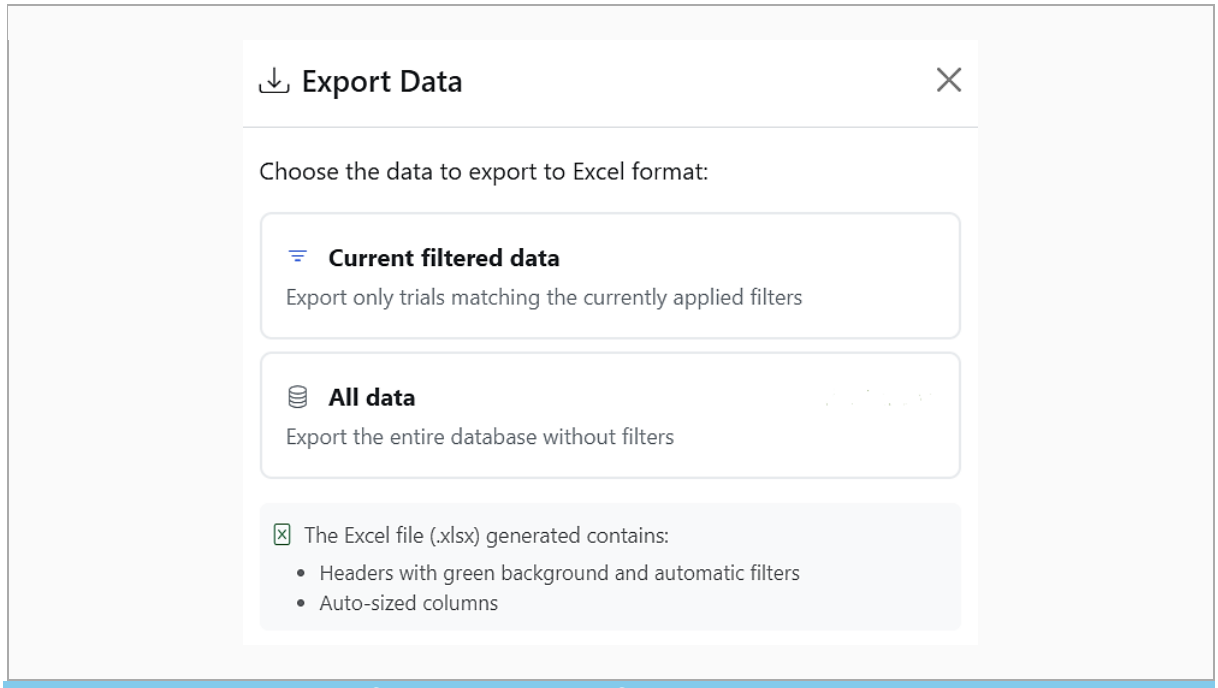


Figure 9: Export options (filtered results or full dataset).

6.2. Using the Homepage

The Homepage is accessed via the button shown below.

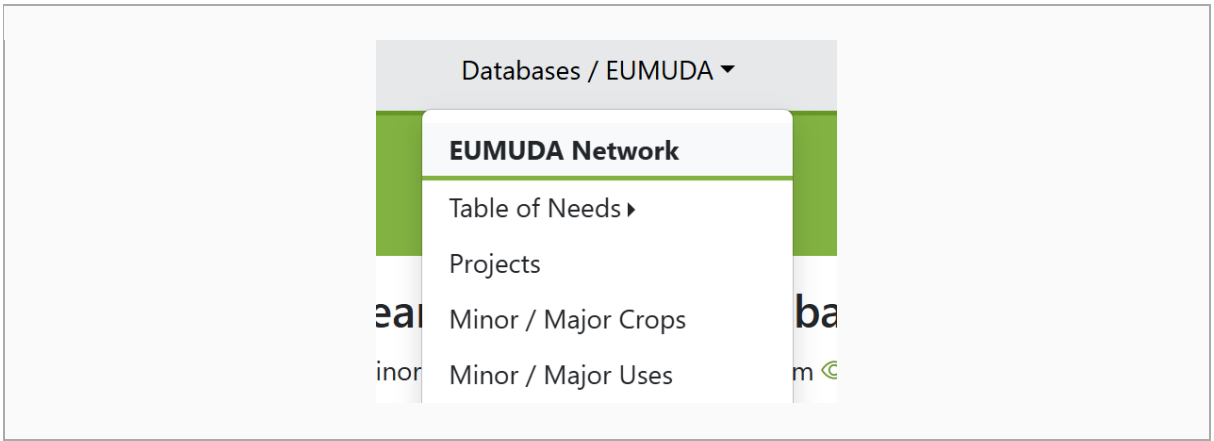


Figure 10: Button used to access the EUMUDA Homepage.

Country-level information is then accessed by clicking the interactive map at the top of the page.

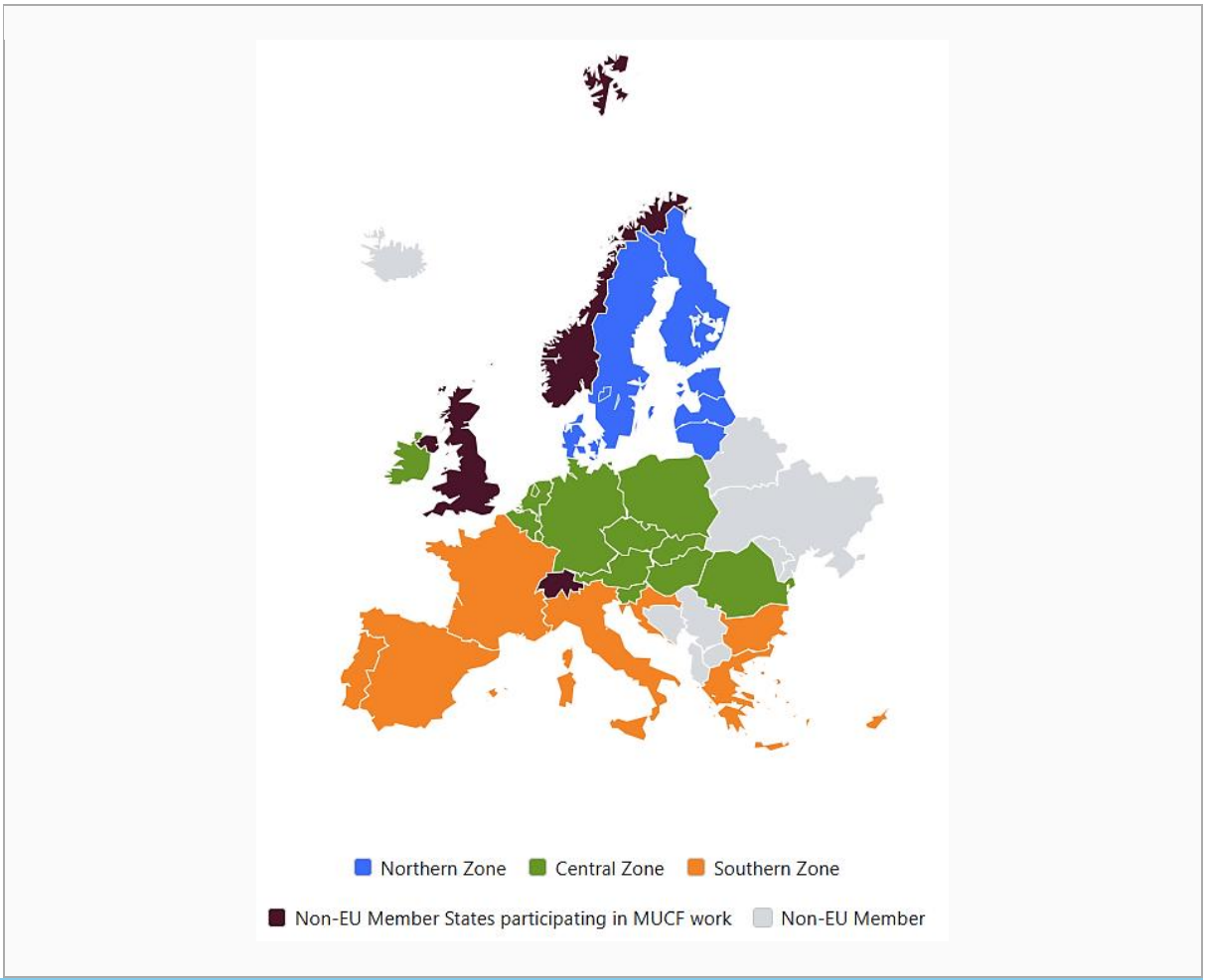


Figure 11: Interactive country map on the EUMUDA Homepage.

Depending on what has been communicated to the MUCF by national experts, the following types of information may be available at country level:

Table 3: National information available on the EUMUDA Homepage.

Minor crop and/or use criteria	The criteria in place at national level for defining a minor crop or minor use; these criteria differ from one country to another.
List of references	Official national references dedicated to minor uses or minor crops.
PPP national database	Link to the national database of authorised plant protection products.
Useful links	Any other useful link or information not covered by the categories above.

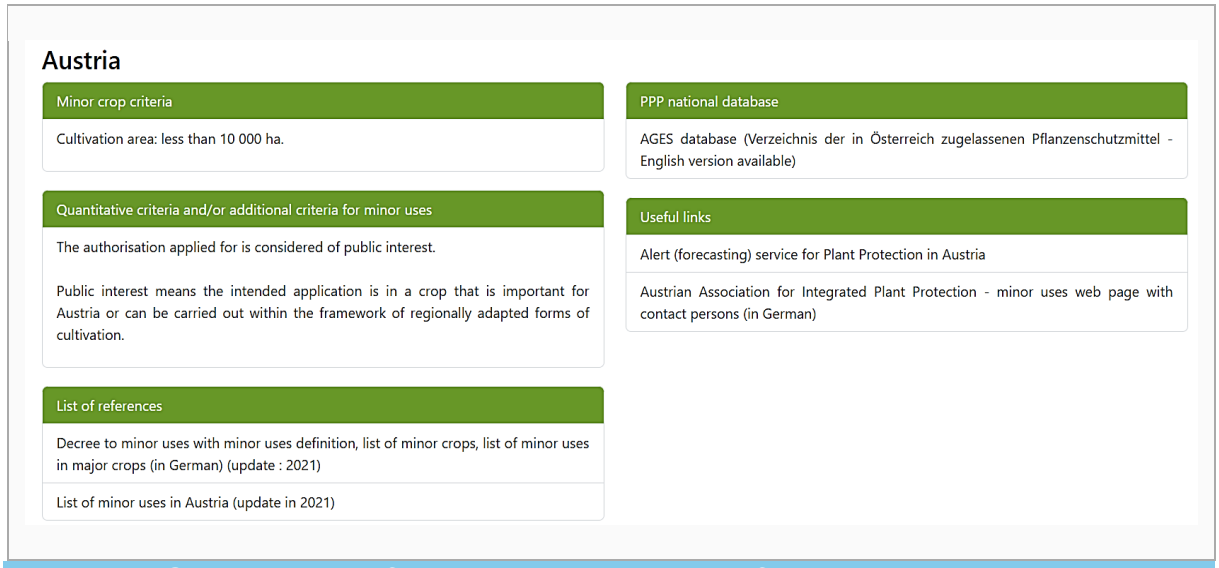


Figure 12: Country-level information panel (example for Austria).

6.3. Using the Table of Needs sub-Database

6.3.1. Individual Needs

The Table of Individual Needs is accessed via the button shown below.

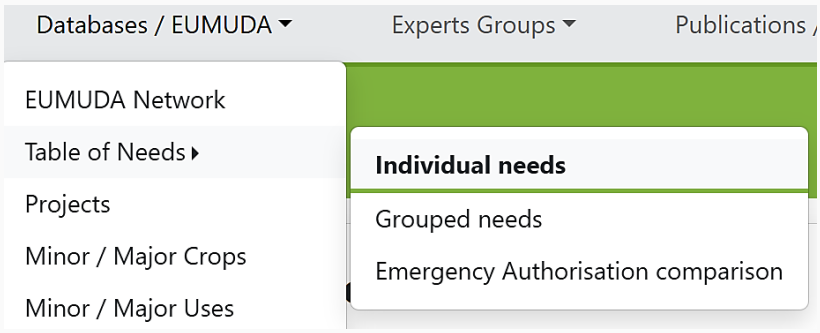


Figure 13: Button used to access the Table of Individual Needs.

This opens the homepage of the Table of Needs, from which a search can be refined for a specific need using the following filters.

Table 4: Filtering options available for individual needs.

Crop	Entered as a common name, in any language present in the EPPO Global Database, as a Latin name, or as an EPPO Code. Several options can be selected at a time.
Pest	Entered as a common name, in any language present in the EPPO Global Database, as a Latin name, or as an EPPO Code. Several options can be selected at a time.
Member Countries	Searched by English name or by two-letter ISO code. Several countries can be entered. The 27 EU Member States, the two EFTA countries (Norway and Switzerland) and the United Kingdom participate in the work of the MUCF.
Function category	The type of solution needed (for example herbicide, insecticide or fungicide), selected from the choices displayed when the field is selected. Only one option may be selected at a time.
Field, Greenhouse or Indoor	The area of use of the need: Outdoor or field use; Greenhouse; Indoor; Undefined (the information has not been communicated to the MUCF); or All. Only one option may be selected at a time.
Priority setting	The priority allocated to the need by the Member Country: Priority 1 (up to 50 needs per country); Priority X (all remaining needs); or Priority 0 (solved needs).
Comments	Free text additional information provided by the Member Countries. Not recommended for filtering unless specific information is being sought.

All individual needs matching the chosen criteria are displayed by clicking the 'Display needs' button.

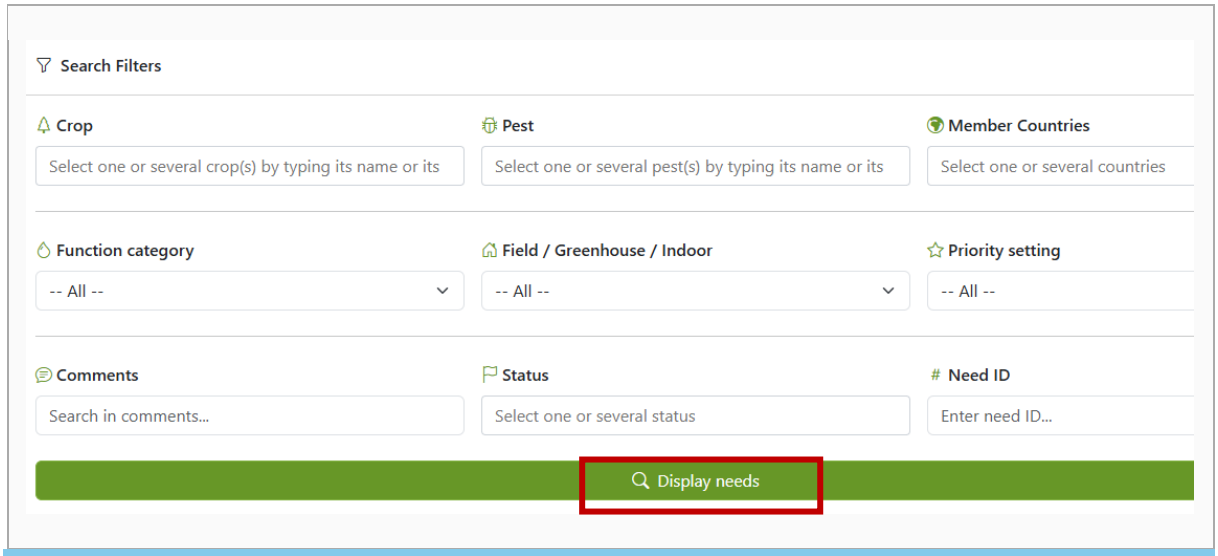


Figure 14: 'Display needs' button.

The results are displayed in the form shown below.

