

# Official Journal

## of the European Union

L 329



English edition

Legislation

Volume 52

15 December 2009

Contents

I Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory

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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance

Price: EUR 4

**EN**

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.



## I

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

## REGULATIONS

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1200/2009

of 30 November 2009

**implementing Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, as regards livestock unit coefficients and definitions of the characteristics**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 2, point (b) and Articles 7(4) and 11(7) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 establishes a new framework for the production of comparable Community statistics on the structure of agricultural holdings and for a survey on agricultural production methods.
- (2) Livestock unit coefficients are used instead of the actual number of animals in order to make comparable aggregations of different animal categories.
- (3) The livestock unit coefficients should be based on a common set of values to ensure comparability throughout the Community with regard to the application of coverage and precision requirements.
- (4) In accordance with Article 2, point (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, it is necessary to adopt the livestock unit coefficients to be used for the farm structure surveys and for the survey on agricultural production methods.

- (5) In the interests of comparability, the terms contained in the list of characteristics must be understood and applied in a uniform manner throughout the Community.
- (6) In accordance with Article 7(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, it is necessary to adopt the definitions of the characteristics to be used for the farm structure.
- (7) In accordance with Article 11(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, it is necessary to adopt the definitions of the characteristics to be used for the survey of agricultural production methods.
- (8) Commission Decision 2000/115/EC 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 <sup>(2)</sup> implements Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 <sup>(3)</sup>. It is appropriate to replace that Decision by this Regulation.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics established by Council Decision 72/279/EEC <sup>(4)</sup>,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 321, 1.12.2008, p. 14.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 38, 12.2.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 56, 2.3.1988, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 179, 7.8.1972, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 3*

*Article 1*

The livestock unit coefficients to be used with regard to the application of coverage and precision requirements for the Community farm structure surveys and for the survey on agricultural production methods shall be set out in Annex I.

The definitions of the characteristics to be used for the Community survey on agricultural production methods shall be as set out in Annex III.

*Article 4*

Decision 2000/115/EC is repealed.

*Article 2*

The definitions of the characteristics to be used for the Community farm structure surveys shall be as set out in Annex II.

*Article 5*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2009.

*For the Commission*  
Joaquín ALMUNIA  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX I

## LIVESTOCK UNIT COEFFICIENTS

Bovine animals	Under 1 year old	0,400
	1 but less than 2 years old	0,700
	Male, 2 years old and over	1,000
	Heifers, 2 years old and over	0,800
	Dairy cows	1,000
	Other cows, 2 years old and over	0,800
Sheep and goats		0,100
Equidae		0,800
Pigs	Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kg	0,027
	Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	0,500
	Other pigs	0,300
Poultry	Broilers	0,007
	Laying hens	0,014
	Ostriches	0,350
	Other poultry	0,030
Rabbits, breeding females		0,020

## ANNEX II

**Definitions of the characteristics to be used for the Community farm structure surveys <sup>(1)</sup>**

## I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.01 **Location of the holding**

The location of the agricultural holding is defined in Article 2(e) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008.

1.01.01 Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)

1.01.02 Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)

1.02 **Legal personality of the holding**

The legal personality of the holding depends on the status of the holder.

1.02.01 **Is the legal and economic responsibility of the holding assumed by:**1.02.01.01 **a natural person who is a sole holder, where the holding is independent?**

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.

1.02.01.01.01 If the answer to the previous question is 'yes', is this person (the holder) also the manager?

1.02.01.01.01.a If this person is not the manager, is the manager a member of the holder's family?

1.02.01.01.01.b If the manager is a member of the holder's family, is the manager the spouse of the holder? <sup>(2)</sup>

1.02.01.02 **one or more natural persons who is/are a partner, where the holding is a group holding?**

Partner(s) of a group holding are natural persons owning, renting or otherwise managing together one agricultural holding or managing together their individual holdings as if they were one holding. Such cooperation must be either in conformity with the law or by written agreement.

1.02.01.03 **a legal person?**

A legal entity other than a natural person but having the normal rights and duties of an individual, such as the ability to sue or to be sued (a general legal capacity of its own).

1.03 **Type of tenure (in relation to the holder) and farming system**1.03.01 **Utilised agricultural area:**

Utilised agricultural area is the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding, regardless of the type of tenure or of whether it is used as a part of common land.

