



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate E: Agriculture and environment statistics; Statistical Cooperation
Unit E-1: Farms, agro-environment and rural development



CPSA/SB/652. rev. 5

Original: EN

(available in EN)

Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions

Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions

The current version has been compiled in order to make the previous one more operational. It is a proposal integrating mainly technical changes. Nevertheless the comments are welcome.

Revision 5 (March 2009)

Insertion/changes **highlighted in yellow**, removals of significant text ~~struck through~~ and **highlighted in red**.

Changes compared with previous version:

1. Convert old codes into new codes

The old way of coding has been replaced in the explanatory notes, so that the explanations refer only to the new coding system. As well the reference to the old coding system for codes which have never been used has been dropped.

2. Update of the FSS basis Regulation and CAP health check legislation

3. Change in the layout

- a. Long explanations: the layout has been changed where the explanatory text is long, in order to make it more readable.
- b. Annex IV and V: save place and improve readability

4. Addition of explanations

FSS characteristics

- a. 1.02.01.02
- b. 2.01
- c. 2.01.12
- d. 2.01.12.02
- e. 2.03
- f. 2.03.03
- g. 2.04.01* Fruit tree and berry plantations: Keeping lists of species makes the explanation really usable. Nevertheless we provide a basic definition as well as the exceptions to this definition in order to explain them.
- h. 2.05.02
- i. 5.01.06

SAPM characteristics

- j. 5
- k. 8.01.02 It is clear that 2.01.07.01.02 (*Market gardening*) is not to be recorded under 8.01.02.10 (*Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries - open field*) whereas the previous explanation included it. It should be therefore recorded under 8.01.02.12 (*Other crops on arable land*) or not to be recorded at all and to be added in the exclusions in 8.01.02 together with kitchen garden and area under glass.

5. Change of wording

- a. 1.03.01
- b. 2.04.01.01.02

6. Further explanation on Annex IV with the definitions, type number 2 being heterogeneous.

7. Introduction of Annex VI with the CODED definition of aquaculture

Revision 4 (November 2008) update in line with the final version of the implementing Regulation: **shaded in gray**.

Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions

ANNEX I

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS TO BE USED FOR FARM STRUCTURE SURVEYS

Agricultural holding	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)
	<p>“Agricultural holding” or “holding” means a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities listed in Annex I to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008¹ within the economic territory of the European Union, either as its primary or secondary activity.</p>
Agricultural holding	Explanatory notes
	<p>An agricultural holding is defined by the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a single unit both technically and economically; in general this is indicated by a common use of labour and means of production (machinery, buildings or land, etc.); - single management; there can be single management even though this is carried out by two or more persons acting jointly; - the list of activities referred to in the definition of agricultural holding is based on the European Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev.2)² for crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities with some exceptions specified in additional notes in the Annex I to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008. In particular, holdings exclusively maintaining agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition are included in the scope of this survey; - Economic territory of the European Union is defined in the Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003³ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation. <p>Special cases:</p> <p>1.(a) When a holding is for tax or other reasons split up among two or more persons, but still has a single management (one common manager) and considered to be one economic unit, it is considered as one single holding;</p> <p>(b) when two or more separate holdings, each having previously been an independent holding, have been integrated into the hands of a single holder, they are considered to be a single holding if they now have a common manager or if they otherwise use the same labour and equipment (single management and technical and economic unity).</p> <p>2. If a parcel of utilised agricultural area has been retained by the former holder when transferring the holding to his successor (heir, tenant, etc.), it is:</p> <p>(a) included with the successor’s holding if the retained utilised agricultural area is worked in conjunction with the rest of the holding and if in general the same labour force and means of production as for the rest of the holding are employed;</p> <p>(b) attributed to the previous holder’s holding if normally worked with the labour force and means of production of that holding.</p> <p>3. The following are counted as agricultural holdings in so far as they fulfil the other criteria defining an agricultural holding mentioned above:</p> <p>(a) bull, boar, ram and billy-goat breeding stations, studs and hatcheries;</p> <p>(b) the agricultural holdings of research institutes, sanatoria and convalescent homes, religious communities, schools and prisons;</p> <p>(c) agricultural holdings which form part of industrial enterprises;</p> <p>(d) common land consisting of pasture, horticultural or other utilised agricultural area, provided that such utilised agricultural area is operated as an agricultural holding by the local authority concerned (e.g. by the taking in of another persons’ cattle to graze at a certain rate “taking of animals into assignment”). The following are not considered here:</p> <p>— common land allotted (Utilised agricultural area for share farming or other modes recorded under 1.03.01.03);</p>

¹ European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 (OJ L 321, 1.12.2008, pp. 14-34).

Agricultural holding	Explanatory notes				
<p>— common land which has been rented out (Utilised agricultural area for tenant farming recorded under 1.03.01.02);</p> <p>(e) the agricultural holdings maintaining the land in good agricultural and environmental conditions (Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003⁴) as their only activity.</p> <p>4. Separate holdings may put resources for one particular farm activity together to form a distinct joint enterprise that is run separately from the holdings behind it (the parent holdings). These enterprises can be, for example, common orchards, common cattle lots, common dairy buildings. It is a case of partial fusion and these joint enterprises are here called “single-product group-holdings”. These “single-product group-holdings” are treated as agricultural holdings independent of the “parent” holdings if they mainly use their own factors of production and do not rely mainly on the factors of production of the “parent” holdings.</p> <p>5. If the agricultural holdings has utilised agricultural area (or livestock) in different regions, it is treated as one unit as long as it remains a “single unit both technically and economically (common use of the means of production) which has a single management”. The location of land (or livestock) in different regions is not a criterion for splitting one holding into several ones. The data regarding this holding are not split by regions, a single agricultural holding has a single location placed in one region.</p> <p>6. The following are not counted as agricultural holdings, unless they have other activities which qualify them for inclusion:</p> <p>(a) riding stables, racing stables, gallops (i.e. land used for exercising racehorses), if they do not have breeding activities;</p> <p>(b) kennels;</p> <p>(c) markets, slaughterhouses (without rearing).</p>					
Livestock unit	Definition				
	(as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)				
“Livestock unit” means a standard measurement unit that allows the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order to enable them to be compared. Livestock units are defined on the basis of the feed requirements of the individual animal categories, for which the coefficients shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 15(2) of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008					
Livestock unit	Explanatory notes				
3.01	Equidae	0.800 LSU per head	3.04.01	Piglets having a live weight of	
3.02.01	Bovine <1 year old - total	0.400 LSU per head		under 20 Kilograms	0.027 LSU per head
3.02.02	Bovine 1-<2 years - males	0.700 LSU per head	3.04.02	Breeding sows weighing 50 Kilograms and over	0.500 LSU per head
3.02.03	Bovine 1-<2 years - females	0.700 LSU per head	3.04.99	Other pigs	0.300 LSU per head
3.02.04	Bovine 2 years and older - males	1.000 LSU per head	3.05.01	Broilers	0.007 LSU per head
3.02.05	Heifers; 2 years and older	0.800 LSU per head	3.05.02	Laying hens	0.014 LSU per head
3.02.06	Dairy cows	1.000 LSU per head	3.05.03	Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese,	
3.02.99	Other cows; bovine 2 years old and over	0.800 LSU per head		guinea-fowl, except Ostriches)	0.030 LSU per head
3.03.01	Sheep (all ages)	0.100 LSU per head	3.05.03.04	Ostriches	0.350 LSU per head
3.03.02	Goats (all ages)	0.100 LSU per head	3.06	Rabbits, breeding females	0.020 LSU per head

² Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 (OJ L 393, 30. 12. 2006, p.1) and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (OJ L 293, 24.10.1990, p. 11–26) as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains.

³ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers (OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1).

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.01 Location of the holding	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)
The location of the agricultural holding is defined in Article 2(e) of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008. “Location of the holding” means the latitude and longitude coordinates within an arc of 5 minutes that avoid the direct identification of an individual holding. If a latitude and longitude location contains only one agricultural holding, then this holding shall be attributed to a neighbouring location, which contains at least one other agricultural holding.	
1.01 Location of the holding	Explanatory notes
<p>The agricultural holding is located where main part or all agricultural production takes place. It can be an agricultural building (i.e. largest administrative building/construction used to house livestock or other buildings or constructions used for agricultural production e.g. a greenhouse) or another identified part of the holding such as the most important parcel of the holding.</p> <p>In the case there is no agricultural building to which a location of the holding could be attributed, the most important parcel will be chosen as the reference point. The same is valid for the agricultural holdings having the land area in different regions.</p> <p>The significance of the agricultural parcel can be decided in the following order: intensive production on arable land, permanent crops (fruit, berry or olive plantation, vineyard) and finally grassland. The size of the parcel could be the simplest indicator of importance, as the economic value or the parcel can change from one year to another depending on the planted crop and its yield.</p> <p>The holder’s residence can be considered as the reference place only when it lies within 5 kilometres (in a straight line) of the place where the main part or all the holding’s agricultural production takes place.</p> <p>Concerning the location of the holding two principles are applied: (i) precise coordinates are not required; and (ii) a location with just one holding will be recoded.</p> <p>(i) precise coordinates are not required: the longitude and latitude coordinates will not be required in terms of seconds or decimal fractions of minutes. It will be necessary to provide the location only to the nearest 5 minutes, which represent a land area of approximately 3,000-7,000 ha, depending on the location in Europe.</p> <p>ii) a location with just one holding will be recoded: It is possible that in areas with very large holdings, the location specified to the nearest 5 minutes longitude and latitude may contain only one holding which would therefore be directly identifiable. To ensure that direct identification cannot take place, the locality with only one holding should be allocated to the nearest neighbouring point (chosen at random) with at least one another holding. If any of the 8 neighbouring locations do not have at least one holding, the neighbouring locations have to be extended until others are located with at least one other holding. However, whenever it is possible the agricultural holding should be allocated to the NUTS 3 region where it is situated.</p> <p>Approaches which can be used to collect the required information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to administrative records such as cadastre databases (LPIS): Under Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, and Commission Regulation (EC) 796/2004 , Member States are required to establish an identification system for agricultural parcels associated with Community support schemes and to make use of computerised geographical information system techniques. This system is known as the Land Parcel Information System (LPIS) and is expected to be an important source of the information on the location of holdings; • Conversion of the address to the latitude and longitude coordinates by appropriate software; • Providing the enumerators with a topographic map, where the position of the location of the holding can be marked out used to derive the geo-coordinates; • Using a GPS device providing exact coordinates of the location of the holding; 	

1.01 Location of the holding	Explanatory notes
<p>The Member States shall provide Eurostat with the description of the chosen method in their National Methodological Report.</p> <p>The data on location of the agricultural holding shall be provided in the European Terrestrial Reference System 1989, usually referred to as ETRS89. It is a three-dimensional geodesic frame of reference - a mapping coordinate system used as the standard high-accuracy system for GPS in Europe. ETRS89 is the EU-recommended frame of reference for geodata for Europe. If a different reference system is used in the Member State the data on location of the agricultural holding shall be transferred to the ETRS89 before being provided to Eurostat. The metadata information on the system used shall also be provided in the National methodological report.</p>	

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
1.01.01	A.0(a)	Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)	Degrees : Minutes		
1.01.02	A.0(b)	Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)	Degrees : Minutes		
1.02	B.	Legal personality of the holding		The legal personality of the holding depends on the status of the holder.	The legal and economic responsibility for the holding is defined according to Member States' own documented rules.
				<p>The question whether a holder is a “natural” or a “legal” person is important for the classification of holdings into the following groups: Holdings where the holder is: (a) a natural person and the sole holder of an independent holding; (b) a group of natural persons being a group of partners on a “group holding”; (c) a legal person.</p> <p>The laws of certain Member States treat for fiscal and/or legal reasons a “legal” person (company) as if it were a “natural” person or a group of “natural” persons. These are generally any forms of enterprises where one or all of the members have full personal liability for the debts of the enterprise. In such cases, Member States may attribute such a “legal” person to the classes “sole holders” or “group holdings”. These choices have to be made using documented rules that are explicit and consistent.</p> <p>Holder may have delegated to a manager all or part of the power of the decision-making regarding the normal daily financial and production routines of the holding (i.e. in cases where the holder is not the manager, he/she passes the responsibility of managing the holding to someone else, for example a member of his/her family 1.02.01.01.a), his/her spouse 1.02.01.01.b), or a person with no family ties to the holder.)</p>	

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition	Note/explanations
				(as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	
					However a holder who is a natural person and
				the sole holder of an independent holding is generally, but not always, also the manager. There can be only one manager on the holding. All information on group holdings required for managers is recorded for the partner considered to be the holder. For the definition of holder, his/her family members and manager see section 5.01. (5.01.01, 5.01.02 and 5.01.03). In the case of share farming (see definition of share farming under 1.03.01.03 (a)) the share farmer is shown as the holder and not the landlord. Only the partners of a group holding who take part in the farm work (see definition of farm work under section 5.01) on the holding may be considered as being holders.	
1.02.01	B/1	Is the legal and economic responsibility of the holding assumed by:			
1.02.01.01	B/1(a)	a natural person who is a sole holder, where the holding is independent?	Yes/No	A single individual and natural person who is the holder of a holding which is not linked to any holdings of other holders, either by common management or similar arrangements.	This holder can take any decisions regarding the holding by himself. Spouses or close family members who own or rent a holding together should normally be considered to have one independent holding managed by one sole holder. The following, inter alia, are to be regarded as sole holders: siblings, joint beneficiaries under a will or intestate, if they have not made an agreement and are not fiscally and/or legally treated as a group holder or as a legal entity according to the laws of the Member State. If a company (legal person) is owned by only one natural person and is treated as a natural person by the Member State (see definition of natural person), it is considered to be a holding with a sole holder. If only one person has the full legal and economic responsibility for the holding, he/she is considered to be the sole holder, even if the holding otherwise meets the criteria of a group

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					holding.
1.02.01.01.01	B/2	If the answer to the previous question is “yes”, is this person (the holder) also the manager?	Yes/No		
1.02.01.01.01.a	B/2(a)	If this person is not the manager, is the manager a member of the holder’s family?	Yes/No		
1.02.01.01.01.b	B/2(b)	If the manager is a member of the holder’s family, is the manager the spouse of the holder? ⁵	Yes/No		
1.02.01.02	B/1(b)	one or more natural persons who is/are a partner, where the holding is a group holding?	Yes/No	Partner(s) of a group holding are natural persons owning, renting or otherwise managing together one agricultural holding or managing together their individual holdings as if they were one holding. Such cooperation must be either in conformity with the law or by written agreement.	If a company (legal person) is owned by more than one natural person and is treated as a natural person by the Member State, it is considered to be a group holding. Member States who choose not to record information on group holdings collect all information on all holdings where the holders are natural persons under variable 1.02.01.01, regardless of whether they are “group holdings” as defined here. If on one holding two or more natural persons carry out the functions of the holder only one of them is shown as such (e.g. the one who bears the greatest share of the risk or who takes the main part in managing the holding. If such criteria still fail to pick out one individual the choice should be based on some other criterion, such as age).

⁵ Not to be provided in 2010.

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>"In conformity with law" may include oral agreement or "de facto" association depending on the national laws.</p> <p>All data required for holders are recorded for this person. This person will also be considered to be the manager of the holding. All other persons working on the holding will be recorded as 5.01.04 "Non-family labour force regularly employed", regardless of their family relation to the holders.</p>
1.02.01.03	B/1(c)	a legal person?	Yes/No	A legal entity other than a natural person but having the normal rights and duties of an individual, such as the ability to sue or to be sued (a general legal capacity of its own).	<p>The legal persons can be public or private, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — state, regions, municipalities, — the churches and their institutions, — other similar institutions of public or semi-public character, — all commercial enterprises except the holdings where the sole holders are natural persons 1.02.01.01 or the group holdings where one or more natural persons is/are a partner 1.02.01.02, especially the companies with limited responsibilities, including such cooperative enterprises, — all stock corporations (enterprises having issued shares), — foundations (bodies administering provided funds for certain purposes that are often social or philanthropic), — non stock corporations with limited liabilities, — all other enterprises of similar character.
1.03	C.	Type of tenure (in relation to the holder) and farming system			<p>Special cases</p> <p>1. Where a 'single-product group-holding' is treated as an independent holding (see 'agricultural holdings', explanatory note point 4.) the total utilised agricultural area of the 'single-product group-holding' is attributed to the person named as holder (1.02.01) but given</p>

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>the type of tenure under which it is held by the 'parent' holding.</p> <p>2. Utilised agricultural area in co-ownership or leased and worked by several holdings but which does not constitute a 'single-product group-holding' is treated as relating to the holder who takes the greatest part in running it but each part is given the type of tenure under which it is held by the parent holding.</p>
1.03.01		Utilised agricultural area:		<p>Utilised agricultural area is the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding, regardless of the type of tenure or of whether it is used as a part of common land.</p> <p>Common land is the utilised agricultural area used by the agricultural holding but not belonging directly to it, i.e. on which common rights apply.</p> <p>The choice of implementation method to cover this common land is a matter for the Member States.</p>	<p>Common land can consist of pasture, horticultural or other utilised agricultural area.</p> <p>In general terms, common land is utilised agricultural area owned by a public authority entity (state, parish, etc.) over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common, and these rights are generally exercisable in common with others.</p> <p>Treatment of the common land used by agricultural holding :</p> <p>1) area of common land rented by agricultural holding (1.03.01.02);</p> <p>2) area of common land allotted to agricultural holding (1.03.01.03);</p> <p>3) area of common land neither rented by, nor allotted to the agricultural holding so called common land over which common grazing rights are enjoyed. The methods to cover this land remain in responsibility of the Member States. It appears there exist several methods how to include this used common land in the FSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It could be considered as an agricultural holding in so far as it fulfils the other criteria defining an agricultural holding (common land is operated by local authority concerned as for example by taking of another person's cattle to

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>graze at a certain rate) (1.03.01.01); (such holding will have to be identified using the special code in the Eurofarm data file and should include at least the following information: Location of the holding, manager of the holding, the area of the utilised common land);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could be assigned/allotted to the agricultural holdings on acreage basis (to avoid of double counting, the exact number of animals and farmers used the common land has to be known) (1.03.01.02 or 1.03.01.03); • Other methods/possibilities. <p>4) <u>non used common land</u> is not covered in FSS.</p> <p>The Member States shall provide Eurostat with the description of the method chosen to cover the area of the used common land in their National Methodological Report.</p>
1.03.01.01	C/1	For owner farming	ha	Utilised agricultural area farmed by the holding and which is the property of the holder or farmed by him as usufructuary or heritable long-term leaseholder or under some other equivalent type of tenure.	<p>Utilised agricultural area allotted to a farm worker (for his own cultivation) as part of his wage is allocated to the holding making the allotment, unless the farm worker uses his own means of production.</p> <p>Parcels of utilised agricultural area retained by the former holder (see 'agricultural holdings', explanatory note point 2(b)) are allocated to the holding in conjunction with which the retained utilised agricultural area is normally worked and in general the same labour force and means of production as for the rest of the holding are employed.</p>
1.03.01.02	C/2	For tenant farming	ha	Utilised agricultural area rented by the holding in return for a fixed rent agreed in advance (in cash, kind or otherwise), and for which there is a (written or oral) tenancy agreement. A utilised agricultural area is allocated to only one	<p>The rented utilised agricultural area can consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a complete holding, — individual parcels of utilised agricultural area.

