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(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 24 November 1999

relating to the definitions of the characteristics, the list of agricultural products, the exceptions to the definitions and the regions and districts regarding the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings

(notified under document number C(1999) 3875)

(2000/115/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 of 29 February 1988 on the organisation of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Decision 98/377/EC⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 571/88, any changes to the list of survey characteristics, as well as to the definitions of the survey characteristics and to the delimitation of the regions, survey districts and other territorial units, are laid down under the procedure given in Article 15 of this Regulation, i.e. by Commission decision following the Opinion delivered by the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics;
- (2) The results of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 can be in concordance throughout the European Community only if the terms contained in the list of characteristics are understood and applied in a uniform manner;
- (3) The list of survey characteristics has been last amended by Decision 98/377/EC in view of the 1999/2000 basic survey on the structure of agricultural holdings and

whereas Commission Decision 89/651/EEC⁽³⁾, as last amended by Decision 97/418/EC⁽⁴⁾, lays down the definitions, the list of agricultural products, the exceptions to the definitions applied in certain Member States and the regions and survey districts to be applied in the framework of the 1988 to 1997 structure surveys; whereas as a consequence Decision 89/651/EEC has to be adapted and supplemented;

- (4) New variables have been added to the list of characteristics; whereas the development of agriculture has made it necessary to revise the definitions of various old variables; whereas Annex I to the present Commission Decision therefore contains a new list of definitions in view of the Community structure surveys after 1997;
- (5) The list of agricultural products referred to in the definition of agricultural holdings and the list of exceptions to the Community definitions due to peculiar circumstances in certain Member States also need to be revised; whereas these revised lists of agricultural products and of the accepted exceptions to the list of definitions are contained in Annex II and III to the present Commission Decision;
- (6) There is a need for a greater clarity of the correlation between the nomenclature of statistical territorial units (NUTS) and the regions and districts used for the purposes of the agricultural structure surveys; whereas it is useful if these regions and districts are defined in a separate Annex IV to the present Commission Decision;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 2.3.1988, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 168, 13.6.1998, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 391, 30.12.1989, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 5.7.1997, p. 26.

(7) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

Article 4

The list of regions and districts for the purposes of the Community agricultural structure surveys referred to in the definition of survey district as contained in Annex I is given in Annex IV.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Community definitions to be used for Community surveys after 1997 on the structure of agricultural holdings as provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 are given in Annex I, together with the relevant explanations and examples.

Article 5

Decision 89/651/EEC is hereby repealed.

Article 2

The list of agricultural products referred to in the definition of agricultural holdings as contained in Annex I is given in Annex II.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Member states.

Article 3

In view of circumstances peculiar to certain Member States, exceptions to the Community definitions shall be accepted as set out in Annex III.

Done at Brussels, 24 November 1999.

For the Commission
Pedro SOLBES MIRA
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS TO BE USED FOR COMMUNITY SURVEYS ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

(I = definitions, II = explanatory notes)

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

- I. A single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding.
- II. 1. An agricultural holding is thus defined by the following characteristics:
- 1.1. Production of agricultural products
- For the purpose of this survey 'agricultural products' are taken to be those products listed in Annex II
- 1.2. Single management
- There can be single management even though this is carried out by two or more persons acting jointly.
- 1.3. A single unit technically and economically
- In general this is indicated by a common use of labour and means of production (machinery, buildings or land, etc.).
2. Special cases
- 2.1. (a) When a holding is for tax or other reasons split up among two or more persons; or
- (b) when two or more separate holdings, each having previously been an independent holding, have been integrated in the hands of a single holder;
- the treatment is as single holding, if there is a single management and technical and economic unity.
- 2.2. Cases where a parcel of land has been retained by the former holder when transferring the holding to his successor (heir, tenant, etc.).
- This is:
- (a) included with the successor's holding if the retained land 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;
- (b) attributed to the previous holder's holding if normally worked with the labour force and means of production of that holding.
- 2.3. For the purposes of this survey, the following are counted as agricultural holdings in so far as they fulfil the other criteria mentioned above as defining an agricultural holding:
- (a) bull, boar, ram and he-goat breeding stations, studs and hatcheries;
- (b) the agricultural holdings of research institutes, sanatoria and convalescent homes, religious communities, schools and prisons;
- (c) agricultural holdings which form part of industrial enterprises;
- (d) common land consisting of pasture, horticultural or other land, provided that such land is operated as an agricultural holding by the local authority concerned (e.g. by the taking of

animals into agistment, i.e. the taking in of other persons' cattle to graze at a certain rate.)
The following are not considered here:

- common land allotted (C/03),
- common land which has been rented out (C/02).

2.4. Not included as agricultural holdings for the purposes of this survey are:

- (a) riding stables, racing stables, gallops (i.e. land used for exercising racehorses), without breeding activities;
- (b) kennels;
- (c) markets, abattoirs, etc. (without rearing).

2.5. '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. 'Single-product group-holdings' are where separate holdings put together their resources for one particular farm enterprise to form a distinct joint enterprise run separately from the 'parent holdings' (e.g. common orchard or a common cattle lot) (partial fusion)

A. **GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE HOLDING**

II. The holding and all the information relating to it are taken as being in that district and municipality or sub-survey district where the headquarters of the holding is situated (A/01).

The headquarters of the holding is defined according to Member States' documented own rules.

A/01 **Survey district**

I. The geographical situation of each holding shall be described by a code indicating the country, the region and the survey district

II. The regions and districts for the purposes of the agricultural structure surveys are listed in Annex IV.

A/01 (a) *Municipality or sub-survey district*

I. In the framework of the exhaustive survey 1999/2000, the geographical situation shall be described by an additional code, indicating the municipality or sub-survey district, which allows an aggregation of the results at least by 'objective zones' within the meaning of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 3193/94 ⁽²⁾ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation of any similar zones or areas, defined at any later stage, used in the framework of implementing the tasks of the Structural Funds.

II. The Member States communicate to Eurostat to which 'objective zone' each municipality or sub-survey district belongs. If the borders between different zones or areas divide the municipality or sub-survey district, all holdings in the municipality or sub-survey district are determined to lie in the zone or area, which forms the biggest part of the municipality or sub-survey district.

The municipality or sub-survey district codes used conform to levels 4 or 5 of the nomenclature of statistical territorial units (NUTS). If these codes cannot be transmitted, the Member State communicates instead, for each holding, a code indicating which 'objective zone' the holding is located in. This information is to be referring to the situation at 30 June 1999, but is communicated again, if the zones used in the framework of the Structural Funds are changed at any later stage.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 185, 15.7.1988, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 11.

- A/02 **Less-favoured area**
- I. Areas designated, on the date of the survey, as less-favoured within the meaning of Council Regulation (EC) No 950/97 ⁽¹⁾, (and, where applicable, the most recent legislation), appearing in the Community list of less-favoured agricultural areas as communicated by the Member States in application of Article 21 of Regulation (EC) 950/97.
- II. If the holding is only partially located in a less-favoured area, it is classified according to which area the greater part of the holding belongs.
- A/02 (a) *Mountain area*
- I. Areas designated, on the date of the survey, as mountain areas within the meaning of Article 23 of Council Regulation (EC) No 950/97 and appearing in the Community list of less-favoured agricultural areas as communicated by Member States in application of Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 950/97.
- II. If the holding is only partially located in a less-favoured area, it is classified according to which area the greater part of the holding belongs.
- B. **LEGAL PERSONALITY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLDING (on the day of the survey)**
- B/01 and B/02 **The person legally and economically responsible for the holding: the holder**
- I. The holder of the holding is that natural person, group of natural persons or the 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. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee. All partners on a group holding who take part in the farm work on the holding are considered as being as holders.
- II. The legal and economic responsibility is defined according to Member States' documented own rules.
- The holder may have delegated all or part of power of decision of the normal daily financial and production routines of running of the holding to a manager.
- In the case of share farming (see item C/03 (a)) the share farmer is shown as holder and not the landlord.
- B/01 (a) and (b) *Natural person*
- I. For the purpose of this heading a natural person may be either a single individual (sole holder) or a group of individuals (partners on a group holding).
- II. 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.
- 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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1.

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'.

B/01 (a) *A natural person who is a sole holder, where the holding is independent*

- I. 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.
- II. 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.

Two persons living together like spouses, without being married, are also treated as spouses, if they are legally recognised as such in the respective Member States.

The following, *inter alia*, are to be regarded as sole holders: siblings, joint beneficiaries under a will or an intestate, etc., 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 holding.

B/01 (b) *One or more natural persons being partner in a group holding*

- I. One or more natural persons being a partner(s) of a group of natural persons owning, renting or otherwise managing together one agricultural holding or managing together their individual holdings as if they were one holding. The cooperation has to be carried out either conformant to law or by written agreement.
- II. 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 being a group holding.

The Member States, for which it is optional to record variable B/01 (b), collect all information on all holdings where the holders are natural persons under variable B/01 (a), regardless of whether they are 'group holdings' as defined below. For these Member States, if on one holding two or more natural persons carry out the functions of the holder only one of them is shown as such. (For example 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).

B/01 (c) *Legal person*

- I. 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 becoming sued (a general legal capacity of its own).
- II. The legal persons can be public or private, *inter alia*:
 - State, regions, municipalities, etc.;
 - the church and its institutions;
 - other similar institutions of public or semi-public character;

- all commercial enterprises except those under B/01 (a) or (b), 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);
- nonstock corporations with limited liabilities;
- all other enterprises of similar character.

B/01 (d) *Number of partners*

- I. The number of persons on a group holding who share legal and economic responsibilities related to the holding and who are taking part in the farm work on the holding.

B/01 (e) *Family members*

- I. Generally, the family members of the holder are the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line (including those by marriage and by adoption) and brothers and sisters of the holder or his/her spouse.
- II. The holders themselves are not included in the family members.

B/01 (f) *How many members of the partners' families carry out farm work on the holding?*

- I. The number of family members of the partners of group holding who carry out farm work (as defined under section L) on the holding on a full-time or part-time basis. It is irrelevant whether or not they receive a wage.
- II. The labour force data required for these family members is recorded under L/04 'Non-family labour regularly employed' or L/05 + L/06 'Non-family labour not regularly employed'.

B/02 **Manager of the holding**

- I. The natural person or persons responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned.
- II. The manager is generally, but not always, the same person as the holder who is a natural person. As managers of a group holding are taken those partners of the holding taking part in the farm work on the holding.

In cases where the holder is not also the manager he/she has charged or employed someone else with the running of the holding. This could be for example a member of his/her family (B/02 (a)) or his/her spouse (B/02 (b)), but can also be a person with no family ties to the holder.

In cases where the holder is a sole holder or a legal person, there can be only one manager on the holding.

The Member States, for which it is optional to record variable B/01 (b), collect all information required for managers as if one person only is manager. If, in these Member States, more than one person is responsible for the normal daily running of the holding, then the person who takes the greatest part is considered as the manager. If this part is equally divided the necessary distinction may be made on the basis of age or other similar criteria.