Common land is the utilised agricultural area used by the agricultural holding but not belonging directly to it, i.e. on which common rights apply. The choice of implementation method to cover this common land is a matter for the Member States.

1.03.01.01 **For owner farming**

Utilised agricultural area farmed by the holding and which is the property of the holder or farmed by him as usufructuary or heritable long-term leaseholder or under some other equivalent type of tenure.

<sup>(1)</sup> The basic definitions of the agricultural holding and livestock unit are set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> Not to be provided in 2010.

- 1.03.01.02                    **For tenant farming**
- Utilised agricultural area rented by the holding in return for a fixed rent agreed in advance (in cash, kind or otherwise), and for which there is a (written or oral) tenancy agreement. A utilised agricultural area is allocated to only one holding. If a utilised agricultural area is rented out to more than one holding during the reference year, it is normally allocated to the holding with which it is associated on the survey reference day or which used it for the longest period during the reference year.
- 1.03.01.03                    **For share farming or other modes**
- (a) Share-farmed agricultural area is the utilised agricultural area (which may constitute a complete holding) farmed in partnership by the landlord and the sharecropper under a written or oral share-farming contract. The output (either economic or physical) of the share cropped area is shared between the two parties on an agreed basis.
- (b) Utilised agricultural area used under other modes of tenure is the utilised agricultural area not covered elsewhere under the previous items.
- 1.03.02                        **Organic farming**
- Agricultural practices according to certain set standards and rules specified in (i) Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 <sup>(1)</sup> or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules for organic production.
- 1.03.02.01                    **The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are applied and certified according to national or European Community rules**
- That part of the utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the production is fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level, as set out in (i) Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production.
- 1.03.02.02                    **The total utilised agricultural area of the holding that is under conversion to organic farming production methods to be certified according to national or European Community rules**
- That part of the utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming methods are applied, but where the necessary transition period to be considered fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level as set out in (i) Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production has not yet been completed.
- 1.03.02.03                    **Area of the holding on which organic farming production methods according to national or European Community rules are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified**
- The utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified according to certain set standards and rules specified in (i) Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules for organic production to be broken down by crop categories.
- Crops are defined in Section II. Land.*
- 1.03.02.03.01                    Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)
- 1.03.02.03.02                    Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)
- 1.03.02.03.03                    Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)
- 1.03.02.03.04                    Sugar beet (excluding seed)
- 1.03.02.03.05                    Oil seed crops
- 1.03.02.03.06                    Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1.

- 1.03.02.03.07 Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing
- 1.03.02.03.08 Fruit and berry plantations
- 1.03.02.03.09 Citrus plantations
- 1.03.02.03.10 Olives plantations
- 1.03.02.03.11 Vineyards
- 1.03.02.03.99 Other crops (fibre crops, etc.)
- 1.03.02.04 **Organic production methods applied to animal production and certified according to national or European Community rules**
- The numbers of animals which are reared on the holding where all or part of the animal production is fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level as set out in (i) Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production to be broken down by animal categories.
- Livestock are defined in Section III. Livestock.*
- 1.03.02.04.01 Bovine animals
- 1.03.02.04.02 Pigs
- 1.03.02.04.03 Sheep and goats
- 1.03.02.04.04 Poultry
- 1.03.02.04.99 Other animals
- 1.03.03 **Destination of the holding's production**
- 1.03.03.01 **Household consumes more than 50 % of the value of the final production of the holding**
- The household is the family unit to which the holder belongs and in which the household's members share the same living accommodation, pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.
- Final production as referred to under this characteristic follows the definition of usable output in the agricultural economic accounts as set out in Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.
- 1.03.03.02 **Direct sale to final consumers represents more than 50 % of the total sales of the holding <sup>(2)</sup>**
- Direct sale to final consumer means the sale by the holding of self-produced agricultural products, processed or not, directly to consumers for their own consumption.

## II. LAND

The total area of the holding consists of the utilised agricultural area (arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens) and other land (unutilised agricultural land, wooded area and other land).

### 2.01 Arable land

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

Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multiannual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. This means that if a plot is used for the same crop for five years or more, without in the meantime removing the preceding crop and establishing a new one, it is not considered arable land.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 33, 5.2.2004, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Not to be provided in 2010.