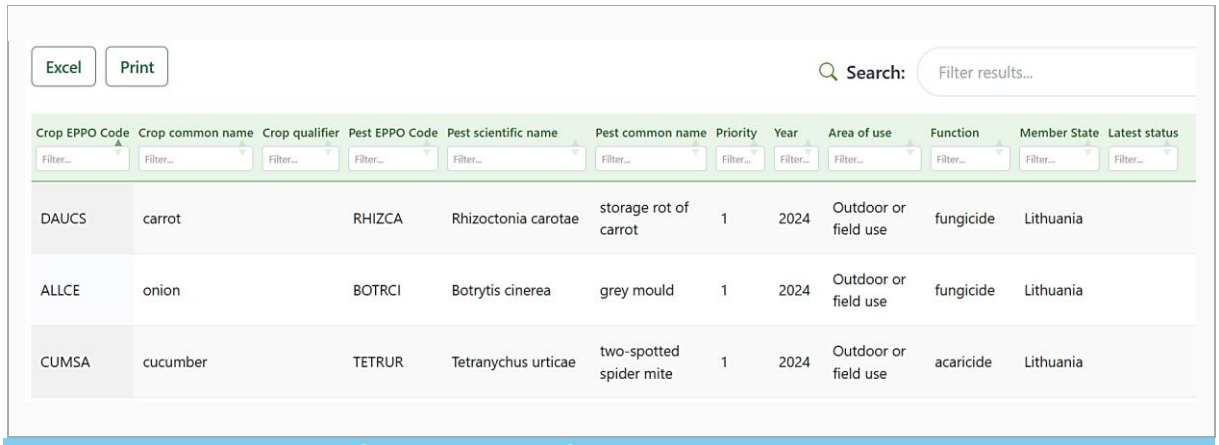


Figure 15: Results table for the Table of Individual Needs.

In addition to the filter information described above, the results include the following.

Table 5: Information displayed in the result panel.

Year	The year of the latest update to the need. A year of, for example, 2024 indicates that the Member State confirmed the need as present during the 2024 update; it does not necessarily indicate that the need was first identified in that year.
Crop qualifier	Specifies the definition or intended use of the crop, for example animal consumption or seed production. Where possible, this refers to an EPPO Code; a crop qualifier is not present for every entry.
Comments	Free text comments related to the need, as communicated by the Member States.
Art. 53	Free text. Specifies the known emergency authorisations (Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009) granted for the need at the time of the submission of the list by the Member State. The need is not considered solved, as emergency authorisations are granted for a limited time.

Further pages of results are accessed at the bottom of the page, where the number of entries displayed per page can also be adjusted; 100 entries are displayed per page by default.

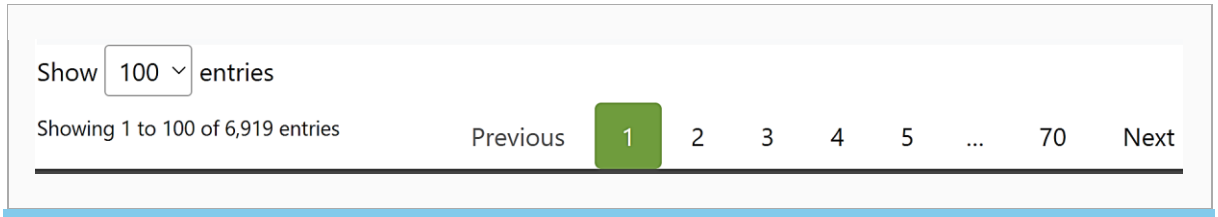


Figure 16: Pagination controls.

The chosen filters can be modified or reset using the button shown below, which returns the user to the filtering page.

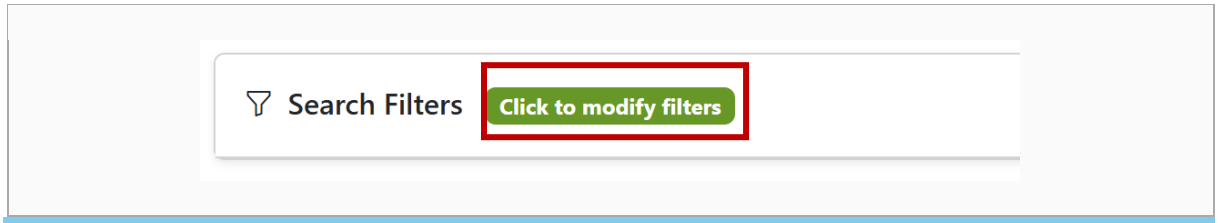


Figure 17: Filter reset button.

6.3.2. Grouped Needs

The Table of Grouped Needs is accessed via the page shown below.

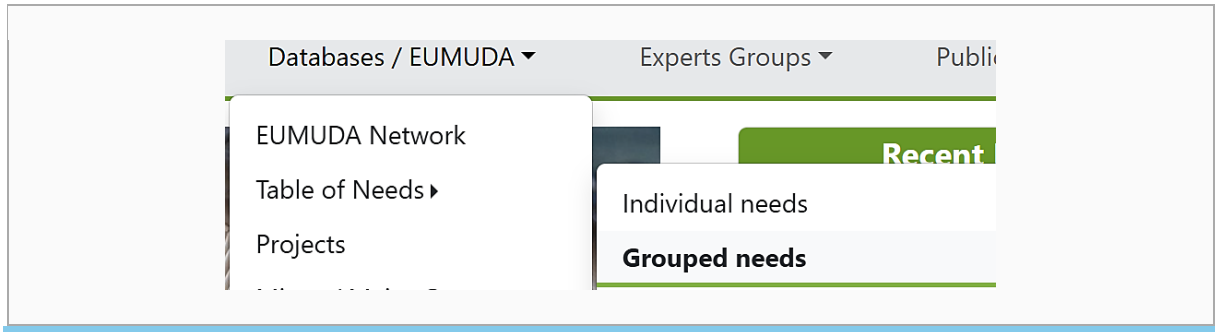


Figure 18: Access page for the Table of Grouped Needs.

By default, the list is sorted in descending order, from the highest to the lowest Priority Total Points value. Needs can be grouped by European regulatory zone using the button shown below.

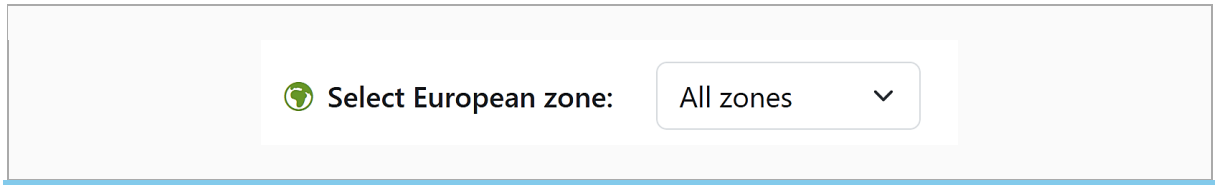


Figure 19: Button used to group needs by regulatory zone.

The results display the following information.

Table 6: Information displayed in the Grouped Needs results panel.

Crop	Displayed by EPPO Code and English common name.
Pest	Displayed by EPPO Code, Latin (scientific) name and English common name.
Frequency	The number of countries that have recorded the need as present, irrespective of the priority level allocated to it.
Priority total	Calculated from the frequency of the need and the priority level allocated to it by each country.
Member Countries	Searchable by English name or two-letter ISO code; several countries can be entered. The Member Countries are further grouped by European regulatory zone for clarity.
Area of use	Outdoor or field use (F); Greenhouse (G); Indoor (I); or Undefined (U). Only one option may be selected at a time.

CEG	Links the need to the relevant MUCF Commodity Expert Group by crop. The Commodity Expert Groups active within the MUCF are Fruits and Vegetables, Ornamentals, Seeds, Mushrooms, Herbs and Spices, Hops, Tobacco and Rice (currently inactive).
EPPO crop group and sub-group	Clusters crops according to the EPPO non-taxonomic classification, providing a crop grouping distinct from that used by the MUCF Commodity Expert Groups.

6.4. Using the Projects sub-Database

The Projects sub-Database is accessed via the button shown below.

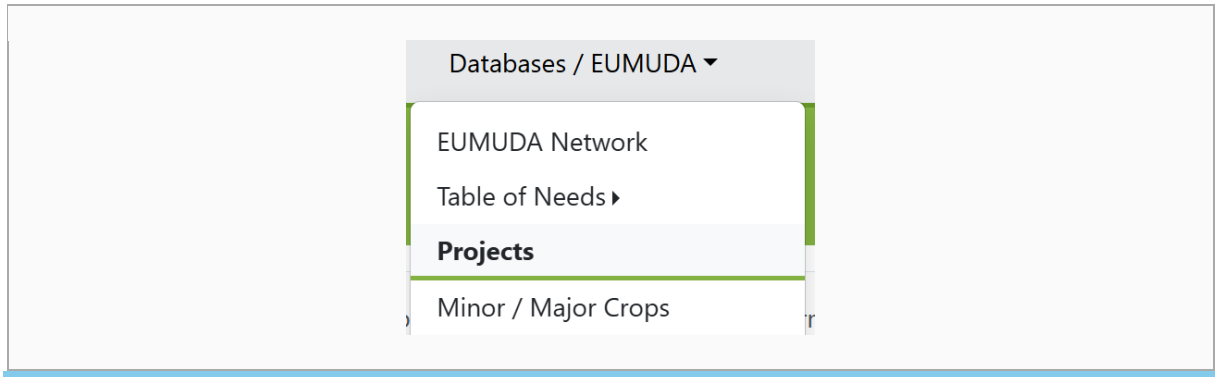


Figure 20: Button used to access the Projects sub-Database.

This opens the homepage of the Projects sub-Database, from which a search can be refined for a specific project using the following filters.

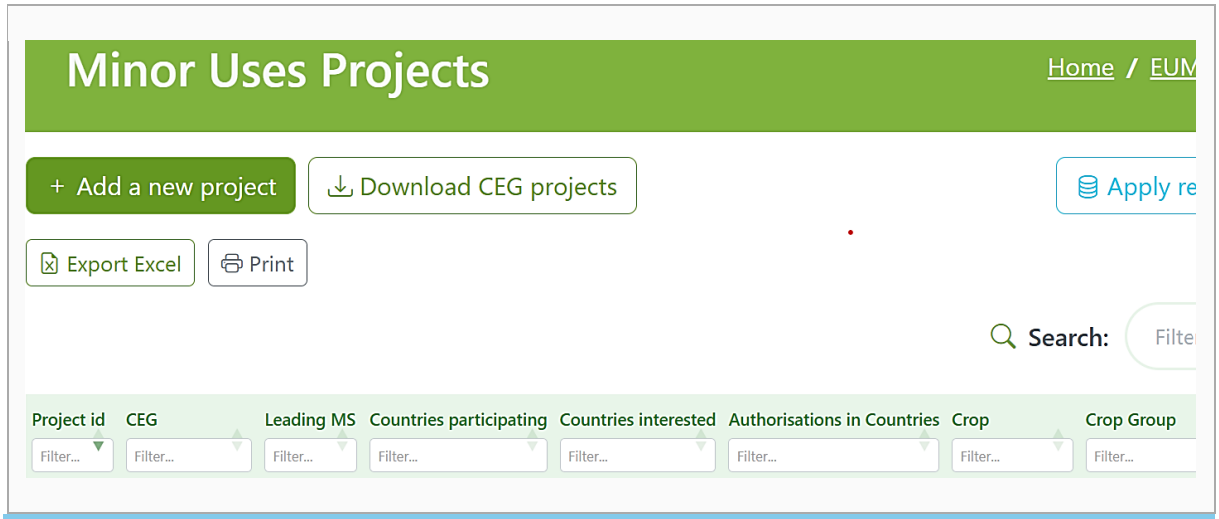


Figure 21: Results table for the Projects sub-Database.

The Projects sub-Database is used in two ways: browsing the existing list of projects, and creating or amending a project. Search results and lists are generally exportable to Microsoft Excel format using a dedicated button. Search results can also be printed directly.

6.4.1. Browsing the Project List

The homepage of the Projects sub-Database provides the following information about each project, which can also be used as filters to refine the search for a specific project.

Table 7: Information displayed in the list of projects.

Project ID	The identifier of the project, composed of a number and the initials of the project leader.
CEG	The Commodity Expert Group concerned with the crop studied in the project. The MUCF facilitates the following groups: Fruits and Vegetables, Rice, Ornamentals, Seeds, Mushrooms, Herbs and Spices, Hops, and Tobacco.
Leading MS	The European country for which the project leader is working.
Countries participating	The other European countries that participate in the project by generating additional data.
Countries interested	The European countries that have stated their interest in the results of the project.
Authorisations in countries	The European countries in which the plant protection product studied is already authorised.
Crop	The crop studied in the trial, given by its common name in English, its EPPO Code and its scientific name. The crop is preferably indicated at species level.
Crop group	The crop group to which the crop belongs, according to the EPPO Global Database classification.
Extrapolation crops	Crops not studied in the trials, but to which the results could be extrapolated.
Pest	The pest or pest group studied in the trial, given by its EPPO Code and its scientific name. The pest is preferably indicated at species level.
Function category	The function of the plant protection product studied in the trial, for example herbicide.
Area of use	The conditions of use of the plant protection product: Greenhouse, Outdoor or field use, or Indoor.
Date	The date on which the project was created.
Status	The current status of the project, selected among the following values: ● Data project agreed and not started: the project has been approved by the organisation of the project leader, but the trials have not yet been set in place. ● Project ongoing: trials are ongoing and results are not yet available.

	• Data project completed: the trials are completed and the results are available. • Authorisation (PPP) granted: a registration dossier containing the results of the trials has been presented to the authorities and has led to a plant protection product authorisation for the use concerned. The need is considered solved. • Data project not agreed: the project has been proposed to the organisation of the project leader, and a response has not yet been received. • Data project withdrawn: the project was previously approved and not started but has since been withdrawn from the work plan. • Project on hold: the project has started but has been put on hold by the organisation of the project leader, and may or may not be continued. • Project stopped: the project has been cancelled. • PPP withdrawn: the plant protection product studied in the project has been withdrawn and is no longer authorised.
Comments	Additional free text information provided by the project leader. As this field may contain any type of information, it is not recommended for filtering unless specific information is being sought.

6.4.2. Creating a New Project

To create a new project, a user must be logged in to EUMUDA and registered by the MUCF as a project leader (see Section 5).

Once logged in, the project list page displays an additional button, which starts the creation of a new project.

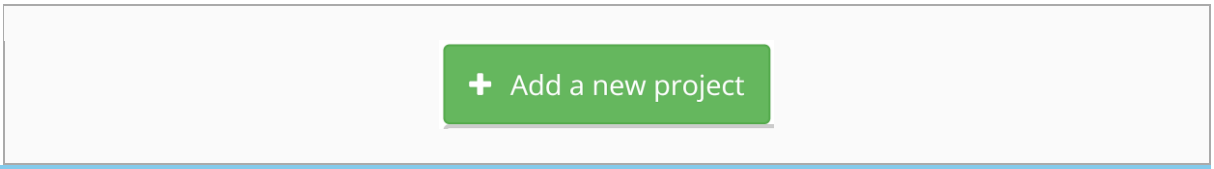


Figure 22: 'Add a new project' button.

The first page of the project creation tool requires the following information:

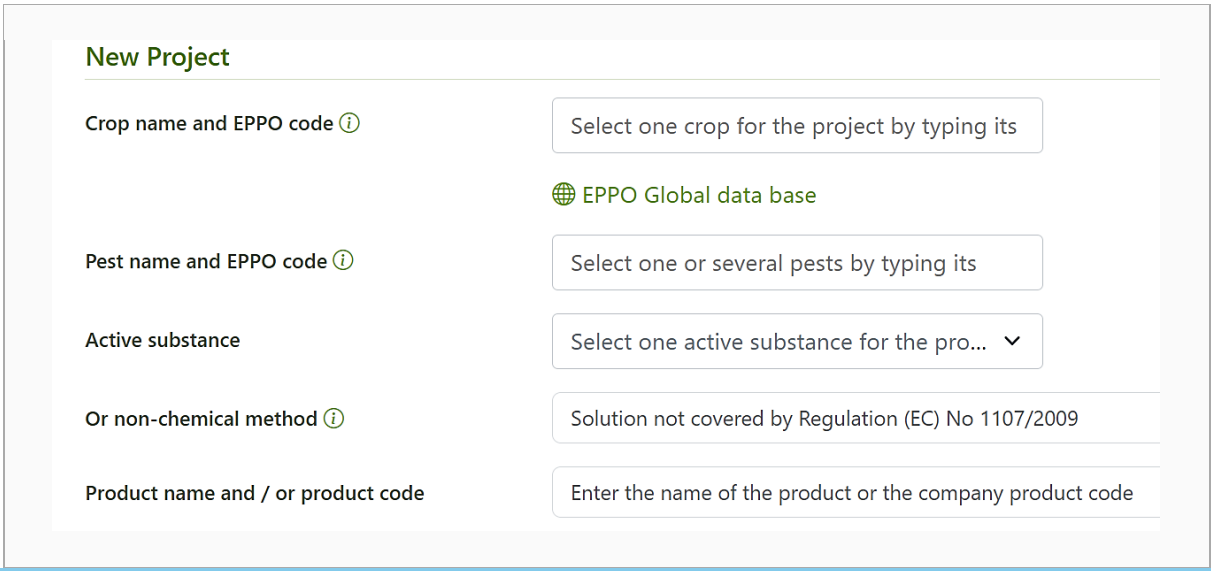


Figure 23: Creation of a new project: first page.