- B/03 **Manager's agricultural training**
- Only one level is recorded for each person.
- Only practical agricultural experience*
- I. Experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding.
- Basic agricultural training*
- I. 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).
- II. A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.
- Full agricultural training*
- I. Any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education (see L/01 to L/06 'School leaving age') 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.
- B/04 **Are accounts kept for the management of the holding?**
- I. Accounts must include at least the systematic and regular recording of all current income and expenditure for the purpose of establishing, at the end of the accounting period, the profit achieved by the holding.
- II. An accounting system is also deemed to exist if such recording did not commence until during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Agricultural accounts may serve as a basis for administration of the holding by the holding manager; they may also be used to draw up a balance sheet and a profit and loss account.
- The following are not regarded as 'accounting systems':
- occasional notes on certain operations in a ledger or notebook;
 - income and expenditure records (for calculating the rentability) for only part of the holding's agricultural activities;
 - data prepared for tax purposes only.
- C. **TYPE OF TENURE AND FRAGMENTATION OF THE HOLDING**
- C/01 to C/03 **Utilised agricultural area**
- I. The total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens (owner-farmed, tenant-farmed or worked free of charge).
- II. Type of tenure — special cases
1. Where a 'single-product group-holding' is treated as an independent holding (see 'agricultural holdings', point 2.5) the total agricultural area of the 'single-product group-holding' is attributed to the person named as holder (B/01) but given the type of tenure under which it is held by the 'parent' holding.

2. Land 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.

C/01 **Owner-farmed agricultural area**

- I. Agricultural land being farmed by the holding being surveyed and which is the property of the holder or farmed by him as usufructuary or heritable long-term lease holder or under some other equivalent type of tenure.
- II. Land 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.

Parcels of land retained by the former holder (see 'Agricultural holding', point 2.2) are allocated to the holding in conjunction with which the retained land is normally worked and in general the same labour force and means of production as for the rest of the holding are employed.

However, grazing rights on common grazing land are not included, e.g. on common land belonging to the parish or to a cooperative (such areas, not being part of a holding, are not covered in this survey).

C/02 **Tenant-farmed agricultural area**

- I. Land 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. An area is allocated to only one holding. If an area is rented out to several holdings during the reference year, it is normally allocated to the holding with which it is associated for the longest time period during the reference year.
- II. The rented land can consist of:
- a complete holding,
 - individual parcels of land.

Land rented cannot be considered part of the property owner's holding, but always of the lessee's holding. Any animals on the land are considered to belong to the holding in possession of the animals.

Parcels of land 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 land belonging to another holding but worked by the holding under survey in return for a certain number of hours of labour but not land put at the disposal of a farm-worker as a form of wage (As opposed to the case of land 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 merely the area of land concerned but also where it is and its exact boundaries).

Rented land 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.

C/03 **Agricultural area share-farmed or farmed under other modes**

(a) *Share-farmed agricultural area*

- I. Land (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 two parties on an agreed basis.

- II. This includes, *inter alia*:
- ‘Colonia parziaria’ — of complete holdings
- In ‘colonia parziaria’ of complete holdings the grantor entrusts a farm to the head of a family, who undertakes to carry out with the aid of the members of his family (the farm family) all the work required on the holding and himself to bear part of the outgoings and to divide the farms production with the grantor in fixed proportions.
- (b) *Agricultural area utilised under other modes of tenure*
- I. Other modes of tenure not covered elsewhere under C/01 to 03 (a).
- II. This includes *inter alia*:
1. Land over which the holder enjoys rights:
- by virtue of his occupancy of a particular post (forester, priest, teacher, etc.),
 - allotted by the parish or other organisation, for example, common grazing land apportioned on an acreage basis (as distinct from land over which common grazing rights are enjoyed).
2. Land, which the holding works free of any charge (for example, areas from derelict holdings being worked by the holding surveyed).
3. ‘Colonia parziaria’ — of individual parcels of land.
- In ‘colonia parziaria’ of individual parcels of land the grantor entrusts solely one or more parcels of land, which are used under the same conditions as described under (a).
- C/04 Number of parcels making up the utilised agricultural area**
- I. A parcel is any piece of land belonging to the holding but completely surrounded by land, water, roads or forests, etc., not belonging to the holding.
- II. A parcel may consist of one or more adjacent fields. A field is a piece of land situated within, but separated from the rest of a block by clearly visible demarcation lines (for example, tracks, ditches, brooks, hedgerows). A field may comprise one or more plots of land. A plot of land is that part of a field (or its entirety used for a given crop or combination of crops).
- C/05 Farming system and practices**
- C/05 (a) *Organic farming*
- I. Information is to be collected on whether or not the holding practises agriculture according to certain set standards and rules specified in Council Regulation 2092/91⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/97⁽²⁾ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation, on ‘organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs’, and/or the equivalent Community or national rules for organic production of livestock.
- II. 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 the regulation’s rules the production must take place such that the land parcels, and production and storage locations are clearly separated from those of any other unit not producing in accordance with the rules of organic farming. This means, in general, that the field cultivation on the whole holding has to convert to this practice.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 198, 22.7.1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 202, 30.7.1997, p. 12.

- C/05 (b) *Low-input farming systems or practices*
- I. Farming systems or practises following accepted guidelines, not included in C/05(a), where the aim is to use sustainable farming practises i.e. to use a minimum input of means of production and especially of fertilisers and plant protection products.
- II. This heading includes low-input farming systems (other than organic farming), for example, known as integrated farming or integrated production. It also covers agricultural practices, which, without affecting the entire farming system, apply biological control, or specific schemes for reduced nutrient management. The accepted guidelines or principles should be well defined and aim to substantially reduce farm inputs. They may be fixed by national or regional authorities, the International Organisation for Biological Control, producer associations, distributors or consumers, etc.

- C/05 (c) *Agri-environmental premium or aid*
- I. Any premiums or aid paid to the holding through a Member States scheme according to Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92, as last changed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2772/95⁽¹⁾, or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.
- II. Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 concerns agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside. Member States draw up schemes to provide aid for farmers who undertake certain measures.

- C/05 (c)(i) *Measures concerning landscape features*
- I. Measures included in the schemes mentioned above in point II under item C/05 (c), the aim of which is to maintain or restore certain landscape features (e.g. old stonewalls, hedges, scattered trees, field margins, etc.) or to manage land for public access and leisure activities.
- II. The agri-environmental scheme may compensate farmers for the costs of providing or maintaining landscape features. This may notably include specific land-uses or artifacts such as hedgerows, traditional stone walls, traditional stone terracing, buffer zones to lakes or watercourses, non-cropped field margins, pollarded trees, scattered trees, farmland historical monuments, earth banks, or other agricultural landscape features. This category does not include buildings or features without connection to farmland.

D. to I. LAND USE

- I. The total area of the holding (D to H) consists of the agricultural area utilised by the holding (D to G) and other land (H).

The agricultural area utilised for farming includes the area under main crops for harvest in the year of the survey.

- II. For the breakdown of land use by area farmed each area is listed only once.

Permanent crops and crops lasting several years (e.g. asparagus, strawberries or bushes), are included from the year they are planted even though they are not yet in production.

Cultivated mushrooms (I/02) are excluded.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 288, 1.12.1995, p. 35.

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.

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).

In the case of combined crops, if one crop has no significance for the holding, it is ignored in the breakdown of the areas.

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.

Successive crops are recorded only under heading I/01. Under headings D to G is the area of each successive crop 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 values of the production. If the value of production does not determine which is the main crop, then the main crop is taken as the one that occupies the ground for the longest time.

D. **ARABLE LAND**

I. Land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

II. Arable land comprises crop categories D/01 to D/20, fallow land without any subsidies (D/21) and fallow land subject to set-aside incentive schemes with no economic use (D/22).

Areas of industrial crops grown on set-aside land are included under their respective headings, but are also recorded under item I/08 (b).

D/01 to D/08 **Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)**

II. Excluding cereals harvested or fed green. These are under D/18.

D/01 **Common wheat and spelt**

D/02 **Durum wheat**

D/03 **Rye**

I. Including mixtures of grains sown in the fall (meslin).

D/04 **Barley**

D/05 **Oats**

I. Including mixtures of grains sown in the spring (summer meslin).

D/06 **Grain maize**

I. Maize harvested for grain.

- II. 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 a 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 D/14.

D/07 **Rice**

D/08 **Other cereals**

D/09 **Pulses for harvest as grain (including seed and mixtures of pulses and cereals)**

- II. Pulses harvested green are included under D/14 or D/18, depending on their use.

of which:

D/09 (c) *Peas, pure crops for harvesting dry*

D/09 (d) *Field beans, pure crops for harvesting dry*

D/10 **Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)**

D/11 **Sugar beet (excluding seeds)**

D/12 **Fodder roots and brassicas (excluding seeds)**

D/13 **Industrial plants (including seeds for herbaceous oil-seed plants, excluding seeds for fibre plants, hops, tobacco and other industrial crops) of which:**

D/13 (a) *Tobacco*

D/13 (b) *Hops*

D/13 (c) *Cotton*

D/13 (d) *Other oil-seed or fibre plants and other industrial plants*

D/13 (d) (i) **Oil-seeds or fibre plants (total)**

D/13 (d) (ii) **Aromatic and medicinal plants and herbs**

- II. The principal aromatic and medicinal plants and herbs are:

angelica (*Angelica* spp.), belladonna (*Atropa* spp.), camomile (*Matricaria* spp.), cumin (*Carum* spp.), digitalis (*Digitalis* spp.), gentian (*Gentiana* spp.), hyssop (*Hyssopus* spp.), jasmine (*Jasminum* spp.), lavender and lavandin (*Lavandula* spp.), marjoram (*Origanum* spp.), melissa (*Melissa* spp.), mint (*Mentha* spp.), poppy (*Papaver* spp.), periwinkle (*Vinca* spp.), psyllium (seed) (*Psyllium* spp.), saffron (*Curcuma* spp.), sage (*Salvia* spp.), marigold (*Calendula* spp.), valerian (*Valeriana* spp.), etc.

D/13 (d) (iii) **Other industrial crops**

D/14 and D/15 **Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries**

- II. Cultivated mushrooms (I/02) are excluded.