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				holding. If an utilised agricultural area is rented out to more than one holding during the reference year, it is normally allocated to the holding with which it is associated on the survey reference day or which used it for the longest period during the reference year.	<p>Utilised agricultural area rented cannot be considered part of the property owner's holding, but always of the lessee's holding. Any animals on the utilised agricultural area are considered to belong to the holding in possession of the animals.</p> <p>Parcels of the utilised agricultural area or holdings rented by the holder from members of the holder's family are included here if these areas are farmed as part of the holding surveyed. Also included is the utilised agricultural area belonging to another holding but worked by the holding under survey in return for a certain number of hours of labour but not the utilised agricultural area put at the disposal of a farm worker as a form of wage. Unlike the case of the utilised agricultural area put at the disposal of a farm worker as a form of wage (which generally remains within the crop rotation system of the holding), a tenancy agreement of the type envisaged here will specify not only the utilised agricultural area concerned but also where it is and its exact boundaries.</p> <p>Rented utilised agricultural area which has been sublet to a third party is to be included as a part of this third party's holding, since it does not constitute part of the holding surveyed.</p> <p>Rented utilised agricultural area used by agricultural holding for which a rent is not fixed in advance, is excluded (but recorded under 1.03..01.03 (b)).</p>
1.03.01.03	C/3	For share farming or other modes	ha	a) Share-farmed agricultural area is the utilised agricultural area (which may constitute a complete holding) farmed in partnership by the landlord and the sharecropper under a written or oral share-farming contract. The output (either economic or physical) of the share cropped area is shared between the two parties on an agreed	<p>a) Share-farmed utilised agricultural area includes inter alia:</p> <p>The "colonia parziaria" contract, where the landlord entrusts an agricultural holding to the head of a family, who undertakes to carry out with the aid of the members of his family all the work required on the holding, to bear part of the</p>

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				<p>basis.</p> <p>b) Utilised agricultural area used under other modes of tenure is the utilised agricultural area not covered elsewhere under the previous items.</p>	<p>outgoings and to divide the farm's production with the landlord in fixed proportions.</p> <p>b) The other modes of tenure of the utilised agricultural area includes inter alia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. utilised agricultural area over which the holder enjoys rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — by virtue of his occupancy of a particular post (forester, priest, teacher, etc.), — allotted by the parish or other organisation, e.g. common grazing area apportioned on an acreage basis; 2. utilised agricultural area which the holding works free of any charge (without paying any rent) (e.g. areas from derelict holdings being worked by the holding surveyed); 3. Colonia parziaria applied to individual parcels of the utilised agricultural area, whereby the landlord entrusts one or more parcels of the utilised agricultural area to the head of a family under the same conditions as described under 1.03..01.03 (a).
1.03.02	C/5	Organic farming		<p>Agricultural practices according to certain set standards and rules specified in (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007⁶ or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation, and (ii) the corresponding national rules for organic production.</p>	<p>The regulation sets up a harmonised framework for the labelling, production and control of agricultural products bearing or intended to bear indications referring to organic production methods. According to Article 11 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, a holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.</p> <p>Where not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the</p>

⁶ Council Regulation No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>utilised agricultural area, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.</p> <p>In the case where organic farming production methods are only applied on part of the utilised agricultural area or livestock of the holding, only those specific areas and livestock are to be recorded here.</p> <p>National standard and rules are allowed if they respect Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. If it is the case, the Member State shall provide Eurostat with the description of such differences in their National Methodological Report. Only areas and livestock under certification schemes are included in this section.</p>
1.03.02.01	C/5(a)	The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are applied and certified according to national or European Community rules	ha	That part of the utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the production is fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level, as set out in (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation and (ii) the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production.	<p>The Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 distinguishes between utilised agricultural areas that are in full compliance with the specified rules and those that are still in a conversion period. Only products that originate from utilised agricultural areas that have been fully converted to the principles of organic production can be marketed with a label that refers to the organic production methods.</p> <p>Under this item only the utilised agricultural area that has completed the conversion period is recorded (see 1.03.02.02).</p>
1.03.02.02	C/5(d)	The total utilised agricultural area of the holding that is under conversion to organic farming production methods to be	ha	That part of the utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming methods are applied, but where the necessary transition period to be considered fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level as set out in (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation and (ii) the corresponding	Under this item there is recorded only the utilised agricultural area that has not gone through the whole conversion period but is allowed according to article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (see 1.03.02.01).

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		certified according to national or European Community rules		national rules for certification of organic production has not yet been completed.	
1.03.02.03	C/5(g) C/5(a) + C/5(d)	Area of the holding on which organic farming production methods according to national or European Community rules are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified:		The utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified according to certain set standards and rules specified in (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation, and (ii) the corresponding national rules for organic production to be broken down by crop categories. <i>Crops are defined in Section II. Land.</i>	The utilised agricultural area reported under the characteristics 1.03.02.01 +1.03.02.02) is broken down by the crops listed in the Regulation.
1.03.02.03.01	(i)	Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)	ha		see 2.01.01
1.03.02.03.02	(ii)	Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)	ha		see 2.01.02
1.03.02.03.03	(iii)	Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)	ha		see 2.01.03
1.03.02.03.04	(iv)	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	ha		see 2.01.04
1.03.02.03.05	(v)	Oil seed crops	ha		see 2.01.06.04 to 2.01.06.08
1.03.02.03.06	(vi)	Fresh vegetables,	ha		see 2.01.07

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		melons and strawberries			
1.03.02.03.07	(vii)	Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing	ha		The area of temporary grass on which organic farming production methods are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified is also included see 2.03.01 + 2.01.09.01
1.03.02.03.08	(viii)	Fruit and berry plantations	ha		see 2.04.01
1.03.02.03.09	(ix)	Citrus plantations	ha		see 2.04.02
1.03.02.03.10	(x)	Olive plantations	ha		see 2.04.03
1.03.02.03.11	(xi)	Vineyards	ha		see 2.04.04
1.03.02.03.99	(xii)	Other crops (fibre crops, etc.)	ha		The area of the crops on which organic farming production methods are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified not mentioned elsewhere. Crops not mentioned elsewhere can include: - fodder roots and brassicas (2.01.05), - industrial crops such as tobacco (2.01.06.01), hops (2.01.06.02), cotton (2.01.06.03), flax grown for fibre (2.01.06.09), hemp (2.01.06.10), other fibre crops (2.01.06.11), aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants (2.01.06.12), other industrial plants not mentioned elsewhere (2.01.06.99), - flowers and ornamental plants (2.01.08), - plants harvested green (2.01.09) except temporary grass (2.01.09.01) which is already included under (1.03.02.03.07), - arable land seed and seedlings (2.01.10), - other arable land crops (2.01.11), - fallow land (2.01.12), - nurseries (2.04.05), - other permanent crops (2.04.06) and permanent crops under glass (2.04.07).
1.03.02.04	C/5(e)	Organic production		The numbers of animals which are reared on the holding where all or part of the animal	The Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 states that normally all animal production on a

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		methods applied to animal production and certified according to national or European Community rules:		production is fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level as set out in (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation and (ii) the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production to be broken down by animal categories. <i>Livestock are defined in Section III. Livestock.</i>	holding must be reared in accordance with the rules on organic production. However, in accordance with specific conditions a holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. The operator shall keep the animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.
1.03.02.04.01	(a)	Bovine animals	Head		see 3.02
1.03.02.04.02	(b)	Pigs	Head		see 3.04
1.03.02.04.03	(c)	Sheep and goats	Head		see 3.03
1.03.02.04.04	(d)	Poultry	Head		see 3.05
1.03.02.04.99	(e)	Other animals	Yes/No		Animals which are reared on the holding where all or part of the animal production is fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level not mentioned elsewhere. Livestock not mentioned elsewhere can include: - equidae (3.01), - rabbits, breeding females (3.06), - bees (3.07), - livestock not mentioned elsewhere (3.08).
1.03.03	C/6	Destination of the holding's production:			
1.03.03.01	C/6(a)	Household consumes more than 50% of the value of the final production of the holding	Yes/No	The household is the family unit to which the holder belongs and in which the household's members share the same living accommodation, pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.	Gifts to family and relatives without remuneration should be considered as household consumption. The 50 % should not be considered as an exact threshold, but just as an order of magnitude. Usable output in the agricultural economic

⁷ Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community (OJ L 33, 5.2.2004, p. 1).

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				Final production as referred to under this characteristic follows the definition of usable output in the agricultural economic accounts ⁷ .	accounts is defined under the code 18 – output of the agricultural industry.
1.03.03.02	C/6(b)	Direct sale to final consumers represents more than 50% of the total sales of the holding ⁸	Yes/No	Direct sale to final consumer means the sale by the holding of self-produced agricultural products, processed or not, directly to consumers for their own consumption.	The 50% should not be considered as the result of an exact estimation, but as an order of magnitude. Final consumer means in the most cases a natural person, i.e. restaurants and similar businesses are excluded.

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
2.		II. LAND		The total area of the holding consists of the utilised agricultural area (arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens) and other land (unutilised agricultural land, wooded area and other land).	For the breakdown of total area by area farmed, each area is listed only once. Cultivated mushrooms (2.06.01) are excluded from the total area. In the case of combined crops the utilised agricultural area is allocated among the crops pro rata to the use of the ground by the crops concerned. If one crop has no significance for the holding, it is ignored in the breakdown of the areas. Areas of agriculture combined with woodland are similarly split up. This principle does not apply to mixed crops (these are crops grown and harvested together on the same ground, e.g. mixed corn), or to successive crops (e.g. barley undersown with clover for later harvesting). An exemption from the principle of pro rata allocation may be made where the results would not be satisfactory, provided that the rules established by the Member States in agreement with the Commission are respected.

⁸ Not to be provided in 2010.

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>Successive secondary crops are not recorded separately. Under utilised agricultural area (headings 2.01 to 2.04) the area of each successive crop is not calculated, but the area is allocated to only one crop taken as the main crop. Where during one harvest year several crops are grown in succession on an area, the main crop is the crop that has the highest value of the production. If the value of production does not determine what the main crop is, then the main crop is taken as the one that occupies the ground for the longest time.</p> <p>Irrigated area, areas of energy crops and areas of genetically modified crops are included under their respective headings, but are also recorded under section I.</p>
2.01	D.	Arable land		<p>Land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.</p> <p>Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. This means that if a plot is used for the same crop for five years or more, without in the meantime removing the preceding crop and establishing a new one, it is not considered arable land.</p>	<p>Arable land comprises crop categories 2.01.01 to 2.01.11, fallow land without any subsidies (2.01.12.01) and fallow land subject to the payment of subsidies, with no economic use (2.01.12.02).</p> <p>Certain crops which are usually treated as vegetables, as ornamental plants or as industrial plants (e.g. asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops) are included in this category, even if they might occupy the land for more than five years.</p> <p>Nevertheless, an area that has been definitely taken out of cultivation can be dropped from the arable land even if less than 5 years have passed since it was last cropped.</p>
2.01.01	D/1 - D/8	Cereals for the production of grain (including seed):		All areas of cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of use, shall be recorded here (including cereals used for renewable energy production).	Cereals harvested for feed greens are included under Plants harvested green (2.01.09.02.99).
2.01.01.01	D/1	Common wheat and spelt	ha	Triticum aestivum L. emend. Fiori et Paol., Triticum spelta L. and Triticum monococcum L.	
2.01.01.02	D/2	Durum wheat	ha	Triticum durum Desf.	

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
2.01.01.03	D/3	Rye	ha	Secale cereale L., including mixtures of rye and other cereals sown in the autumn (maslin).	
2.01.01.04	D/4	Barley	ha	Hordeum vulgare L.	
2.01.01.05	D/5	Oats	ha	Avena sativa L., including mixtures of oats and other cereals sown in the spring.	
2.01.01.06	D/6	Grain maize	ha	Maize (Zea mays L.) harvested for grain.	Grain maize harvested by hand, corn-picker, corn-sheller or combine harvester, regardless of the use, including grain for silage. Also grain harvested together with parts of the cob, but with humidity higher than 20 % and used for silage (so called corn-cob-mix, CCM) is included here. Sweet corn cobs for human consumption are included under Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/44 2.01.07).
2.01.01.07	D/7	Rice	ha	Oryza sativa L.	
2.01.01.99	D/8	Other cereals for the production of grain	ha	Cereals sown in pure crops, harvested dry for grain, and that are not recorded elsewhere under the previous items.	Crops to be recorded here are among others: sorghum (Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench × Sorghum sudanense (Piper) Stapf.), triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack.), millet (Panicum miliaceum L.), buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum Mill.) and canary seed (Phalaris canariensis L.) since they are cultivated and processed in the same manner as cereals.
2.01.02	D/9	Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)	ha	Crops sown and harvested mainly for their protein content. All areas of dried pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of use, shall be recorded here (including crops used for renewable energy production).	This heading includes the areas of peas, field beans and sweet lupins but also the areas of other crops harvested dry for grain, mainly for their protein content as for example dried beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L. and P. coccineus), other dried peas (Pisum arvense), lentils (Lens culinaris Medikus (syn.esculenta, syn. Ervum lens and Lens orientalis, L.), chickling vetch (Lathyrus cicera L.), chick peas (Cicer arietinum), vetches (Vicia sativa L, Vicia pannonica Crants or Vicia varia) and other protein crops sown in pure crops, harvested dry for grain. Protein crops harvested green are included under Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (2.01.07.01) or Plants harvested green (2.01.09).

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					depending on their use. These crops consist mainly of leguminous plants. Seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses are also included here.
2.01.02.01	D/9(e)	of which peas, field beans and sweet lupins	ha	Pisum sativum L., Vicia faba L., Lupinus spp., sown in pure crops, harvested dry for grain.	‘Sweet lupins’ shall mean those varieties of lupins producing seed comprising not more than 5 % bitter seeds. The bitter seed content shall be calculated in accordance with the test set out in Annex I to the Commission Regulation No 1973/2004 ⁹ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation. <i>In terms of the EU support scheme, "sweet lupins" should cover varieties of the species Lupinus albus, Lupinus luteus and Lupinus angustifolius.</i>
2.01.03	D/10	Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)	ha	Solanum tuberosum L.	
2.01.04	D/11	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	ha	Beta vulgaris L. intended for the sugar industry and alcohol production (including energy production).	
2.01.05	D/12	Fodder roots and brassicas (excluding seed)	ha	Fodder beet (Beta vulgaris L.) and plants of the Brassicæ family harvested mainly for animal feed, regardless whether it is the root or the stem, and other plants cultivated mainly for their roots for fodder, not mentioned elsewhere.	Other crops to be recorded here are for example: fodder kale (Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC) Alef. var. medullosa Thell et var. viridis L.), rutabaga (Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica (L.) Robb.), carrot (Daucus carota L.), turnips (Brassica rapa L. var. rapa. L. thell), jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus L.), sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.), fodder parsnips (Pastinaca sativa L.), yam (Dioscorea spp.) and manioc (Manihot esculenta Crantz).
2.01.06	D/23 – D/35	Industrial crops:		Crops that are normally not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use. All harvested areas of industrial crops, regardless of use, shall be recorded here (including crops used for renewable energy production).	This heading includes seeds for herbaceous oil-seed plants, but seeds and seedlings for fibre plants, hops, tobacco and other industrial plants are excluded.

⁹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1973/2004 of 29 October 2004 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 as regards the support schemes provided for in Titles IV and IVa of that Regulation and the use of land set aside for the production of raw materials (OJ L 345, 20.11.2004, p. 1–84).

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
2.01.06.01	D/23	Tobacco	ha	Nicotiana tabacum L.	
2.01.06.02	D/24	Hops	ha	Humulus lupulus L.	
2.01.06.03	D/25	Cotton	ha	Gossypium spp., harvested for fibre as well as for oil-seeds.	
2.01.06.04	D/26	Rape and turnip rape	ha	Brassica napus L. (partim) and Brassica rapa L. var. sylvestris oleifera , grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.	
2.01.06.05	D/27	Sunflower	ha	Helianthus annuus L., harvested as dry grains.	
2.01.06.06	D/28	Soya	ha	Glycine max L. Merril, harvested as dry grains.	
2.01.06.07	D/29	Linseed (oil flax)	ha	Linum usitatissimum L., varieties grown mainly for producing oil, harvested as dry grains.	
2.01.06.08	D/30	Other oil seed crops	ha	Other crops grown mainly for their oil content, harvested as dry grains, which are not mentioned elsewhere.	Other oil seed crops could be for example mustard (Sinapis alba L.), poppy (Papaver somniferum L.), carthame (Carthamus tinctorius L.), sesame seed (Sesamum indicum L.), earth almond (Cyperus esculentus L.), peanuts (Arachis hypogea), pumpkins for oil (Cucurbita pepo var. styriaca).
2.01.06.09	D/31	Flax	ha	Linum usitatissimum L., varieties grown mainly for producing fibre.	
2.01.06.10	D/32	Hemp	ha	Cannabis sativa L.	
2.01.06.11	D/33	Other fibre crops	ha	Other plants grown mainly for their fibre content, not mentioned elsewhere.	Other fibre crops could be for example jute (Corchorus capsularis), abacamanila (Musa textilis), sisal (Agave sisalana), kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus).
2.01.06.12	D/34	Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants	ha	Plants or parts of plants for pharmaceutical purposes, perfume manufacture or human consumption. Culinary plants are distinguished from vegetables in that they are used in small amounts and provide flavour rather than substance to food.	The principal aromatic and medicinal and culinary plants can be: angelica (Angelica spp.), basil (Ocimum basilicum L.), belladonna (Atropa spp.), bay leaves (Laurus spp.), camomile (Matricaria spp.), chervil (Anthriscus spp.), chives (Allium fistulosum), cumin (Carum spp.), digitalis (Digitalis spp.), dill (Anethum graveolens), fennel (Foeniculum vulgare Mill.), gentian (Gentiana spp.), hyssop (Hyssopus spp.), jasmine (Jasminum spp.), lavender and lavandin (Lavandula spp.), marigold (Calendula spp.), marjoram (Origanum spp.), melissa (Melissa spp.), mint (Mentha spp.), parsley (Petroselinum crispum (Mill) Nym, spp.crispum), periwinkle (Vinca spp.), poppy (Papaver spp.), psyllium (seed)

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					(Psyllium spp.), saffron (Curcuma spp.), sage (Salvia spp.), tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus L.), thyme (Thymus vulgaris L.), valerian (Valeriana spp.), etc. Generally the medicinal and aromatic plants are not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use however some of the culinary plants can be used directly (e.g. parsley).
2.01.06.99	D/35	Other industrial crops not mentioned elsewhere	ha	Other industrial crops that have not been mentioned elsewhere. Areas of crops used exclusively for renewable energy production are included.	Other industrial crops could be for example chicory (Cichorium intybus L.) and sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum L.) With the change of agricultural policy, it is expected that the new plants used exclusively for energy production will appear. This could be for example Miscanthus (Miscanthus giganteus), but these crops can vary depending on the country. Areas of crops which are not used for renewable energy production exclusively (e.g. rape) are recorded under the respective headings of section II. Land. Area of short rotation coppices is excluded (2.05.02).
2.01.07	D/14 + D/15	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries of which:			Cultivated mushrooms (2.06.01) are excluded.
2.01.07.01	D/14	Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries, outdoor or under low (non-accessible) cover.	
2.01.07.01.01	D/14(a)	Open field	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on arable land in rotation with other agricultural crops.	The harvested production from the open field is generally used for industrial processing rather than directly for fresh consumption. The basic element here is the rotation system on the parcel of the holding: if the utilised agricultural area occupied by the vegetables is rotated with crops other than horticultural crops (2.01.07.01 and 2.01.08.01), the area in question is "open field".