- 2.01.01                   **Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)**  
All areas of cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of use, shall be recorded here (including cereals used for renewable energy production).
- 2.01.01.01               **Common wheat and spelt**  
*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol., *Triticum spelta* L. and *Triticum monococcum* L.
- 2.01.01.02               **Durum wheat**  
*Triticum durum* Desf.
- 2.01.01.03               **Rye**  
*Secale cereale* L., including mixtures of rye and other cereals sown in the autumn (maslin).
- 2.01.01.04               **Barley**  
*Hordeum vulgare* L.
- 2.01.01.05               **Oats**  
*Avena sativa* L., including mixtures of oats and other cereals sown in the spring.
- 2.01.01.06               **Grain maize**  
Maize (*Zea mays* L.) harvested for grain.
- 2.01.01.07               **Rice**  
*Oryza sativa* L.
- 2.01.01.99               **Other cereals for the production of grain**  
Cereals sown in pure crops, harvested dry for grain, and that are not recorded elsewhere under the previous items.
- 2.01.02                   **Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)**  
Crops sown and harvested mainly for their protein content.  
All areas of dried pulses and protein crops harvested dry for grain, regardless of use, shall be recorded here (including crops used for renewable energy production).
- 2.01.02.01               **of which peas, field beans and sweet lupins**  
*Pisum sativum* L., *Vicia faba* L., *Lupinus* spp., sown in pure crops, harvested dry for grain.
- 2.01.03                   **Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)**  
*Solanum tuberosum* L.
- 2.01.04                   **Sugar beet (excluding seed)**  
*Beta vulgaris* L. intended for the sugar industry and alcohol production (including energy production).
- 2.01.05                   **Fodder roots and brassicas (excluding seed)**  
Fodder beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) and plants of the Brassicaceae family harvested mainly for animal feed, regardless whether it is the root or the stem, and other plants cultivated mainly for their roots for fodder, not mentioned elsewhere.
- 2.01.06                   **Industrial crops**  
Crops that are normally not sold directly for consumption because they need to be industrially processed prior to final use.  
All harvested areas of industrial crops, regardless of use, shall be recorded here (including crops used for renewable energy production).

2.01.06.01	<b>Tobacco</b> <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.
2.01.06.02	<b>Hops</b> <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.
2.01.06.03	<b>Cotton</b> <i>Gossypium</i> spp., harvested for fibre as well as for oil-seeds.
2.01.06.04	<b>Rape and turnip rape</b> <i>Brassica napus</i> L. (partim) and <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>sylvestris</i> (Lam.) Briggs, grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
2.01.06.05	<b>Sunflower</b> <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L., harvested as dry grains.
2.01.06.06	<b>Soya</b> <i>Glycine max</i> L. Merrill, harvested as dry grains.
2.01.06.07	<b>Linseed (oil flax)</b> <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L., varieties grown mainly for producing oil, harvested as dry grains.
2.01.06.08	<b>Other oil seed crops</b> Other crops grown mainly for their oil content, harvested as dry grains, which are not mentioned elsewhere.
2.01.06.09	<b>Flax</b> <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L., varieties grown mainly for producing fibre.
2.01.06.10	<b>Hemp</b> <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.
2.01.06.11	<b>Other fibre crops</b> Other plants grown mainly for their fibre content, not mentioned elsewhere.
2.01.06.12	<b>Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants</b> Plants or parts of plants for pharmaceutical purposes, perfume manufacture or human consumption. Culinary plants are distinguished from vegetables in that they are used in small amounts and provide flavour rather than substance to food.
2.01.06.99	<b>Other industrial crops not mentioned elsewhere</b> Other industrial crops that have not been mentioned elsewhere. Areas of crops used exclusively for renewable energy production are included.
2.01.07	<b>Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries of which:</b>
2.01.07.01	<b>Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover</b> Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries, outdoor or under low (non-accessible) cover.
2.01.07.01.01	<b>Open field</b> Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on arable land in rotation with other agricultural crops.
2.01.07.01.02	<b>Market gardening</b> Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on arable land in rotation with other horticultural crops.