- D/14 **Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries — outdoor or under low (non-accessible) cover**
- D/14 (a) *Open field*
- I. Vegetables, melons, strawberries grown on land in rotation with other agricultural crops.
- D/14 (b) *Market gardening*
- I. Vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on land in rotation with other horticultural crops.
- D/15, D/17
and G/07 **Crops under glass or high (accessible) cover**
- I. 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).
- II. This excludes sheets of plastic laid flat on the ground, also land under cloches or tunnels not accessible to man or movable glass-covered frames.
- For mobile greenhouses or high cover the area reported is the total area actually covered during the preceding 12 months (summing them up to calculate the total area covered), not merely the area covered by the installation at any one time.
- 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.
- D/16 and D/17 **Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)**
- D/18 **Forage plants**
- I. All green forage crops grown in crop rotation and occupying the same land for less than five years (annual or multiannual feed crops).
- II. Cereals and industrial plants harvested and/or consumed green for fodder are included. Fodder roots and brassicas (D/12) are excluded.
- D/18 (a) *Temporary grass*
- I. 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 as by herbicides before the area are sown or planted again.
- D/18 (b) *Other green fodder*
- I. Other predominantly annual fodder crops (e.g. vetches, green maize, cereals harvested and/or green, leguminous plants).

- D/18 (b)(i) Green maize (maize for silage)
- I. Maize grown for silage.
- II. All forms of fodder maize, which is not harvested for grain (whole cob, parts of or whole plant). This includes green maize directly consumed by animals (without silage) and whole cobs (grain + rachis + husk) harvested for feedstuff or silage.
- D/18 (b)(ii) Leguminous plants
- I. Leguminous plants grown and harvested green as the whole plant for forage.
- D/19 **Arable land seeds and seedlings (excluding cereals, pulses, potatoes and oil seed plants)**
- I. 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 heading of the crop concerned.
- II. Includes green forage seeds.
- D/20 **Other arable crops**
- I. Arable crops not included under D/01 to 19 or under D/21 and D/22.
- D/21 and D/22 **Fallow land**
- II. Fallow land is not to be confused with successive crops (I/01) and unutilised agricultural area (H/01). 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:
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).
- D/21 **Fallow land without any subsidies**
- I. All land included in the crop rotation system, whether worked or not, but not producing a harvest for the duration of a crop year, for which no financial aid or subsidy is paid.
- D/22 **Fallow land subject to set-aside incentive schemes with no economic use**
- I. Areas for which the holding is entitled to financial aid in order to encourage the set-aside of arable land according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91⁽¹⁾, as well as according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92⁽²⁾ and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 334/93⁽³⁾ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation. If there are similar national schemes, these areas are also included in that characteristic. Areas under schemes in which the area is taken out of production for more than five years should be recorded under H/01 and H/03.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 38, 16.2.1993, p. 12.

- II. Arable areas under schemes in which non-food production is allowed and actually grown under contracts are recorded elsewhere under D/01 to D/20.
- E. **KITCHEN GARDENS**
- I. Land separated off from the rest of the holding and recognisable as kitchen garden, devoted to the cultivation of products which are mainly for consumption by persons living on the holding and not for sale.
- II. Not included are:
- pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (H/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.
- F. **PERMANENT GRASSLAND AND MEADOW**
- F/01 **Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing**
- I. Land other than rough grazing, not included in the crop rotation system, used for the permanent production (five years or longer) of green forage crops, whether sown or self-seeded and whether used for grazing or for harvesting as hay or silage.
- II. The following are excluded:
- rough grazing, whether used intermittently or permanently (F/02),
 - non-used pasture and hill or mountain grazing (H/01).
- F/02 **Rough grazing**
- I. Pasture, usually on hilly land, unimproved by fertiliser, cultivation, reseeded or drainage.
- II. This can include stony ground, heath, moorland and 'deer' forests in Scotland.
- Rough grazing not in use is excluded (H/01).
- G. **PERMANENT CROPS**
- I. Crops not grown in rotation, other than permanent grassland, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.
- II. This category includes nurseries (except non-commercial nurseries of forest trees grown in woods, which are included under woodland), and plants used for plaiting or weaving (osier, reeds, rushes, etc.: G/06).
- Permanent crops which are treated as vegetables or as ornamental plants or industrial plants (e.g. asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops) are not included in this category.
- G/01 **Fruit and berry plantations**
- I. Areas containing trees and bushes for the production of fruit. Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees or of the non-continuous type with large spacing, and may not contain other crops.

- II. Chestnut trees are included.
- Citrus and olive plantations and vines are excluded (G/02, 03, 04).
- G/01 (a) *Fresh fruit and berry species of temperate climate zones*
- G/01 (b) *Fruit and berry species of subtropical climate zones*
- II. The following crops are regarded as subtropical fruit and berry species: anona (*Anona* spp.), pineapple (*Ananas* spp.), avocado (*Persea* spp.), banana (*Musa* spp.), prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), lychee (*Litchi* spp.), kiwi (*Actinidea* spp.), papaya (*Carica* spp.), mango (*Mangifera* spp.), guava (*Psidium* spp.), passion fruit (*Passiflora* spp.).
- G/01 (c) Nuts
- G/02 **Citrus plantations**
- G/03 **Olive plantations**
- G/03 (a) *normally producing table olives*
- G/03 (b) *normally producing olives for oil production*
- G/04 **Vineyards**
- G/04 (a) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: quality wine*
- I. Crops of wine grape varieties normally grown for the production of quality wines produced in specific regions (quality wines psr) which comply with the requirements of Regulations (EEC) No 817/70⁽¹⁾ and (EEC) No 823/87⁽²⁾ or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and the requirements laid down in implementation of these, and laid down by national regulations.
- G/04 (b) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: other wines*
- I. Crops of wine grape varieties grown for the production of wines other than quality wines psr.
- G/04 (c) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: table grapes*
- G/04 (d) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: raisins*
- G/05 **Nurseries**
- I. Areas of young ligneous (woody) plants grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation:
- (a) vine and root-stock nurseries;
- (b) fruit tree nurseries;
- (c) ornamental nurseries;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 99, 5.5.1970, p. 20.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 59.

(d) 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 and young seedlings.

II. Commercial forest-tree nurseries, whether in woodland or outside, are included under G/05, as are 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 other woodland (item H/02).

In tabular form:

Forest-tree nurseries

	Commercial	Non commercial (holding's own use)
In woodland	G/05	H/02
Outside woodland	G/05	G/05

G/06 Other permanent crops

I. Open-air permanent crops other than those included under G/01 to 05 and in particular those for plaiting or weaving (see 02.01.42 in list of agricultural products).

G/07 Permanent crops under glass (see D/15, D/17)

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) and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, etc.

H/01 and H/03 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) and other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, pleasure gardens, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.).

II. As from 1988, categories H/01 and H/03, which were treated separately up to the 1987 survey, are dealt with as a single characteristic: 'H/01 and H/03'.

These two characteristics are still listed separately to ensure continuity between the surveys carried out from 1988 on and previous ones.

H/01 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)

I. 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.

II. 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) (H/03),
- fallow land (D/21 and D/22).

H/03 **Other land (land occupied by buildings, pleasure gardens, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.).**

- I. All those parts of the total area belonging to the agricultural holding which constitute neither utilised agricultural area, non-utilised area nor woodland.
- II. This heading covers in particular:
 1. areas not used directly for crop production, but necessary for working the farm, 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).

H/02 **Wooded area**

- I. 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 roads, storage depots for timber, etc.).
- II. Where agricultural crops are combined with woodland the area is split pro rata to the use of the ground.

Wind-breaks, shelter-belts, hedgerows, etc. should be included in so far as it is appropriate to regard them as woodland.

Christmas trees and trees and bushes grown mainly for use for energy production are included here, regardless of where they are grown.

The following are excluded:

- walnut and chestnut trees grown mainly for their fruit (G/01), other plantations of non-forest trees (G) and osieries (G/06),
- areas of isolated trees, small groups or lines of trees (H/03),
- parks (H/03), gardens (parks and lawns) (H/03), grassland (F/01 and F/02) and unutilised rough grazing (H/01),
- heath and moorland (F/01 or H/01),
- commercial forest-tree nurseries and other nurseries outside woodland (G/05).

H/02 (f) *Wooded areas managed mainly for selling the wood produced*

- I. The wooded areas of the holding that are subjected to measures to influence or to accelerate the wood growth, such as thinnings, fertilising, other stand improvement or regeneration.

H/02 (g) *Wooded areas with short rotation*

- I. Wooded areas managed for growing wooded plants, where the rotation period is 15 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.

- II. The final products of these areas could be, for example, Christmas trees, energy products (e.g. Salix), pulpwood (e.g. poplars, eucalyptus).

I. **COMBINED AND SUCCESSIVE SECONDARY CROPPING, MUSHROOMS, IRRIGATION, GREENHOUSES, STORAGE FACILITIES FOR NATURAL FERTILISERS, SET-ASIDE OF ARABLE LAND AND NUTRIENTS MANAGEMENT**

I/01 **Successive secondary crops (excluding market-garden crops and crops under glass)**

- I. Crops following (or possibly preceding) the main crop and harvested during the 12 months of reference. The area is given for each of the crops if there are more than one successive (or preceding) crop.

- II. The area under the successive crop is not double-counted, i.e. the area is included under sections D to G just for the main crop, and the area of the successive crop is not included under any other item but I/01.

The following crops are excluded:

- marketgarden crops, crops under glass and kitchen gardens,
- intermediate crops for the production of 'green' fertiliser (I/09 (b)).

I/01 (a) *Cereals (D/01 to D/08), non-fodder*

I/01 (b) *Pulses (D/09), non-fodder*

I/01 (c) *Oil seeds (D/13 (i), non-fodder*

I/01 (d) *Other successive secondary crops*

I/02 **Mushrooms**

- I. Cultivated mushrooms grown in buildings, which have been specially erected or adapted for growing mushrooms, as well as in underground premises, caves and cellars.

- II. The survey must record the area of the beds available for growing crops which are or will be filled with compost at least once during the 12-month reference period.

If this is done more than once the area is still counted once only.

I/03 **Irrigated area**

I/03 (a) *Total irrigable area*

- I. The maximum area which could be irrigated in the reference year using the equipment and the quantity of water normally available on the holding.

- II. The total irrigable area may differ from the sum of the areas provided with irrigation equipment since the equipment may be mobile and therefore utilisable on several fields in the course of a harvest year; capacity may also be restricted by the quantity of water available or by the period within which mobility is possible.

I/03 (b) *Area of crops which are irrigated at least once a year*

- I. Area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey date.

- II. Crops under glass and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should not be included.

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.

I/04 **Ground area covered by greenhouses in use**

- I. Greenhouses are fixed or movable installations of glass, plastic or any other material, which is translucent but impervious to water, in which crops are grown under protective cover.

The following are excluded:

- fixed, movable or adjustable frames;
- low (non-accessible) plastic tunnels;
- cloches.

- II. Only greenhouses used during the 12 months preceding the date of the survey should be included.

The base area covered by the greenhouses should be given. In the case of movable installations the area covered is entered once only. Even if areas under glass are used several times a year they are only counted once.

I/05 **Combined crops**

- I. Simultaneous cultivation of temporary crops (arable crops or pasture and meadow) and permanent crops and/or forestry plants in one and the same field, and in the broader sense also the simultaneous cultivation of different types of permanent or temporary crops in one and the same field.