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					In case of strawberries, no crop rotation is necessary.
2.01.07.01.02	D/14(b)	Market gardening	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on arable land in rotation with other horticultural crops.	<p>The harvested production is generally used for fresh consumption rather than for industrial processing.</p> <p>The basic element here is the rotation system on the parcel of the holding: if the utilised agricultural area occupied by vegetables is rotated only with other horticultural crops (2.01.07.01 and 2.01.08.01), it is “market gardening” arable land.</p> <p>In case of strawberries, no crop rotation is necessary.</p>
2.01.07.02	D/15	Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover	ha	Crops, which for the whole of their period of growth or for the predominant part of it are covered by greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic).	<p>Sheets of plastic laid flat on the ground and also arable land under cloches or tunnels not accessible to man or movable glass-covered frames are excluded. For mobile greenhouses or high cover, the area reported is the total area of arable land actually covered during the preceding 12 months (summing them up to calculate the total area covered), not merely the area of arable land covered by the installation at any one time.</p> <p>Areas of crops which are grown temporarily under glass and temporarily in the open air are reported as entirely under glass, unless the period under glass is of extremely limited duration. If the same area under glass is used more than once it is reported once only. Only the base area of multi-storeyed greenhouses is counted.</p>
2.01.08		Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries):			
2.01.08.01	D/16	Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover	ha	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries), outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover.	
2.01.08.02	D/17	Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover	ha	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries), which for the whole of their period of growth or for the predominant part of it are covered by greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic).	Definition of glass or other protective cover is provided under 2.01.07.02.
2.01.09	D/18	Plants harvested		All “green” arable crops intended mainly for animal	“Green” (as opposite to those “for dry grain”) crops

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		green:		<p>feed, grown in rotation with other crops and occupying the same parcel for less than five years (annual or multi-annual fodder crops).</p> <p>Green crops used for renewable energy production are included.</p> <p>Crops not used on the holding but sold, either for direct use on other agricultural holdings or to industry, are included.</p>	<p>are normally used for allowing animals to graze or are harvested green, but can be also harvested dried, like hay. Generally the whole plant, except the roots, is harvested and used for fodder.</p> <p>Cereals, industrial plants and other arable land crops harvested and/or used green are included.</p> <p>Fodder roots and brassicas (2.01.05) are excluded.</p> <p>Plants harvested green and not used for animal feed but for renewable energy production shall also be recorded under this heading (for example production of bio-mass from green maize), but are also recorded under section I (Energy crops (2.06.03)), if they are subject of specific support schemes.</p>
2.01.09.01	D/18(a)	Temporary grass	ha	<p>Grass plants for grazing, hay or silage included as a part of a normal crop rotation, lasting at least one crop year and less than five years, sown with grass or grass mixtures. The areas are broken up by ploughing or other tilling or the plants are destroyed by other means such as by herbicides before they are sown again.</p> <p>Mixtures of predominantly grass plants and other forage crops (usually leguminous), grazed, harvested green or as dried hay are included here.</p>	<p>The species generally met are: perennial ryegrasses (<i>Lolium perenne</i> L. x <i>boucheanum</i> Kunth.), brome-grasses (<i>Bromus catarticus</i> Vahl., <i>B. sitchensis</i> Trin.), cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.), fescues: meadow's (<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Hudson), tall (<i>F. arundinacea</i> Schreber), other graminaceous plants such as: perennial sorghum (<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> Piper Stapf.), timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.), tall oat grass (<i>Arrhenaterum elatius</i> Mert.), meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L.).</p> <p>Annual grass crops (lasting less than one crop year) are included under Other plants harvested green not mentioned elsewhere (2.01.09.02.99).</p>
2.01.09.02	D/18(b)	Other plants harvested green:		Other annual or multi-annual (less than 5 years) fodder crops.	
2.01.09.02.01	D/18(b)(i)	Green maize	ha	<p>All forms of maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) grown mainly for silage, which is not harvested for grain (whole cob, parts of or whole plant).</p> <p>This includes green maize directly consumed by animals (without silage) and whole cobs (grain, rachis, husk) harvested for feedstuff or silage as well as for renewable energy production.</p>	
2.01.09.02.02	D/18(b)(ii)	Leguminous plants	ha	Leguminous plants grown and harvested green as the whole plant mainly for forage.	The various species of clover, annual or perennial: like crimson (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> L.), red (<i>T. pratense</i> L.), white (<i>T. repens</i> L.), Egyptian (<i>T.</i>

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				Mixtures of predominantly leguminous (normally > 80%) forage crops and grass plants, harvested green or as dried hay are included here.	alexandrinum), Persia (T. resupinatum) and different types of lucerne like Medicago sativa L, Medicago falcata L. and its hybrids are included here. Other leguminous plants grown mainly for fodder can include sainfoin (Onobrychis viciifolia Scop.), sweet clover (Lotus corniculatus L.), vetches (Vicia sativa, villosa, panonica), vetch (Lathyrus sativus), trefoil (Medicago lupulina L.), melilot (Melilotus alba Lam.), sweet lupins (Lupinus albus, angustifolius, luteus), serradella (Ornithopus sativus), fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum), sulla (Hedysarium coronarium).
2.01.09.02.99	D/18(b)(iii)	Other plants harvested green not mentioned elsewhere	ha	Other arable crops intended mainly for animal fodder, harvested green, not mentioned elsewhere.	Included here are for example annual crops like cereals, annual raygrasses (Lolium multiflorum Lam. and hybrid), annual sorghum (Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench), certain annual graminaceous plants like meadowgrass (Poa annua L.), plants belonging to other families such as the cruciferous and that are not mentioned elsewhere (rape, etc.), the California bluebell (Phacelia tanacetifolia Benth), if they are harvested green.
2.01.10	D/19	Arable land seed and seedlings	ha	Areas producing seeds and seedlings for sale, excluding cereals, rice, pulses, potatoes and oil seeds.	Seeds and seedlings for the own needs of the holding (e.g. young vegetable plants such as cabbage or lettuce seedlings) are included under the particular heading of the crop concerned. Areas of green forage harvested for seed are included here.
2.01.11	D/20	Other arable land crops	ha	Arable crops not included elsewhere.	This item includes only crops of low economic importance and should contain only plants that cannot be classified under any other item (2.01.01 to 2.01.10 or under 2.01.12). Mixtures of crops should as far as possible be recorded elsewhere, either according to the definitions of the respective variable or, if nothing is mentioned, under the crop with the highest economic value. If a crop cannot be recorded separately it should be grouped with crops of the same kind rather than with other crops of a different category. As an example,

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					small areas with oil-flax should not be included here, but rather under “other oil plants”.
2.01.12	D/21 + D/22	Fallow land		<p>All arable land included in the crop rotation system, whether worked or not, but with no intention to produce a harvest for the duration of a crop year. The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a crop year. Fallow land may be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bare land bearing no crops at all; 2. land with spontaneous natural growth, which may be used as feed or ploughed in; 3. land sown exclusively for the production of green manure (green fallow). <p>All areas of arable land maintained in good agricultural and environmental conditions as set out in Article 5 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation¹⁰, regardless of whether they are part of the crop rotation or not, are included.</p>	Fallow land is not to be confused with successive crops, Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies (2.03.03) nor and Unutilised agricultural area (2.05.01).
2.01.12.01	D/21	Fallow land without any subsidies	ha	Fallow land for which no financial aid or subsidy is paid.	Areas of arable land taken out of production for more than five years except those kept in good agricultural and environmental conditions should be recorded under Other land (Unutilised agricultural land (2.05.01) + Other land (2.05.03)). If the farmer clearly states that the area is taken out of the production (not only for resting), then it is recorded under 2.05.01 from the first year.
2.01.12.02	D/22	Fallow land subject to the payment of subsidies, with no economic use	ha	Fallow land for which the holding is entitled to financial aid.	<p>This section includes all the areas of arable land receiving not only “set-aside” subsidies but also the subsidies for keeping the land in good agricultural and environmental condition (areas eligible for single payment) from which no production is harvested.</p> <p>In general, for all financial subsidies, “eligible area”</p>

¹⁰ Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers (OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1). Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 293/2008 (OJ L 90, 2.4.2008, p. 5).

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>means that the application sent by a farmer for areas subject of payment of subsidies has been accepted, regardless whether the payment has been made. The reference time/period of the FSS should be the time reference for this application. It is irrelevant whether the payment has already been made or not.</p> <p>The set-aside is not anymore obliged since Council Regulation (EC) No 1107/2007¹¹ for the crop year 2007/2008 and was definitely repealed by Council Regulation 73/2009¹².</p> <p>In the frame of the current Single Payment Scheme (SPS) the farmers must comply (cross-compliance) with the rules of maintenance in good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC). Keeping some land as fallow land in the crop rotation may be one of these rules and is anyway allowed as long as a cover is kept. The eligible arable land out of production is to be recorded here</p> <p>Set aside continues to operate. Within the Single Payment Scheme, farmers will receive set-aside entitlements calculated on the basis of historic references. Set-aside land may be subject to rotation and may continue to be used for non food production, including energy crops, but in this case the production areas are excluded and recorded under the respective headings of section II. Land</p> <p>The minimum requirements for maintaining the land area in good agricultural and environmental conditions should be defined by the Member States in</p>

¹¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1107/2007 of 26 September 2007 derogating from Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, as regards set-aside for the year 2008 (OJ L 253, 28.9.2007 pp 1-2).

¹² Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 247/2006, (EC) No 378/2007 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 (OJ L 30, 31.01.2009, pp 16-99).

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>line with the Article 5 (1) of the Council Regulation (EC) 1782/2003. They include the protection of soil against erosion, the maintenance of soil organic matter and soil structure, a minimum level of maintenance and the avoidance of the deterioration of habitats.</p> <p>Eligible arable land taken out of production for more than five years and maintained in GAEC should be recorded under Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies (2.03.03). If the farmer clearly states that the area is taken out of production (not only for resting), then it is recorded under 2.03.03 from the first year.</p>
2.02	E.	Kitchen gardens	ha	<p>Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated off from the rest of the agricultural land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens.</p> <p>Only occasional surplus products coming from this area are sold off from the holding. All areas from which products are consistently sold on the market belong under other items, even if part of the production is consumed by the holder and his household.</p>	<p>Areas producing forage for any animals, even though the animals are consumed by the holder and his family, belong under the respective items.</p> <p>A kitchen garden can consist of both arable land and permanent crops.</p> <p>Not included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (Other land (2.05.03)), — areas cultivated by collective households, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools, prisons, etc. These areas count as an agricultural holding if such a holding, while linked to a collective household, is operated in such a way as to fulfil the other criteria of an agricultural holding. These areas are, in the same way as the areas of an agricultural holding, classified according to their use.
2.03	F.	Permanent grassland	ha	<p>Land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded), and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding.</p> <p>The land can be used for grazing or mown for silage,</p>	<p>Grassland must have fodder interest, i.e. they include vegetal species of fodder interest. Maintaining grassland in good agricultural and environmental conditions means that they must be at least kept suitable for grazing.</p> <p>All harvested areas of permanent grass, regardless of</p>

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				hay or used for renewable energy production.	the use, shall be recorded here (including those used for renewable energy production). Area of permanent grassland used for renewable energy production shall also be recorded under this heading (for example production of bio-mass), but are also recorded under section I (Energy crops (2.06.03)), if they are subject of specific support schemes.
2.03.01	F/1	Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazings	ha	Permanent pasture on good or medium quality soils. These areas can normally be used for intensive grazing.	The following are excluded: — rough grazing, whether used intermittently or permanently (2.03.02), — permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies (2.03.03) — pasture and meadow not in use (Unutilised agricultural land (2.05.01)).
2.03.02	F/2	Rough grazings	ha	Low yielding permanent grassland, usually on low quality soil, for example on hilly land and at high altitudes, usually unimproved by fertiliser, cultivation, reseeding or drainage. These areas can normally be used only for extensive grazing and are normally not mown or are mown in an extensive manner; they cannot support a large density of animals.	This can include stony ground, heath, moorland and “deer forests” in Scotland. Areas of rough grazings mown instead grazed by animals, often being of high nature value and kept under environmental contracts are included. Rough grazing not in use is excluded (Unutilised agricultural land (2.05.01)).
2.03.03	F/3	Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies	ha	Areas of permanent grassland and meadows no longer used for production purposes which, in line with Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation, are maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition and are eligible for financial support.	Only those areas of permanent grassland which are not longer used for production purposes but which are still maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition and as such eligible for the financial support should be included under this heading. “Eligible” means: the application of the farmer/holder (holding) for a single payment subsidy according to the rules maintaining the permanent pastures with no economic use in good agricultural and environmental conditions has been accepted. The reference time/period of the FSS should be the time reference used for this application. It is irrelevant whether the payment has been already done or not.

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>The minimum requirements for maintaining the land area in good agricultural and environmental conditions should be defined by the Member States in line with the Article 5 (1) of the Council Regulation (EC) 1782/2003. They include the protection of soil against erosion, the maintenance of soil organic matter and soil structure, a minimum level of maintenance and the avoidance of the deterioration of habitats.</p> <p>Fallow land subject to the payment of subsidies, with no economic use (2.01.12.02) that is taken out of the crop rotation and without any soil work (ploughing or any tillage), notably to fulfil GAEC, becomes Permanent grassland, to be recorded here.</p>
2.04	G.	Permanent crops		<p>Crops not grown in rotation, other than permanent grassland, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.</p>	<p>Crops which are usually treated as vegetables, ornamental or industrial plants (e.g. asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops, certain energy crops as for example miscanthus etc.) are excluded even if they are permanent and they are recorded under the corresponding categories of arable land (2.01).</p> <p>The area of permanent crops shall be included from the year they are planted even though they are not yet in production.</p> <p>If trees are originally planted for the production of wood, but are systematically harvested annually before they are cut down, (for example cherries trees, chestnuts trees, etc.) they are recorded under the particular headings of this section and not as wooded area. If the harvest is marginal and not systematic (pigs eating the fruit or the fruit is collected only for the own use on the holding), the area is recorded under Wooded areas (2.05.02).</p>

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					The area of permanent crops no longer in production (abandoned) is included under Other land: Unutilised agricultural land (2.05.01) and/or Wooded area (2.05.02).
2.04.01	G/1	Fruit and berry plantations	ha	Areas containing trees, bushes and perennial berry plants other than strawberries for the production of fruit. Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees or of the non-continuous type with wide spacing.	"... for the production of fruit..." should be understood as "...for the production of edible fruit ..." The main difference between fruit and berry species is the size of the plant. Fruit trees species include trees, treelike shrubs and woody vines, whereas berry species account bushes and lower permanent crops.
2.04.01.01	G/1(d)	Fruit species, of which:	ha		Exceptions. Because of the size of their fruits the following species are counted as berry species, even though they are trees: Mulberry tree (Morus sp.), elderberry (Sambucus nigra L.), sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides) The sub-tropical climate zone includes the Mediterranean climate zone. The classification being exclusive, the question is whether the tree is traditionally cropped (or found as wild species) in temperate climate zone or not.
2.04.01.01.01	G/1(d)(i) Part of G/1(a)	Fruit of temperate climate zones	ha	Fruit tree plantations which are traditionally cropped in temperate climates for producing fruits.	The following fruit species can be included under this heading: apples (Malus pumila Mill.), pears (Pyrus communis L.), quinces (Cydonia oblonga Mill.), medlars (Mespilus germanica L.), peaches (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch), nectarines (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch), apricots (Prunus armeniaca L.), cherries including sour cherries (Prunus avium L. and Prunus cerasus), plums including mirabelle, plums greengages and damsons (Prunus domestica L.), and other stone fruit, not otherwise specified such as sloes (Prunus spinosa L.), loquats (Eriobotrya japonica [Thunb.] Lindl.), etc. Exceptions. Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis Planch.) is not accounted here because of its recent introduction (50

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					years) in Europe and the subsequent assumption that it is subtropical.
2.04.01.01.02	G/1(d)(ii) Part of G/1(b)	Fruit of subtropical climate zones	ha	Fruit tree plantations which are traditionally cropped in subtropical climates for producing fruits.	<p>The following crops can be included under this heading: anona (Anona spp.), pineapple (Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.; syn. A. sativus Lindl.), avocado (Persea americana Mill.), banana (Musa spp.), prickly pear (Opuntia spp.) lychee (Litchi spp.), papaya (Carica spp.), mango (Mangifera spp.), guava (Psidium spp.), passion fruit (Passiflora spp.), figs (Ficus carica L.), kiwi (Actinidia chinensis Planch.) and other fruits of woody plants such as dates (Phoenix dactylifera L.), persimmons (Diospyros kaki L.f.), pomegranate (Punica granatum), etc.</p> <p>Additional fruit species: Despite the plant is not a tree, prickly pear (Opuntia spp.) is also included: Additional species cropped in temperate climate zone: Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis Planch.) is also accounted here:</p>
2.04.01.02	G/1(e) Part of G/1(a) and G/1(b)	Berry species	ha	Berry plantations which are traditionally cropped both in temperate and subtropical climates for producing berries.	<p>Strawberries (2.01.07) are excluded. The following berry species can be included under this heading: black currant (Ribes nigrum L.), red and white currants (Ribes rubrum L.), raspberries (Rubus idaeus L.), gooseberries (Ribes grossularia L.), and other berries not otherwise specified such as blackberries (Rubus sp.), mulberries (Morus sp.), blueberries (Vaccinium corymbosum L.), elderberries (Sambucus nigra L.), cranberries (Vaccinium oxycoccus), sea-buckthorn (Hippophaë rhamnoides), etc.</p> <p>Additional berry species. The following species are also accounted as berry species, because of the size of their fruits: Mulberry tree (Morus sp.), elderberry (Sambucus nigra L.), sea-buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides)</p>
2.04.01.03	G/1(c)	Nuts	ha	Nut tree plantations which are traditionally cropped in temperate and subtropical climates.	These could be e.g. walnuts (Juglans regia L.), hazelnuts (Corylus avellana L.), almonds (Prunus