Table 8: Main project information to be entered at the start of the creation of a new project.

Crop name and EPPO Code	The common name of the crop and its corresponding EPPO Code. Either an EPPO Code, a scientific name, or a common name in any language present in the EPPO Global Database may be entered; a drop-down menu of matching options appears when typing. Several options can be selected at a time.
Pest name and EPPO Code	The common name of the pest and its corresponding EPPO Code, entered in the same manner as the crop name above. Several options can be selected at a time.
Active substance	The active substance studied in the project, as indicated in the EU Active Substances Database. A drop-down menu of matching options appears when typing. Only one option may be selected.
Or non-chemical method	Used where the solution explored in the project is not an active substance referenced in the EU Active Substances Database. Free text.
Product name and/or product code	The commercial name or code of the plant protection product studied in the trial. Free text.
Are there any products linked?	Yes or no. Indicates whether other products with different commercial names, but a similar formulation exist.
Does the product contain other active substances?	Yes or no. Indicates whether the product contains active substances in addition to the one indicated above.

The next page is reached by clicking the 'Save information' button.

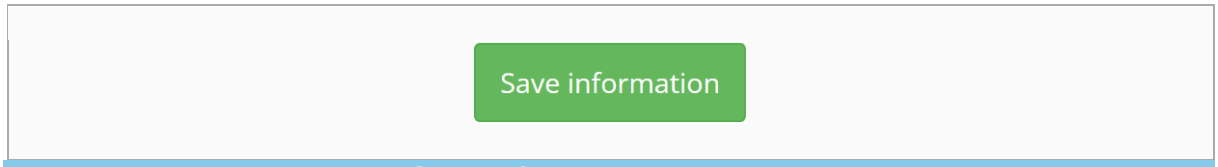


Figure 24: Project creation: 'Save information' button.

If a mandatory field has not been completed, access to the next page is blocked until it is.

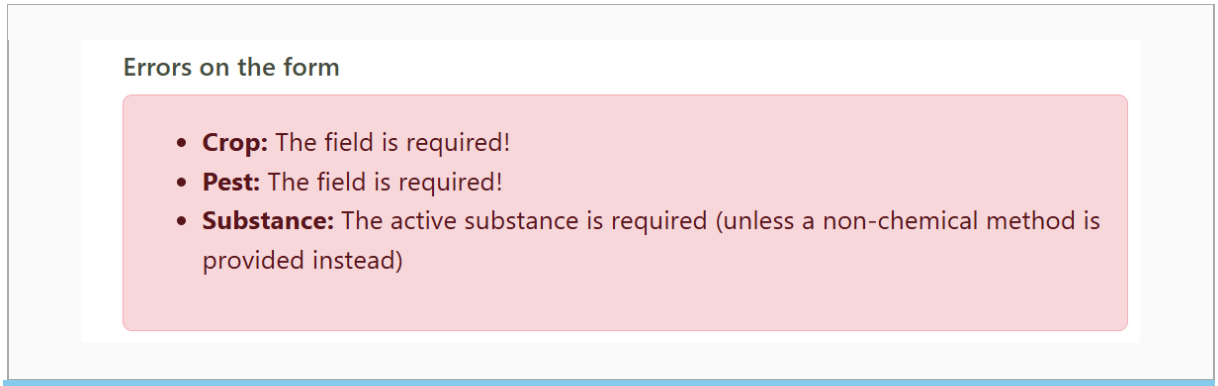


Figure 25: Project creation: mandatory information.

The second page allows the following information to be entered, divided into several sub-categories.

Main information on the project

Table 9: Main information on the project.

Project leader contact	The name of the project leader, selected from the drop-down menu. Only users registered as project leaders with the MUCF appear in this list, and only one option may be selected.
Commodity Expert Group	The CEG related to the crop studied in the project, selected from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.
Crop group	The crop group, according to the EPPO Global Database classification, to which the crop studied in the trial belongs. Only one option may be selected.
Crop name and EPPO Code	Filled in automatically from the information entered on the previous page.
Extrapolation crops for residue	Crops to which the results of the residue trials can be extrapolated. The comprehensive list of residue extrapolation possibilities is given in the European Commission guidance document SANTE/2019/12752.
Extrapolation crops for efficacy	Crops to which the results of the efficacy trials can be extrapolated. The comprehensive list of efficacy extrapolation possibilities is given in EPPO Guidance PP 1/257(2), 'Efficacy and crop safety extrapolations for minor uses'.

Pest name and EPPO Code	Entered as a common name, in any language present in the EPPO Global Database, as a scientific name, or as an EPPO Code. Several options can be selected at a time.
Leading country	The European country of origin of the project leader, selected from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.
Member States participating	The other European countries that participate in the project by generating additional data. Entered by the English name of the country, its ISO code, or selection from the drop-down menu. Several options can be selected.
Member States interested	The European countries that have stated their interest in the results of the project, entered as above. Several options can be selected.
Field, Greenhouse or Indoor	The area in which the trial is conducted: Outdoor or field use, Greenhouse, or Indoor. Only one option may be selected.
Starting date	The starting date of the project, entered in year-month-day format or selected from the calendar.
Expected date of completion	The date at which the results of the project are expected to be available, entered as above.

Active substance, product and Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)

Table 10: Information about active substances, product and GAP.

Active substance	The active substance studied in the project, entered by typing or by selection from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.
Or non-chemical method	Alternative methods to chemical pesticides, based on agronomic techniques, or on physical, mechanical or biological pest control. Free text.
Product name and/or product code	Free text.
Active substance concentration	Free text, entered as a number.
Unit for active substance concentration	Selected from the drop-down menu.
Method or kind of application	The type of application for the plant protection product, selected from the drop-down menu.
Maximum number per crop or season	The number of applications made to the crop. Free text; it should be stated clearly whether the

	number entered is per season, per crop cycle or per insect generation.
Maximum application rate per product	A numeric value giving the maximum product rate per treatment.
Unit	The unit corresponding to the field above, selected from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.
Pre-harvest interval (days)	The time between the last application of the plant protection product and harvest, or the earliest possible use of the treated product, entered as a number.
Regulatory zones	The regulatory zones used for the authorisation of plant protection products, as referred to in Article 3(17) of, and Annex I to, Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
Authorisation existing in Member States	The countries in which the product studied is already known to be authorised, entered as above. Several options can be selected.

Residue information

Table 11: Residue information related to a project.

Is a maximum residue level (MRL) required?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. An MRL is not required where an MRL has already been set for the crop or crop group; where the active substance is exempted from MRL setting under Guidance Document SANCO/11188/2012, including Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005; or where a non-chemical method is used.
Has an MRL been set for the project crop?	Indicates whether an MRL still needs to be established for the crop studied in the project, selected by check box.
Project MRL comment	Free text, for any comment considered relevant by the project leader.
Are residue trials available?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. Indicates whether residue trial reports are already available for the crop, pest and active substance combination studied in the project.
Are residue trials ongoing?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. Indicates whether residue trials are ongoing for the crop, pest and active substance combination studied in the project.
Residue trials comment	Free text, for any comment considered relevant by the project leader.

Efficacy information

Table 12: Efficacy information related to a project.

Is efficacy data needed?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option.
Are efficacy trials available?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. Indicates whether efficacy trial reports are already available for the crop, pest and active substance combination studied in the project.
Are efficacy trials ongoing?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. Indicates whether efficacy trials are ongoing for the crop, pest and active substance combination studied in the project.
Efficacy trials comment	Free text, for any comment considered relevant by the project leader.
Are there other products linked?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. Indicates whether products with a similar formulation but a different name are available.
Does the product contain other active substances?	Selected by clicking the appropriate option. Only one option may be selected at a time.

Project status and comments

Table 13: Project status and comments.

Project status	The current status of the project, selected among the following values: ● Data project agreed and not started: the project has been approved by the organisation of the project leader, but the trials have not yet been set in place. ● Project ongoing: trials are ongoing and results are not yet available. ● Data project completed: the trials are completed and the results are available. ● Authorisation (PPP) granted: a registration dossier containing the results of the trials has been presented to the authorities and has led to a plant protection product authorisation for the use concerned. The need is considered solved. ● Data project not agreed: the project has been proposed to the organisation of the project leader, and a response has not yet been received. ● Data project withdrawn: the project was previously approved and not started but has since been withdrawn from the work plan.

	• Project on hold: the project has started but has been put on hold by the organisation of the project leader and may or may not be continued. • Project stopped: the project has been cancelled. • PPP withdrawn: the plant protection product studied in the project has been withdrawn and is no longer authorised.
Internal comments (for CEG only)	Free text, dedicated to MUCF permanent members and not displayed in the public version of the project list.
Public comments	Free text, displayed in the public version of the project list.

The project is created by clicking the 'Save information' button.

6.4.3. Managing an Existing Project

Once a project has been created, further information can be added or amended from dedicated tabs at the top of the project page: active substance and product, residues, efficacy, project plan and status, and contact details. All information previously entered is displayed in the 'General' panel.

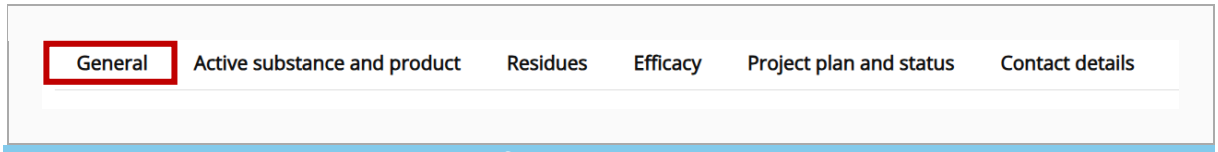


Figure 26: Project management: information.

Active substance and product

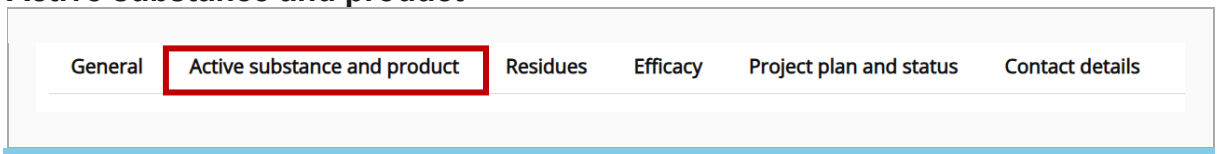


Figure 27: Project management: active substance and product.

The expiry date of the approval of the active substance, as well as its approval status, are filled in automatically from the EU Active Substances Database.

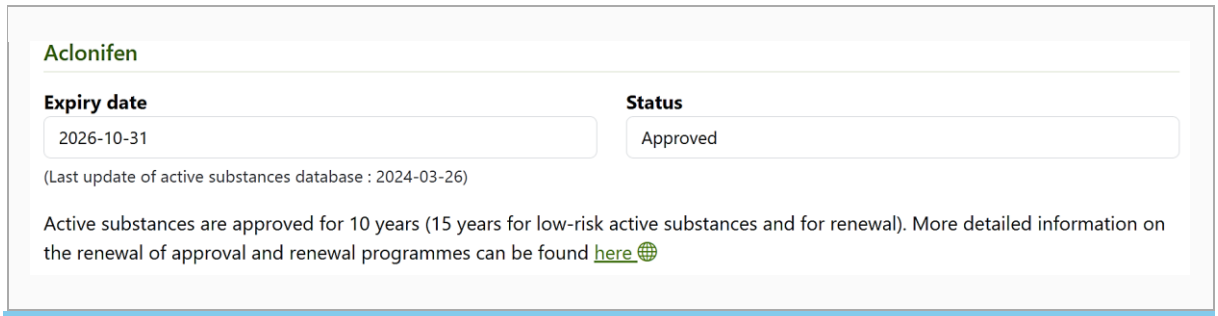


Figure 28: Project management: active substance expiry date and approval status.

Table 14: Project management: active substance and product.

Product name and/or product code	Free text, filled in automatically if entered during project creation.

Authorisation existing in Member State	The European countries in which the product studied is already authorised, entered by country name, ISO code, or selection from the drop-down menu. Several options can be selected.
Regulatory zones	The regulatory zones used for the authorisation of plant protection products, as referred to in Article 3(17) of, and Annex I to, Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Only one option may be selected.
Formulation	The formulation type of the product, selected from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.
Function	The function of the active substance, selected from the options displayed. Only one option may be selected.
Active substance content	Free text, entered as a number and filled in automatically if entered during project creation.
Active substance unit	Selected from the drop-down menu, and filled in automatically if entered during project creation.
Comments on active substance and product	Free text.

The expiry date and approval status of the active substance are filled in automatically from the EU Active Substances Database.

Residues

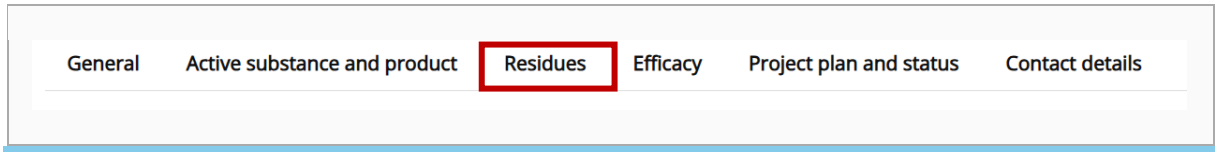


Figure 29: Project management: residues.

Table 15: Project management: residues.

Residue definition	Found in the EFSA conclusion on the peer review of the active substance, in the list of endpoints, under the chapter entitled 'Residues in or on treated products, food and feed'.
Project crop MRL	A numeric value. MRLs may be entered for the crop and active substance combination studied in the project, for the European Union, Codex Alimentarius, the United States, Japan, Canada and Russia.
MRL comments	Free text.
Availability of metabolism data	Selected from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.

Number of trials required in the NEU zone	A numeric value, selected from the drop-down menu, giving the number of trials required according to the data requirements laid down in Part A of Regulation (EU) No 283/2013 concerning plant protection products. Guidance on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs is given in Guidance Document SANCO 725/VI/95.
Number of trials required in the SEU zone	As above, for the SEU zone.
General comments on residue trials and MRLs	Free text.

This page also allows information to be added regarding available or ongoing residue trials linked to the project, using the 'Add a new available trial' or 'Add a new ongoing trial' buttons, each of which opens a dedicated entry panel.

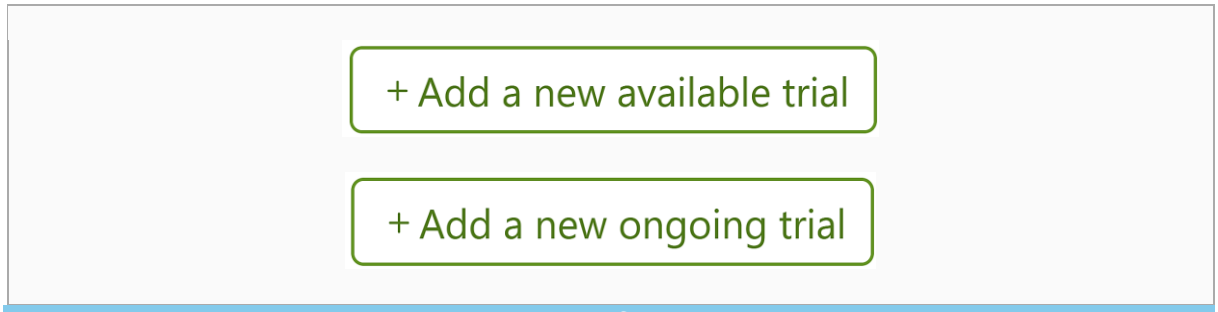


Figure 30: Project management: creation of a new available or ongoing residue trial.