- II. This characteristic cover the total area actually used for the combined crops. The subdivision of the total area into the different crops is dealt with under D to I 'Land use'.

I/05 (a) *Agricultural crops (including pasture and meadow) — forestry species*

I/05 (b) *Permanent crops — annual crops*

I/05 (c) *Permanent crops — permanent crops*

I/05 (d) *Others*

I/07 **Natural fertilisers of animal origin (solid dung, liquid manure and slurry)**

- I. Solid dung: excrement (with or without litter) of domestic animals including possibly a small amount of urine.

Liquid manure: urine from domestic animals including possibly a small amount of excrement and/or water.

Slurry: manure in liquid form, that is to say a mixture of excrements and urine of domestic animals, including possibly also water and/or a small amount of litter.

- I/07 (a) *Storage facilities*
- I.
- In the case of solid dung, storage facilities refers to storage on an impermeable surface with run-off containment, with or without a roof.
- In the case of liquid manure or slurry, storage facilities refers to a watertight tank, open or covered, or to a lined lagoon.
- I/07 (b) *Storage capacity*
- I.
- 1.
- For solid dung the area, measured in square metres, of the storage facilities.
- For liquid manure and slurry the volume, measured in cubic metres, of the storage facilities.
- 2.
- For Denmark, Finland and Sweden: the number of months the storage facilities can hold the manure produced on the holding, without any risk of run-off, and without any occasional emptying.
- II.
- The area and the volume refer to the area or volume that can be utilised without any risk of run-off.
- I/07 (c) *Covered storage facilities*
- I.
- Storage facilities for natural fertilisers of animal origin that are covered in a way so that the manure is protected from rain or other precipitation.
- I/07 (d) *Methane recovery system*
- I.
- A system for recovering the methane that is emitted from the manure so that it does not leak into the atmosphere.
- I/08 **Area subject to set-aside incentive schemes broken down by:**
- (a) *fallow land with no economic use (already recorded under D/22)*
- (b) *areas used for the production of agricultural raw material for non-food purposes (e.g. sugar beet, rape, trees, bushes etc., including lentils, chick peas and vetches; already recorded under D and G)*
- (c) *areas converted into permanent pasture and meadow (already recorded under F/01 and F/02)*
- (d) *former agricultural areas converted into wooded area or being prepared for afforestation (already recorded under H/02)*
- (e) *other (already recorded under H/01 and H/03)*
- I.
- Areas for which the holding is entitled to financial aid in order to encourage the set-aside of arable land according to Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, as well as according to Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 and Regulation (EEC) No 334/93 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.
- II.
- Only those areas are included, for which the holding is entitled to financial aid relating to the reference year of the survey.
- I/09 **Nutrients management**
- I/09 (a) *Cover crops to reduce nutrient leakage during winter*
- I.
- Crops sown in the autumn to reduce the leakage of nutrients during winter.

- II. These crops should not be mistaken for normal winter green crops, such as winter wheat or grassland, but are crops sown in the autumn with the only aim to reduce nutrient leakage. Normally they are ploughed in during spring before sowing another crop, and are not harvested or used for grazing.

I/09 (b) *Nitrogen fixing crops used for fertilising purposes*

- I. Certain crops, mainly leguminous plants that have nitrogen-fixing qualities, sown for purpose of soil improvement or so called 'green' fertilising.
- II. There are basically two ways of using them: sowing them in a mixture with other crops or as pure crops, sometimes as a successive crop after a crop has been harvested. The plants are tilled in to the ground, not harvested, and their nitrogen contents serve as fertiliser for the successive plants. The leguminous plants sowed in mixture with other crops serve as a nitrogen source for the main crop, but is usually of more value when allowed to grow after the main crop has been harvested and then ploughed in. The information to collect concerns the pure crops.

J. **LIVESTOCK (on the day of the survey)**

J/01 to J/19 **Livestock**

- I. Number of production animals that on the day of the survey are in the direct possession or management of the holding. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazings or in the course of migration, etc.).
- II. Pets and other animals than horses, not used in the production or not used for gaining activities, i.e. used only for the holder's own family leisure purposes are not included.

Animals in agistment on the holding but belonging to a 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 in agistment on another holding.

J/01 **Equidae**

- II. Riding and racehorses and horses used only for the holder's own family leisure purposes are included.

J/02 to J/08 **Bovine animals**

- II. Buffaloes are included

J/02 **Bovine animals under one year old**

J/03 **Male bovine animals one but less than two years old**

- J/04 **Female bovine animals one but less than two years old**
- II. Female bovine animals, which have already calved, are excluded (J/07 and J/08).
- J/05 **Bovine animals two years old and over, male**
- J/06 **Heifers**
- I. Female bovine animals of two years old and over which have not yet calved.
- II. 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.
- J/07 and J/08 **Dairy cows, other cows**
- I. Cows: female bovine animals, which have already calved (including those less than two years old).
- J/07 **Dairy cows**
- I. Cows 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 production) dairy cows (whether or not fattened between their last lactation and their slaughter).
- J/08 **Other cows**
- I. 1. Cows 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.
2. Draught cows.
- II. Other cull cows (whether or not fattened before slaughter).
- J/09 **Sheep (all ages)**
- J/09 (a) *Sheep: breeding females*
- I. Female sheep which have lambed.
- II. Including:
- ewes and ewe lambs for breeding,
- cull ewes.
- J/09 (b) *Other sheep*
- I. All other than breeding females.
- J/10 **Goats (all ages)**

- J/10 (a) *Goats: breeding females*
- I. Female goats which have kidded.
- II. Including:
- nanny-goats and kids for breeding,
 - cull nanny-goats.
- J/10 (b) *Other goats*
- I. All goats other than breeding females
- J/11 to J/13 **Pigs**
- J/11 **Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kilograms**
- J/12 **Breeding sows weighing 50 kilograms and over**
- II. Cull sows are excluded.
- J/13 **Other pigs**
- I. 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.
- J/14 to J/16 **Poultry**
- J/14 **Broilers**
- II. Pullets, laying hens and cull layers are excluded.
- J/15 **Laying hens**
- II. Growing pullets before point of lay and cull hens are 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.
- J/16 **Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea-fowl)**
- J/17 **Rabbits: breeding females**
- I. Female rabbits for producing fattening rabbits and which have littered.
- J/18 **Bees**
- I. Number of hives occupied by bees kept for the production of honey.
- II. Each colony (swarm) of bees is recorded as one hive, regardless of the nature and the type of the beehive.

J/19 Other livestock

- I. Any livestock used for the production of agricultural products mentioned in Annex II, section A, except the products mentioned in Annex II, section B.

J/19 8a) Deer (excluding reindeer)

- I. Deer raised in confinement with the intention of producing meat, not for hunting purposes.

K. TRACTORS, CULTIVATORS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT***Use of machinery***

- I. Machinery used by the agricultural holding during the 12 months preceding the survey day.

Belonging to the holding:

- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the sole property of the agricultural holding on the day of the survey.
- II. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant, which have been lent out to other agricultural holdings on a temporary basis, are included.

Used by several holdings:**1. *Belonging to another holding:***

- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the property of an agricultural holding and used by the holding under review (e.g. under mutual aid arrangements or on hire from a machinery hire syndicate).

2. *Belonging to a cooperative:*

- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant belonging to cooperative associations and used by the agricultural holding under review.

3. *Jointly owned:*

- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant owned jointly by two or more agricultural holdings or belonging to a machinery group.

Belonging to a service supply agency:

- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the property of an agricultural service supply agency.
- II. Service supply agencies are undertakings, which carry out under contract, using motor vehicles, etc., services on agricultural holdings. This may be the undertaking's main activity or a secondary one (e.g. for firms whose main activity is in selling or repairing agricultural machinery, merchanting or processing agricultural products, in farming, or for a local nature conservancy authority).

K/01 Four-wheeled tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers

- I. All tractors with at least two axles used by the agricultural holding and all other motor vehicles used as agricultural tractors. This heading includes special vehicles such as 'Jeeps', 'Unimogs', etc. used as agricultural tractors.

However, motor vehicles used in the 12 months under review exclusively for forestry, fishing, construction of ditches and roads and other excavation work are excluded.

K/02 Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes, motor mowers

- I. Motor vehicles used in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture with one axle or similar vehicles without axle.
- II. Machines used solely for parks and lawns are excluded.

K/03 Combine harvesters

- I. Machinery self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, for the harvesting and threshing of cereals (including rice and grain-maize), pulses and oil seeds, seeds of legumes and grasses, etc.
- II. Specialised machines for the harvesting of peas are not included.

K/09 Other fully mechanised harvesters

- I. Machinery, other than combine harvesters (K/03), self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, for the continuous harvesting of sugarbeets, potatoes or forage crops.
- II. 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).

K/10 Irrigation equipment

- I. All kinds of equipment used for irrigating purposes, regardless of whether the water is rained on the crops or fed in ditches or pipes on the ground.
- II. Equipment exclusively used in market gardens or greenhouses are excluded, but equipment used for growing field vegetables is included.

K/10 (a) Mobile irrigation equipment

- I. All equipment used for irrigating purposes that can be moved from one field to another during the same growing period.

K/10 (b) Fixed irrigation equipment

- I. All equipment used for irrigating purposes that are stationary or cannot be moved during the growing seasons.

L. FARM LABOUR FORCE

The statistical information on farm labour force is collected in a way that makes it possible to compose tables where the data (e.g. on age and working time) from the different farm labour force categories and classes are crossed with each other and/or with any other survey characteristics. This means that each person doing farm work on the holdings is to be classified according to all classes required for the category.

Data is collected only once for each person, i.e. if a person has multiple roles on the holding, for example a holder's spouse who at the same time is a manager, the data on this person is not to be double-counted. The data is to be collected in the same order as the categories, i.e. first the role as holder, then as manager, then as spouse, then as other family member.

Group holdings (the answer to question B/01 (b) is 'yes') are considered not to have family labour force. As a consequence, for group holdings data on items 'spouse' (normally L/02) and 'other members of the family' (normally L/03 (a) and L/03 (b)) are attributed to item L/04.

In the case of holdings where the holder is a legal person the sections 'holder' (L/01), 'spouse' (L/02) and 'other members of the family' (L/03 (a) and L/03 (b)) are not completed. The manager is recorded under L/01 (a) and considered to be non-family labour. If the spouse of the manager or his/her family members are working regularly on the holding, they are recorded under L/04 and, if they are working non-regularly, under L/05 and 06.

The Member States, for which the question B/01 (b) is optional, do not gather information on partners on group holdings. In these Member States information on holder is collected only for one person (see B/01 (a)). Information on 'spouse' (L/02) and 'other members of the family' (L/03 (a) and L/03 (b)) 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 L/04 and, for persons working non-regularly, under L/05 and 06.

L/01 to L/06

Farm labour force of the holding

- I. All persons having completed their compulsory education (having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding under survey during the 12 months up to the survey day.