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					dulcis (Mill.) D.A. Webb.), chestnuts (Castanea sativa Mill.), and other nuts not otherwise specified, such as pine-seeds (Pinus sp.), pistachio nuts (Pistacia vera L.), etc.
2.04.02	G/2	Citrus plantations	ha	Plantations of Citrus spp.	<p>The following citrus species can be included under this heading:</p> <p>Pamelos and grapefruits (Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr., Citrus paradisi (Macfad.)), lemon acid lime (Citrus Schlamm (L.) Burm.f.).</p> <p>Oranges (it shall include the following 4 subcategories):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 - Navel group: Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck: Merlin or Washington Navel, Navelina or Dalmau, New Hall, Thomson, Navelate, Lane Late, others; - 2 - Normal group: oranges with a non sanguine pulp other than Navel group: Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck: Ovale/Calabrese, Belladonna, Shamotti or Jaffa, Salustina, de Seùbal, Valencia late , Bionda comun, D.Joao, Espera da Vidigheira, Bionda apinera, Cadenera, Koima, others; - 3 - Blood and semi-blood group: Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck: Sanguinello, Moro, Tarocco, Sanguina Commune, others; - 4 -other sweet oranges: Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck late varieties and others. <p>Small citrus fruit like Satsumas and clementines shall be included here but also other mandarins such as mandarins oranges, kings (Citrus deliciosa, Citrus nobilis, Tangerina (Citrus tangerina) and hybrids like fortune (Citrus reticulata x Citrus tangerina), ortanique (Citrus tangerine x Citrus sinensis), Clemenvilla/Nova (C.clementinas x (C paradise x C. Tangerine), Nadorcott/Afourer (C. reticulata x C.sinensis) etc.</p> <p>Other citrus fruit can be bitter orange (Citrus aurantium L.), bergamote (C. bergamia Risso and Poit.), fingered citron (C. medica L.), C. myrtifolia Raf., C. limettioides, C. limetta Risso, C. limonia</p>

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					Osbek, C. madurensis our., C. hystrix DC., Fortunella sp., C. lemon x sinensis, etc.
2.04.03	G/3	Olive plantations	ha	Plantations of Olea europea L.	
2.04.03.01	G/3(a)	Normally producing table olives	ha	Plantations of varieties normally grown for producing table olives.	
2.04.03.02	G/3(b)	Normally producing olives for oil production	ha	Plantations of varieties normally grown for producing olive oil.	
2.04.04	G/4	Vineyards, of which normally producing:	ha	Plantations of Vitis vinifera L.	<p>Following the compromise on the Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organisation of the market in wine a new classification of wines will be applied from 01/08/2009. Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999¹³ is hereby repealed.</p> <p>The concept of EU quality wines is based on a geographical origin approach (quality wine produced in a specified region). Thus this new classification distinguishes between wines with Geographical Indication (GI) and other wines. Wines with GI are further divided into wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) and wines with a protected geographical indication (PGI).</p> <p>Wine names, which are protected in accordance with Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 and Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 753/2002¹⁴, will be automatically be protected under the new Regulation, but it has to be confirmed by Member States by deadline set up in the new regulation.</p> <p>In case it will not be agreed to record the PDO and PGI wines separately, these wines (PDO + PGI) will correspond to the present category Quality wines (2.04.04.01).</p> <p>The countries which in the survey year will not have</p>

¹³ Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine (OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1–84).

¹⁴ Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 of 29 April 2002 laying down certain rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products (OJ L 118, 4.5.2002, p. 1–54)

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					yet implemented a new Council Regulation No 479/2008, will provide Eurostat with the breakdown of grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines (quality wines and other wines) according to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.
2.04.04.01	G/4(a)	Quality wine	ha	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) which comply with the requirements (i) of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 ¹⁵ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and (ii) the corresponding national rules. Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected geographical indication (PGI) which comply with the requirements (i) of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and (ii) the corresponding national rules.	
2.04.04.02	G/4(b)	Other wines	ha	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines other than PDO and PGI wines.	
2.04.04.03	G/4(c)	Table grapes	ha	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of fresh grapes.	
2.04.04.04	G/4(d)	Raisins	ha	Grape varieties normally grown for the production of raisins.	
2.04.05	G/5	Nurseries	ha	Areas of young ligneous (woody) plants grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation: (a) vine and root-stock nurseries; (b) fruit tree and berries nurseries; (c) ornamental nurseries; (d) commercial nurseries of forest trees (excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland); (e) trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments (e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers), including in all cases their stocks	Commercial forest-tree nurseries, whether in woodland or outside, are included, as well as non-commercial forest-tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown outside woodland. However the (generally small) nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland are included with Wooded area (2.05.02).

¹⁵ Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 of 29 April 2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine, amending Regulations (EC) No 1493/1999, (EC) No 1782/2003, (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 3/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2392/86 and (EC) No 1493/1999 (OJ L 148, 6.6.2008, p. 1–61).

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				and young seedlings.	
2.04.06	G/6	Other permanent crops	ha	Open-air permanent crops other than those under the previous heading and in particular those used for plaiting or weaving, harvested generally every year.	This section can include osier willows (<i>Salix viminalis</i> L.), bamboo, rush (<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> L.), rattan (<i>Raphia ruffia</i>), carob-tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>), mulberry tree (<i>Morus</i> sp.) , tea (<i>Thea sinensis</i>), coffee (<i>Coffea</i> sp.), etc. Areas on which Truffles (<i>Tuber</i> spp.) are cultivated are included.
2.04.06.01	G/6(a)	of which Christmas trees ¹⁶	ha	Trees planted for commercial purposes as Christmas trees on the utilised agricultural area.	Areas of Christmas trees (planted pines, firs, etc.) are included here if they are planted for commercial purposes outside woodland, on the utilised agricultural area (land regularly cultivated). Christmas tree plantations no longer maintained are considered Wooded area (2.05.02).
2.04.07	G/7	Permanent crops under glass	ha		See 2.01.07.02, 2.01.08.02 for glass definition.
2.05	H.	Other land		“Other land” includes unutilised agricultural land (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons, and which is not used in the crop rotation system), wooded area and other land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.	
2.05.01	H/1	Unutilised agricultural land	ha	Area previously used as an agricultural area and, during the reference year of the survey, no longer worked for economic social or other reasons and which is not used in the crop rotation system, i.e. land where no agricultural use is intended. This land could be brought back into cultivation using the resources normally available on an agricultural holding.	The following are excluded: — pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (Other land (2.05.03)), — fallow land, including the areas of arable land maintained in good agricultural and environmental conditions (2.01.12), — permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for financial support (2.04.03).
2.05.02	H/2	Wooded area	ha	Areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirements, as well as forest facilities (forest	Where agricultural crops are combined with woodland the area is split pro rata to the use of the ground. Windbreaks, shelter-belts, hedgerows, etc. should be

¹⁶ Not to be provided in 2010.

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				roads, storage depots for timber, etc.).	<p>included in so far as it is appropriate to regard them as woodland.</p> <p>Trees and bushes grown mainly for use for energy production are included here, regardless of where they are grown, but are also recorded under section I (Energy crops (2.06.03), if they are subject of specific support schemes.</p> <p>The following are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — walnut and chestnut trees grown mainly for their fruit (Nuts (2.04.01.03), other plantations of non-forest trees (Permanent crops (2.04) and osieries (Other permanent crops (2.04.06), — areas of isolated trees, small groups or lines of trees (Other land (2.05.03), — parks (Other land (2.05.03)), gardens (parks and lawns) (Other land (2.05.03)), permanent grassland (2.03) and unutilised rough grazing (Unutilised agricultural land (2.05.01)), — heath and moorland (Rough grazing (2.03.02), Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies (2.03.03) or Unutilised agricultural land (2.05.01)), — Commercial forest-tree nurseries, whether in woodland or outside, as well as non-commercial forest-tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown outside woodland are included under Nurseries (2.04.05), — commercial areas of the Christmas trees planted outside wooded area, on the agricultural land (Nurseries (G/6 (a) 2.04.06.01).
2.05.02.01	H/ 2(g)	of which short rotation coppices	ha	Wooded areas managed for growing wooded plants, where the rotation period is 20 years or less. The rotation period is the time between the first sowing/planting of the trees and the harvest of the final product, where harvesting does not include normal management actions like thinning.	The final products of these areas could be, for example, energy products (e.g. Salix, poplars) and /or pulpwood (e.g. poplars, eucalyptus). All the short rotation plantations of the wooded plants intended for the industrial processing are included here.
2.05.03	H/3	Other land (land	ha	All those parts of the total area belonging to the	This heading covers in particular:

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.)		agricultural holding which constitute neither utilised agricultural area, unutilised agricultural area nor wooded area.	1. areas not used directly for crop production, but necessary for working the agricultural holding, such as ground occupied by buildings or roadways; 2. areas unsuitable for agricultural production i.e. that can be cultivated only by extreme means not normally available on an agricultural holding, for example marshland, heaths, etc.; 3. pleasure gardens (parks and lawns).
2.06	I.	Mushrooms, irrigated area, energy crops and genetically modified crops			The areas under this heading except areas of mushrooms have already been recorded under the previous land sections (2.01 to 2.05) and they are recorded again under this heading to provide the users with the additional information concerning different important issues.
2.06.01	I/2	Mushrooms	ha	Cultivated mushrooms grown in buildings which have been specially erected or adapted for growing mushrooms, as well as in underground premises, caves and cellars.	The survey must record the effective growing surface area (beds, bags, or similar surfaces) which are or will be used at least once during the 12-month reference period. If used more than once the area is still counted once only. Truffles (<i>Tuber</i> spp.) cultivated in the open air are excluded (Other permanent crops (2.04.06)).
2.06.02	I/3	Irrigated area			
2.06.02.01	I/3(a)	Total irrigable area	ha	Total maximum utilised agricultural area which could be irrigated in the reference year using the equipment and the quantity of water normally available on the holding.	
2.06.02.02	I/3(b)	Total cultivated area irrigated at least once during the previous 12 months	ha	Area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the reference day of the survey.	The 12 months period provided in the definition should cover one full crop season. Crops under glass or other (accessible) protective cover and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should be excluded. If more than one crop is grown in a field during the harvest year, the area should only be indicated once: for the main crop, if irrigation was used for it, or otherwise for the most important irrigated secondary or successive crop.
2.06.03	I/4	Energy crops (for the	ha	The production area of energy crops benefiting from	With the 2003 CAP reform a new support for the

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		production of biofuels or other renewable energy)		<p>the following support schemes under Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the specific aid for energy crops (Article 88), - the payment linked to set-aside entitlement when production takes place on set-aside area (Article 55 or 56). <p>Other areas used for the production of energy crops (notably benefiting of the payment linked to “normal” entitlement under the Single Payment scheme or the Simplified Area Payment Scheme) are not covered.</p>	<p>cultivation of energy crops, in view of a more sustainable development of EU agriculture and rural areas has been introduced. In order to assess comprehensively the impact of this reform the information on the areas of crop used of production of renewable energy is needed.</p> <p>This section includes the area of crops used for bio-fuel or other renewable energy production which are eligible for financial support and already recorded under the respective headings elsewhere in the section II. LAND.</p> <p>Two regimes (non food on set-aside land (NFSA) and energy crops) are run in parallel and they both contribute to support the development of energy crops. Farmers may opt for one or the other regime depending on their specific situation. The aid for energy crops however cannot be granted on areas subject to set aside.</p> <p>However, farmers producing raw materials for energy purposes on set-aside land in the framework of the NFSA scheme are entitled to receive the set-aside payment or the value of the set-aside entitlement.</p> <p>Area benefiting of the aid for energy crops or produced on set-aside are known as they require the existence of contracts and specific notification.</p> <p>Specific rules apply to benefit of the specific aid for energy crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - products considered biofuels listed in Article 2 of Directive 2003/30/EC¹⁷ - electric and thermal energy produced from biomass.
2.06.03.01	L10(4)	of which on set-aside area	ha	The production area of energy crops benefiting of the payment linked to set-aside entitlement when	

¹⁷ Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (OJ L 123, 17.5.2003, p. 42–46).

II. LAND	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				production takes place on set-aside area (Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, article 55 or 56).	
2.06.04	I/11	Genetically modified crops	ha	“Genetically modified crops (GMC)” mean any organism as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 2001/18/EC ¹⁸ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.	The areas of GMC are already recorded under the respective headings in the Section II. Land. Article 31 of Directive 2001/18/EC requires the Member States to establish public registers for recording the location of GMOs grown under part C of the Directive (i.e. for commercial purposes).

III. LIVESTOCK	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
3.	J.	III. LIVESTOCK		Number of production animals that are in the direct possession or management of the holding on the reference day of the survey. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised agricultural areas or in animal housing used by the holding) or off it (on common grazings or in the course of migration, etc.).	Pets and animals other than horses, not used in the production or not used for income generating activities, i.e. used only for the holder’s own family leisure purposes, are excluded. Animals grazing on the holding but belonging to another (non-agricultural) undertaking (e.g. feed-mill, slaughterhouse) are included. Migrating herds, which do not belong to holdings using agricultural areas, are regarded as independent holdings. The following are excluded: — animals in transit (e.g. female animals being taken for service), — animals grazing on another holding.
3.01	J/1	Equidae	Head	Domestic animals belonging to the family Equidae, genus Equus (horses, asses, etc.).	Riding and racehorses and horses used only for the holder’s own family leisure purposes are included.
3.02	J/2 – J/8	Bovine animals:		Domestic animals of the species Bos taurus and Bubalus bubalus, including hybrids like Beefalo.	
3.02.01	J/2	Bovine animals, under one year old, male and	Head		

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

III. LIVESTOCK	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		female			
3.02.02	J/3	Bovine animals, one but less than two years old, male	Head		
3.02.03	J/4	Bovine animals, one but less than two years old, female	Head		Female bovine animals, which have already calved, are excluded (3.02.06 and 3.02.99).
3.02.04	J/5	Male bovine animals, two years old and over	Head		
3.02.05	J/6	Heifers, two years old and over	Head	Female bovine animals of two years old and over which have not yet calved.	Female bovine animals of two years and over which have not yet calved, are included here even if they are in calf on the day of the survey.
3.02.06	J/7	Dairy cows	Head	Female bovine animals which have already calved (including those less than two years old) and which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally to produce milk for human consumption or for processing into dairy products.	These include cull (taken out of milk production to be slaughtered) dairy cows (whether or not fattened between their last lactation and their slaughter).
3.02.99	J/8	Other cows	Head	Female bovine animals which have already calved (including those less than two years old) and which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally for the production of calves and whose milk is not intended for human consumption or for processing into dairy products.	Draught cows and cull cows (whether or not fattened before slaughter) are included.
3.03		Sheep and goats:	Head		
3.03.01	J/9	Sheep (all ages)	Head	Domestic animals of the species Ovis aries.	
3.03.01.01	J/9(a)	Breeding females	Head	Ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.	Cull ewes are included.
3.03.01.99	J/9(b)	Other sheep	Head	All sheep other than breeding females.	
3.03.02	J/10	Goats (all ages)	Head	Domestic animals of the subspecies Capra aegagrus hircus.	
3.03.02.01	J/10(a)	Breeding females	Head	Female goats which have already kidded and goats which have been mated.	Cull nanny-goats are included.
3.03.02.99	J/10(b)	Other goats	Head	All goats other than breeding females.	
3.04	J/11 - J/13	Pigs:	Head	Domestic animals of the species Sus scrofa domesticus.	Wild pigs are excluded (3.08).
3.04.01	J/11	Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kilograms	Head	Piglets generally having a live weight of under 20 kilograms.	

III. LIVESTOCK	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
3.04.02	J/12	Breeding sows weighing 50 kilograms and over	Head	Female pigs weighing 50 kilograms and over intended for breeding purposes, regardless of whether they have farrowed or not.	Cull sows are excluded.
3.04.99	J/13	Other pigs	Head	Pigs not specified elsewhere.	Pigs with a live weight from 20 kilograms to less than 50 kilograms, fattening pigs including cull boars and cull sows with a live weight of 50 kilograms and more (whether or not fattened before their slaughter) and breeding boars of a live weight of 50 kilograms and more.
3.05	J/14 – J/16	Poultry:			Birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for producing meat are excluded.
3.05.01	J/14	Broilers	Head	Domestic animals of the species Gallus gallus which are kept for the production of meat.	Pullets, laying hens and cull layers are excluded.
3.05.02	J/15	Laying hens	Head	Domestic animals of the species Gallus gallus which have reached laying maturity and are kept for the production of eggs.	Growing pullets before point of lay are included if they have been stalled up as laying hens. Cull hens are also included. All hens which have started to lay are included, whether the eggs are for consumption or for breeding. Breeding cocks for laying hens are included.
3.05.03	J/16	Other poultry:	Head	Poultry not mentioned under Broilers or Laying hens.	
3.05.03.01	J/16(a)	Turkeys ¹⁹	Head	Domestic animals of the species Meleagris.	
3.05.03.02	J/16(b)	Ducks ¹	Head	Domestic animals of the species Anas and Cairina moschata.	Ducks for “foie gras” are included here.
3.05.03.03	J/16(c)	Geese ¹	Head	Domestic animals of the species Anser anser dom.	Geese for “foie gras” are included here.
3.05.03.04	J/16(e) Part of J/16(d)	Ostriches ¹	Head	Ostriches (Struthio camelus).	
3.05.03.99	J/16(f) Part of J/16(d)	Other poultry, not mentioned elsewhere ¹	Head		These could be for example quails (Coturnix sp.), pheasants (Phasianus sp.), guinea-fowls (Numida meleagris dom.), pigeons (Columbinae sp.). Animals raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for producing meat are not included here.
3.06	J/17	Rabbits, breeding females	Head	Female rabbits (of the species Oryctolagus) for producing rabbits for meat and which have littered.	
3.07	J/18	Bees	Hives	Number of hives occupied by bees (Apis mellifera) kept for the production of honey.	Each colony (swarm) of bees is recorded as one hive, regardless of the nature and the type of the beehive.

¹⁹ Not to be provided in 2010.

III. LIVESTOCK	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
3.99	J/19	Livestock not mentioned elsewhere	Yes/No	Any production livestock not mentioned elsewhere in this section.	Camels and camelids are included. According to the definition of an agricultural holding, holdings having some of the activities classified under 01.49 of NACE Rev. 2 (Raising of other animals) are excluded, unless they have other activities which qualify them for inclusion. Excluded are for example: - raising and breeding of insects, - operation of worm farms, land mollusc farms, snail farms, - raising of silk worms, production of silk worm cocoons, - raising and breeding of pet animals (cats and dogs, birds, such as parakeets, hamsters) etc.

IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
4.01	IV.01	MACHINERY²⁰		Motor vehicles and machinery used by the agricultural holding during the 12 months preceding the reference day of the survey.	Motor vehicle is a vehicle moved by the power of its own motor, e.g. self-propelled. Motor vehicle used exclusively for person transport and for tasks not part of agricultural process (delivery, gardening, etc) are excluded, as well as motor vehicles used as mobile container, collection vehicles, mobile power supplier, etc. Generally the motor vehicles are classified as follows: Having less than 2 axles: - Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers (4.01(b)) Having at least 2 axles: a) tool carriers – Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers (4.01(a)); b) Self moved tools: - used for harvest of dry grain – Combine harvesters

²⁰ Not to be provided in 2010.

IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					(4.01(c)); - used for harvest of other crops than dry grain (sugar beet, potatoes or fodder crops) – Other fully mechanised harvesters (4.01(d)).
4.01.01		Belonging exclusively to the holding		Motor vehicles and machinery which are the sole property of the agricultural holding on the reference day of the survey.	Motor vehicles and machinery which have been lent out to other agricultural holdings on a temporary basis are included.
4.01.01.a	K/1(a)	Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers	Number	All tractors with at least two axles and all other motor vehicles used as agricultural tractors.	The other motor vehicles are to be providing the power for agricultural machines and carrying them. Special vehicles such as “Jeeps”, “Unimogs”, etc. used as agricultural tractors are included. Motor vehicles used exclusively for forestry, fishing, construction of ditches and roads and other excavation work are excluded.
4.01.01.b	K/2(a)	Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers	Number	Motor vehicles with one axle or without axle used in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture.	Only self-propelled vehicles are included here. Machines used solely for parks and lawns are excluded.
4.01.01.c	K/3(a)	Combine harvesters	Number	Machines for harvesting and threshing cereals, protein crops and oil seeds, seeds of legumes and grasses, etc., regardless of whether they are self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted.	Using these combine harvesters generally the harvested “product” is the dry grain. Specialised machines for the harvesting of peas are excluded.
4.01.01.d	K/9(a)	Other fully mechanised harvesters	Number	Machines, other than combine harvesters, for the continuous harvesting of sugar beets, potatoes or forage crops, regardless of whether they are self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted.	Harvesting of a crop may be carried out in one or more operations (e.g. when several machines having different functions are used in a continuous sequence, in such a case the various machines are counted as a single machine).
4.01.02		Machinery used by several holdings		Motor vehicles and machinery used by the agricultural holding during the 12 months preceding the reference day of the survey but being the property of: - another agricultural holding (e.g. used under mutual aid arrangements or hired from a machinery hire syndicate), or - a cooperative association, or - two or more agricultural holdings jointly, or - a machinery group, or	Service supply agencies are undertakings carrying out services on agricultural holdings under contract as their main or secondary activity. In contrary to the agricultural service supply agencies which provide full agricultural service (i.e. they use the agency’s labour force and machinery to carry out some agricultural operation as for example ploughing or pesticide treatment) the machinery group rents the motor vehicles and/or machinery being in its property to the agricultural holding and the agricultural operation is carried out by the agricultural

IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				- an agricultural service supply agency.	holding's labour force. If the agricultural holding concerned owned and used a motor vehicle or machinery, but it was sold during 12 months preceding the reference day of the survey, it should be recorded here.
4.01.02.a	K/1(b)	Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers	Yes/No		See definition above
4.01.02.b	K/2(b)	Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers	Yes/No		See definition above
4.01.02.c	K/3(b)	Combine harvesters	Yes/No		See definition above
4.01.02.d	K/9(b)	Other fully mechanised harvesters	Yes/No		See definition above
4.02	IV.(ii)	EQUIPMENT			
4.02.01	K/41	Equipment used for renewable energy production by type of energy source:		<p>Equipment used by the agricultural holding for production of renewable energy during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey for the market (grid connected) or for own agricultural production (non-grid connected).</p> <p>Equipment situated on land belonging to the holding is excluded if the farmer is not involved in energy production, either through investment or active participation (i.e. just receives rent for the land).</p>	<p>Renewable energy is energy that is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly. There are various forms of renewable energy, deriving directly or indirectly from the sun, or from heat generated deep within earth. They include energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and hydropower, solid biomass, biogas and biofuels. (Energy Statistic manual, 2004).</p> <p>While there are a limited number of renewable energy and waste sources, there are a large number of technologies allowing their exploitation, most of which are still at the research/development stage or have not yet reached commercial maturity. The renewable energy and waste sources and associated technologies listed below are those which are considered to be economically viable or approaching economic viability.(Annual renewables questionnaire).</p>

IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>For all farmers using such equipment the positive answer will be recorded, even they use the same equipment together.</p> <p>Equipment used only for the farmer's household, e.g. solar panels to produce hot water for the household or household heating systems operated with chopped wood is excluded.</p> <p>Cases where the agricultural holding produces only the input/raw material to be processed by the equipment for renewable energy production belonging to other enterprise are excluded, i.e. the equipment which is not a property of the agricultural holding but for example part of a separate enterprise, are excluded.</p> <p>Only the case where the agricultural holding is engaged by an own substantial investment in the processing enterprise is included.</p>
4.02.01.01	K/11(a)	Wind	Yes/No	<p>Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from wind.</p> <p>Wind energy is kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines.</p> <p>Direct mechanical energy derived from wind is also included.</p>	
4.02.01.02	K/11(b)	Biomass	Yes/No	<p>Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from biomass.</p> <p>Biomass is solid, liquid or gaseous organic, non-fossil material of biological origin used for the production of heat, electricity or transport fuels.</p>	<p>Solid biomass comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charcoal: covers the solid residue of the destructive distillation and pyrolysis of wood and other vegetal material, - Wood, wood wastes, other solid wastes: covers purpose-grown energy crops (poplar, willow, etc.), a multitude of woody materials generated by an industrial process (wood/paper industry in particular) or provided directly by forestry and agriculture (firewood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, shavings, chips, etc.) as well as wastes such as straw, rice husks, nut shells, poultry litter, crushed grape dregs, etc. Combustion is one of the technologies used for these solid wastes.

IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>The renewable energy produced from biomass can be in form of liquid biofuels and/or biogas.</p> <p>Liquid Biofuels can be following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogasoline: This category includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol). • Biodiesels: This category includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsh (Fischer Tropsh produced from biomass), cold pressed biooil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with or used straight as transport diesel. • Other Liquid Biofuels: Liquid biofuels, used directly as fuel, not included in biogasoline or biodiesels.
4.02.01.02.01.	K/11(b)(6)	of which bio-methane	Yes/No	<p>Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of biogas from biomass.</p> <p>Biogas is a gas composed principally of methane and carbon dioxide produced by the anaerobic digestion of biomass.</p>	<p>Here is included an equipment used by agricultural holding to produce a biogas from the anaerobic fermentation of animal slurries and/or of wastes in abattoirs, breweries and other agro-food industries.</p> <p>The other possible methods to produce biogas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landfill gas, formed by the digestion of landfilled wastes, - sewage sludge gas, produced from the anaerobic fermentation of sewage sludge. (Energy Statistic manual, 2004).
4.02.01.03	K/11(c)	Solar	Yes/No	<p>Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from solar radiation.</p> <p>Solar radiation is radiation exploited for hot water</p>	<p>Solar radiation can be exploited by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - solar Photovoltaic cells which convert sunlight into electricity by the use of solar cells usually made of semi-conducting material which exposed to light will generate

IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				production and electricity generation.	electricity, - solar Thermal can consist of: - solar thermal electric plants, or - equipment for the production of domestic hot water or for seasonal heating of swimming pools (e.g. flat plate collectors, mainly of the thermosyphon type) (Energy Statistic manual, 2004). Note: passive solar energy for the direct heating, cooling and lighting of dwellings or other buildings is not included (Energy Statistic manual, 2004).
4.02.01.04	K/11(d)	Hydro-energy	Yes/No	Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from hydropower. Hydropower is a potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants. Direct mechanical energy derived from water is also included.	Pumped storage should be included. (Energy Statistic manual, 2004).
4.02.01.99	K/11(e)	Other types of renewable energy sources	Yes/No	Any equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy not mentioned elsewhere in this section.	The equipment used by agricultural holding for production of the renewable energy from the following energy sources can be for example included here: 1) Geothermal energy is energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. It is exploited at suitable sites: - for electricity generation using dry steam or high enthalpy brine after flashing, - directly as heat for district heating, agriculture, etc. 2) Tide/wave/ocean energy: Mechanical energy derived from tidal movement or wave motion and exploited for electricity generation. (Energy Statistic manual, 2004).

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
5.	L.	Labour force			The statistical information on labour force of the holding is collected in a way that makes it possible to

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		<p>compose tables where the data (e.g. on age and working time) from the different labour force categories and classes are crossed with each other and/or with any other survey characteristics.</p> <p>This means that each person doing work for the holdings is to be classified according to all classes required for the category.</p> <p>Data are collected only once for each person, i.e. if a person has multiple roles on the holding, for example a holder's spouse (working on the holding) who at the same time is a manager, the data on this person are not to be double-counted. The data are to be collected in the same order as the categories, i.e. first the role as holder, then as manager, then as other family member.</p> <p>Group holdings (see 1.02.01.02) are considered not to have family labour force. As a consequence, for group holdings data on "other members of the family" (normally 5.01.03 in sole holdings) are attributed to item Non-family labour regularly employed (5.01.04).</p> <p>In the case of holdings where the holder is a legal person the sections "holder" (5.01.01) and "other members of the family" (5.01.03) are not completed.</p> <p>The manager is recorded separately (5.01.02) and considered to be non-family labour. If the spouse of the manager or his/her other family members are working regularly on the holding, they are recorded under Non-family labour regularly employed (L/4) and, if they are working non-regularly, under Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis: male and female (5.01.05).</p>			
					The Member States, for which the question
		<p>1.02.01.02 is not significant, do not gather information on partners on group holdings. In these Member States information on the holder is collected only for one person (see 1.02.01.01). Information on 'other members of the family' (5.01.03) are completed only for the spouse and family members of this person. The information on all other persons working regularly on the holding will be gathered under Non-family labour regularly employed (5.01.04) and, for persons working non-regularly, under Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis: male and female (5.01.05).</p> <p><u>Labour Force recorded in the FSS (summary and clarification):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Farm work on the holding</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>directly related to the holding (List of M/I activities)</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>on the holding (non-agricultural as tourism, handicraft, processing of farm products, forestry etc)</u> 2. <u>out of the holding (agricultural and non-agricultural contractual work)</u> • <u>not related to the holding (any other activities... work in the bank, teacher, accountant...)</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>on the holding (activities carried out on but not directly related to the holding (no resources of the holding are used -for example, hairdresser on the farm, activities using just a family and non-family labour force but no other resources of the holding is also excluded)</u> 2. <u>out of the holding (any other employment of the holder who is also manager, his/her spouse and family members who are involved in the farm work or OGA related to the holding)</u> 			
5.01		V. (i) FARM WORK ON THE HOLDING		Farm labour force The farm labour force of the holding includes all	Age at which compulsory education ends in the Member States:

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				<p>persons having completed their compulsory education (having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey.</p> <p>Unless national legislation indicates the minimum age of full-time and part-time compulsory education, 15 years is to be taken as the conventional school-leaving age.</p> <p>Sole holders who do not carry out farm work on the holding are recorded in the survey, but are not counted in the “Total farm labour force”.</p> <p>All persons of retirement age who continue to work on the holding are included in the farm labour force.</p> <p>Persons working on the holding but employed by a third party or under mutual-aid arrangements (e.g. labour supplied by agricultural contractors or cooperatives) are not included.</p>	<p>- 15 years: Czech Republic, Germany (partially), Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia;</p> <p>- 16 years: Germany (partially), Spain, France, Italy, Denmark, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom;</p> <p>- 17 years: Estonia;</p> <p>- 18 years: Belgium, Latvia, Poland.</p> <p>These ages must not be interpreted in a very strict way, as several Member States do not actually prescribe an end age, but a number of years of schooling the person must have followed or the age until which the person is guaranteed privileges to facilitate a continuation of his/her education even if working. As a result, somebody who started at an unconventional age will also have the possibility of finishing at an unconventional age.</p> <p>The observation period may be less than 12 months if the information provided is on a 12-month basis.</p>
				<p>Farm work</p> <p>Farm work is considered as every type of work on the holding which contributes to either (i) the activities as defined in Annex I to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008; or (ii) the maintenance of the means of production; or (iii) activities directly derived from these productive actions.</p> <p>The time spent for farm work on the holding</p> <p>The time spent for farm work on the holding is the working time actually devoted to farm work for the holding, excluding work in the households of the holder or manager.</p>	<p>Work which contributes to production includes the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — organisation and management (buying and selling, accounting, etc.), — field labour (ploughing, haymaking, harvesting, etc.), — raising of animals (preparation and distribution of feed, milking, care of animals, etc.), — all work carried out on the holding in respect of storage, processing and market-preparation of primary agricultural products (ensiling, packing, etc.), — maintenance work (on buildings, machinery, installations, etc.), — holding own-account transports, in as far as this is carried out by the holding’s own labour force, — all non-separable non-agricultural secondary

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					<p>activities. These are activities closely linked to agricultural production which cannot be separated from the main agricultural activity (e.g. wine-processing).</p> <p>Excluded from “farm work on the holding” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — work for the private household of the holder/partners or the manager(s) and their families, — any forestry, hunting, fishery or fish farming operation (whether or not carried out on the holding). A limited amount of such work carried out by an agricultural worker is, however, not excluded if it is impossible to measure it separately, — separable non-agricultural secondary activities (e.g. the processing of agricultural products on the holding), — any non-agricultural activity, — any other gainful activities (see section M/1) carried out by the holder and/or the labour force.
				<p>Annual work unit (AWU)</p> <p>The full-time equivalent employment, i.e. the total hours worked divided by the average annual hours worked in full-time jobs in the country.</p> <p>Full-time means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of annual hours then 1 800 hours is to be taken as the minimum figure (225 working days of eight hours per day).</p>	<p>Farm work is treated separately from the other gainful activities, i.e. the holder and the members of the holder’s family can have 1 AWU farm work and still can be engaged in the other gainful activities.</p>
5.01.01	L/1	Holder		<p>The holder is the natural person, group of natural persons or legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding.</p> <p>The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long-term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee.</p>	<p>All requested information is collected for the natural person acting as holder (1.02.01.01).</p> <p>If the holding is a group holding, the data are recorded for the person considered holder (see 1.02.01.02).</p> <p>Only data on natural persons are collected. This means that if the holder is a legal person, data are collected only for the manager.</p>

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
5.01.01.01		Gender	Male/Female		
5.01.01.02		Age	Age bands ²¹		
5.01.01.03		The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)	AWU % band 1 ²²		
5.01.02	L1/(a)	Manager		Manager of the holding is the natural person responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned.	All requested information is collected for the natural person acting as holding manager. Only data on natural persons are collected. This means that if the holder is a legal person, data are collected only for the manager.
5.01.02.01		Gender	Male/Female		
5.01.02.02		Age	Age bands		
5.01.02.03		The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)	AWU % band 2 ²³		
5.01.02.04	B/3	Training of manager			
5.01.02.04.a	B/3(a)	Agricultural training of manager	Training codes ²⁴	<p>Only practical agricultural experience Experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding.</p> <p>Basic agricultural training Any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects). A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.</p> <p>Full agricultural training Any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full-time training after the end of</p>	Only one level (the highest) is recorded for each person.

²¹ Age bands: (from school leaving age-24 years), (25–34), (35–44), (45–54), (55–64), (65 and over).

²² Annual Work Unit (AWU) percentage band 1: (0), (>0–<25), (≥25–<50), (≥50–<75), (≥75–<100), (100).

²³ Annual Work Unit (AWU) percentage band 2: (>0–<25), (≥25–<50), (≥50–<75), (≥75–<100), (100).

²⁴ Training codes: (only practical agricultural experience), (basic agricultural training), (full agricultural training).

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject.	
5.01.02.04.b	B/3(b)	Vocational training undertaken by manager during the last 12 months ²⁵	Yes/No	Vocational training is a training measure or activity, provided by a trainer or a training institution which has as its primary objective the acquisition of new competencies related to the farm activities or activities related directly to the holding or the development and improvement of existing ones.	Vocational courses are typically clearly separated from the active work place (learning takes place in locations specially assigned for learning, a class room or training centre). They exhibit a high degree of organisation (time, space and content) by a trainer or a training institution. The content is designed for a group of learners (e.g. a curriculum exists). (for more details see the European Union manual for the 3rd Continuing Vocational Training Survey).
5.01.03	L/2+3	Members of sole holder's family carrying out farm work for the holding		<p>Members of the sole holder's family, including the spouse, who carry out farm work on the holding, but who do not necessarily live on the holding.</p> <p>Generally, the family members of the holder are the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line (including by marriage and by adoption) and brothers and sisters of the holder or his/her spouse.</p> <p>Two people living together as conjugal partners, without being married, are also treated as spouses.</p>	<p>The holders themselves are not included in the family members.</p> <p>Member States own national rules on recognising people living together as spouses should be followed.</p> <p>The spouse of the holder, the holder's and his/her spouse's relatives in the ascending or descending line (including those by marriage and by adoption) are recorded under this category if they are engaged in the farm work even if they receive some kind of remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payments including payment in kind) by the agricultural holding. They do not need necessarily live on the agricultural holding.</p> <p>Relatives other those in the ascending or descending line if they are living and working at the agricultural holding together with the family of the holder could be also included (e.g. cousin living on the holding and being engaged in the farm work).</p> <p>The persons other than those described above even if</p>

²⁵ Not to be provided in 2013.