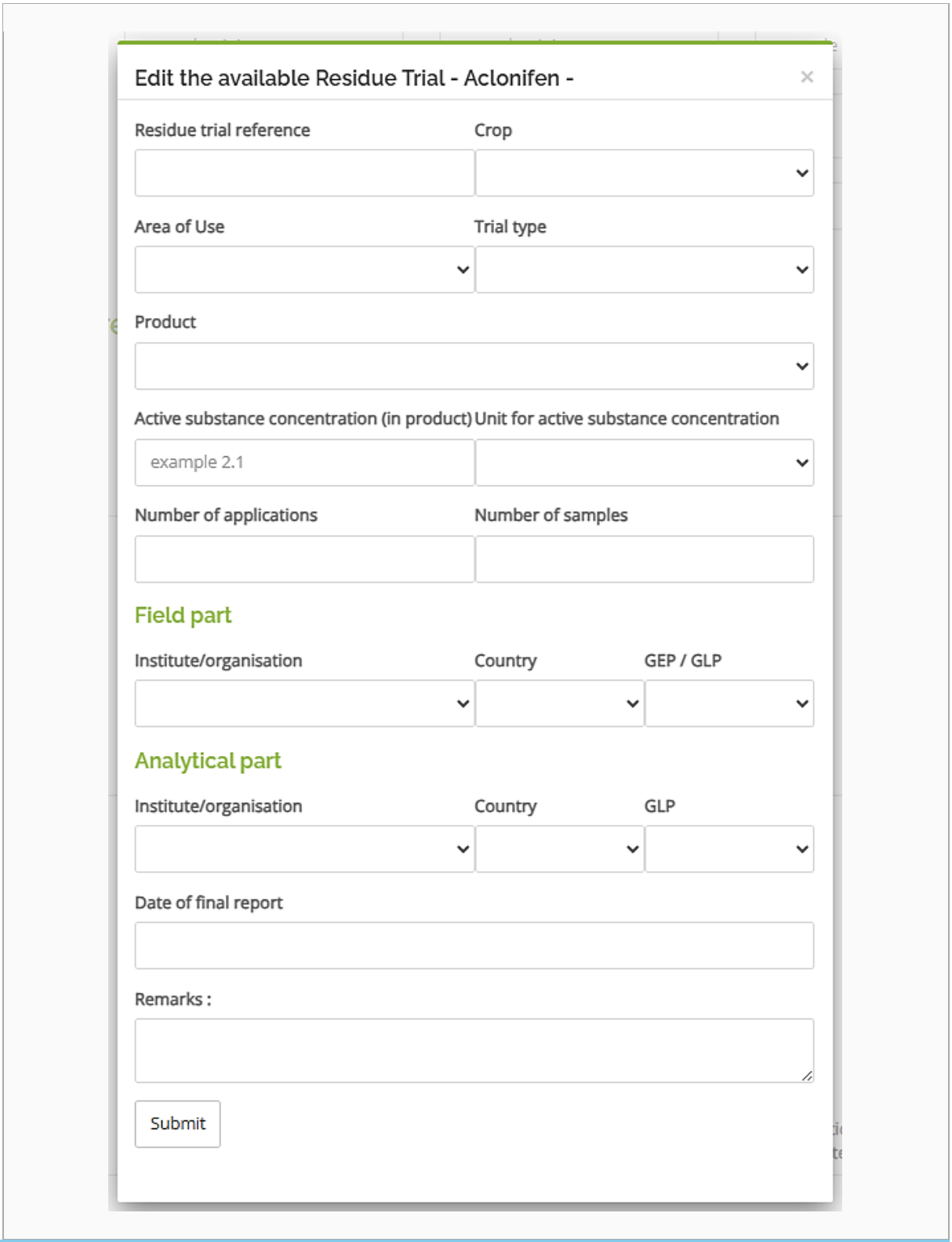


Figure 31: Project management: residue trial creation and editing panel.

Table 16: Information to be entered for an available residue trial.

Residue trial reference	Free text; the reference number used internally by the trial owner to identify the trial.

Crop	Selected from the drop-down menu, filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation.
Area of use	Outdoor or field use, Greenhouse, or Indoor.
Trial type	Selected from the drop-down menu. Only one option may be selected.
Product	Selected from the drop-down menu, filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation.
Active substance concentration	Free text, entered as a number.
Unit for active substance concentration	Selected from the drop-down menu.
Number of applications	Free text, entered as a number.
Number of samples	Free text, entered as a number, for example the number of leaves sampled in the field for analysis.
Field part: institute or organisation	Selected from the drop-down menu; the institute that conducts the trial. If it does not appear, contact the MUCF. Only one option may be selected.
Field part: Member State	Selected from the drop-down menu; the country in which the trial is conducted. Only one option may be selected.
Field part: GEP or GLP	Selected from the drop-down menu; the accreditation of the institute conducting the trial. Only one option may be selected.
Analytical part: institute or organisation	Selected from the drop-down menu; the institute that conducts the analysis of results. If it does not appear, contact the MUCF. Only one option may be selected.
Analytical part: Member State	Selected from the drop-down menu; the country in which the analysis is conducted. Only one option may be selected.
Analytical part: GEP or GLP	Selected from the drop-down menu; the accreditation of the institute conducting the analysis. Only one option may be selected.
Date of final report	Entered in year-month-day format.
Remarks	Free text.

All available trials entered in the Projects sub-Database are automatically referenced in the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database (Section 3.6).

The 'Add a new ongoing trial' button opens a similar panel; for an ongoing trial, the following fields apply in place of the date of final report shown above.

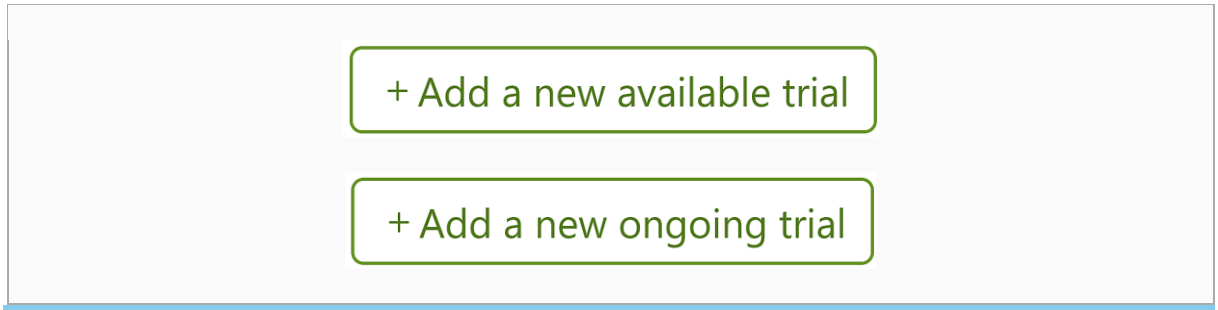


Figure 32: Project management: creation of a new available or ongoing residue trial.

Table 17: Additional information to be entered for an ongoing residue trial.

Starting date	Entered in year-month-day format.
Expected end date	Entered in year-month-day format.
Date of final report	Entered in year-month-day format once the trial is completed. On completion, the trial is moved automatically to the available trials section, and its information appears in the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database.

Once all information has been entered, the 'Submit' button saves the trial in the appropriate category, available or ongoing.

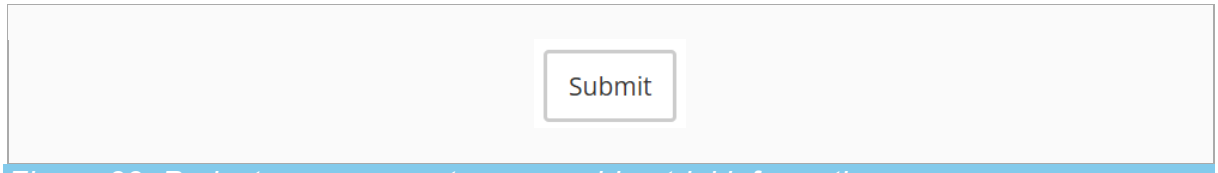


Figure 33: Project management: save residue trial information.

Efficacy

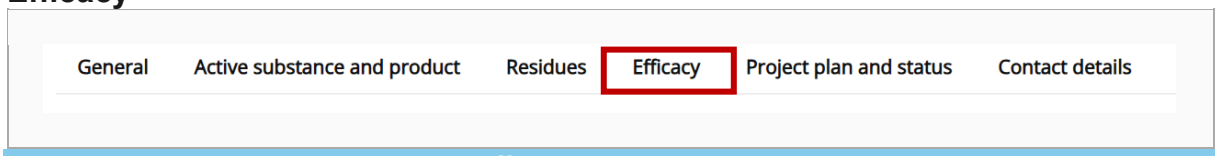


Figure 34: Project management: efficacy.

This section is dedicated to efficacy and phytotoxicity trials. Under Article 51(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, for an extension of authorisation for a minor use, no efficacy or phytotoxicity data or evaluation is required; however, in the case of an application under Article 33, information on efficacy and crop safety may be considered necessary.

Table 18: Additional information: efficacy.

Project crop	Filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation.
Extrapolation crops according to efficacy	Filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation.
Efficacy trials required	The number of trials required in each EPPO climatic zone, selected from the drop-down menu. EPPO Standard PP

	1/226 gives further information on the number of efficacy trials needed in each zone.
Efficacy trials still needed	Selected from the drop-down menu; the number of efficacy trials required, less the number already available.
Efficacy comments	Free text.
Phytotoxicity trials required	The number of trials required in each EPPO climatic zone, selected from the drop-down menu, on the same basis as for efficacy trials above.
Phytotoxicity trials still needed	Selected from the drop-down menu; the number of phytotoxicity trials required, less the number already available.
Phytotoxicity comments	Free text.

As for residues, this page allows information to be entered on efficacy or phytotoxicity trials conducted under the project, using the 'Add a new available trial' or 'Add a new ongoing trial' button.

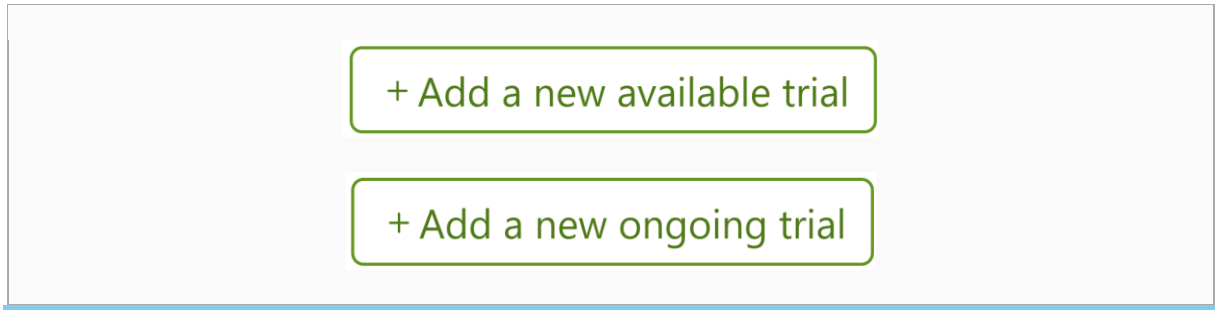


Figure 35: Project management: creation of a new available or ongoing efficacy or phytotoxicity trial.

The information requested for efficacy trials and for phytotoxicity trials is similar.

Table 19: Information to be entered for an available efficacy or phytotoxicity trial.

Trial reference	Free text; the reference number used internally by the trial owner to identify the trial.
Crop	Selected from the drop-down menu, filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation.
Area of use	Outdoor or field use, Greenhouse, or Indoor.
Institute or organisation	Selected from the drop-down menu; the institute that conducts the trial. If it does not appear, contact the MUCF. Only one option may be selected.
Product	Selected from the drop-down menu, filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation.
Active substance concentration	Free text, entered as a number.

Unit for active substance concentration	Selected from the drop-down menu.
Number of applications	Free text, entered as a number.
GEP	Selected from the drop-down menu.
Member State	Selected from the drop-down menu; the country in which the trial is conducted. Only one option may be selected.
Date of final report	Entered in year-month-day format.
Remarks	Free text.

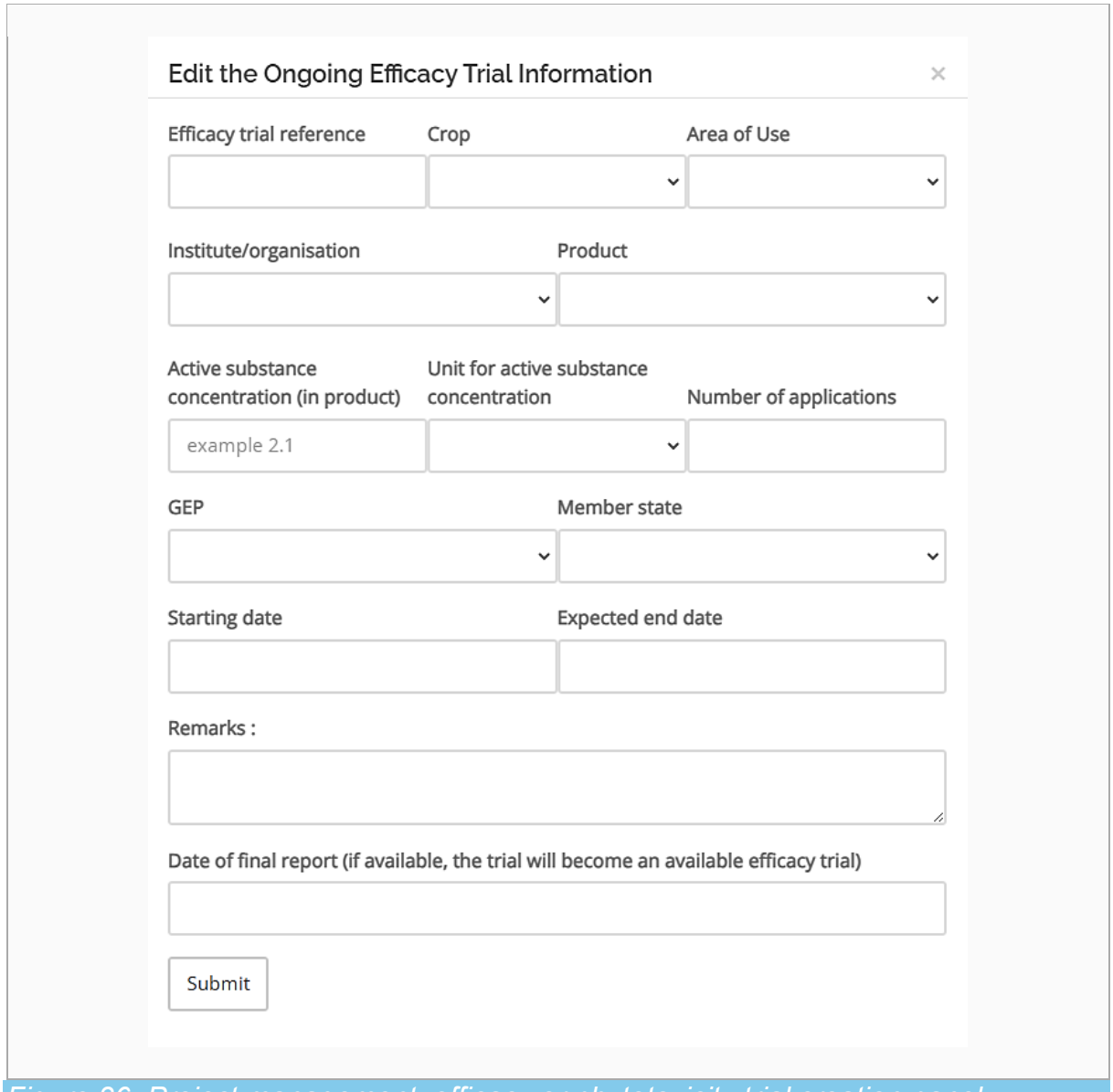


Figure 36: Project management: efficacy or phytotoxicity trial creation panel.