This includes:

- sole holders (including holders who do not carry out any work on the holding) and partners of group holdings (excluding partners who do not carry out any work on the holding) and holding managers (L/01 and L/01 (a)),
- members of the sole holder's family (L/02 and L/03),
- non-family labour (L/04 to L/06).

- II. The observation period may be less than 12 months if the information provided is on a 12-months basis.

All persons of retiring age who continue to work on the holding are included in the farm labour force.

Age at which compulsory education ends in the Member States:

Belgium	18 years	Luxembourg	15 years
Denmark	16 years	Netherlands	16 years
Germany	15 or 16 years	Austria	15 years
Greece	15 years	Portugal	15 years
Spain	16 years	Finland	16 years
France	16 years	Sweden	16 years
Ireland	15 years	United Kingdom	16 years
Italy	16 years		

Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands have a system of full-time compulsory education up to a certain age and part-time compulsory education (usually as apprenticeships) for another two or three years. Germany has different rules in different Länder.

Note: 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. As a result, somebody who started at an unconventional age will also have the possibility of finishing at an unconventional age.

Although in Portugal compulsory education ends at the age of 15, in the framework of structure surveys young people working in agriculture are recorded from the age of 12.

L/01 to L/06 **Farm work**

- I. Every type of work on the surveyed holding which contributes to the production of the products listed in Annex II and to the maintenance of the capacity of these products or to activities directly derived from these productive actions.
- II. 'Work which contributes to production' includes, *inter alia*, the following tasks:
- 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.),
 - own-account transports, in as far as this is carried out by the holding's own labour force,
 - all non-separable non-agricultural secondary activities. These are activities closely linked to agricultural production, which cannot be separated from the main agricultural activity (e.g. butter-making).

The following are not included: labour working on the holding but employed by a third party or under mutual-aid arrangements (e.g. labour of agricultural contractors or cooperatives).

Also excluded from 'farm work on the holding' are:

- 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 (perhaps the processing of agricultural products on the holding),
- any non-agricultural activity carried out,
- any other gainful activities (see L/07 to L/09 'Other gainful activity' and section M/01) carried out by the holder and/or the labour force.

L/01 to L/06 **The time worked on the holding**

- I. The working time actually devoted to farm work for the holding, excluding work in the households of the holder or manager.
- II. '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 8 hours per day).

L/01 (a) to L/03 **Are salaries paid or not**

- I. Are the managers, the spouse or other family members carrying out farm work for the holding paid money as salaries or not.

- II. If the wages are paid in any other means than money they are not included.

Managers that are not at the same time sole holders or partners on group holdings are all assumed to receive a salary of some kind, while the other managers are assumed not to receive any salary because they are holder/partner.

L/01 and L/01 (a) **Holder and holding manager: these are defined under B/01 and B/02**

- II. All requested information is collected for each natural person acting as holders or holding managers, regardless of their number. Only data on natural persons is collected. This means that if the holder is a legal person, data is collected only for the manager(s).

For the Member States for which B/01 (b) is optional, see point L. 'Labour force'.

L/02 **Holder's spouse**

- II. Data is collected only for the spouses of sole holders carrying out farm work for the holding surveyed (see above). Where the spouse is a partner on a group holding he/she is entered under L/01 and if he/she is the holding manager he or she is entered under L/01 (a).

L/03 **Other members of the holder's family**

- I. Members of the sole holder's family, other than the spouse, who carry out farm work on the holding, but who do not necessarily live on the holding.
- II. 'Members of the holder's family' generally means the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line (including those by marriage and by adoption) and brothers and sisters of the holder or his/her spouse (See B/01 (e)). It is irrelevant whether or not such persons receive a wage or whether they work regularly or not.

Where a member of the holder's family is a partner on a group holding or the holding manager he or she should be entered under L/01 or L/01 (a).

L/04 to L/06 **Non-family labour**

- I. All persons doing farm work for and paid by the agricultural holding other than the holder and members of his family.
- II. 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.

L/04 **Non-family labour regularly employed**

- I. Regular employed labour force:
- Persons who carried out farm work every week on the holding under survey during the 12 months preceding the survey, irrespective of length of the working week.
- Persons who worked regularly for part of that period, but where unable, for any of the following reasons, to work for the entire period are also included:
1. special conditions of production on the holding;
 2. absence by reason of holidays, military service, sickness, accident or death;
 3. commencement or cessation of employment with the holding;
 4. complete stoppage of work on the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire, etc.).

- II. Holdings with special conditions of production (point 1 above) include, for example, holdings specialising in growing olives or grapes or fruit and vegetables in the open or in fattening cattle on grass and only requiring labour for a limited number of months.

Point 3 above also covers workers who stop working for one farm to start working for another during the 12 months before the day of survey.

Short-term seasonal workers, e.g. labour engaged solely as fruit and vegetable pickers, are not included here but under L/05 and 06, where the number of days worked is entered.

L/05 and L/06 **Non-family labour not regularly employed**

- I. 'Not regularly employed', workers who did not work each week on the agricultural holding in the 12 months preceding the survey day for a reason other than those listed under L/04.

L/05 and L/06 **Number of working days carried out by non-regular non-family labour**

- I. A working day is any day, of such length that the worker is paid the salary 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.

- II. A full working day is the normal working day of regular workers employed on a full-time basis. The working time of the non-regular labour force is converted into full working days, even if the hiring contract states that the working days are longer or shorter than for regular workers

L/07 to L/09 **Other gainful activity**

- I. Every activity other than activity relating to farm work as defined under L, carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to the service rendered).

- II. This includes non-agricultural gainful activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc.) or on another agricultural holding as well as activity in a non-agricultural enterprise. Farm work carried out on an another agricultural holding is included.

Non-separable non-agricultural secondary gainful activities on the holding are excluded.

For L/07 data on partners on a group holding is collected only for partners working on the holding.

For L/08 and L/09 data is collected only for holdings where the holder is a sole holder.

Major occupation

- I. Activity declared by the respondent as being his main activity.
- II. Normally an activity, which occupies more time than that relating to the farm work done for the agricultural holding under survey.

Subsidiary occupation

- I. Any other activity of a respondent who declares the agricultural activity of the holding under survey to be his main activity.
- II. Normally an activity, which occupies less time than that relating to the farm work done for the agricultural holding under survey.

L/10 **Equivalent full-time working days of farm work not included under L/01 to L/06, undertaken on the holding by persons not employed directly by the holding (e.g. contractors' employees)**

I. All types of farm work (see notes under L/01 to L/06 '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.

II. Persons working on the holding surveyed on behalf of another person or company are included. Work done by agricultural accounting firms and unpaid mutual aid are excluded.

M. **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Information is collected on whether the holder and/or the spouse or other family members or one or more partners on a group holding carry out any gainful activities that do not comprise any farm work as defined under L/01 to L/06 but which are directly related to the holding and have an economic impact on the holding.

Several activities can be carried out on the same holding. These should all be recorded.

Non-separable gainful activities on the holding are excluded.

Forestry activities are also excluded.

M/01 **Directly related to the holding**

I. Activities where either the resources of the holding (area, buildings, machinery, etc.) or the products of the holdings are used in the activity.

II. If only the non-family labour force and no other resources of the holding are used, the workers are seen as working for two different set-ups, and these activities are thus not seen as being directly related to the holding.

Activities where no direct relations exist, for example a shop where no own products are sold, are not to be covered.

M/01 (a) *Tourism, accommodation and other leisure activities*

I. All activities in tourism, accommodation services, showing the holding to tourists or other groups, sport and recreation activities etc where either the area, the buildings or other resources of the holding are used.

M/01 (b) *Handicraft*

I. Handicraft 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 products are sold.

M/01 (c) *Processing of farm products*

I. All processing of a primary agricultural product to a processed secondary product on the holding, regardless if the rawmaterial is produced on the holding or bought from outside.

II. This includes, *inter alia*, processing meat, making cheese, wine production, etc.

All processing of farm products belong to this item, regardless whether it is seen as being part of agriculture (for example wine making is in some regions seen as a part of the wine growing process, where in other areas it is seen as being a different process).

- M/01 (d) *Wood processing (e.g. sawing, etc).*
- I. The processing of rawwood on the holding for the market, (sawing timber, etc).
- II. Further processing, such as producing furniture from the timber, belongs normally under M/01 (b).
- M/01 (e) *Aquaculture*
- I. Production of fishes, crayfish etc. on the holding.
- M/01 (f) *Renewable energy production (wind energy, strawburning, etc.)*
- I. Producing renewable energy for the market, *inter alia*, wind mills or biogas producing electricity, selling agricultural products, straw or wood to energy production facilities, etc.
- II. Renewable energy produced only for the holdings own use is not included here.
- M/01 (g) *Contractual work (using equipment of the holding)*
- I. Contractual work, usually using the equipment of the holding inside or outside the agricultural sector, e.g. clearing snow, haulage work, maintenance of the landscape, agricultural and environmental services etc.
- M/01 (h) *Other*
- I. Other gainful activities not mentioned elsewhere, *inter alia*, raising fur animals.
-

ANNEX II

A. LIST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ⁽¹⁾01.1 **Products of arable crops, market gardening, horticulture**01.11 **Cereals and other arable crop products**01.11 1 **Cereals**

11 Durum wheat

11.1 Winter wheat

11.2 Spring wheat

12 Soft wheat

12.1 Winter wheat

12.2 Spring wheat

13 Maize

14 Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)

15 Barley

15.1 Winter barley

15.2 Spring barley

16 Rye and oats

16.1 Rye

16.11 Winter rye

16.12 Spring rye

16.2 Oats

17 Other cereals

17.1 Grain sorghum

17.2 Buckwheat

17.3 Millet

17.4 Canary seed

17.5 Spelt

17.6 Meslin

17.7 Triticale

17.8 Others

01.11 2 **Other arable crop products**

21 Potatoes

21.1 New potatoes

21.2 Other potatoes

⁽¹⁾ This list is based on Appendix-1-A List of characteristics activities of the agricultural sector in *Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (rev.1) (1977)*, English version.