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					they are living (cohabitation) and working on the agricultural holding are excluded (recorded under non-family labour force). Where a member of the holder's family is the holding manager he or she should be entered under Manager (5.01.02) but under Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis: male and female (5.01.04) if he/she is a partner on a group holding.
5.01.03.01	L/2+3 (a)	Members of sole holder's family carrying out farm work for the holding: male			
		The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)	AWU % band 2		
5.01.03.02	L/2+3 (b)	Members of sole holder's family carrying out farm work for the holding: female			
		The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)	AWU % band 2		
5.01.04	L/4	Non-family labour regularly employed		<p>All persons doing farm work for and receiving any kind of remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payments including payment in kind) from the agricultural holding, other than the holder and members of his family.</p> <p>Regularly employed labour force are persons who carried out farm work every week on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey, irrespective of length of the working week.</p> <p>Persons who worked regularly for part of that period,</p>	<p>Other partners on group holdings than the one considered holder (see 1.02), all spouses and other family members of partners on group holdings, carrying out farm work on the holding, are included here. They are treated as non-family labour, but it is irrelevant whether or not such persons receive a wage.</p> <p>Short-term seasonal workers, e.g. labour engaged solely as fruit and vegetable pickers, are not included here but under Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis: male and female (5.01.05) where the number of days worked is entered.</p>

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				<p>but were unable for any of the following reasons to work for the entire period, are also included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. special conditions of production on the holding (for example specialising in growing olives or grapes or fruit and vegetables in the open field or in fattening cattle on grass and only requiring labour for a limited number of months); 2. absence by reason of holidays, military service, sickness, accident or death; 3. commencement or cessation of employment with the holding (covers also the workers who stop working for one agricultural holding to start working for another during the 12 months before the reference day of survey); 4. complete stoppage of work on the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire, etc.). 	
5.01.04.01	L/4(a)	Non-family labour regularly employed: male			
		The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)	AWU % band 2		
5.01.04.02	L/4(b)	Non-family labour regularly employed: female			
		The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)	AWU % band 2		
5.01.05	L/5+6	Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis: male and female	Full-time working days	<p>Persons not regularly employed are the workers who did not work each week on the agricultural holding in the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey for a reason other than those listed under Non-family labour regularly employed.</p> <p>Number of working days carried out by non-regular non-family labour force is any day of such length that the worker is paid the salary or any kind of</p>	The working time of the non-regular labour force is converted into full-time working days, even if the hiring contract states that the working days are longer or shorter than for regular workers.

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				remuneration (wages, profits or other payments including payment in kind) for a full days' work, during which there is performed work of the kind normally carried out by a full-time agricultural worker. Days of leave and sickness do not count as working days. A full-time working day is the normal working day of regular workers employed on a full-time basis.	
5.01.06	L/10	Total number of equivalent full-time working days of farm work during the 12 months preceding the day of the survey, not included under previous categories, undertaken on the holding by persons not employed directly by the holding (e.g. contractors' employees)	Full-time working days	All types of farm work undertaken on the holding for the holding by persons who are not directly employed by the holding, but are self-employed or employed by third parties, e.g. contractors or cooperatives. The number of hours worked must be converted into the equivalent number of days or weeks on a full-time basis.	Working days of persons working on the holding on behalf of another person or company are included. Work done by agricultural accounting firms and unpaid mutual aid are excluded. Craftsmen's The labour input of independent workers is also included if they carry out the farm work. "Craftsmen" They are the persons not employed directly by the holding but engaged in the farm work (maintaining the buildings and machinery) for example on service contract basis.
5.02		V. (ii) OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES (non-farm work on the holding and work outside the holding)		Other gainful activity is every activity carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to service rendered) other than the farm work defined under Section V. (i). The farm work carried out by the labour force of one agricultural holding for another agricultural holding is included. The information is collected only on the holdings where the holder is a natural person (i.e. where the holder is also the manager). Legal persons are excluded. Non-separable non-agricultural secondary gainful	This section includes other gainful activities than the farm work broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> directly related to holding (see definition 6.01) carried out on the holding itself or outside the holding for another agricultural holding as well as activity in a non-agricultural enterprise. Here belong activities listed in the section 6.01: camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc. carried out by the holder who is also manager, by his/her spouse and other family members as well as by directly employed non-family labour force. Non-family labour force not employed regularly is not recorded.

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				activities on the holding are excluded as they are included in farm work.	<p>This section also includes farm work carried out on another agricultural holding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities non related to the agricultural holding carried on holding itself or outside the holding by the holder who is also manager and by his/her spouse. The labour input of the other members of the sole holder's family is recorded only if they are engaged in work on, or directly related to, the holding. Non-family labour force is not recorded. <p>The answers are expected to be provided for every labour force category listed in this section in the following format (more detailed chart is provided in Annex III to this document):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Major occupationSubsidiary</p> <p>occupation</p> <p>OGA directly related to the holding yes/no</p> <p style="text-align: center;">yes/no</p> <p>OGA not directly related to the holding yes/no</p> <p style="text-align: center;">yes/no</p>
5.02.01	L/7	Other gainful activities of the holder who is also the manager:			<p>All gainful activities other than the farm work carried out by the <u>holder who is also the manager</u> as his/her major or subsidiary activity will be recorded under this heading broken down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - directly related to holding: carried out on the holding itself or outside the holding for another agricultural holding (including the farm work) as well as contractual work in a non-agricultural enterprise. Here belong activities listed in the section 6.01 - activities non related to the agricultural holding carried on holding itself or outside the holding (all other work than farm work and other gainful activities directly related to the holding).
5.02.01.01	L/7(a)	As his/her major	Yes/No	Activities which occupy more time than the farm	

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		occupation		work done for the holding.	
5.02.01.02	L/7(b)	As his/her subsidiary occupation	Yes/No	Activities which occupy less time than the farm work done for the holding.	
		If other gainful activities are carried out			
5.02.01.03	L/7(c)	Activities directly related to the holding	Yes/No		
5.02.01.04	L/7(d)	Activities not directly related to the holding	Yes/No		
5.02.02	L/8	Other gainful activities of the spouse of the sole holder:			All gainful activities other than the farm work carried out by the <u>spouse of the sole holder</u> as his/her major or subsidiary activity will be recorded under this heading, even if she/her doesn't take part in the farm work, broken down as follows: - directly related to holding: carried out on the holding itself or outside the holding for another agricultural holding (including the farm work) as well as contractual work in a non-agricultural enterprise. Here belong activities listed in the section 6.01, - activities non related to the agricultural holding carried on holding itself or outside the holding (all other work than farm work and other gainful activities directly related to the holding).
5.02.02.01	L/8(a)	As his/her major occupation	Yes/No		
5.02.02.02	L/8(b)	As his/her subsidiary occupation	Yes/No		
		If other gainful activities are carried out			
5.02.02.03	L/8(c)	Activities directly related to the holding	Yes/No		
5.02.02.04	L/8(d)	Activities not directly related to the holding	Yes/No		

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
5.02.03	L/9	Other gainful activities of the other members of the sole holder's family:			<p>All gainful activities other than the farm work carried out by the <u>other members of the sole holder's family</u> as their major or subsidiary activity will be recorded under this heading broken down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - directly related to holding: carried out on the holding itself or outside the holding for another agricultural holding (including the farm work) as well as contractual work in a non-agricultural enterprise. Here belong activities listed in the section 6.01 - activities non related to the agricultural holding carried on holding itself or outside the holding (all other work than farm work and other gainful activities directly related to the holding). <p>The information on other gainful activities not related to holding will be recorded only for those members of the sole holder's family who undertake a specified minimum level of either farm work on the holding or of other gainful activities directly related to the holding. This minimum level could in general sense be understood that if the input of the person has to be replaced/substituted, then all the other gainful activities non related to the agricultural holding of such person has to be recorded. For example, if the farmer's son helps with the farm work time to time and after he leaves to university college his father has to hire another person to carry out the work previously carried out by son, then the information on his OGA non related to the agricultural holding has to be recorded.</p> <p>As the approximate threshold to exclude from the data collection an information on other gainful activities not related to holding carried out by the members of the sole holder's family one month can be used.</p> <p>The number of yes/no persons in every category will</p>

V. LABOUR FORCE	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					be recorded.
5.02.03.01	L/9(a)	As his/her major occupation	Yes/No		
5.02.03.02	L/9(b)	As his/her subsidiary occupation	Yes/No		
		If other gainful activities are carried out			
5.02.03.03	L/8(c)	Activities directly related to the holding	Yes/No		
5.02.03.04	L/8(d)	Activities not directly related to the holding	Yes/No		
5.02.04	L/11	Non-family labour force, employed directly on a regular basis and involved in other gainful activities that are directly related to the holding			<p>Only other gainful activities <u>directly related to the agricultural holding</u>, other than the farm work, of <u>non-family labour force employed directly on a regular basis</u> will be recorded under this heading. However the farm work for another agricultural holding that is carried out by non-family labour force employed directly on a regular basis by agricultural holding in question is included. Non-family labour force not employed regularly is not recorded.</p> <p>Activities non related to the agricultural holding of <u>non-family labour force employed directly on a regular basis</u> are not recorded.</p> <p>The number of yes/no persons in every category will be recorded.</p>
5.02.04.01	L/11(a)	As his/her major occupation	Yes/No		
5.02.04.02	L/11(b)	As his/her subsidiary occupation	Yes/No		

VI. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLDING (directly related to the holding)	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
6.01	M/1	VI. (i) List of other gainful activities		<p>Other gainful activities of the holding comprise all activities other than farm work, <u>directly related to the holding</u> and having an economic impact on the holding.</p> <p>“Activities directly related to the holding” means activities where either the resources of the holding (area, buildings, machinery, etc.) or its products are used in the activity. If only the farm labour force (family and non-family) and no other resources of the holding are used, the workers are seen as working under two separate arrangements, and these other gainful activities are thus not seen as being directly related to the holding.</p> <p>Non-agricultural as well as agricultural work for other holdings is included.</p> <p>Gainful activities in this context mean active work; pure financial investments are therefore excluded. Renting out the land for diverse activities without being further involved in these activities is also excluded.</p>	<p>Several other gainful activities directly related to the holding can be carried out on and by the same holding.</p> <p>A commercial activity not linked to any agricultural holding activity and localised on the holding is not another gainful activity of the holding (for example a hairdresser, an insurance company or if the farmer as a second activity is renting agricultural machinery that he does not use on his own holding, a shop where no own products are sold, hunting activities etc.).</p> <p>The information collected should reflect “standard” situation of the holding, therefore any occasional other gainful activities should be excluded.</p>
6.01.01	M/1 (a)	Tourism, accommodation and other leisure activities	Yes/No	All activities in tourism, accommodation services, showing the holding to tourists or other groups, sport and recreation activities etc. where either land, buildings or other resources of the holding are used.	If mainly buildings other than those originally built for agricultural purposes are used, it is considered as a separate commercial activity and should be excluded, unless it improves activities already available on the holding (for example new building for the camping).
6.01.02	M/1 (b)	Handicraft	Yes/No	Handicraft items either manufactured on the holding by the holder or the family members, or by non-family labour force, provided that they are also carrying out farm work, regardless of how the	

VI. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLDING (directly related to the holding)	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
				products are sold.	
6.01.03	M/1 (c)	Processing of farm products	Yes/No	<p>All processing of a primary agricultural product to a processed secondary product on the holding, regardless of whether the raw material is produced on the holding or bought from outside. This includes processing meat, making cheese, etc.</p> <p>All processing of farm products belongs to this item unless the processing is regarded as a part of agricultural activity. Wine processing and olive oil production are therefore excluded unless the bought-in proportion of wine or olive oil is significant.</p>	<p>Sale of the farm products directly to consumers is considered as the farm activity and therefore excluded from other gainful activities directly related to the holding unless the processing of the product is taking place on the holding (for example milk sold directly to neighbours is excluded, since no processing is required).</p> <p>The packaging of the products is excluded, except if it significantly increases the marketing possibilities (if it is not a standard marketing characteristics in the region).</p> <p>Processing of farm products for self-consumption only or the sale of a possible surplus of such products is not included.</p>
6.01.04	M/1 (f)	Production of renewable energy	Yes/No	<p>Producing renewable energy for the market including biogas, biofuels or electricity, by wind turbines, other equipment or from agricultural raw materials.</p> <p>Renewable energy produced only for the holding's own use is not included here.</p>	<p>Renting out the land only for the establishing the wind mill is excluded.</p> <p>Selling of raw material to another enterprise for the production of renewable energy is excluded.</p>
6.01.05	M/1 (d)	Wood processing (e.g. sawing)	Yes/No	The processing of raw wood on the holding for the market (sawing timber, etc.).	Further processing, such as producing furniture from the timber, belongs normally under Handicraft 6.01.02.
6.01.06	M/1 (e)	Aquaculture	Yes/No	Production of fish, crayfish etc. on the holding. Activities involving only fishing are excluded.	All activities (fish production in the artificial environment but also production in the rives, sea, etc.) are included if either the resources of the holding (area, buildings, machinery, agricultural products, etc.) or the products of the holdings are

VI. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLDING (directly related to the holding)	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					used for these activities. If only the farm labour force and no other resources of the holding are used, the workers are seen as working under two separate arrangements, and these other gainful activities are thus not seen as being directly related to the holding and therefore excluded.
6.01.07	M/1 (g)	Contractual work (using production means of the holding)		Contractual work using the equipment of the holding, differentiating between work that is inside or outside the agricultural sector, e.g. clearing snow, haulage work, landscape maintenance , agricultural and environmental services etc.	Maintaining the land in good agricultural and environmental conditions on the own land is considered as the farm activity and therefore excluded from other gainful activities directly related to the holding.
6.01.07.01	M/1(g)(i)	Agricultural (for other holdings)	Yes/No		
6.01.07.02	M/1(g)(ii)	Non-agricultural	Yes/No		
6.01.08	M/1 (i)	Forestry	Yes/No	Forestry work using both the farm labour force and the machinery and equipment of the holding generally used for agricultural purposes.	
6.01.99	M/1 (h)	Other	Yes/No	Other gainful activities directly related to the holding not mentioned elsewhere.	These other activities can be among others raising fur animals, care farming etc. Use of the agricultural holding buildings for the storage of caravans, boats and other objects for the part of the year but for agricultural purposes for the rest of the year is included. If the agricultural holding buildings are not used for agricultural production at all, the rent of such buildings is not considered directly related to the holding and therefore excluded from other gainful activities directly related to the holding.
6.02		VI. (ii) Importance of the other gainful activities directly			

VI. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLDING (directly related to the holding)	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		related to the holding			
6.02.01	M/2	Percentage of the final output of the holding	Percentage bands ²⁶	<p>Share of the turnover of other gainful activities directly related to the holding in the total turnover of the holding (including direct payments).</p> <p>Turnover of other gainful activities directly related to the holding</p> <p>RATIO = $\frac{\text{Turnover of other gainful activities directly related to the holding}}{\text{Total holding's turnover (agricultural and OGA directly related to the holding) + direct payments}}$</p>	<p>Non holding related activities and other type of income (income from employment, capital income and income from social transfers, etc.) are excluded.</p> <p>The information should reflect the “standard” situation of the holding, therefore any occasional other gainful activities should be excluded.</p> <p>The “direct payments” include the coupled and decoupled direct payments, but exclude subsidies on investment. Other subsidies than those on investment for other gainful activities directly related to the holding are considered as marginal.</p>

VII. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
7.01	e	Holding benefited from one of the following rural development measures during the last 3 years		Information is to be collected on whether or not the holding has benefited from one of the following rural development measures during the last 3 years according to certain set standards and rules specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 ²⁷ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.	<p>All subsidies eligible according to certain set standards and rules specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation, are included regardless if the payment will be carry out in co-financing or not.</p> <p>Only measures where the holding receives the grant directly should be included. ‘Directly’ means that investment aid which is not paid directly to the</p>

²⁶ Percentage bands: (≥ 0 - ≤ 10) (> 10 - ≤ 50) (> 50 - < 100).

²⁷ Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1)

VII. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
					holding but provided at a higher level (regional or group), even if the holding would have benefited from this aid indirectly, is not covered. The new support scheme provided for in the Regulation 1698/2005 replaced the existing support scheme. Therefore, Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 ²⁸ should be which was repealed from 1 January 2007 with the exception of certain provisions concerning less favourite areas which should be repealed at a later date (with effect from 1 January 2010). Since this section includes rural development measures awarded to holding during the last 3 years, certain provisions can still refer to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/99.
7.01.01	01	Use of advisory services	Yes/No	Article 24 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Use of advisory services.	
7.01.02	02	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	Yes/No	Article 26 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Modernisation of agricultural holdings.	
7.01.03	03	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	Yes/No	Article 28 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Adding value to agricultural and forestry products.	
7.01.04	04	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	Yes/No	Article 31 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Meeting standards based on Community legislation.	
7.01.05	05	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	Yes/No	Article 32 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Participation of farmers in food quality schemes.	
7.01.06	06	Natura 2000 payments for agricultural area	Yes/No	Article 38 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Natura 2000 payments.	
7.01.07	07	Payments linked to the Water Framework Directive	Yes/No	Article 38 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC ²⁹ .	

²⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1).

²⁹ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

VII. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Code	Characteristic	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
7.01.08	0/8	Agri-environment payments	Yes/No	Article 39 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Agri-environment payments.	
7.01.08.01	0/80	of which in the framework of organic farming	Yes/No	Article 39 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Agri-environment payments and where the holding practises agriculture according to certain set standards and rules specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.	
7.01.09	0/9	Animal welfare payments	Yes/No	Article 40 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Animal welfare payments.	
7.01.10	0/40	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	Yes/No	Article 53 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Diversification into non-agricultural activities.	
7.01.11	0/44	Encouragement of tourism activities	Yes/No	Article 55 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Encouragement of tourism activities.	