- 2.01.07.02                    **Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover**  
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).
- 2.01.08                        **Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)**
- 2.01.08.01                    **Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover**  
Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries), outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover.
- 2.01.08.02                    **Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover**  
Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries), which for the whole of their period of growth or for the predominant part of it are covered by greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic).
- 2.01.09                        **Plants harvested green**  
All 'green' arable crops intended mainly for animal feed, grown in rotation with other crops and occupying the same parcel for less than five years (annual or multiannual fodder crops).  
Green crops used for renewable energy production are included.  
Crops not used on the holding but sold, either for direct use on other agricultural holdings or to industry, are included.
- 2.01.09.01                    **Temporary grass**  
Grass plants for grazing, hay or silage included as a part of a normal crop rotation, lasting at least one crop year and less than five years, sown with grass or grass mixtures. The areas are broken up by ploughing or other tilling or the plants are destroyed by other means such as by herbicides before they are sown again.  
Mixtures of predominantly grass plants and other forage crops (usually leguminous), grazed, harvested green or as dried hay are included here.
- 2.01.09.02                    **Other plants harvested green**  
Other annual or multiannual (less than five years) fodder crops.
- 2.01.09.02.01                **Green maize**  
All forms of maize (*Zea mays* L.) grown mainly for silage, 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 as well as for renewable energy production.
- 2.01.09.02.02                **Leguminous plants**  
Leguminous plants grown and harvested green as the whole plant mainly for forage.  
Mixtures of predominantly leguminous (normally > 80 %) forage crops and grass plants, harvested green or as dried hay are included here.
- 2.01.09.02.99                **Other plants harvested green not mentioned elsewhere**  
Other arable crops intended mainly for animal fodder, harvested green, not mentioned elsewhere.
- 2.01.10                        **Arable land seed and seedlings**  
Areas producing seeds and seedlings for sale, excluding cereals, rice, pulses, potatoes and oil seeds.

- 2.01.11            **Other arable land crops**  
Arable crops not included elsewhere.
- 2.01.12            **Fallow land**  
All arable land included in the crop rotation system, whether worked or not, but with no intention to produce a harvest for the duration of a crop year.  
The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a crop year.  
Fallow land may be:  
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).  
All areas of arable land maintained in good agricultural and environmental conditions as set out in Article 5 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 <sup>(1)</sup> or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation, regardless of whether they are part of the crop rotation or not, are included.
- 2.01.12.01        **Fallow land without any subsidies**  
Fallow land for which no financial aid or subsidy is paid.
- 2.01.12.02        **Fallow land subject to the payment of subsidies, with no economic use**  
Fallow land for which the holding is entitled to financial aid.
- 2.02                **Kitchen gardens**  
Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated off from the rest of the agricultural land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens.  
Only occasional surplus products coming from this area are sold off from the holding. All areas from which products are consistently sold on the market belong under other items, even if part of the production is consumed by the holder and his household.
- 2.03                **Permanent grassland**  
Land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded), and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding.  
The land can be used for grazing or mown for silage, hay or used for renewable energy production.
- 2.03.01            **Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazings**  
Permanent pasture on good or medium quality soils. These areas can normally be used for intensive grazing.
- 2.03.02            **Rough grazings**  
Low yielding permanent grassland, usually on low quality soil, for example on hilly land and at high altitudes, usually unimproved by fertiliser, cultivation, reseeded or drainage.  
These areas can normally be used only for extensive grazing and are not normally mown or are mown in an extensive manner; they cannot support a large density of animals.
- 2.03.03            **Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies**  
Areas of permanent grassland and meadows no longer used for production purposes which, in line with Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation, are maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition and are eligible for financial support.

(1) OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1.