Table 20: Additional information to be entered for an ongoing efficacy or phytotoxicity trial.

Starting date	Entered in year-month-day format.
Expected end date	Entered in year-month-day format.
Date of final report	Entered in year-month-day format once the trial is completed. On completion, the trial is moved automatically to the available trials section, and its information appears in the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database.

Project plan and status

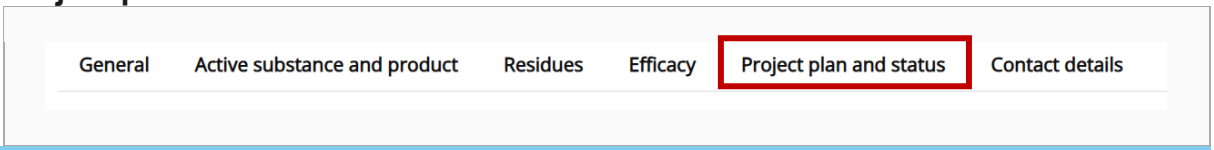


Figure 37: Project management: project plan and status.

Table 21: Information to be entered regarding project plan and status.

Project status	The current status of the project, selected among the following values: ● Data project agreed and not started: the project has been approved by the organisation of the project leader, but the trials have not yet been set in place. ● Project ongoing: trials are ongoing and results are not yet available. ● Data project completed: the trials are completed and the results are available. ● Authorisation (PPP) granted: a registration dossier containing the results of the trials has been presented to the authorities and has led to a plant protection product authorisation for the use concerned. The need is considered solved. ● Data project not agreed: the project has been proposed to the organisation of the project leader, and a response has not yet been received. ● Data project withdrawn: the project was previously approved and not started, but has since been withdrawn from the work plan. ● Project on hold: the project has started but has been put on hold by the organisation of the project leader, and may or may not be continued. ● Project stopped: the project has been cancelled. ● PPP withdrawn: the plant protection product studied in the project has been withdrawn and is no longer authorised.
Internal comments (for CEG only)	Free text.

Public comments (available to all users in the list of projects)	Free text.

Information is saved using the 'Save information' button.

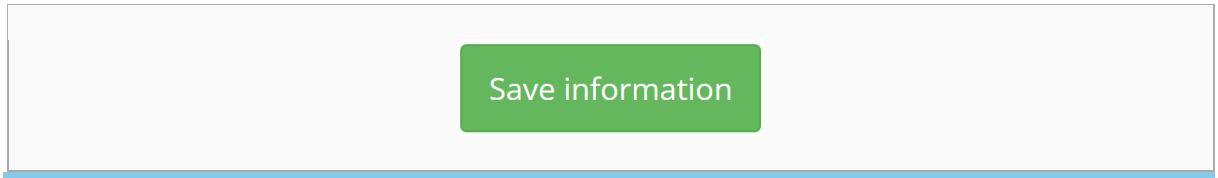


Figure 38: Project management: 'Save information' button.

A 'Download project plan' button, at the top of the page, generates a Microsoft Word document containing all information recorded for the project.

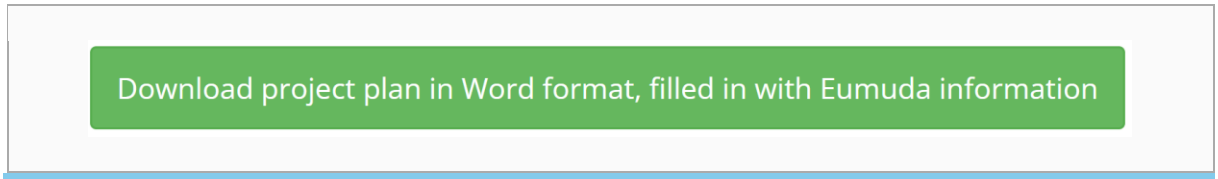


Figure 39: Project management: 'Download project plan' button.

Contact details

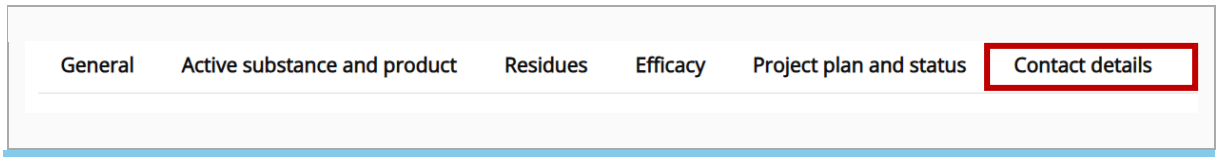


Figure 40: Project management: contact details.

The name and Member State of the project leader are filled in automatically from the information entered at project creation and can be amended subsequently.

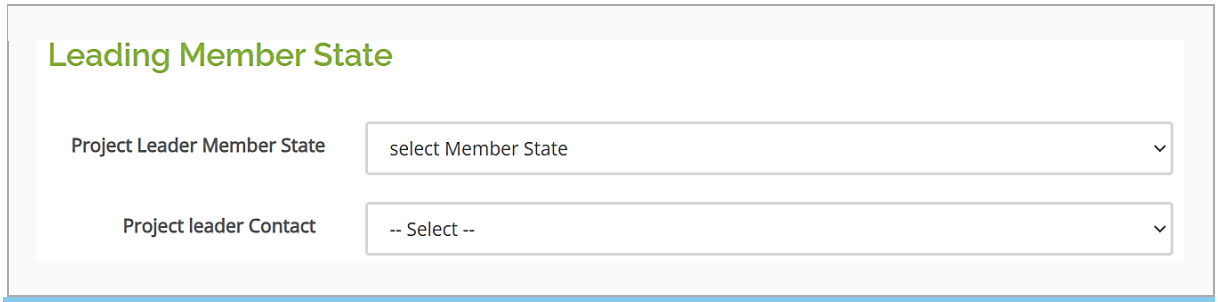


Figure 41: Project management: project leader information.

The following information about the participating organisations can also be entered, each through a dedicated panel opened by an 'Add contact details' button.

Table 22: Project management: information to be entered regarding contact details.

Participating Member States	Selected in the panel opened by 'Add Participating Member States contact details to this project'.
Authorisation holder	Selected in the panel opened by 'Add Authorisation holder contact details to this project'.

Growers' associations	Selected in the panel opened by 'Add Association contact details to this project'.
Research institutes	Selected in the panel opened by 'Add Research Institute contact details to this project'.
Laboratories	Selected in the panel opened by 'Add Laboratory contact details to this project'.

If a relevant organisation (for example a growers' association, research institute or laboratory) does not appear in a panel, the MUCF should be contacted directly so that it can be added.

The 'Apply recent changes and refresh view' button, located at the top of each page, saves all changes made and updates the information displayed in the project list.

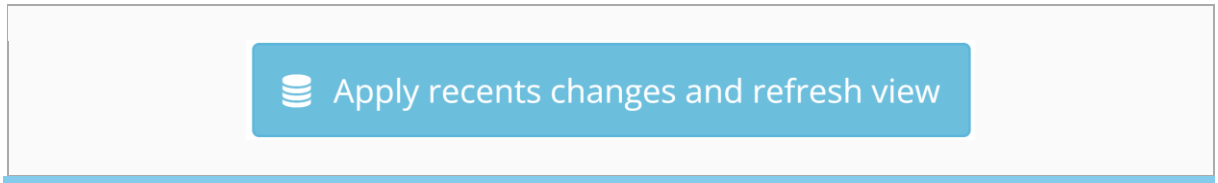


Figure 42: Project management: 'Apply recent changes and refresh view' button.

6.4.4. Amending, Copying and Deleting a Project

In the project list, the project leader can amend, copy or delete the information of a project using three dedicated buttons located in the 'Project ID' column.

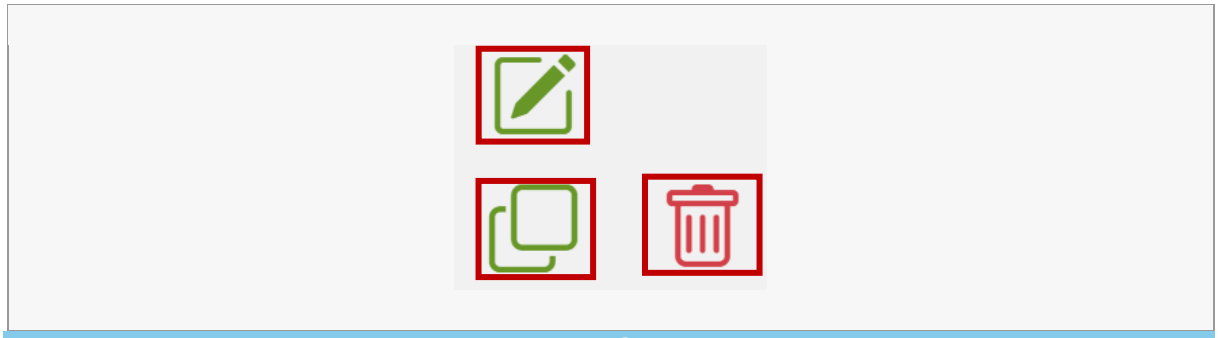


Figure 43: Project management: 'Amend', 'Copy' and 'Delete' buttons.

Amend project information: opens the project record for editing.

Copy project information: creates a new project pre-filled with the information of the selected project.

Delete project information: permanently removes the project record.

6.5. Using the Minor and Major Crop Status and Uses sub-Database

The database is accessed via the page shown below.

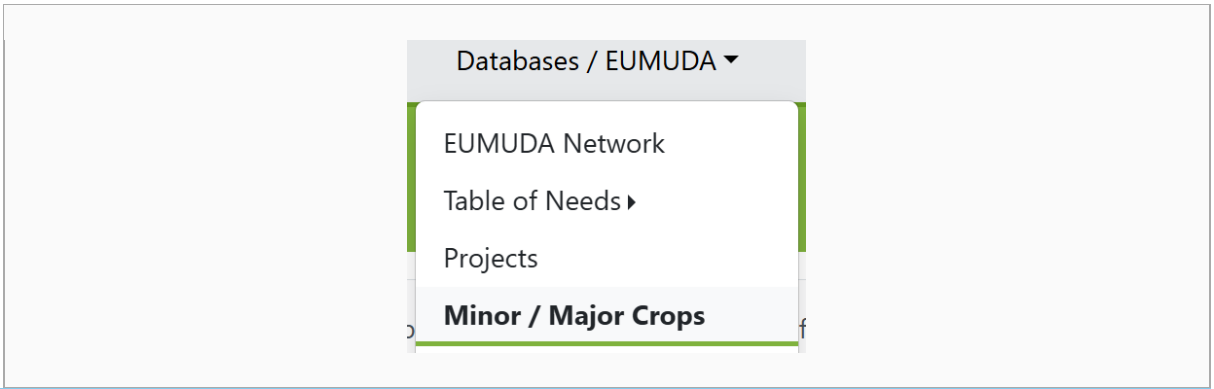


Figure 44: Access page for the Minor and Major Crop Status and Uses sub-Database.

The database page presents the following additional information.

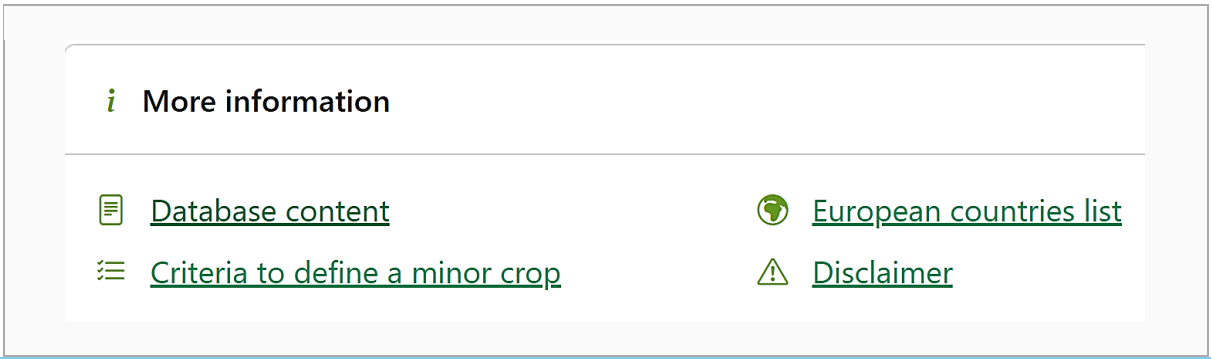


Figure 45: Additional information available about the database.

Table 23: Details of the additional information available.

Database content	Details the available filters and a description of the database's objective.
European countries list	The countries included in the database and participating in the work of the MUCF.
Criteria to define a minor crop	A summary of the criteria used by the European countries to define a minor crop.
Disclaimer	Additional information on data gathering, data quality and accountability.

Results can be refined using the following filters.

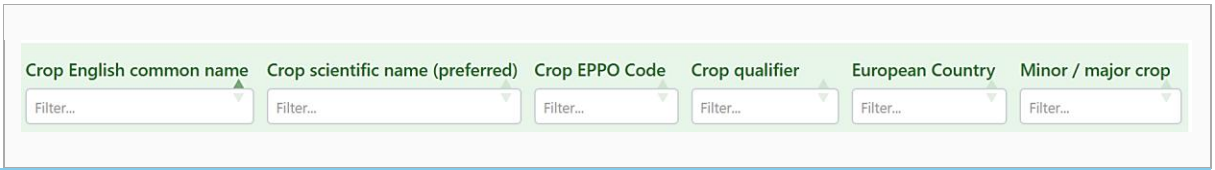


Figure 46: Filtering options.

Table 24: Details of the filtering options.

Crop English common name	The common English name of the crop, as given in the EPPO Global Database. Only one option may be selected at a time.

Crop scientific name	The Latin name of the crop. Only one option may be selected at a time.
Crop EPPO Code	The crop's EPPO Code, as defined in the EPPO Global Database; clicking the code opens the corresponding page on the EPPO Global Database. Only one option may be selected at a time.
Crop qualifier	Additional information about the crop, where needed, for example relating to crops used for animal feed or seed production; given preferably as an EPPO Code where one exists, otherwise as free text. Where an EPPO Code is used, clicking it opens the corresponding page on the EPPO Global Database. Only one option may be selected at a time.
European country	The country for which information is required. Only one option may be selected at a time.
Minor or major crop	The status of the crop. Only one option may be selected at a time.

The number of results displayed per page can be adjusted at the bottom of the page; 100 results are shown per page by default. Further pages are accessed by clicking a page number or the 'Next' button.

The database currently displays information regarding crop status only. Use status information will be added to the database in the future.

6.6. Using the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database

6.6.1. Browsing Trial Data Information

The Trial Availability sub-Database is accessed via the page shown below. Login is required before the database can be accessed (see Section 5).

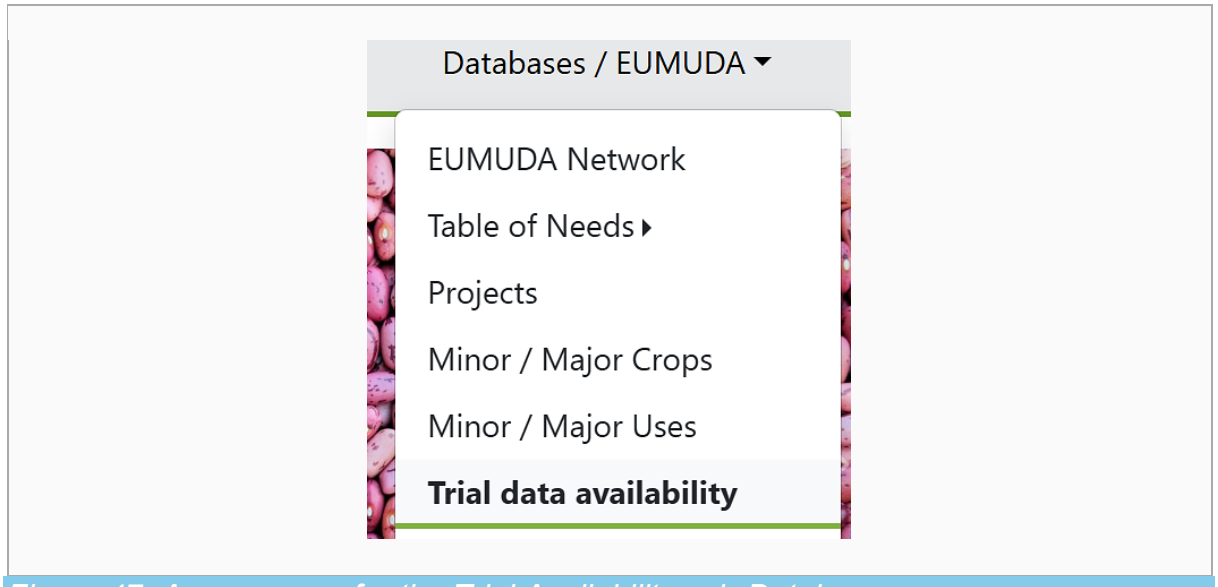


Figure 47: Access page for the Trial Availability sub-Database.