- 22 Leguminous vegetables (pulses)
 - 22.1 Peas for human consumption and fodder peas
 - 22.11 Peas other than for fodder
 - 22.12 Fodder peas
 - 22.2 Chickpeas
 - 22.3 Haricot beans for human consumption
 - 22.4 Lentils
 - 22.5 Broad beans
 - 22.6 Horse beans
 - 22.7 Other pulses
 - 22.71 Vetches
 - 22.72 Lupins
 - 22.73 Pulses, n.e.c. as well as dried vegetable mixtures and cereal and dry vegetable mixtures
- 23 Roots and tubers with a starch or inulin content
 - 23.1 Manioc
 - 23.2 Sweet potatoes
 - 23.3 Jerusalem artichokes
 - 23.4 Salep
 - 23.5 Other roots and tubers
- 01.11 3 **Oleaginous crops**
 - 31 Soya beans
 - 32 Ground-nuts
 - 33 Non-tropical oil seeds
 - 33.1 Rape or colza seeds
 - 33.2 Sunflower seeds
 - 33.3 Sesame seeds
 - 33.4 Mustard seeds
 - 33.5 Safflower seeds
 - 34 Cotton seeds
 - 35 Tropical oil seeds and oleaginous fruit
 - 35.1 Copra
 - 35.2 Linseed
 - 35.3 Palm nuts and kernels
 - 35.4 Castor oil seed

- 35.5 Other tropical oil seeds and oleaginous fruit
 - 35.51 Poppy seeds
 - 35.52 Shea nuts (karite nuts)
 - 35.53 Other

- 01.11 4 **Raw tobacco**
 - 41 Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped
 - 42 Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped

- 01.11 5 **Sugar crops**
 - 51 Sugar beet
 - 52 Sugar cane

- 01.11 6 **Fodder crops**
 - 61 Cereal straw and husks, unprepared ⁽¹⁾
 - 62 Other
 - 62.1 Swedes
 - 62.2 Mangolds
 - 62.3 Fodder roots and brassicas
 - 62.4 Hay
 - 62.5 Lucerne (alfalfa)
 - 62.6 Clover
 - 62.7 Sainfoin
 - 62.8 Fodder kale
 - 62.9 Lupins
 - 62.10 Vetches and other fodder products (including maize harvested green for fodder)

- 01.11 7 **Fibre plants**
 - 71 Cotton, not carded or combed
 - 72 Jute and other fibre bast fibres
 - 73 Flax, hemp and other fibre plants
 - 73.1 Flax, raw or retted
 - 73.2 Hemp, raw or retted
 - 73.3 Raw coconut (coir)
 - 73.4 Raw abaca
 - 73.5 Other raw fibre plants

⁽¹⁾ See part B.

- 01.11 8 **Raw natural rubber**
 - 81 Raw rubber latex
 - 82 Natural rubber in other forms

- 01.11 9 **Industrial crop products**
 - 91 Aromatic or medicinal plants
 - 91.1 Liquorice roots
 - 91.2 Ginseng roots
 - 91.3 Other aromatic or medicinal plants
 - 92 Beet and forage plant seed
 - 92.1 Sugar beet seed
 - 92.2 Seeds of forage plants other than beet seed
 - 92.21 Lucerne (alfalfa) seed
 - 92.22 Clover seed
 - 92.23 Fescue seed
 - 92.24 Kentucky blue grass seed
 - 92.25 Rye grass seed
 - 92.26 Timothy grass seed
 - 92.27 Other seed
 - 93 Industrial crop products, n.e.c.
 - 93.1 Fresh hop cones
 - 93.2 Other industrial crops

- 01.12 **Vegetable products, horticultural specialities and nursery products**

- 01.12 1 **Vegetables**
 - 11 Root vegetables
 - 11.1 Onions
 - 11.2 Shallots
 - 11.3 Garlic
 - 11.4 Leeks
 - 11.5 Other alliaceous vegetables
 - 11.6 Carrots
 - 11.7 Turnips
 - 11.8 Salad beetroot

- 11.9 Salsify
- 11.10 Celeriac
- 11.11 Radishes
- 11.12 Other similar edible roots

- 12 Fruit vegetables
 - 12.1 Tomatoes
 - 12.2 Cucumbers and gherkins
 - 12.3 Leguminous vegetables (Pulses)
 - 12.31 Peas
 - 12.32 Beans
 - 12.33 Other leguminous vegetables
 - 12.4 Melons (including watermelons)

- 13 Other fresh vegetables
 - 13.1 Cabbage, cauliflower and other similar edible brassicas
 - 13.11 Cauliflower and headed broccoli
 - 13.12 Brussels sprouts
 - 13.13 Other (kohlrabi, white cabbages, red cabbages, Savoy cabbages, etc.)
 - 13.2 Lettuce and chicory
 - 13.21 Lettuce
 - 13.211 Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce)
 - 13.212 Other lettuce
 - 13.22 Chicory
 - 13.221 Witloof chicory
 - 13.222 Other chicory
 - 13.3 Other vegetables
 - 13.31 Globe artichokes
 - 13.32 Asparagus
 - 13.33 Aubergines (egg plants), marrows, courgettes and pumpkins
 - 13.34 Celery, other than celeriac
 - 13.35 Mushrooms and truffles
 - 13.351 Mushrooms
 - 13.352 Truffles
 - 13.36 Pepper (of the genus *Capsicum* or *Pimenta*)
 - 13.37 Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach
 - 13.38 Other (parsley, cress, rhubarb, corn salad, cardoons, edible thistle, etc.)

- 01.12 2 **Nursery plants, ornamental plants and flowers**
 - 21 Nursery plants, green or flower plants
 - 21.1 Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower
 - 21.2 Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips
 - 21.21 Unrooted cuttings and slips
 - 21.22 Trees, shrubs and bushes
 - 21.23 Rhododendrons and azaleas
 - 21.24 Roses
 - 21.25 Other
 - 22 Cut flowers
 - 23 Flower or fruit seeds
 - 24 Horticultural seedlings and seeds

- 01.13 **Grapes, fruit and nuts; beverage and spice crops**
 - 01.13 1 **Grapes**
 - 11 Dessert grapes
 - 11.1 Fresh grapes
 - 11.2 Raisins
 - 12 Wine grapes

 - 01.13 2 **Fruit and nuts**
 - 21 Miscellaneous tropical fruits
 - 21.1 Coconuts
 - 21.2 Brazil nuts
 - 21.3 Cashew nuts
 - 21.4 Bananas
 - 21.5 Dates
 - 21.6 Figs
 - 21.7 Pineapples
 - 21.8 Avocados
 - 21.9 Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens
 - 21.10 Other tropical fruit

- 22 Citrus fruit
 - 22.1 Oranges
 - 22.2 Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas,) clementines, wilkings
 - 22.3 Lemons and limes
 - 22.4 Grapefruit
 - 22.5 Other citrus fruit

- 23 Miscellaneous fruits from temperate climates
 - 23.1 Papaws (papayas)
 - 23.2 Apples
 - 23.3 Pears
 - 23.4 Quinces
 - 23.5 Apricots
 - 23.6 Cherries
 - 23.7 Peaches (including nectarines)
 - 23.8 Plums
 - 23.9 Sloes
 - 23.10 Other fresh fruit
 - 23.101 Strawberries
 - 23.102 Raspberries, blackberries and loganberries
 - 23.103 Black, white or red currants and gooseberries
 - 23.104 Cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium
 - 23.105 Other
 - 23.11 Carobs, including carob seeds

- 24 Nuts and olives
 - 24.1 Olives
 - 24.2 Almonds
 - 24.3 Hazelnuts
 - 24.4 Walnuts
 - 24.5 Chestnuts
 - 24.6 Pistachios
 - 24.7 Other

- 01.13 3 **Raw coffee, tea and cocoa**
 - 31 Coffee (not roasted, not decaffeinated)

- 32 Tea (green and black)
- 33 Maté
- 34 Cocoa beans

- 01.13 4 **Spice crops**
 - 41 Pepper, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg
 - 42 Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, caraway (cumin) and juniper
 - 43 Ginger, saffron, thyme, bay leaves
 - 44 Other

- 01.13 5 **Wine from self-produced grapes ⁽¹⁾**
 - 51 Grape must
 - 52.1 Quality wine
 - 52.2 Table wine
 - 52.3 Other

- 01.13 6 **Olive oil from self-produced olives ⁽¹⁾**
 - 61 Olive oil, crude
 - 62 Olive oil, not refined

- 01.2 **Animals, milk, semen**
 - 01.21 **Cattle, dairy farming**
 - 01.21 1 **Cattle**
 - 11 Adult bovine animals
 - 11.1 Pure-bred breeding animals
 - 11.2 Other
 - 12 Calves
 - 01.21 2 **Raw cow milk**
 - 01.21 3 **Bovine semen**
 - 01.22 **Sheep, goats and equines**
 - 01.22 1 **Sheep, goats and equines**
 - 12 Sheep

⁽¹⁾ See part B.

- 13 Goats
- 14 Horses, asses, mules and hinnies
 - 14.1 Horses
 - 14.11 Pure-bred breeding animals
 - 14.12 Other
 - 14.2 Asses, mules and hinnies
- 01.22 2 **Raw sheep or goat milk**
 - 21 Sheep milk
 - 22 Goat milk
- 01.22 3 **Wool and animal hair**
 - 31 Greasy wool (shorn wool)
 - 32 Miscellaneous types of hair and horsehair (horsehair, waste, fine and coarse hair)
- 01.23 **Swine**
- 01.23 1 **Swine**
 - 11 Pure-bred breeding animals
 - 12 Others
 - 12.1 Others weighing less than 50 kg
 - 12.2 Others weighing 50 kg or more
- 01.24 **Poultry and eggs**
- 01.24 1 **Poultry**
 - 11 Fowl of the species *Gallus domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowl
 - 12 Others
- 01.24 2 **Eggs**
- 01.25 **Other animals**
- 01.25 1 **Other live animals**
- 01.25 2 **Miscellaneous products of animal origin**
 - 21 Natural honey
 - 22 Frogs and snails (other than sea-snails) ⁽¹⁾
 - 23 Edible products of animal origin ⁽¹⁾
 - 24 Silkworm cocoons ⁽¹⁾
 - 25 Miscellaneous animal secretions ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ See part B.

- 01.25 3 **Skins and furs** ⁽¹⁾
- 31 Skins of raised or trapped animals (minks, beavers, muskrats, foxes, etc.)
- 32 Rabbit and lamb skins
- 33 Miscellaneous other animal skins
- 01.4 **Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities** ⁽¹⁾
- Agricultural contract work only, i.e. work normally undertaken by the agricultural enterprises themselves. This includes ploughing, mowing, threshing, tobacco drying, sheep-shearing, care of animals and the establishment of new plantations whether by contractors or holders themselves.
- 01.5 **Hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities** ⁽¹⁾
- 02.01 41 **Ornaments from vegetable origins** ⁽¹⁾
- 02.01 42 **Miscellaneous raw vegetable materials (Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting)**
- 42.1 Bamboos
- 42.2 Rattans
- 42.3 Others (reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, kapok, vegetable hair, broomcorn, etc.)

B. LIST OF PRODUCTS EXCLUDED

For the purposes of defining the field of survey the following headings are excluded from the standard list of agricultural products set out above:

- 01.11 61 Cereal straw and husks, unprepared ⁽²⁾
- 01.13 5 **Wine from self-produced grapes** ⁽³⁾
- 51 Grape must
- 52.1 Quality wine
- 52.2 Table wine
- 52.3 Other
- 01.13 6 **Olive oil from self-produced olives** ⁽³⁾
- 61 Olive oil, crude
- 62 Olive oil, not refined
- 01.25 2 **Miscellaneous products of animal origin**
- 22 Frogs and snails (other than sea-snails)

⁽¹⁾ See part B.