- 2.04           **Permanent crops**  
Crops not grown in rotation, other than permanent grassland, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.
- 2.04.01           **Fruit and berry plantations**  
Areas containing trees, bushes and perennial berry plants other than strawberries for the production of fruit. Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees or of the non-continuous type with wide spacing.
- 2.04.01.01           **Fruit species, of which:**
- 2.04.01.01.01           **Fruit of temperate climate zones**  
Fruit tree plantations which are traditionally cropped in temperate climates for producing fruits.
- 2.04.01.01.02           **Fruit of subtropical climate zones**  
Fruit tree plantations which are traditionally cropped in subtropical climates for producing fruits.
- 2.04.01.02           **Berry species**  
Berry plantations which are traditionally cropped both in temperate and subtropical climates for producing berries.
- 2.04.01.03           **Nuts**  
Nut tree plantations which are traditionally cropped in temperate and subtropical climates.
- 2.04.02           **Citrus plantations**  
Plantations of *Citrus* spp.
- 2.04.03           **Olive plantations**  
Plantations of *Olea europaea* L.
- 2.04.03.01           **Normally producing table olives**  
Plantations of varieties normally grown for producing table olives.
- 2.04.03.02           **Normally producing olives for oil production**  
Plantations of varieties normally grown for producing olive oil.
- 2.04.04           **Vineyards, of which normally producing:**  
Plantations of *Vitis vinifera* L.
- 2.04.04.01           **Quality wine**  
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) which comply with the requirements (i) of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 <sup>(1)</sup> or, where applicable, the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules.  
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected geographical indication (PGI) which comply with the requirements (i) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation; and (ii) the corresponding national rules.
- 2.04.04.02           **Other wines**  
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines other than PDO and PGI wines.
- 2.04.04.03           **Table grapes**  
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of fresh grapes.
- 2.04.04.04           **Raisins**  
Grape varieties normally grown for the production of raisins.

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ L 148, 6.6.2008, p. 1.

- 2.04.05            **Nurseries**  
Areas of young ligneous (woody) plants grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation:  
(a) vine and root-stock nurseries;  
(b) fruit tree and berries nurseries;  
(c) ornamental nurseries;  
(d) commercial nurseries of forest trees (excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland);  
(e) trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments (e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers), including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings.
- 2.04.06            **Other permanent crops**  
Open-air permanent crops other than those under the previous heading and in particular those used for plaiting or weaving, harvested generally every year.
- 2.04.06.01            **of which Christmas trees <sup>(1)</sup>**  
Trees planted for commercial purposes as Christmas trees on the utilised agricultural area.
- 2.04.07            **Permanent crops under glass**
- 2.05            **Other land**  
'Other land' includes unutilised agricultural land (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons, and which is not used in the crop rotation system), wooded area and other land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.
- 2.05.01            **Unutilised agricultural land**  
Area previously used as an agricultural area and, during the reference year of the survey, no longer worked for economic, social or other reasons and which is not used in the crop rotation system, i.e. land where no agricultural use is intended.  
  
This land could be brought back into cultivation using the resources normally available on an agricultural holding.
- 2.05.02            **Wooded area**  
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.).
- 2.05.02.01            **of which short rotation coppices**  
Wooded areas managed for growing wooded plants, where the rotation period is 20 years or less.  
  
The rotation period is the time between the first sowing/planting of the trees and the harvest of the final product, where harvesting does not include normal management actions like thinning.
- 2.05.03            **Other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.)**  
All those parts of the total area belonging to the agricultural holding which constitute neither utilised agricultural area, unutilised agricultural area nor wooded area.
- 2.06            **Mushrooms, irrigated area, energy crops and genetically modified crops**
- 2.06.01            **Mushrooms**  
Cultivated mushrooms grown in buildings which have been specially erected or adapted for growing mushrooms, as well as in underground premises, caves and cellars.

(1) Not to be provided in 2010.

- 2.06.02                    **Irrigated area**
- 2.06.02.01                **Total irrigable area**  
 Total maximum utilised agricultural area which could be irrigated in the reference year using the equipment and the quantity of water normally available on the holding.
- 2.06.02.02                **Total cultivated area irrigated at least once during the previous 12 months**  
 Area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the reference day of the survey.
- 2.06.03                    **Energy crops (for the production of biofuels or other renewable energy)**  
 The production area of energy crops benefiting from the following support schemes under Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003:
- the specific aid for energy crops (Article 88),
  - the payment linked to set-aside entitlement when production takes place on set-aside area (Article 55 or 56).
- Other areas used for the production of energy crops (notably benefiting of the payment linked to 'normal' entitlement under the Single Payment Scheme or the Simplified Area Payment Scheme) are not covered.
- 2.06.03.01                **of which on set-aside area**  
 The production area of energy crops benefiting of the payment linked to set-aside entitlement when production takes place on set-aside area (Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, Article 55 or 56)
- 2.06.04                    **Genetically modified crops**  
 'Genetically modified crops (GMC)' mean any organism as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 2001/18/EC <sup>(1)</sup> or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.

### III. LIVESTOCK

Number of production animals that are in the direct possession or management of the holding on the reference day of the survey.