The main filtering options are located at the top of the page.

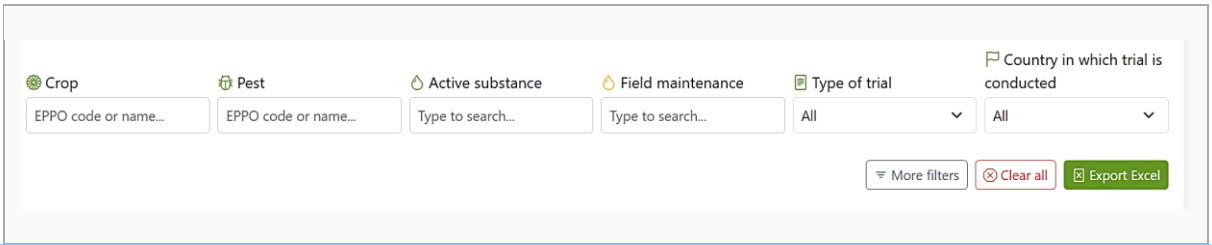


Figure 48: Main filtering options.

Table 25: Description of the main filtering options.

Crop	Entered as a common name, in any language present in the EPPO Global Database, as a Latin name, or as an EPPO Code. Several options can be selected at a time.
Pest	Entered as a common name, in any language present in the EPPO Global Database, as a Latin name, or as an EPPO Code. Several options can be selected at a time.
Active substance	Entered by typing, or by selection from the drop-down menu that appears. Several options can be selected at a time.
Type of trial	Whether the trial was conducted to generate residue data or efficacy data.
Country in which the trial is conducted	The country in which the trial was set up; this may differ from the country that owns the rights to the trial data. Several options can be selected at a time.

The 'More filters' button expands the range of filtering options; the 'Clear all' button resets all filters that have been set.

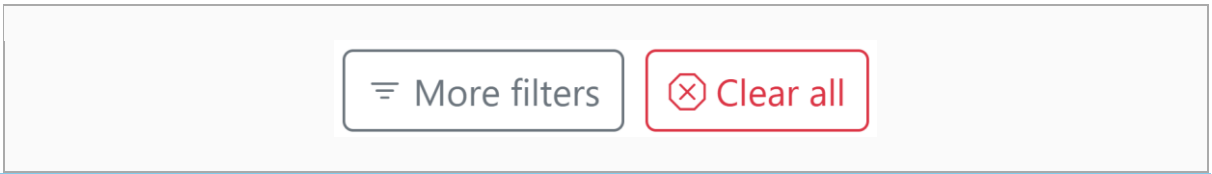


Figure 49: 'More filters' and 'Clear all' buttons.

The 'Hide filters' button, which replaces 'More filters' once the additional options are expanded, collapses them again.

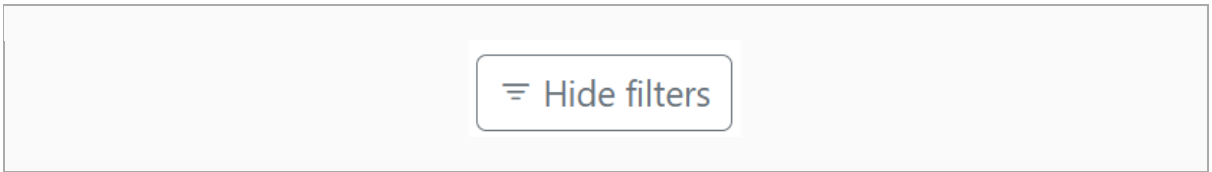


Figure 50: 'Hide filters' button.

The expanded filtering options are as follows.

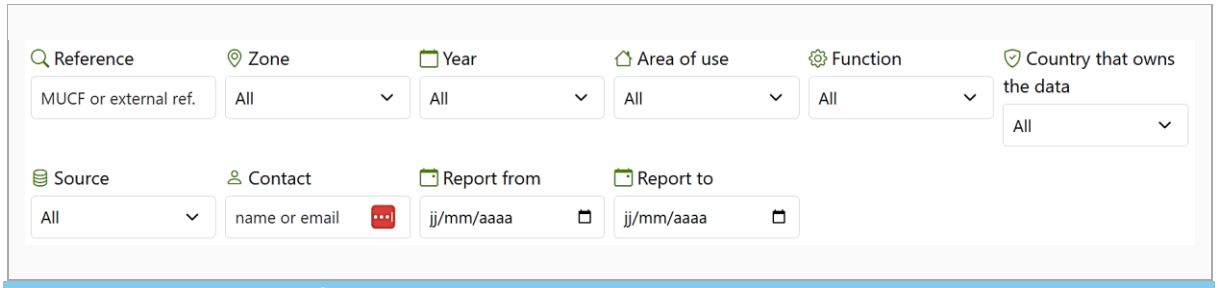


Figure 51: Expanded filtering options.

Table 26: Description of the expanded filtering options.

Reference	Two types of reference can be entered: the external reference number, used internally by the technical institute that conducted the trial (the referencing method varies between institutes); and the MUCF reference number, created by the MUCF to give every trial a harmonised identifier. Not recommended for filtering unless the reference number of a specific trial is already known.
Zone	Trials can be searched by residue or regulatory zone, entered by typing or selected from the drop-down menu. Several options can be selected at a time. If the type of trial has already been selected, the available zone options are restricted accordingly.
Year	The year in which the trial was conducted. Several options can be selected at a time.
Area of use	The area in which the trial was conducted: Outdoor or field use; Greenhouse; Indoor; or Laboratory. Several options can be selected at a time.
Function	The type of pest targeted by the plant protection product tested in the trial, selected from the drop-down menu that appears. Several options can be selected at a time.
Country that owns the data	The country that owns the rights to the trial data; this may differ from the country in which the trial was conducted. Several options can be selected at a time.
Source	Trial data presented in the database come from two sources: External, meaning trials forwarded to the MUCF by experts from technical institutes or official organisations; and Internal, meaning trials extracted from the Projects sub-Database and entered by MUCF project leaders in the course of an MUCF project (see Section 3.4).
Contact	Name or email address of the contact responsible for the trial.
Report from	The earliest date of the trial reports sought, entered in day/month/year format or selected from the calendar.

Report to	The latest date of the trial reports sought, entered in day/month/year format or selected from the calendar.

The results of a search are displayed as shown below.

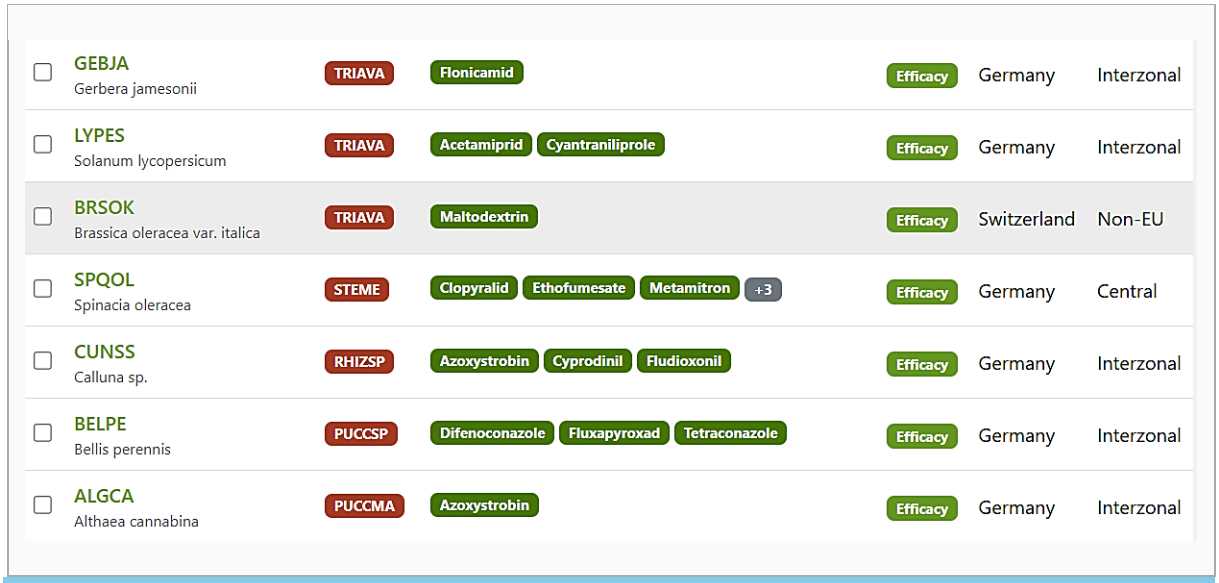


Figure 52: Results table for the Trial Availability sub-Database.

Each entry displays the following basic information: the crop or crops on which the trial was conducted, given by EPPO Code and Latin scientific name; the pest or pests studied, in the case of efficacy trials, given by EPPO Code; the active substance or substances tested; the type of trial; the country in which the trial was conducted; and the zone in which the trial was conducted, shown according to the type of trial and the area of use, and adapted to the appropriate regulation.

Clicking a trial's row opens a detail panel on the right-hand side of the screen, giving further information about that trial.

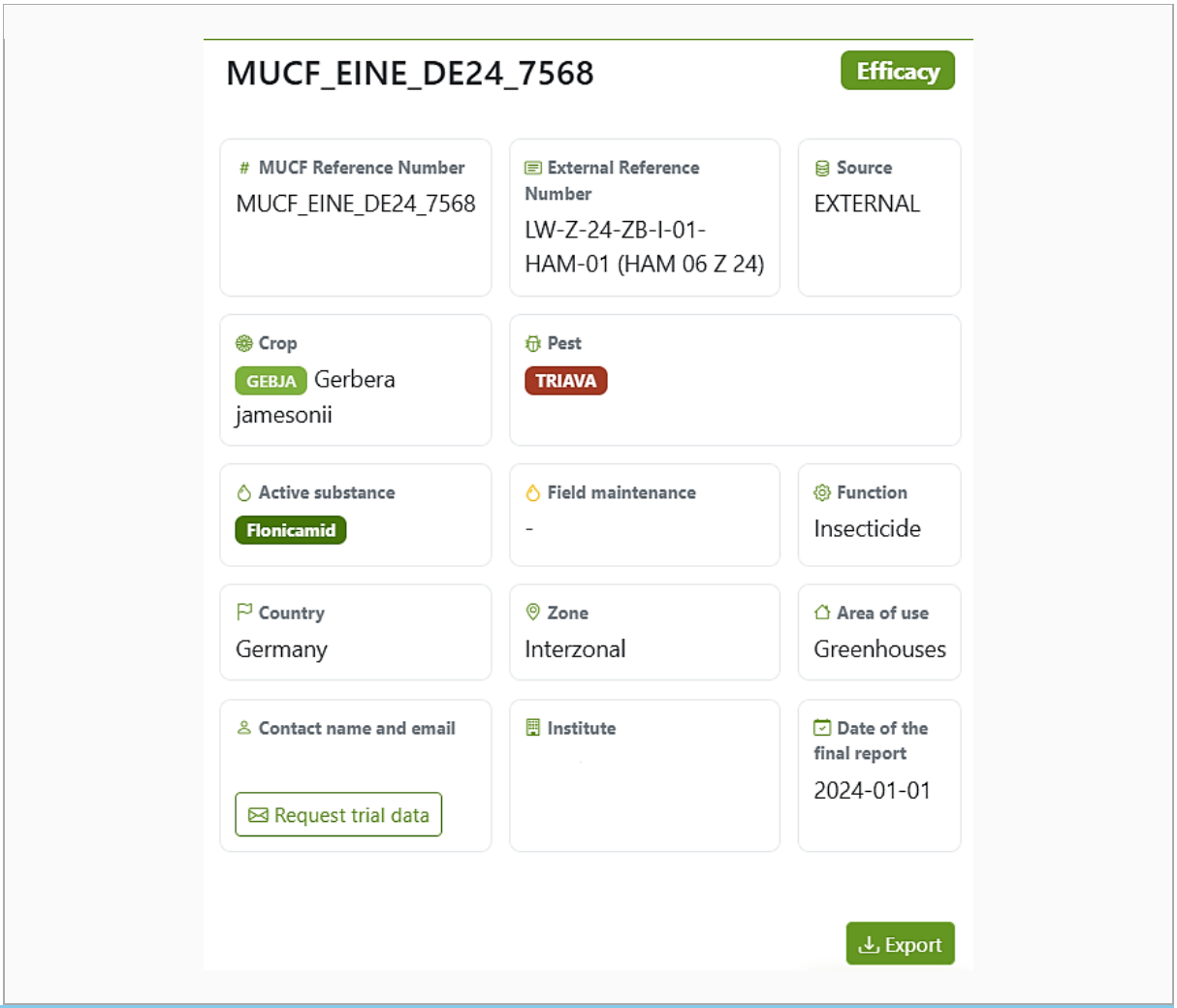


Figure 53: Trial detail panel.

Within the detail panel, clicking the EPPO Code of a crop or pest opens the corresponding page on the EPPO Global Database. Compared with the general results table, the detail panel provides the following additional information. The detailed information for a specific trial can be exported in Microsoft Excel format using the 'Export' button.

Table 27: Description of the detail panel information.

MUCF Reference Number	The reference number used by the MUCF to identify the trial.
External Reference Number	The reference number used by the trial owner to identify the trial internally; this number is not always provided to the MUCF.
Source	As described above (External or Internal).
Field maintenance	Information on active substances applied during the trial that are not the subject of the study but are used to standardise and control trial conditions.

Function	The function of the plant protection products tested in the trial, for example herbicide.
Area of use	Outdoor or field use; Greenhouse; Indoor or Laboratory.
Contact name and email	The name and email address of the person responsible for the trial, contacted when access to the trial data is requested.
Institute	The institute or organisation responsible for financing and setting up the trial; this may differ from the service provider that conducted the trial.
Date of the final report	The date on which the trial report was finalised. Where the MUCF was provided with only a year of when the trial was conducted, the date is recorded as the first of January of that year.

The detailed information for a specific trial can be exported in Microsoft Excel format using the 'Export' button in the detail panel.

6.6.2. Requesting Trial Reports

The sub-database offers several ways to request access to trial data reports. Requests are sent directly to the trial data owner to initiate the exchange. Trial reports are not stored in the EUMUDA Trial Availability sub-Database; the modalities of data exchange are the responsibility of the data owner (the trial data owner may, for example, request a fee for data exchange).

A single trial report is requested by clicking 'Request trial data' within the detail panel for the relevant trial.