ANNEX II
DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS TO BE USED FOR THE SURVEY OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION METHODS

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
1. Tillage methods			<p>The area treated by the respective tillage methods referred to under this heading includes the area of arable land sown/cultivated in the reference year.</p> <p>The headings 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 refer to the tillage operations carried out between the harvest and following sowing/cultivation operation. Only the area of main crops is included.</p> <p>The sum of the area recorded under these headings is equal to the area of arable land, however arable land which is not sown/cultivated during the reference year for example temporary grassland, hops, etc. is excluded, i.e. \sum (conventional tillage + conservation tillage + zero tillage) = arable land – arable land not sown/cultivated during the reference year.</p> <p>Kitchen gardens, permanent grass, permanent crops and area under glass or other (accessible) protective cover are excluded.</p>
1.01 Conventional tillage (mouldboard plough or disc plough)	ha	Arable land treated by conventional tillage which involves inversion of the soil, normally with a mouldboard or a disc plough as the primary tillage operation, followed by secondary tillage with a disc harrow.	
1.02 Conservation tillage (low tillage)	ha	Arable land treated by conservation (low) tillage, which is a tillage practice or system of practices that leaves plant residues (at least 30%) on the soil surface for erosion control	<p>Conservation tillage can include the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strip tillage or zonal tillage refers to a system where strips 5 to 20 cm in width are prepared to receive the seed whilst the soil along the intervening bands is not disturbed and remains covered with residues. The system causes more soil disturbance and provides less cover along the rows than zero tillage. • Tined tillage or vertical tillage refers to a system where the arable land is prepared with equipment which does not invert the soil and which cause little

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		and moisture conservation, normally by not inverting the soil.	compaction. For this reason, the surface normally remains with a good cover of residues on the surface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ridge tillage is a system of ridges and furrows. The ridges may be narrow or wide and the furrows can be parallel to the contour lines or constructed with a slight slope, depending on whether the objective is to conserve moisture or to drain excess moisture. The ridges can be semi-permanent or be constructed each year which will govern the amount of residue material that remains on the surface. For more information, see for example: http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/agse/7mo/iita/Chapter8.htm
1.03 Zero tillage (direct seeding)	ha	Arable land on which no tillage is applied between harvest and sowing.	Zero tillage is a minimum tillage practice in which the crop is sown directly into soil not tilled since the harvest of the previous crop. Weed control is achieved by the use of herbicides and/or appropriate mulching and stubble is retained for erosion control (FAO).
2. Soil conservation			
2.01 Soil cover in winter:		The way the arable land is covered with plants or residues or is left bare in the winter.	This heading includes the area of arable land sown/cultivated in the reference year, however arable land which is not sown/cultivated during the reference year for example temporary grassland, hops, etc. is excluded (i.e. \sum (normal winter crop + cover crop + plant residues + bare soil) = Arable land - arable land not sown/cultivated during the reference year. Kitchen gardens, permanent grass, permanent crops and area under glass or other (accessible) protective cover are excluded. In order to reduce soil degradation the various farming practices can be used. Maintaining the cover of the soil during winter is one of such practices that reduce soil erosion and the loss of particulate pollutants (i.e. those attached to soil) including nutrients, plant protection products and faecal microbes. The practice also increases soil organic matter. In some Member States requirements to either have normal winter crops like winter wheat or cover crops as defined here on a certain percentage of the arable land are included in legislation or are part of the agri-environmental schemes farmers can adhere to.
2.01.01 Normal winter crop	ha	Arable land on which	

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		crops are sown in the autumn and growing during the winter (normal winter crops, such as winter wheat), normally harvested or used for grazing.	
2.01.02 Cover crop or intermediate crop	ha	Arable land on which plants are sown specifically to reduce the loss of soil, nutrients and plant protection products during the winter or other periods when the land would otherwise be bare and susceptible to losses. The economic interest of these crops is low, and the main goal is soil and nutrient protection. Normally they are ploughed in during spring before sowing another crop, and are not harvested or used for grazing.	Agricultural land with no plant cover or where there are just plant residues on the top is especially vulnerable to soil erosion and nutrient and pesticide loss. In efforts to reduce losses which are harmful both to the environment and to the economy one of the most efficient tools is keeping the land covered with plants at all times. These crops should not be mistaken for normal winter crops (already recorded under the previous variable) or grassland.
2.01.03 Plant residues	ha	Arable land covered with the plant residues and stubble of the previous crop season during winter. Intermediate and cover crops are excluded.	Plants residues can be straw, stubble or other plants parts leaving good mulch (for example sugar beet leaves) regardless if they remain from the previous harvest or have been added by the farmer. Potatoes are normally excluded because the stalks are degraded too quickly. The tillage operations are in this case normally carried out in the spring. Certain tillage operations can be carried out on in autumn, if they leave enough plant residues on the surface. Such tillage methods could be chisel or disk ploughing or similar. The straw can be removed for energy or other purposes, but an indicative threshold for remaining residue is minimum 10%.

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
			Self-grown cereals cover the soil following a tillage operation is included.
2.01.04 Bare soil	ha	Arable land that is ploughed or otherwise tilled in autumn and is not sown or covered during winter with any plant residues, remaining bare until the pre-seeding or seeding agro-technical operations in the following spring period.	Arable land on which tillage methods leave more than 10% of plant residues on the surface are recorded under “plant residues”.
2.02 Crop rotation			
2.02.01 Share of arable area out of planned crop rotation	AA % band ³⁰	<p>Arable land that is cultivated with the same crop for 3 years or more consecutively and which is not part of a planned crop rotation.</p> <p>Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field <u>in a planned pattern or sequence</u> in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field. If the same crop is grown continuously, the term</p>	<p>The rotation of different species of cereals (for example wheat + barley + oats + wheat) is considered as crop rotation.</p> <p>Market gardening (only vegetable in crop rotation), area under glass or other (accessible) protective cover and temporary grass are excluded.</p> <p>Certain multi-annual crops as ornamental plants or as industrial plants (e.g. asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops) are consider as monoculture if they remain on the same field more than 3 years.</p> <p>Only arable land out of planned crop rotation is included. It means the farmer plans in advance which crops will alternate on the given parcel.</p>

³⁰ Arable area (AA) percentage band: (0), (>0-<25), (≥25-<50), (≥50-<75), (≥75).

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		monoculture can be used to describe the phenomenon.	
3. Landscape features			
3.01 Linear elements maintained by farmer during the last 3 years, of which:		Linear elements are continuous man-made rows of trees, shrubs or bushes, stone walls, etc., in general representing a field boundary (it could be an alignment in a former humid zone or between former different parcels or pastures, etc.).	Linear elements are considered to be maintained if the farmer ensures a minimum level of maintenance and thus avoid the deterioration of habitats regardless if the farmer receives subsidies for maintenance or not. Linear elements could be an alignment in an earlier wet zone or between earlier parcels or pastures, etc.
3.01.a Hedges	yes/no	Rows of shrubs or bushes forming a hedge, sometimes with a central row of trees.	
3.01.b Tree lines	yes/no	Continuous linear of woody vegetation, usually forming field boundaries within agricultural land or alongside roads or water courses.	Vegetation which can be considered as the part of the utilised agricultural area (e.g. vineyards, fruit tree plantations, etc.) is excluded.
3.01.c Stone walls	yes/no	Man-made structures of brick or stone e.g. dry stone and mortared walls.	
3.02 Linear elements established during the last 3 years, of which:			
3.02.a Hedges	yes/no		
3.02.b Tree lines	yes/no		

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
3.02.c Stonewalls	yes/no		
4. Animal grazing			
4.01 Grazing on the holding			If , on the day of survey, there are no animals on the holding, the average number of grazing animals during the reference year will be recorded. If different animal species and/or categories on the agricultural holding are outdoors different amount of time the longest time period is recorded. However only the species and/or categories having a significant impact on the agricultural holding's production should be recorded.
4.01.01 Area grazed during the reference year	ha	The total area of pastures owned, rented or otherwise allocated to the agricultural holding on which animals were kept for grazing during the reference year.	The grazed area can also be harvested by mowing or other means. This heading includes all grasslands that are grazed, independent if they are temporary or permanent of different types: D/48(a) 2.01.09.01 + 2.03.01 + 2.03.02. 2.03.03 is excluded because this item includes permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes. Area grazed on common land is excluded.
4.01.02 Amount of time for which animals are outdoors on pasture	Months per year	The number of months for which animals have been grazing on pastures owned, rented or otherwise allocated to the agricultural holding during the reference year.	The approximate time for which the animals spent outside on the pasture regardless of whether they were there also during the night or spent the night indoors. 2 hours per day are considered as the minimum for inclusion as the grazing day.
4.02 Common land grazing:		Common land is the land not belonging directly to agricultural holding but on which common rights apply. It can consist of pasture, horticultural or other land. In general terms, common land is utilised agricultural area owned by a public authority (state, parish,	Pastures which are rented or over which the holder enjoys rights allotted by the parish or other organisation, e.g. common grazing land apportioned on an acreage basis are not included here, but under the previous item "Area grazed during the reference year".

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		etc.) over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common, and these rights are generally exercisable in common with others.	
4.02.01 Total number of animals grazing on common land	Head		If the animals are grazed more than one time during the reference year, they are counted only once.
4.02.02 Amount of time for which animals are grazing on common land	Months per year	The number of months for which animals have been grazing on common pastures during the reference year.	The approximate time for which the animals spent outside on the pasture regardless of whether they were there also during the night or spent the night indoors.
5. Animal housing			<p>Average number of animals in the animal houses during the reference year will be recorded.</p> <p>Note: The wording "places" in the Regulation should be understood as the normal number of concerned animals. This means that the number of animals must be corrected on the reference day if the conditions are not normal (over housing, under housing, sanitary emptying, special production schemes, etc.). The average number of animals can provide usable data on the basis of a simple approach.</p> <p>For example the animal houses can hold larger number of small pigs than pigs close to slaughter.</p> <p>Only animal housing in use during the reference period is recorded. The number of places in the animal house which is <u>temporarily</u> empty during the reference period is also recorded.</p> <p>Deep litter: faeces (solid waste or undigested material voided by animals) or droppings (waste voided by poultry) and urine mixed with large amounts of bedding (material placed on the floors of livestock house to provide some comfort to the animals and to absorb moisture e.g. straw, sawdust, wood shavings) on the floors of buildings housing any type of livestock or poultry.</p> <p>Solid floor: The floor of a building normally constructed of a hard, impermeable material such as concrete.</p>

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
			<p>Slatted floor: A metal, concrete or plastic floor with slots that allow faeces and urine from livestock to drop into a channel or pit beneath.</p> <p>Fully slatted floor: A floor where the whole area is slatted.</p> <p>Partially slatted floor: A floor that is partly solid and partly slatted, usually designed so that the animals defecate and urinate on the slatted part.</p> <p>Deep pit: A below-ground, watertight compartment for collecting and storing liquid manures or slurry or poultry droppings.</p>
5.01 Cattle:			<p>Stanchion-tied animal houses: A housing design in which animals are permanently restrained in a stall whilst they are kept in the house and so have restricted freedom of movement. The floors of the stalls may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sloping concrete with bedding (e.g. straw, chopped straw, sawdust) and a shallow gutter at the rear of the animals to collect part of the faeces and the urine, whilst part is regularly removed as <u>solid manure</u>. In some cases the gutter is equipped with a drainage pipe to collect seepage or there can be a deeper channel instead of a gutter to collect and store the liquid fraction (5.01.01); • Level concrete with a channel covered by a grid at the rear of the animals or fully slatted floor to collect faeces and urine as <u>slurry</u> (5.01.02). <p>Free-moving animal houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose housing: Animals have free access over the whole area of the building or pen (a small enclosure for livestock). It is common for a deep layer of bedding (usually straw) to be spread over the floor that is removed from the building, typically once or twice per winter, as <u>farmyard manure</u> (5.01.03). A concrete floor which is cleaned more frequently by scraping (5.01.03) may be provided in the area where the animals stand to feed and/or drink. • Cubicle house: The building is divided into rows of individual stalls or cubicles in which animals lay when at rest but are not restrained. A small amount of bedding (e.g. sawdust, wood shavings, chopped straw, sand, rubber or plastic mats) is placed in each cubicle. Faeces and urine are excreted in the concrete passage-ways between the rows of cubicles. Passageways are cleaned at least once per day e.g. by a tractor mounted or more frequently by an automatic scraper and the manure is removed from the building. Passageways may be slatted floors (5.01.04) or they may be concrete, asphalted concrete or concrete covered with rubber (5.01.03).

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
5.01.01 Stanchion-tied stable – with solid dung and liquid manure	Places	Animal houses where the animals are tied to their places and are not allowed to move freely and where the manure is normally removed mechanically outside the building as solid dung/farmyard manure.	
5.01.02 Stanchion-tied stable – with slurry	Places	Animal houses where the animals are tied to their places and are not allowed to move freely and where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry.	
5.01.03 Loose housing – with solid dung and liquid manure	Places	Animal houses where the animals are allowed to move freely and where the manure is normally removed mechanically outside the building as solid dung/farmyard manure.	<p>“Deep litter-loose housing” (un-tied animals on straw beds) is also included here.</p> <p>Deep litter-loose housing are animal houses where the floor is covered with a thick layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material binding the manure and urine) that is removed only at regular intervals that can be several months apart are included. Some slurry can be collected from where animals spend time on open feed yards, or in collecting/dispersal yards before or after milking.</p>
5.01.04 Loose housing – with slurry	Places	Animal houses where the animals are allowed to move freely and where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry or where it may be scraped from concrete passageways and collected in storage tanks or	

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		lagoons, along with slurry deposited on outside yards.	
5.01.99 Other	Places	All types of animal houses not fitting the descriptions above.	
5.02 Pigs:			
5.02.01 On partially slatted floors	Places	Animal houses where the floor is partially slatted; i.e. part of the floor has slats where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry.	
5.02.02 On completely slatted floors	Places	Animal houses where the floor is fully slatted; i.e. the floor has slats where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry.	
5.02.03 On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)	Places	Animal houses where the floor is covered with a thick layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material binding the manure and urine) that is removed only at intervals that may be several months apart.	
5.02.99 Other	Places	All types of animal houses not fitting the descriptions above.	“Conventional” type of stables on straw-beds with a thin layer of manure where the litter is removed regularly is included.

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
5.03 Laying hens:			<p>Only those rearing systems for laying hens which have started to lay or which have already been stalled up as laying hens are included.</p> <p>Council Directive 1999/74/EC, adopted in 1999, distinguishes three types of rearing systems for laying hens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enriched cages where laying hens have at least 750 cm² of cage area per hen; (a new type of battery cage that, compared to conventional systems, provides more space for the birds and is equipped with structural features to stimulate natural behaviour. In addition, litter of sand, wood shavings etc. is used in the cages. droppings are usually removed via manure belts. - not enriched cage systems where hens have at least 550 cm² of cage area per hen. From 1 January 2003 onwards such cages may not anymore be built or utilised for the first time. By January 2012 at the latest this system must be prohibited; - non-cage systems with nests (at least one for 7 hens), adequate perches and where the stocking density does not exceed 9 laying hens per m² usable area.
5.03.01 On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)	Places	Housing where the floor is covered with a thick layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material binding the manure) that is removed only at intervals that may be several months apart.	A simple closed building that is thermally insulated and with forced ventilation or natural ventilation. At least a third of the floor area must be covered with bedding (e.g. chopped straw, wood shavings) and two thirds arranged as a pit covered with slats to collect droppings (waste voided by poultry) over the 13 – 15 month egg laying period. Laying nests, feeders and water supply are placed over the slatted area to keep the litter dry.
5.03.02 Battery cage (all types)	Places	Housing where the laying hens are kept in cages, one or more in each.	<p>A closed building with forced ventilation and with or without a lighting system. Birds are kept in tiered cages, usually made of steel wire, arranged in long rows. Droppings fall through the bottom of the cages and are collected and stored underneath in a deep pit or channel or are removed by a belt or scarper system. The droppings from laying hens in battery systems are not mixed with other material such as litter and may be dried or have water added to make the manure easier to manage. There are three common battery systems for laying hens in use in Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manure belt house, • deep pit house, • stilt house. <p>Except the three sub-categories of battery cages listed under this heading (battery</p>

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
			cages with manure belt, with deep pit and with stilt house) also other possible type of cages will be recorded here.
5.03.02.01 Battery cage with manure belt	Places	Battery cages where the manure is removed mechanically by a belt below the cages to outside the building to form solid dung/ farmyard manure.	Movable belts, e.g. made of “non –stick” polypropylene, below the cages on which droppings are collected and are transported outside the house to a closed storage. In improved systems, there is provision to dry the manure on the belts by forced air through perforated pipes or drying tunnels over the cages. Battery cage with manure removal by scrapers are also included here.
5.03.02.02 Battery cage with deep pit	Places	Battery cages where the manure falls into a deep pit beneath cages where it forms slurry.	The birds are housed in cages in one or more tiers. Droppings fall into a manure pit (deep pit) or a channel beneath the cages by themselves or with the aid of a scraper together with spilled water from the drinkers. The layer manure is removed once a year or less frequently by scraper or front loader on a tractor. In some systems, the ventilation system for the house is designed so that warm air is used to dry the wet manure in the deep pit or a channel.
5.03.02.03 Battery cage with stilt house	Places	Battery cages where the manure falls on the floor below the cages where it forms solid dung/ farmyard manure and is mechanically removed regularly.	This is similar to a deep pit house except that there is a variable valve between the cage and dropping storage areas and large openings in the dropping store walls that allow wind to pass through and assist drying. Cage and dropping areas of the building are separated so droppings can be removed at any convenient time without disturbing the birds.
5.03.99 Other	Places	All types of housing not fitting the descriptions above.	Housing for laying hens other than housing on straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing) and battery cage types of housing. Free-range system is included here (a system for keeping poultry in which birds are provided with houses and allowed to run free over a field or large enclosed area of land).
6. Manure application			
6.01 Utilised agricultural area on which solid/farmyard manure is applied			

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
6.01.01 Total	UAA % band ³¹	The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which solid dung/ farmyard manure was applied in the reference year.	The area is counted only once, even if solid dung is spread several times during the year. The definition of solid dung is provided below.
6.01.02 With immediate incorporation	UAA % band ¹	The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the applied manure has been mechanically incorporated into the soil using techniques which enable it to be incorporated immediately.	Techniques which allow an immediate incorporation of the manure mean the system when the applied manure is directly incorporated by the same machine or the spreading machine is immediately followed by another machine incorporating the manure to the soil (chisel or disk ploughing). The 4 hours threshold set out by experts can be considered as the approximate time limit to distinguish immediate incorporation.
6.02 Utilised agricultural area on which slurry is applied			
6.02.01 Total	UAA % band ¹	The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which slurry was applied in the reference year.	The area is counted only once, even if the slurry is spread several times during the year.
6.02.02 With immediate incorporation or injection	UAA % band ¹	The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the applied slurry has been mechanically incorporated into the soil using techniques which enable it to be incorporated immediately or into which	For the techniques which allow an immediate incorporation see the explanatory note (6.2.1(a)) Injection is the application of liquid manure (slurry) by placement in slots cut into the soil, mainly to reduce ammonia emission and but also odour. The following types of injection can be included: - shallow injection - the application of liquid manure by placement in shallow, vertical slots, typically about 50mm deep, cut into the soil by a tine or disc - deep injection - the application of liquid manure by placement in deep, vertical slots, typically about 150mm deep, cut into the soil by specially designed tines.

³¹ Utilised agricultural area (UAA) percentage band: (0), (>0-<25), (≥25-<50), (≥50-<75), (≥75).

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		the slurry has been directly injected during its application.	- sod injection - the application of liquid manure by placement in bands with a slit cut into the soil beneath the bands. The 4 hours threshold set out by experts can be considered as the approximate time limit to distinguish immediate incorporation.
6.03 Percentage of the total produced manure exported from the holding	Percentage band ³²	The amount of the manure and slurry sold, or otherwise removed from the holding, estimated as a percentage of the total amount of manure and slurry produced on the holding in the reference year.	Manure and slurry removed from the agricultural holding for direct use as fertiliser by another agricultural holding or intended for industrial processing is included here. Manure produced during animal grazing is excluded.
7. Manure storage and treatment facilities			
7.01 Storage facilities for:			Storage facilities that are not used during the reference year are not recorded.
7.01.01 Solid dung	yes/no	Solid dung storage facilities on an impermeable surface with run-off containment, with or without a roof. Solid dung is excrements (with or without litter) of domestic animals, possibly including a small amount of urine.	Usually a three sided, rectangular or square structure with a concrete floor and reinforced concrete or timber walls. The floor can slope towards the open side where seepage/drainage (liquid fraction) from the stacked solid manure is collected in a gutter and stored separately. A heap or stack of solid manure stored in a field prior to spreading is excluded.
7.01.02 Liquid manure	yes/no	Watertight tank, open or covered, or a lined lagoon for storage of liquid manure. Liquid manure is urine	

³² Percentage band: (0), (>0-<25), (≥25-<50), (≥50-<75), (≥75).