⁽²⁾ Since the main product is included.

⁽³⁾ Since the first stage of production is included.

- 23 Edible products of animal origin
 - 24 Silkworm cocoons
 - 25 Miscellaneous animal secretions

 - 01.25 3 **Hides, skins and furs**
 - 31 Skins of raised or trapped animals (minks, beavers, muskrats, foxes, etc.)
 - 32 Rabbit and lamb skins ⁽¹⁾
 - 33 Miscellaneous other animal skins

 - 01.4 **Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities**

 - 01.5 **Hunting, trapping and game products, including related service activities**

 - All products gathered in the wild ⁽²⁾**
-

⁽¹⁾ Since the main product is included.

⁽²⁾ Since they are not generally gathered/harvested by the holding, do not grow on the agricultural area and cannot be assessed statistically.

ANNEX III

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS ACCEPTED IN THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS

- (a) **Denmark**
- J/15 Breeding cocks for laying hens are not included under the heading 'Laying hens'.
- (b) **Federal Republic of Germany**
- G/06 Christmas trees and poplar plantations outside woods are included under the characteristic 'Other permanent crops' (G/06) and are thus included in the utilised agricultural area.
- J/14 The characteristic 'broilers' includes breeding cocks for laying hens, these are not included under the characteristic 'Laying hens' (J/15).
- L/03 Other members of the holder's family, undertaking farm work on the holding but not living there are treated as 'non-family labour' (L/04 to L/06).
- (c) **Spain**
- J/14 The characteristic 'broilers' includes breeding cocks for laying hens, these are not included under the characteristic 'Laying hens' (J/15).
- J/16 Other poultry includes partridges, quails, pigeons and pheasants reared in captivity.
- (d) **France**
- B/02 All partners of a group holding are not considered to be managers. Only one of the partners is recorded as manager.
- J/14 Breeding cocks for broilers are included here.
- (e) **Ireland**
- J/09 (a) Cull ewes are not included.
- (f) **Netherlands**
- D/13 The characteristic 'Industrial plants' includes the seeds of fibre plants, hops and tobacco.
- E The characteristic 'Kitchen gardens' is included under the section 'Other land' (H).
- J/15 Breeding cocks for laying hens are not included under the heading 'Laying hens'.
- L/03 Children of the holder who carry out farm work on the holding are always treated as family labour. However, other members of the holder's family who do not live on the holding but work there are regarded as 'non-family labour' (L/04 to L/06).
- (g) **Austria**
- L/03 Other members of the holder's family, undertaking farm work on the holding but not living there are treated as 'non-family labour' (L/04 to L/06).
- (h) **Finland**
- H/02 Non-productive woodland and areas covered with forest shrubs are not included.
- (i) **Sweden**
- H/02 Non-productive woodland and areas covered with forest shrubs are not included.
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ANNEX IV

List of the regions and districts for the purposes of the agricultural structure surveys

The NUTS code are based on the 1998 NUTS classification.

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Vlaams Gewest en Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest/Région Bruxelles-capitale	BE2 + BE1	Antwerpen	BE21
		Limburg (B)	BE22
		Oost-Vlaanderen	BE23
		Vlaams Brabant en Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest/Région Bruxelles-capitale	BE24 + BE1
		West-Vlaanderen	BE25
Région Wallonne	BE3	Brabant Wallon	BE31
		Hainaut	BE32
		Liège	BE33
		Luxembourg (B)	BE34
		Namur	BE35

DANMARK

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Danmark	DK	København, Frederiksborg, Roskilde	DK001 + DK002 + DK003 + DK004
		Vestsjællands amt	DK005
		Storstrøms amt	DK006
		Bornholms amt	DK007
		Fyns amt	DK008
		Sønderjyllands amt	DK009
		Ribe amt	DK00A
		Vejle amt	DK00B
		Ringkøbing amt	DK00C
		Århus amt	DK00D
		Viborg amt	DK00E
		Nordjyllands amt	DK00F

DEUTSCHLAND

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Baden-Württemberg	DE1	Stuttgart	DE11
		Karlsruhe	DE12
		Freiburg	DE13
		Tübingen	DE14
Bayern	DE2	Oberbayern	DE21
		Niederbayern	DE22
		Oberpfalz	DE23
		Oberfranken	DE24
		Mittelfranken	DE25
		Unterfranken	DE26
		Schwaben	DE27
Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	DE3 + DE5 + DE6	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	DE3 + DE5 + DE6
Brandenburg	DE4	Brandenburg	DE4

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Hessen	DE7	Darmstadt	DE71
		Gießen	DE72
		Kassel	DE73
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	DE8
Niedersachsen	DE9	Braunschweig	DE91
		Hannover	DE92
		Lüneburg	DE93
		Weser-Ems	DE94
Nordrhein-Westfalen	DEA	Düsseldorf	DEA1
		Köln	DEA2
		Münster	DEA3
		Detmold	DEA4
		Arnsberg	DEA5
Rheinland-Pfalz	DEB	Koblenz	DEB1
		Trier	DEB2
		Rheinhessen-Pfalz	DEB3
Saarland	DEC	Saarland	DEC
Sachsen	DED	Chemnitz	DED1
		Dresden	DED2
		Leipzig	DED3
Sachsen-Anhalt	DEE	Dessau	DEE1
		Halle	DEE2
		Magdeburg	DEE3
Schleswig-Holstein	DEF	Schleswig-Holstein	DEF
Thüringen	DEG	Thüringen	DEG

ELLADA

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	GR11	Evros	GR111
		Xanthi	GR112
		Rodopi	GR113
		Drama	GR114
		Kavala	GR115
Kentriki Makedonia	GR12	Imathia	GR121
		Thessaloniki	GR122
		Kilkis	GR123
		Pella	GR124
		Pieria	GR125
		Serres	GR126
Dytiki Makedonia	GR13	Chalkidiki	GR127
		Grevena	GR131
		Kastoria	GR132
		Kozani	GR133
Thessalia	GR14	Florina	GR134
		Karditsa	GR141
		Larissa	GR142
		Magnisia	GR143
Ipeiros	GR21	Trikala	GR144
		Arta	GR211
		Thesprotia	GR212
		Ioannina	GR213
		Preveza	GR214

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Ionia Nissia	GR22	Zakynthos	GR221
		Kerkyra	GR222
		Kefallinia	GR223
		Lefkada	GR224
Dytiki Ellada	GR23	Aitoloakarnania	GR231
		Achaia	GR232
		Ileia	GR233
Sterea Ellada	GR24	Voiotia	GR241
		Evvoia	GR242
		Evrytania	GR243
		Fthiotida	GR244
		Fokida	GR245
Peloponnisos	GR25	Argolida	GR251
		Arkadia	GR252
		Korinthia	GR253
		Lakonia	GR254
		Messinia	GR255
Attiki	GR3	Attiki	GR3
Voreio Aigaio	GR41	Lesvos	GR411
		Samos	GR412
		Chios	GR413
Notio Aigaio	GR42	Dodekanisos	GR421
		Kyklades	GR422
Kriti	GR43	Irakleio	GR431
		Lasithi	GR432
		Rethymno	GR433
		Chania	GR434

ESPAÑA

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Galicia	ES11	La Coruña	ES111
		Lugo	ES112
		Ourense	ES113
		Pontevedra	ES114
Principado de Asturias	ES12	Asturias	ES12
Cantabria	ES13	Cantabria	ES13
País Vasco	ES21	Álava	ES211
		Guipúzcoa	ES212
		Vizcaya	ES213
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	ES22	Navarra	ES22
La Rioja	ES23	La Rioja	ES23
Aragón	ES24	Huesca	ES241
		Teruel	ES242
		Zaragoza	ES243

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Comunidad de Madrid	ES3	Madrid	ES3
Castilla y León	ES41	Ávila	ES411
		Burgos	ES412
		León	ES413
		Palencia	ES414
		Salamanca	ES415
		Segovia	ES416
		Soria	ES417
		Valladolid	ES418
		Zamora	ES419
Castilla-La Mancha	ES42	Albacete	ES421
		Ciudad Real	ES422
		Cuenca	ES423
		Guadalajara	ES424
		Toledo	ES425
Extremadura	ES43	Badajoz	ES431
		Cáceres	ES432
Cataluña	ES51	Barcelona	ES511
		Girona	ES512
		Lleida	ES513
		Tarragona	ES514
Comunidad Valenciana	ES52	Alicante	ES521
		Castellón de la Plana	ES522
		Valencia	ES523
Islas Baleares	ES53	Islas Baleares	ES53
Andalucía	ES61	Almería	ES611
		Cádiz (incluido Ceuta)	ES612 + ES631
		Córdoba	ES613
		Granada	ES614
		Huelva	ES615
		Jaén	ES616
		Málaga (incluido Melilla)	ES617 + ES632
		Sevilla	ES618
Región de Murcia	ES62	Murcia	ES62
Canarias	ES7	Las Palmas	ES701
		Santa Cruz de Tenerife	ES702

FRANCE

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Île-de-France	FR1	Paris	FR101
		Seine-et-Marne	FR102
		Yvelines	FR103
		Essonne	FR104
		Hauts-de-Seine	FR105
		Seine-Saint-Denis	FR106
		Val-de-Marne	FR107
		Val-d'Oise	FR108
		Champagne-Ardenne	FR21
Aube	FR212		
Marne	FR213		
Haute-Marne	FR214		
Picardie	FR22	Aisne	FR221
		Oise	FR222
		Somme	FR223

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Haute-Normandie	FR23	Eure	FR231
		Seine-Maritime	FR232
Centre	FR24	Cher	FR241
		Eure-et-Loir	FR242
		Indre	FR243
		Indre-et-Loire	FR244
		Loir-et-Cher	FR245
		Loiret	FR246
Basse-Normandie	FR25	Calvados	FR251
		Manche	FR252
		Orne	FR253
Bourgogne	FR26	Côte-d'Or	FR261
		Nièvre	FR262
		Saône-et-Loire	FR263
		Yonne	FR264
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	FR3	Nord	FR301
		Pas-de-Calais	FR302
Lorraine	FR41	Meurthe-et-Moselle	FR411
		Meuse	FR412
		Moselle	FR413
		Vosges	FR414
Alsace	FR42	Bas-Rhin	FR421
		Haut-Rhin	FR422
Franche-Comté	FR43	Doubs	FR431
		Jura	FR432
		Haute-Saône	FR433
		Territoire de Belfort	FR434
Pays-de-la-Loire	FR51	Loire-Atlantique	FR511
		Maine-et-Loire	FR512
		Mayenne	FR513
		Sarthe	FR514
		Vendée	FR515
Bretagne	FR52	Côte-d'Armor	FR521
		Finistère	FR522
		Ille-et-Vilaine	FR523
		Morbihan	FR524
Poitou-Charentes	FR53	Charente	FR531
		Charente-Maritime	FR532
		Deux-Sèvres	FR533
		Vienne	FR534
Aquitaine	FR61	Dordogne	FR611
		Gironde	FR612
		Landes	FR613
		Lot-et-Garonne	FR614
		Pyrénées-Atlantiques	FR615
Midi-Pyrénées	FR62	Ariège	FR621
		Aveyron	FR622
		Haute-Garonne	FR623
		Gers	FR624
		Lot	FR625
		Hautes-Pyrénées	FR626
		Tarn	FR627
		Tarn-et-Garonne	FR628