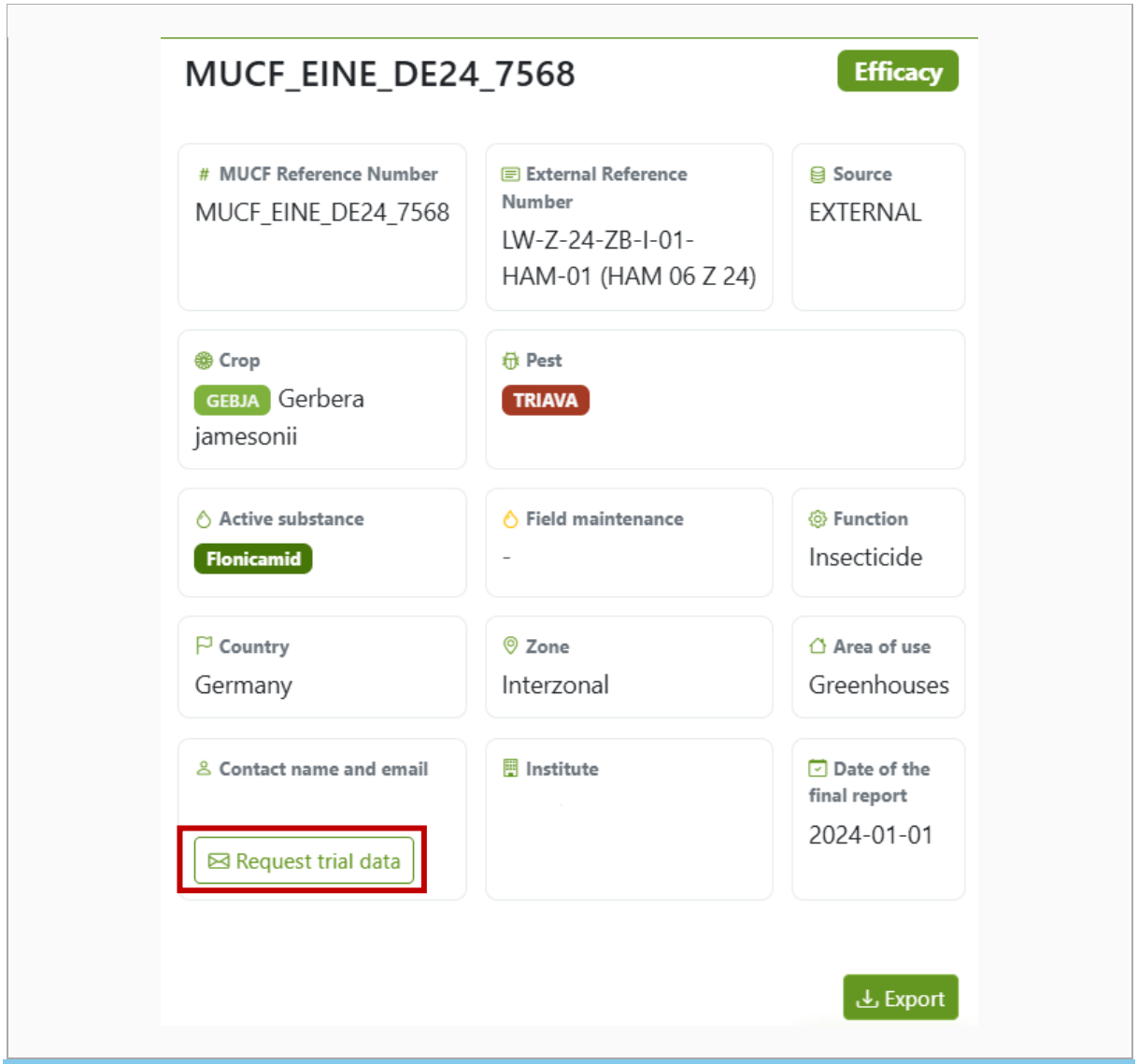


Figure 54: 'Request trial data' button within the detail panel.

A dedicated panel opens, containing pre-filled contact information and an automatically generated email that includes the trial's reference. The email can be sent directly using the 'Send request' button, or amended before sending, as needed.

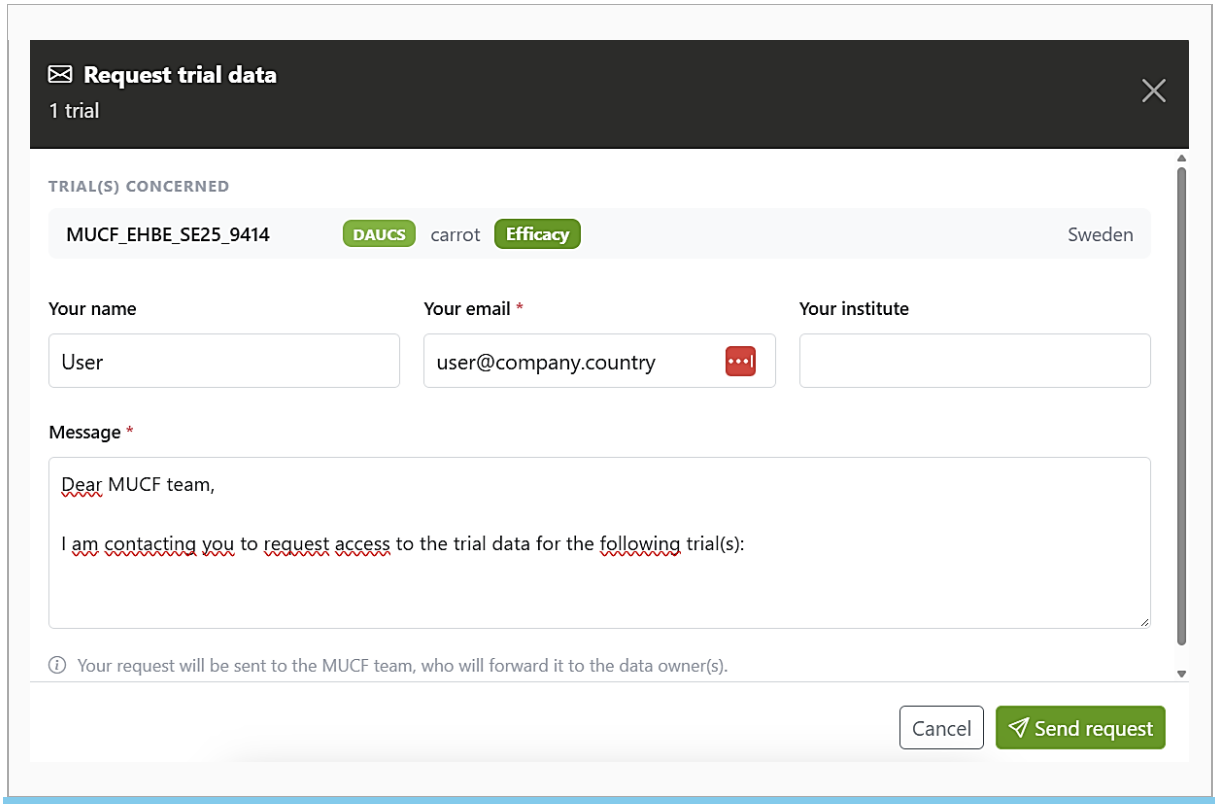


Figure 55: Single trial data request panel.

Access to multiple trials can be requested at once from the results table. Selecting at least one trial using the corresponding checkbox causes a toolbar to appear automatically.

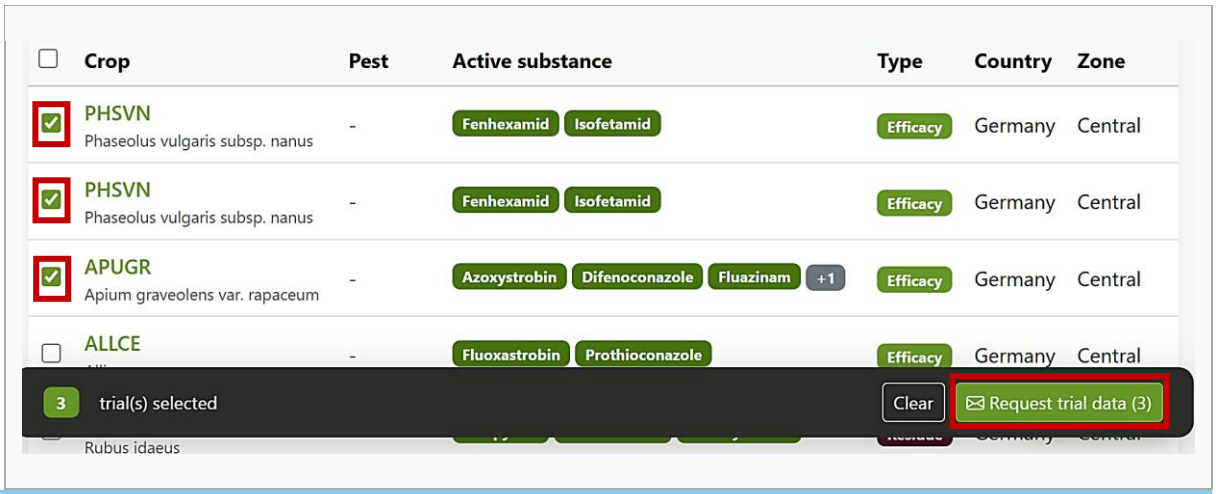


Figure 56: Toolbar for multiple trial selection.

Clicking 'Request trial data' opens a dedicated panel with pre-filled information and an automatically generated email that includes the references of the selected trials. As with a single request, the email can be sent directly using the 'Send request' button or amended before sending.

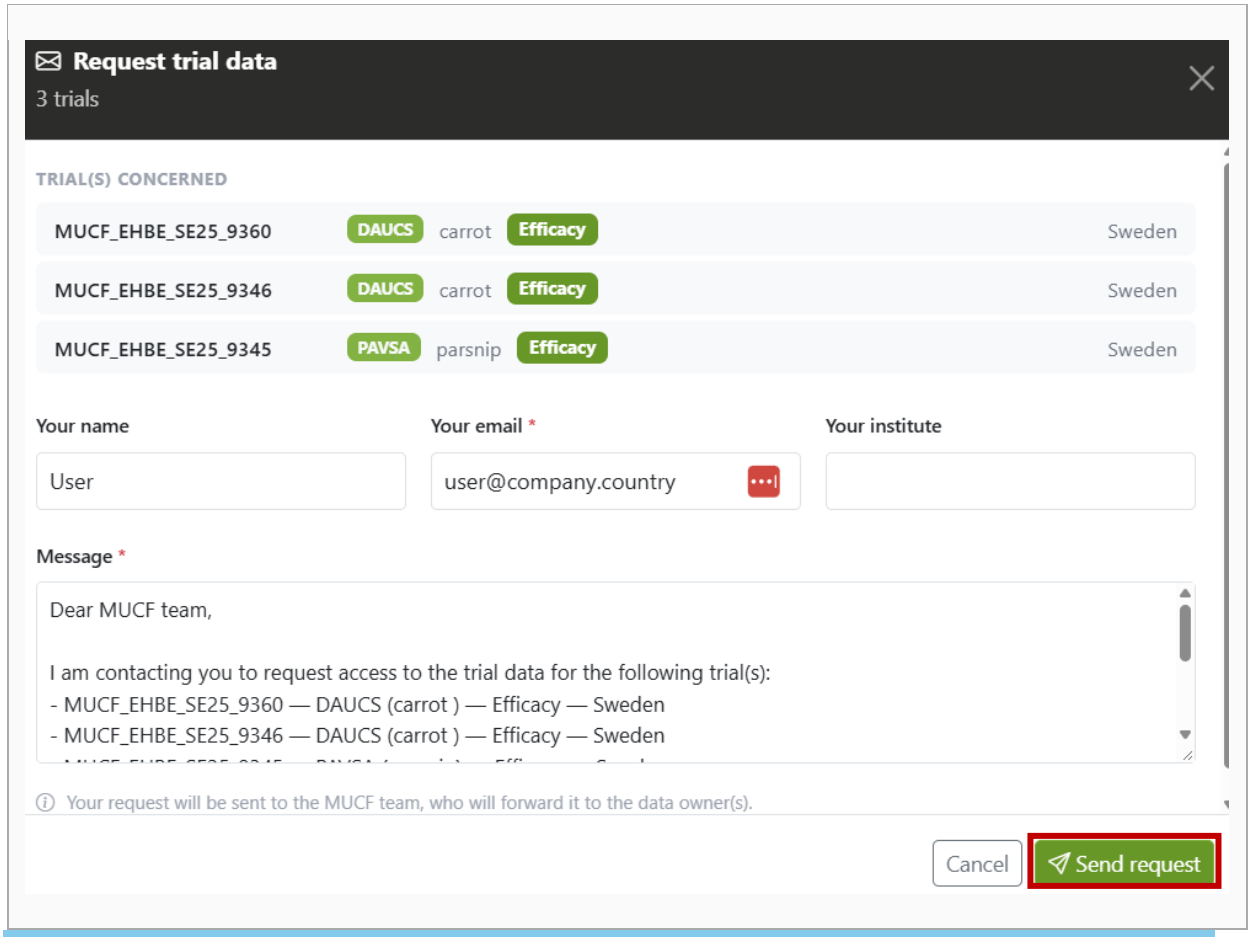


Figure 57: Multiple trial data request panel.

6.6.3. Sending Feedback

A dedicated button allows feedback on the database to be sent to the MUCF.

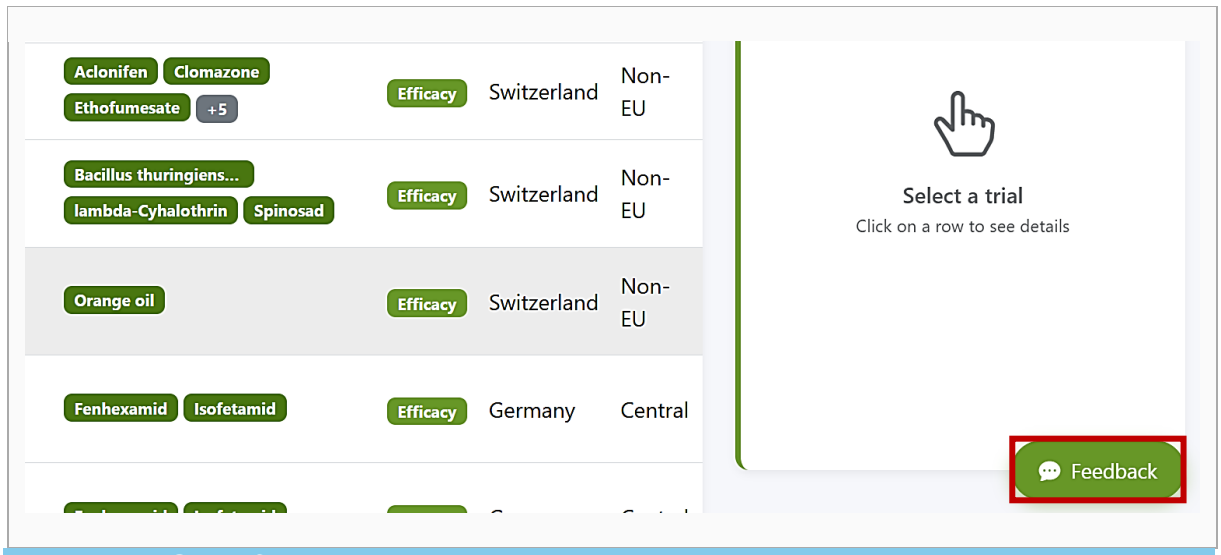


Figure 58: 'Send feedback' button.

This opens a dedicated panel for submitting various types of information to the MUCF.