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		from domestic animals, possibly including a small amount of excrement and/or water.	
7.01.03 Slurry	yes/no	Watertight tank, open or covered, or a lined lagoon for storage of slurry. Slurry is manure in liquid form, that is to say a mixture of excrements and urine of domestic animals, possibly including water and/or a small amount of litter.	
Use of :			
7.01.03.01 Slurry tank	yes/no	Tank, usually made of impermeable material, used for the storage of slurry.	Watertight pits or cellars beneath/integrated in the livestock houses are also included.
7.01.03.02 Lagoon	yes/no	A pit dug in the soil, usually lined, used for the storage of slurry.	Normally a large rectangular or square shaped structure with sloping earth bank walls with large surface area to depth ratio. May be lined with water impermeable material. Emptied with a pump or by mechanised digger.
7.02 Are the storage facilities covered?		Storage facilities for manure covered in such a way (e.g. concrete lid, tent, tarpaulin, etc.) that they are protected from rain or other precipitation and can reduce ammonia emissions.	The structures fitted to above ground liquid manure or slurry stores can include: • Roof of concrete, wood or corrugated metal, for example, usually supported on poles at the periphery of the store. Other types of covers, made from plastic, wood or concrete etc., are usually supported by the walls of the store. Some types are designed to float on the slurry. Common types include: • Tent - a reinforced plastic sheet attached to the rim of an above ground circular store and supported by a central pole, • Floating sheet - a reinforced plastic sheet, sometimes incorporating floats of e.g. polystyrene used for both above ground circular store and lagoons. The sheet may either : a) be attached to the rim of the store and large enough to account for the rise

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
			and fall in the level of slurry in the store or, b) float freely on the surface, sometimes supported by floats or sliding up and down vertical poles at the inner wall of an above ground store. Natural surface crust is excluded i.e. the phenomenon that (without stirring) a quite solid upper layer of material is developed.
7.02.01 Solid dung	yes/no		
7.02.02 Liquid manure	yes/no		
7.02.03 Slurry	yes/no		
8. Irrigation			The irrigation used against frost is excluded.
8.01 Irrigated area			
8.01.01 Average irrigated area the last three years	ha	The average utilised agricultural area of the holding which has been irrigated during the last 3 years, including the reference year.	
8.01.02 Total cultivated area irrigated at least once during the previous 12 months	ha	Area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the reference day of the survey, to be broken down by crop categories. <i>The crops are defined in the Section II. Land.</i>	The 12 months period provided in the definition should cover one full crop season. Crops under glass or other (accessible) protective cover (2.01.07.02, 2.01.08.02 and 2.04.07) [7], market gardening vegetable melons and strawberries (2.01.07.01.02) and kitchen gardens (2.02) which are almost always irrigated should be excluded. If more than one crop is grown in a field during the harvest year, the area should only be indicated once: for the main crop, if irrigation was used for it, or otherwise for the most important irrigated secondary or successive crop.
8.01.02.01 Cereals for the production of grain (including seed) (excluding maize and rice)	ha		see 2.01.01 grain maize (2.01.01.06) and rice (2.01.01.07) are excluded

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
8.01.02.02 Maize (grain and green)	ha		see 2.01.01.06+2.01.09.02.01
8.01.02.03 Rice	ha		see 2.01.01.07
8.01.02.04 Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)	ha		see 2.01.02
8.01.02.05 Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)	ha		see 2.01.03
8.01.02.06 Sugar beet (excluding seed)	ha		see 2.01.04
8.01.02.07 Rape and turnip rape	ha		see 2.01.06.04
8.01.02.08 Sunflower	ha		see 2.01.06.05
8.01.02.09 Fibre crops (flax, hemp, other fibre crops)	ha		see 2.01.06.09 to 2.01.06.11
8.01.02.10 Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries - open field	ha		see 2.01.07.01.01 2.01.07.01.01
8.01.02.11 Temporary grass and permanent grassland	ha		see 2.01.09.01 + 2.03
8.01.02.12 Other crops on arable land	ha		see 2.01.05, 2.01.06.01, 2.01.06.02, 2.01.06.03, 2.01.06.06, 2.01.06.07, 2.01.06.08, 2.01.06.12, 2.01.06.99, [2.01.07.01.02], 2.01.08.01, 2.01.09.02.02, 2.01.09.02.03, 2.01.10, 2.01.11, 2.01.12)
8.01.02.13 Fruit and berry	ha		see 2.04.01

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
plantations			
8.01.02.14 Citrus plantations	ha		see 2.01.02
8.01.02.15 Olive plantations	ha		see 2.01.03
8.01.02.16 Vineyards	ha		see 2.01.04
8.02 Irrigation methods employed:			Irrigation methods employed for crops under glass or other (accessible) protective cover or kitchen gardens are excluded.
8.02.01 Surface irrigation (flooding, furrows)	yes/no	Leading the water along the ground, either by flooding the whole area or leading the water along small furrows between the crop rows, using gravity as a force.	
8.02.02 Sprinkler irrigation	yes/no	Irrigating the plants by propelling the water under high pressure as rain over the parcels.	
8.02.03 Drop irrigation	yes/no	Irrigating the plants by placing the water low by the plants drop by drop or with micro-sprinklers or by forming fog-like conditions.	
8.03 Source of irrigation water used on the holding:		The source of all or most of the irrigation water used on the holding from where all water or the biggest volume comes.	A holding can use one or more sources of water for irrigation, depending on the weather or pricing conditions. Here information is collected only on the main source that would be used during a normal or dry year. If the year preceding the survey has had abnormally rainy weather conditions, the data should concern another year.
8.03.01 On-farm ground water	yes/no	Water sources, situated on or near the holding, utilising water pumped from bored or dug wells or from free-flowing natural	These sources need not be for irrigation purposes only, but can also be used for other aims on the holding.

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		groundwater springs or the like.	
8.03.02 On-farm surface water (ponds or dams)	yes/no	Small natural ponds or artificial dams, situated entirely on the holding or used only by one holding.	The initial source of water can be either rainwater or groundwater collected in reservoirs. If the groundwater is collected in the dam only during the irrigation season, it is included under “On farm ground water”.
8.03.03 Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses	yes/no	Surface fresh waters (lakes, rivers, other waterways), not artificially created for irrigation purposes.	Artificial dams, canals or rivers, even if not created specifically for irrigation purposes, belong under “off-farm water from common water supply networks”. Small dams (less than 1 000 m3) that are made only for the proper functioning of the pumps in small streams are included here.
8.03.04 Off-farm water from common water supply networks	yes/no	Sources of water from outside the holding, other than the ones mentioned in “Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses”, accessible to at least two holdings. A fee is normally charged for access to these sources.	The water supply can be public or private. The source of the water is of no regard. Water transported to the holding in tanks is normally recorded here, except if the source is clearly surface water as described under “Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses”.
8.03.99 Other sources	yes/no	Other sources of irrigation water, not mentioned elsewhere. These might be strongly saline sources like the Atlantic or Mediterranean, in which case it is treated to reduce the salt concentration (desalinated) before use, or from brackish (low saline content) water sources like the Baltic Sea and certain rivers, in which case it is possible to use it directly, untreated.	

Characteristics	Unit	Definition (as provided in the Commission Regulation No xxxx/xx of2009)	Note/explanations
		The water might also have undergone waste water treatment and is delivered to the user as reclaimed waste water.	
8.04 Volume of water used for irrigation per year	m ³ per year	The volume of water that has been used for irrigation on the holding during the 12 months prior to the reference date of the survey, regardless of the source.	The information can be estimated using data estimation / imputation /modelling methods.

Annex III: Other gainful activities

Other Gainful Activities (of the sole holder, the sole holder's family and others working for the sole holder)

		Farm work on the holding (excluding housework)		Other gainful activities			
		Male	Female	Major	Subsidiary	Directly related to the holding	All other work
Holder who is the manager:	Activities of holder	5.01.01	5.01.01	5.02.01.01	5.02.01.02	5.02.01.03	5.02.01.04
	Activities of spouse of the sole holder			5.02.02.01	5.02.02.02	5.02.02.03	5.02.02.04
	Activities of other members of the sole holder's family who carry out farm work or other gainful activities directly related to the holding*.	5.01.03	5.01.03	5.02.03.01	5.02.03.02	5.02.03.03	5.02.03.04
All other workers who are not members of the sole holder's family:	Employed directly, on a regular basis	5.01.04.01	5.01.04.02	5.02.04.01	5.02.04.02	5.02.04	Not required
	Employed directly, on a non-regular basis	5.01.05		Not required			
	Not employed directly	5.01.06		Not required			

* Only where other members of the sole holder's family undertake a specified minimum level of either farm work on the holding or of other gainful activities directly related to the holding

V.(ii) OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES (non-farm work on the holding and work outside the holding)

5.02.01 Other gainful activities of the holder who is also the manager:

5.02.01 .01 As his/her major occupation Yes / No

5.02.01 .02 As his/her subsidiary occupation Yes / No

if other gainful activities are carried out

5.02.01 .03 Activities directly related to the holding Yes / No

5.02.01 .04 Activities not directly related to the holding Yes / No

5.02.02 Other gainful activities of the spouse of the sole holder:

5.02.02 .01 As his/her major occupation Yes / No

5.02.02 .02 As his/her subsidiary occupation Yes / No

if other gainful activities are carried out

5.02.02 .03 Activities directly related to the holding Yes / No

5.02.02 .04 Activities not directly related to the holding Yes / No

5.02.03 Other gainful activities of the other members of the sole holder's family:

5.02.03 .01 As his/her major occupation Number of "Yes / No" persons

5.02.03 .02 As his/her subsidiary occupation Number of "Yes / No" persons

if other gainful activities are carried out

5.02.03 .03 Activities directly related to the holding Number of "Yes / No" persons

5.02.03 .04 Activities not directly related to the holding Number of "Yes / No" persons

5.02.04 Non-family labour force, employed directly on a regular basis and involved in other gainful activities that are directly related to the holding:

5.02.04 .01 As his/her major occupation Number of "Yes / No" persons

5.02.04 .02 As his/her subsidiary occupation Number of "Yes / No" persons

The information is expected to be provided for every person included in the labour force category listed in this section in the following format:

	Major occupation	Subsidiary occupation
OGA directly related to the holding	yes/no	yes/no
OGA not directly related to the holding	yes/no	yes/no

Tab.1 – Description of the land use

arable land	in production			> 2.01.01 to 2.01.11
	no production	subsidised: set aside or maintaining in good agricultural and environmental conditions		> fallow land subject to the payments of subsidies, with no economic use (2.01.12.02)
		without any subsidies	still in crop rotation system (green manure is allowed)	> fallow land (2.01.12.01)
			not anymore in crop rotation system	> unutilised agricultural area (2.05.01)
permanent crops (orchard, plantations and vineyards)	in production (including the young plantations not yet producing)			> 2.04
	not any more in production (abandoned)			> 2.05.01 and 2.05.02
grasslands	within the crop rotation system (in general less than 5 years old)			> temporary grass (2.01.09.01)
	permanent pastures and meadows	in production (economic use) (based on the density of grazed livestock the area can be recorded under F/1 or F/2)	intensively used (grazed and/or cut for hay)	> pastures and meadows, excl. rough grazing (2.03.01)
			extensively grazed	> rough grazing (2.03.02)
		no economic use (no grazing of animals and production not harvested to feed animals nor to be sold as hay)	with subsidies: maintaining in good agricultural and environmental conditions	> 2.03.03
			without any subsidies	> unutilised agricultural area (2.05.01)

ANNEX IV: Protected crops systems

Explanation: Crops planted under the crop protections systems number 1, 2, 3 and 4 are included under the variable 2.01.07.02 (Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries), 2.01.08.02 (Flowers and ornamental plants) and 2.04.07 (Permanent crops under glass).

The crops planted outdoor or under the crop protections system number 5 are included under the variable 2.01.07.01. 01 (Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries - open field), 2.01.07.01. 02 (Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries – market gardening) and 2.01.08.01 (Flowers and ornamental plants).

The areas system number 2 may be included either in the first or the second type.

1) Glasshouse (GL- Glass) or Greenhouse (GR- Plastic)

- Walk-in, static, closed shelter with glass or plastic roof and walls.
- Variable size from small sheds to very large buildings.
- Glasshouse more technologically advanced than greenhouse.



2) Plastic house (PL)

- Unheated shelter used to protect plants, especially fruits crops such as table grape, from cold or rain and to extend the harvest period (to anticipate or postpone fruiting).
- Cover may be discontinuous.



The plants are considered outdoor because of the uncomplete shelter.



The plants are inside small greenhouses, accessible without destroying the shelter.

3) Shade house (SN – Plastic)

- Unheated shelter used to protect plants (ornamentals) from excessive heat and/or light and against insects and/or birds.
- Covered by permeable fabric (net) with different shade % (up to 80%)



4) Walk-in tunnel (WT – Plastic)

- Unheated shelter used for growing plants.
- Single layer of plastic supported by plastic/metal arches.
- This structure is large enough to walk and work in.
- Temporary shelters (removed at the end of cultivation).





5) Low tunnel (LT – Plastic)

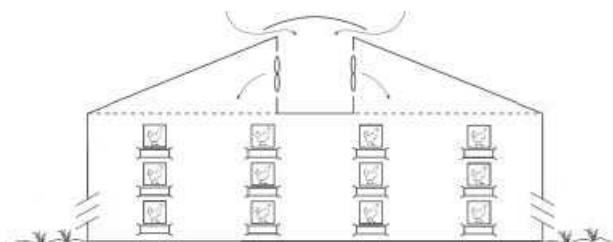
- Simple plastic cover generally associated to mulching.
- Covering may be provided by nonwoven fabric.
- Temporary cover (removed well before harvest)



ANNEX V: Guidance on animal housing

Poultry

1) Caged laying-hen house with manure belts (5.03.02.01)

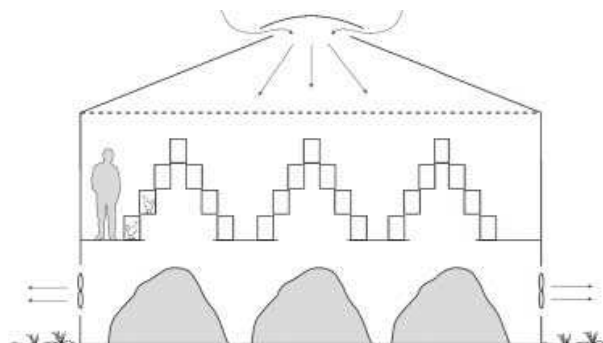


End view of typical caged laying hen house with manure belts.
Air in at the top.
Belts below cages convey manure to end of house for removal.

Air is let out at either side.

In this system, movable belts, e.g. made of “non – stick” polypropylene, below the cages on which DROPPINGS are collected and are transported outside the house to a closed storage. In improved systems, there is provision to dry the MANURE on the belts by forced air through perforated pipes or drying tunnels over the cages.

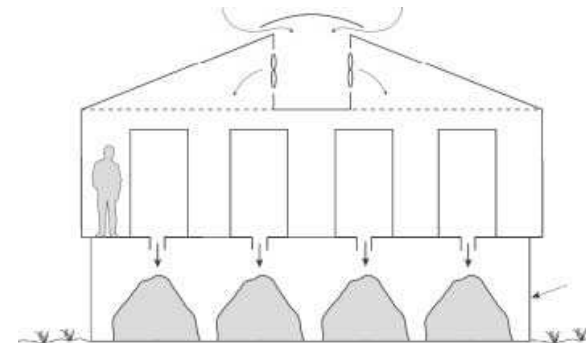
2) Deep pit laying-hen house (5.03.02.02)



End view of typical deep pit laying hen house
Air comes in at the top. Deep pit for manure storage.
Air is let out at either side of the manure.

The birds are housed in cages in one or more tiers. DROPPINGS fall into a manure pit (DEEP PIT) or a CHANNEL beneath the cages by themselves or with the aid of a SCRAPER together with spilled water from the drinkers. The LAYER MANURE is removed once a year or less frequently by scraper or FRONT LOADER on a tractor. In some systems, the ventilation system for the house is designed so that warm air is used to dry the wet manure in the DEEP PIT or CHANNEL.

3) Stilt house for laying hens (5.03.02.03)



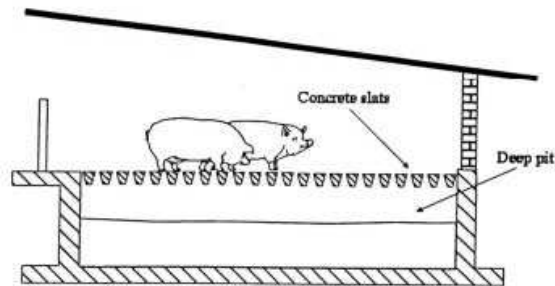
End view of typical stilt house for laying hens.
Cages with manure scraper to control slot.
Air and Manure Out.
Stilts (ground level, otherwise open).

This is similar to a DEEP PIT house except that there is a variable valve between the cage and dropping storage areas and large openings in the dropping store walls that allow wind to pass through and assist drying. Cage and dropping areas of the building are separated so DROPPINGS can be removed at any convenient time without disturbing the birds.

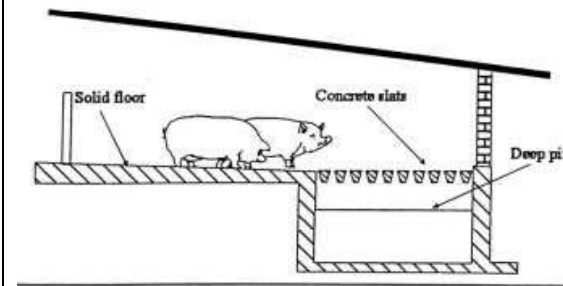
Pigs

In slurry systems, dung and urine fall through the slatted floor to an underground storage tank that acts as a 'barrier' between the ammonia emitting surface of the slurry and the air circulating in the house.

Fully-slatted housing system



Partially-slatted housing system



ANNEX VI: Definition of aquaculture

Concepts and Definitions Database (CODED)

Term

Aquaculture

Term extension

EU legislation

Definition

Rearing or cultivation of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment; the organisms remain the property of a natural or legal person throughout the rearing or culture stage, up to and including harvesting (Regulation No 1198/2006).

Farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploited by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licences, are the harvest of fisheries (Regulation No 788/96).

Source

European Union, Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund

Hyperlink

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:223:0001:0044:EN:PDF>

Hyperlink

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31996R0788:EN:HTML>

Label

Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96 on the submission of statistics on aquaculture

OTHER LANGUAGES**Term****Term extension**

- Aquakultur EU-Rechtsakt (Deutsch)
- Aquaculture Législation communautaire (Français)

See also <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/>