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Limousin	FR63	Corrèze	FR631
		Creuse	FR632
		Haute-Vienne	FR633
Rhône-Alpes	FR71	Ain	FR711
		Ardèche	FR712
		Drôme	FR713
		Isère	FR714
		Loire	FR715
		Rhône	FR716
		Savoie	FR717
		Haute-Savoie	FR718
Auvergne	FR72	Allier	FR721
		Cantal	FR722
		Haute-Loire	FR723
		Puy-de-Dôme	FR724
Languedoc-Roussillon	FR81	Aude	FR811
		Gard	FR812
		Hérault	FR813
		Lozère	FR814
		Pyrénées-Orientales	FR815
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	FR82	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence	FR821
		Hautes-Alpes	FR822
		Alpes-Maritimes	FR823
		Bouches-du-Rhône	FR824
		Var	FR825
		Vaucluse	FR826
Corse	FR83	Corse-du-Sud	FR831
		Haute-Corse	FR832

IRELAND

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Border, midland and western	IE01	Cavan	IE01101
		Donegal	IE01102
		Leitrim	IE01103
		Louth	IE01104
		Monaghan	IE01105
		Sligo	IE01106
		Laoighis	IE01201
		Longford	IE01202
		Offaly	IE01203
		Westmeath	IE01204
		Galway County Borough and Galway	IE01301 + IE01302
		Mayo	IE01303
		Roscommon	IE01304

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Southern and eastern	IE02	Dublin	IE021
		Kildare	IE02201
		Meath	IE02202
		Wicklow	IE02203
		Clare	IE02301
		Limerick County Borough and Limerick	IE02302 + IE02303
		Tipperary North Riding	IE02304
		Carlow	IE02401
		Kilkenny	IE02402
		Tipperary South Riding	IE02403
		Waterford County Borough and Waterford	IE02404 + IE02405
		Wexford	IE02406
		Cork County Borough and Cork	IE02501 + IE02502
		Kerry	IE02503

ITALIA

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>		
Piemonte	IT11	Torino	IT111		
		Vercelli	IT112 + IT113		
		Novara	IT114 + IT115		
		Cuneo	IT116		
		Asti	IT117		
		Alessandria	IT118		
		Valle d'Aosta	IT12	Aosta	IT12
		Liguria	IT13	Imperia	IT131
Savona	IT132				
Genova	IT133				
La Spezia	IT134				
Lombardia	IT2	Varese	IT201		
		Como	IT202 + IT203		
		Sondrio	IT204		
		Milano	IT205 + IT209		
		Bergamo	IT206		
		Brescia	IT207		
		Pavia	IT208		
		Cremona	IT20A		
		Mantova	IT20B		
		Bolzano-Bozen	IT311	Bolzano-Bozen	IT311
Trento	IT312	Trento	IT312		
Veneto	IT32	Verona	IT321		
		Vicenza	IT322		
		Belluno	IT323		
		Treviso	IT324		
		Venezia	IT325		
		Padova	IT326		
		Rovigo	IT327		
		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT33	Pordenone	IT331
Udine	IT332				
Gorizia	IT333				
Trieste	IT334				

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Emilia Romagna	IT4	Piacenza	IT401
		Parma	IT402
		Reggio nell'Emilia	IT403
		Modena	IT404
		Bologna	IT405
		Ferrara	IT406
		Ravenna	IT407
		Forlì	IT408 + IT409
		Toscana	IT51
Lucca	IT512		
Pistoia	IT513		
Firenze	IT514 + IT515		
Livorno	IT516		
Pisa	IT517		
Arezzo	IT518		
Siena	IT519		
Grosseto	IT51A		
Umbria	IT52		
		Terni	IT522
Marche	IT53	Pesaro e Urbino	IT531
		Ancona	IT532
		Macerata	IT533
		Ascoli Piceno	IT534
Lazio	IT6	Viterbo	IT601
		Rieti	IT602
		Roma	IT603
		Latina	IT604
		Frosinone	IT605
Abruzzi	IT71	L'Aquila	IT711
		Teramo	IT712
		Pescara	IT713
		Chieti	IT714
Molise	IT72	Isernia	IT721
		Campobasso	IT722
Campania	IT8	Caserta	IT801
		Benevento	IT802
		Napoli	IT803
		Avellino	IT804
		Salerno	IT805
Puglia	IT91	Foggia	IT911
		Bari	IT912
		Taranto	IT913
		Brindisi	IT914
		Lecce	IT915
Basilicata	IT92	Potenza	IT921
		Matera	IT922
Calabria	IT93	Cosenza	IT931
		Catanzaro	IT932 + IT933 + IT934
		Reggio di Calabria	IT935

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Sicilia	ITA	Trapani	ITA01
		Palermo	ITA02
		Messina	ITA03
		Agrigento	ITA04
		Caltanissetta	ITA05
		Enna	ITA06
		Catania	ITA07
		Ragusa	ITA08
		Siracusa	ITA09
Sardegna	ITB	Sassari	ITB01
		Nuoro	ITB02
		Oristano	ITB03
		Cagliari	ITB04

LUXEMBOURG

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Luxembourg	LU	Luxembourg	LU

NEDERLAND

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Noord-Nederland	NL1	Groningen	NL11
		Friesland	NL12
		Drenthe	NL13
Oost-Nederland	NL2	Overijssel	NL21
		Gelderland	NL22
		Flevoland	NL23
West-Nederland	NL3	Utrecht	NL31
		Noord-Holland	NL32
		Zuid-Holland	NL33
		Zeeland	NL34
Zuid-Nederland	NL4	Noord-Brabant	NL41
		Limburg	NL42

ÖSTERREICH

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Ostösterreich	AT1	Burgenland	AT11
		Niederösterreich	AT12
		Wien	AT13
Südösterreich	AT2	Kärnten	AT21
		Steiermark	AT22
Westösterreich	AT3	Oberösterreich	AT31
		Salzburg	AT32
		Tirol	AT33
		Vorarlberg	AT34

PORTUGAL

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Norte	PT11	Minho-Lima	PT111
		Cávado	PT112
		Ave	PT113
		Grande Porto	PT114
		Tâmega	PT115
		Entre Douro e Vouga	PT116
		Douro	PT117
		Alto Trás-os-Montes	PT118
Centro	PT12	Baixo Vouga	PT121
		Baixo Mondego	PT122
		Pinhal Litoral	PT123
		Pinhal Interior Norte	PT124
		Dão-Lafões	PT125
		Pinhal Interior Sul	PT126
		Serra da Estrela	PT127
		Beira Interior Norte	PT128
		Beira Interior Sul	PT129
		Cova da Beira	PT12A
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	PT13	Oeste	PT131
		Grande Lisboa	PT132
		Península de Setúbal	PT133
		Médio Tejo	PT134
		Lezíria do Tejo	PT135
Alentejo	PT14	Alentejo Litoral	PT141
		Alto Alentejo	PT142
		Alentejo Central	PT143
		Baixo Alentejo	PT144
Algarve	PT15	Algarve	PT15
Açores	PT2	Açores	PT2
Madeira	PT3	Madeira	PT3

SUOMI/FINLAND

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>		
Uusimaa — Etelä-Suomi	FI16 + FI17 + FI2	Uusimaa + Itä-Uusimaa	FI161 + FI162		
		Varsinais-Suomi	FI171		
		Satakunta	FI172		
		Häme	FI173		
		Pirkanmaa	FI174		
		Päijät-Häme	FI175		
		Kymenlaakso	FI176		
		Etelä-Karjala	FI177		
		Åland	FI2		
		Itä-Suomi	FI13	Etelä-Savo	FI131
				Pohjois-Savo	FI132
Pohjois-Karjala	FI133				
Kainuu	FI134				
Väli-Suomi	FI14	Keski-Suomi	FI141		
		Etelä-Pohjanmaa	FI142		
		Vaasan rannikkoseutu	FI143		
		Keski-Pohjanmaa	FI144		
Pohjois-Suomi	FI15	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa	FI151		
		Lappi	FI152		

SVERIGE

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
Stockholm	SE01	Stockholms län	SE011
Östra Mellansverige	SE02	Uppsala län	SE021
		Södermanlands län	SE022
		Östergötlands län	SE023
		Örebro län	SE024
		Västmanlands län	SE025
Småland med öarna	SE09	Jönköpings län	SE091
		Kronobergs län	SE092
		Kalmar län	SE093
		Gotlands län	SE094
Sydsverige	SE04	Blekinge län	SE041
		Skåne län	SE044
Västsverige	SE0A	Hallands län	SE0A1
		Västra Götalands län	SE0A2
Norra Mellansverige	SE06	Värmlands län	SE061
		Dalarnas län	SE062
		Gävleborgs län	SE063
Mellersta Norrland	SE07	Västernorrlands län	SE071
		Jämtlands län	SE072
Övre Norrland	SE08	Västerbottens län	SE081
		Norrbottens län	SE082

UNITED KINGDOM

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
North-east	UKC	Tees-Valley and Durham and Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	UKC1 + UKC2
North-west	UKD	Cumbria	UKD1
		Cheshire	UKD2
		Greater Manchester and Lancashire and Merseyside	UKD3 + UKD4 + UKD5
		Yorkshire and the Humber	UKE
East Midlands	UKF	North Yorkshire	UKE2
		South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire	UKE3 + UKE4
		Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	UKF1
West Midlands	UKG	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	UKF2
		Lincolnshire	UKF3
		Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire and West Midlands	UKG1 + UKG3
Eastern	UKH	Shropshire and Staffordshire	UKG2
		East Anglia	UKH1
London and South-east	UKI + UKJ	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	UKH2
		Essex	UKH3
		Inner London and Outer London and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	UKI1 + UKI2 + UKJ1
		Surrey, East and West Sussex	UKJ2
		Hampshire and Isle of Wight	UKJ3
		Kent	UKJ4

<i>Region</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>NUTS codes</i>
South-west	UKK	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	UKK1
		Dorset and Somerset	UKK2
		Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	UKK3
		Devon	UKK4
Wales	UKL	West Wales and the Valleys	UKL1
		East Wales	UKL2
Scotland	UKM	North-Eastern Scotland	UKM1
		Eastern Scotland	UKM2
		South-Western Scotland	UKM3
		Highlands and Islands	UKM4
Northern Ireland	UKN	Northern Ireland	UKN