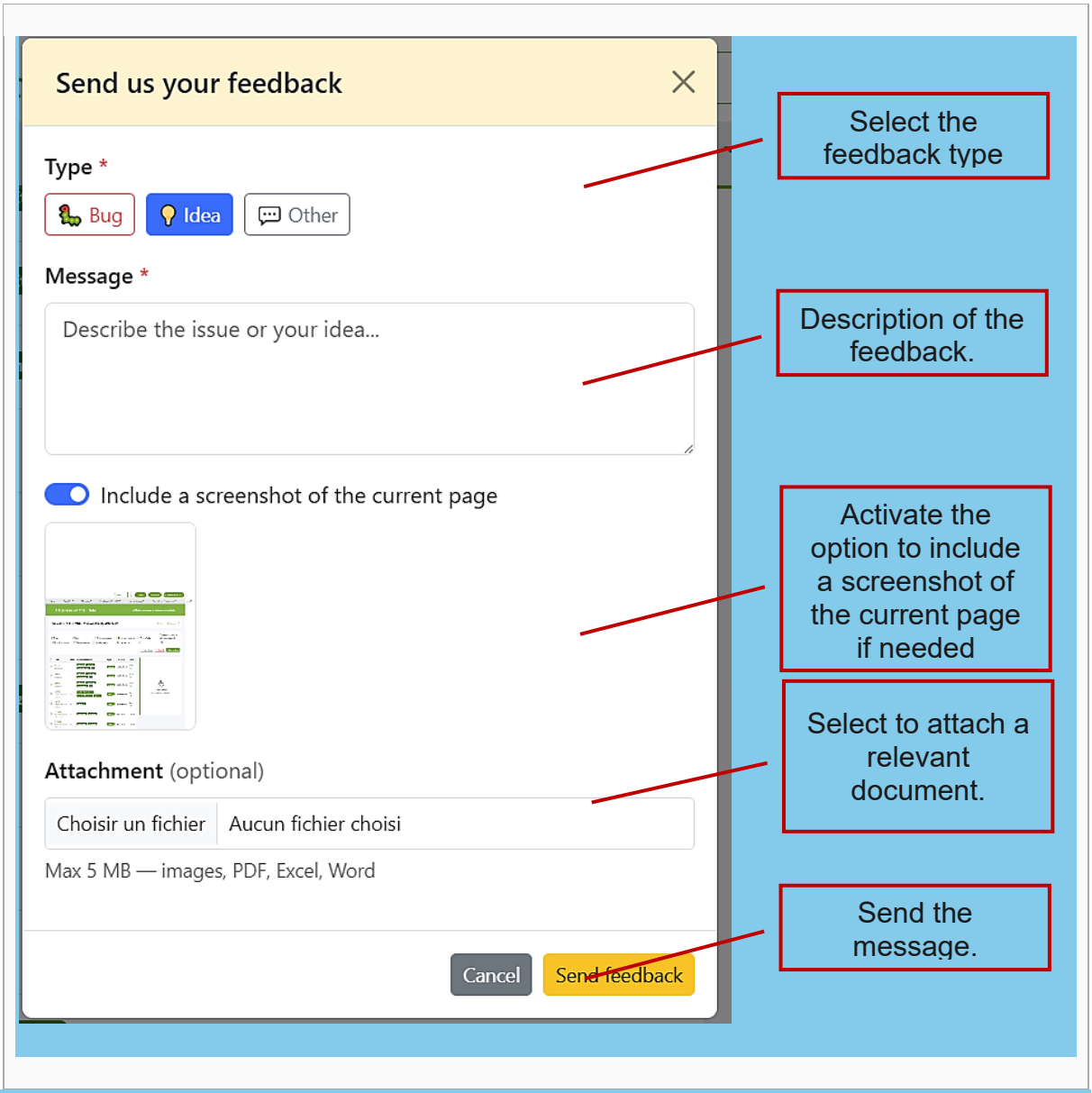


Figure 59: Feedback submission panel.

6.7. Using the Residue Data Extrapolation sub-Database

The Residue Data Extrapolation sub-Database is currently under development. In the meantime, the extrapolation possibilities are available in PDF format in Technical Guideline SANTE/2019/12752, 'Technical guidelines on data requirements for setting maximum residue levels, comparability of residue trials and extrapolation of residue data on products from plant and animal origin' (see Section 3.7).

6.8. Using the National Crop Areas sub-Database

The National Crop Areas sub-Database is accessed via the page shown below.

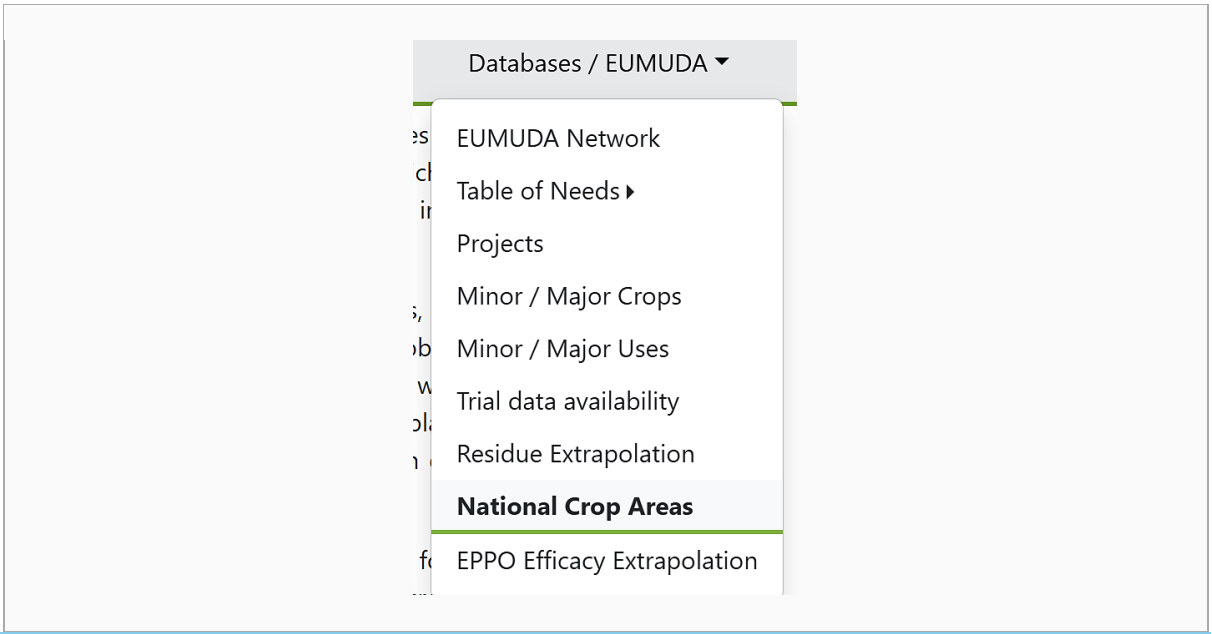


Figure 60: Access page for the National Crop Areas sub-Database.

Information on crop areas in the EU, for both minor and major crops, is currently sourced from Eurostat, where crops are frequently expressed as crop groups ('classes' or 'aggregates') that may include several species. The Eurostat Handbook for Annual Crop Statistics (available online) gives general definitions and the methodology used for annual crop statistics. Its annexes provide, in particular, a list of crops and aggregates (Annex I), definitions of the crop items and aggregates used (Annex II) and hierarchical trees for crops (Annex III).

As described in Section 3.8, Eurostat uses a crop grouping system that differs from both the EPPO crop grouping and the EU residue crop grouping, and its crop categories do not, in general, correspond to individual minor crops. In addition, areas (cultivated, harvested or production areas) below 500 ha are considered 'non-significant' and are recorded with the value '0.00'. For these reasons, refined data from individual Member States can be particularly useful for minor crops.

7. Data Submission and Curation

Across the EUMUDA sub-databases, new and updated data are submitted by national technical contact points and by experts participating in the work of the MUCF, including members of the Commodity Expert Groups and the Horizontal Expert Group. The specific submission channel and periodicity vary by sub-database and are described in Section 3.

Review and validation generally follow (or will follow for the new sub-databases) a two-stage process. The MUCF first harmonises submissions, to bring data from different countries to a comparable level of detail and terminology. The relevant national contact point then validates the harmonised version before it is incorporated into the database. For the Residue and Efficacy Trial Availability sub-Database, this harmonisation additionally involves extracting and standardising active substance functions against external reference databases (Section 3.6), with continued exchange with the data provider to maintain consistency.

8. Interoperability

EUMUDA currently offers one form of interoperability: cross-referencing with the EPPO Global Database, such that EPPO Codes displayed within EUMUDA link directly to the corresponding record on the EPPO Global Database (https://gd.eppo.int).

9. Data Usage Policy and Copyright

The MUCF is responsible for the compilation and dissemination of the data presented in EUMUDA. Through this database, the MUCF works to ensure that high quality, nationally comparable data are made accessible to all European countries, contributing to a comprehensive knowledge base on minor uses. The MUCF is committed to open data practice (with the exception of sub-databases with required log-in for data confidentiality reasons), in order to improve data access, derive additional value from data assets and maximise their use. To this end, the MUCF makes its content freely available and encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of the text and data presented in EUMUDA.

9.1. Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Minor Uses Coordination Facility (MUCF) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities.

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Required citation

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10. Glossary

Area of use: Describes the conditions under which a plant protection product is used. Three categories are recognised: Greenhouse (G), covering low-tech and high-tech greenhouses, including glasshouses; Outdoor or field use (F), which also covers use in low or high net or plastic shelters and tunnels, shade houses and walk-in tunnels, as defined by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA); and Indoor (I), covering crops grown or stored within closed walk-in buildings, such as mushroom houses or structures used for forcing witloof chicory or rhubarb.

Article 53 (Emergency Authorisation): Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 allows a Member State, by way of derogation from the standard authorisation procedure, to authorise for a period not exceeding 120 days, in special circumstances, the placing on the market of a plant protection product for limited and controlled use, where this is necessary to address a danger that cannot be contained by any other reasonable means.

Codex Alimentarius: A collection of science-based standards, guidelines and codes of practice developed to protect consumer health and facilitate fair practices in the food trade. Codex texts are developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), an intergovernmental body established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The CAC has 189 Members, of which 188 are Member Countries, and one is a Member Organization (the European Union). More information is available on the Codex Alimentarius website at https://codex.fao.org/home.

Commodity Expert Group (CEG): The MUCF Commodity Expert Groups work, as a joint effort, to close minor use gaps at European Union level by identifying chemical or non-chemical solutions within an Integrated Pest Management framework. The MUCF provides administrative and technical support to the Expert Groups and has developed their Terms of Reference in close cooperation with the respective chair and co-chair of each group.

Further information on the different groups, and their Terms of Reference, is available on the MUCF website at https://www.minoruses.eu/expertgroups/index#oeg.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA): An intergovernmental organisation of four states promoting free trade: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Two of these, Norway and Switzerland, participate in the work of the MUCF; see European Countries, below.

EPPO Climatic Zones: For the efficacy evaluation of plant protection products, Europe has been divided by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) into four climatic zones: the Mediterranean zone, the Maritime zone, the North East zone and the South East zone. These zones reflect different agro-climatic conditions, for the purpose of comparing efficacy trial results (https://pp1.eppo.int/standards/PP1-241-2).

EPPO Codes: Computer codes developed for plants, pests, including pathogens, and uses of plant protection products in agriculture and plant protection. This harmonised coding system facilitates the management of plant, pest and product use names within computerised databases, and supports data exchange between information systems. EPPO Codes are available through the EPPO Global Database (https://gd.eppo.int/PPPUse/).

EPPO Global Database: Maintained by the Secretariat of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), this database provides pest-specific information produced or collected by EPPO. Its contents are continuously updated by the EPPO Secretariat.

EUMUDA: The European Minor Uses Database, the database described in this guide, developed and maintained by the MUCF since its launch on 28 June 2017.

European Countries: The countries that participate, financially, technically or in-kind, in the work of the MUCF. The term comprises 30 countries: the 27 Member States of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden); the two countries of the European Free Trade Association that participate in the work of the MUCF, Norway and Switzerland; and the United Kingdom.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data. Within EUMUDA, the GDPR is referenced in connection with the handling of trial data access requests (Section 3.6).

Good Experimental Practice (GEP): A set of principles whose primary aim is to ensure that high-quality trials are conducted, so that their results can be used by different registration authorities (mutual recognition, zonal evaluation). GEP is concerned with the management of efficacy evaluation trials and with the conditions under which trials are planned, conducted, assessed, recorded and interpreted, so that their results are comparable and reliable. It covers aspects such as staff qualifications, the use of suitable equipment and facilities, protocols, modes of operation and the recording of results.

Good Laboratory Practice (GLP): A set of quality and validity standards for the organisation and management of test facilities and the data they produce. GLP guides the conduct and reporting of non-clinical studies supporting food and feed chain applications evaluated by EFSA.

The principles of GLP were elaborated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and incorporated into EU law through the GLP directives, together with the OECD Guides on GLP and Compliance Monitoring Procedures.

Further information is available on the European Commission website**.**

Horizontal Expert Group (HEG): The MUCF Horizontal Expert Group discusses general issues relating to minor uses, as identified by the Commodity Expert Groups, the Minor Uses Steering Group, or its members, with the aim of harmonising procedures and creating a level playing field among the EU Member States, the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland. The Terms of Reference of the Horizontal Expert Group are available on the MUCF website at https://minoruses.eu/expertgroups/index#heg.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): A crop protection strategy that combines different methods, giving preference wherever possible to natural pest control mechanisms and using chemical products only where necessary, in order to keep pest populations below economically damaging levels while minimising risks to human health and the environment.

ISO Country Code: The two-letter country code defined by ISO 3166-1 (alpha-2), used throughout EUMUDA to identify Member Countries, for example FR for France or DE for Germany.

Minor Uses Coordination Facility (MUCF): An entity established by the European Commission and hosted by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) in Paris, responsible for coordinating work on minor uses of plant protection products across Europe, including the development and maintenance of EUMUDA (https://www.minoruses.eu/).

Plant Protection Product (PPP): A product, in the form in which it is supplied to the user, intended to protect plants or plant products against harmful organisms, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Regulatory Zones: The regulatory zones used for the authorisation of plant protection products, as referred to in Article 3(17) of, and Annex I to, Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Zone	Member States
Zone A, North	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden
Zone B, Central	Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United Kingdom
Zone C, South	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain

Residue Zones: The geographical zones used for assessing pesticide residues, representing comparable conditions for the purpose of residue field trials.

Zone	Member States
North Zone (NEU)	Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France* (part), Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden. Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway are also considered part of the NEU zone under the EEA Agreement.
South Zone (SEU)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France* (part), Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

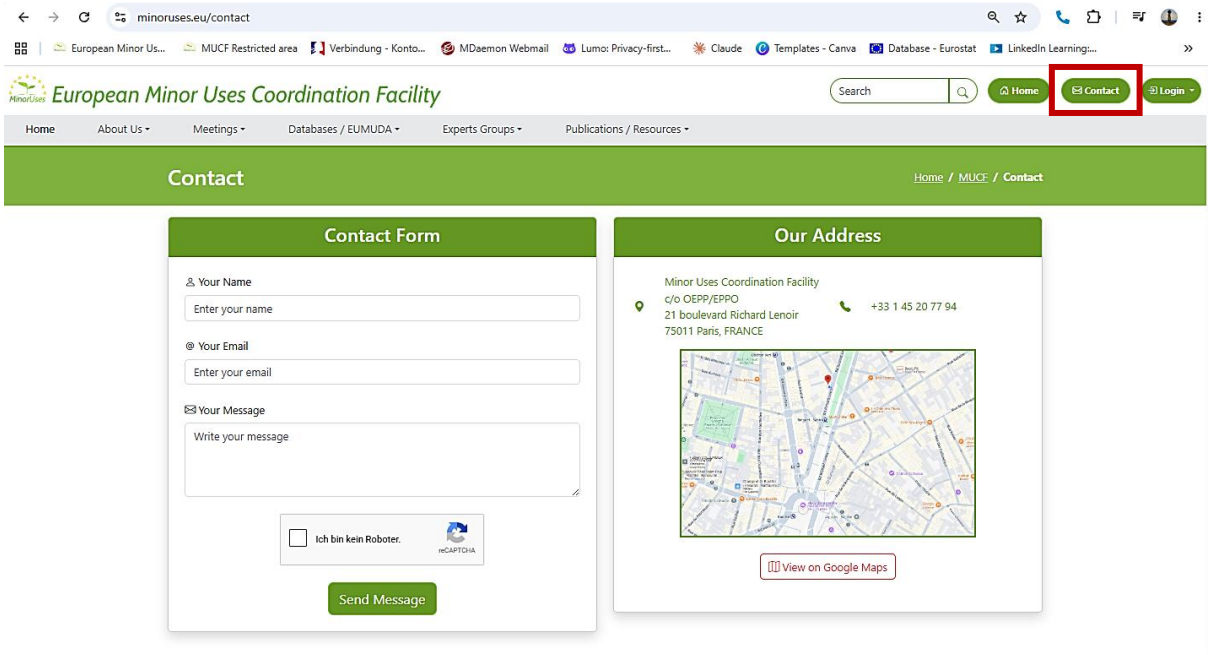
*Metropolitan France is divided between the two zones. For crops grown in greenhouses, a single residue zone applies across the European Union (source: European Commission guidelines on maximum residue levels for pesticides, https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2020-11/pesticides_mrl_guidelines_app-d.pdf).

11. Contact and Support

Comments, suggestions and enquiries can be addressed to the MUCF using the contact form available on the MUCF website.

Permission requests, complaints and other queries can be addressed to the MUCF through the following channels:

Online: contact form



Post: MUCF activity hosted by EPPO, 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris, France

Email: contact@minoruses.eu

Telephone: +33 (0)1 84 79 07 55

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