The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised agricultural areas or in animal housing used by the holding) or off it (on common grazings or in the course of migration, etc.).

- 3.01                        **Equidae**  
 Domestic animals belonging to the family *Equidae*, genus *Equus* (horses, asses, etc.).
- 3.02                        **Bovine animals**  
 Domestic animals of the species *Bos Taurus* and *Bubalus bubalus*, including hybrids like Beefalo.
- 3.02.01                    **Bovine animals, under one year old, male and female**
- 3.02.02                    **Bovine animals, one but less than two years old, male**
- 3.02.03                    **Bovine animals, one but less than two years old, female**
- 3.02.04                    **Male bovine animals, two years old and over**
- 3.02.05                    **Heifers, two years old and over**  
 Female bovine animals of two years old and over which have not yet calved.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1.

- 3.02.06           **Dairy cows**  
Female bovine animals which have already calved (including those less than two years old) and which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally to produce milk for human consumption or for processing into dairy products.
- 3.02.99           **Other cows**  
Female bovine animals which have already calved (including those less than two years old) and which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally for the production of calves and whose milk is not intended for human consumption or for processing into dairy products.
- 3.03               **Sheep and goats**
- 3.03.1             **Sheep (all ages)**  
Domestic animals of the species *Ovis aries*.
- 3.03.01.01        **Breeding females**  
Ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.
- 3.03.01.99        **Other sheep**  
All sheep other than breeding females.
- 3.03.02           **Goats (all ages)**  
Domestic animals of the subspecies *Capra aegagrus hircus*.
- 3.03.02.01        **Breeding females**  
Female goats which have already kidded and goats which have been mated.
- 3.03.02.99        **Other goats**  
All goats other than breeding females.
- 3.04               **Pigs**  
Domestic animals of the species *Sus scrofa domesticus*.
- 3.04.01           **Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kilograms**  
Piglets generally having a live weight of under 20 kilograms.
- 3.04.02           **Breeding sows weighing 50 kilograms and over**  
Female pigs weighing 50 kilograms and over intended for breeding purposes, regardless of whether they have farrowed or not.
- 3.04.99           **Other pigs**  
Pigs not specified elsewhere.
- 3.05               **Poultry**
- 3.05.01           **Broilers**  
Domestic animals of the species *Gallus gallus* which are kept for the production of meat.
- 3.05.02           **Laying hens**  
Domestic animals of the species *Gallus gallus* which have reached laying maturity and are kept for the production of eggs.
- 3.05.03           **Other poultry**  
Poultry not mentioned under Broilers or Laying hens.
- 3.05.03.01        **Turkeys <sup>(1)</sup>**  
Domestic animals of the species *Meleagris*.
- 3.05.03.02        **Ducks <sup>(1)</sup>**  
Domestic animals of the species *Anas* and *Cairina moschata*.

(<sup>1</sup>) Not to be provided in 2010.

- 3.05.03.03            **Geese** <sup>(1)</sup>  
Domestic animals of the species *Anser anser* dom.
- 3.05.03.04            **Ostriches** <sup>(1)</sup>  
Ostriches (*Struthio camelus*).
- 3.05.03.99            **Other poultry, not mentioned elsewhere** <sup>(1)</sup>
- 3.06            **Rabbits, breeding females**  
Female rabbits (of the species *Oryctolagus*) for producing rabbits for meat and which have littered.
- 3.07            **Bees**  
Number of hives occupied by bees (*Apis mellifera*) kept for the production of honey.
- 3.99            **Livestock not mentioned elsewhere**  
Any production livestock not mentioned elsewhere in this section.

#### IV. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

- 4.01            **IV. (i) Machinery** <sup>(1)</sup>  
Motor vehicles and machinery used by the agricultural holding during the 12 months preceding the reference day of the survey.
- 4.01.01            **Belonging exclusively to the holding**  
Motor vehicles and machinery which are the sole property of the agricultural holding on the reference day of the survey.
- 4.01.01.a            **Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers**  
All tractors with at least two axles and all other motor vehicles used as agricultural tractors.
- 4.01.01.b            **Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers**  
Motor vehicles with one axle or without axle used in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture.
- 4.01.01.c            **Combine harvesters**  
Machines for harvesting and threshing cereals, protein crops and oil seeds, seeds of legumes and grasses, etc., regardless of whether they are self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted.
- 4.01.01.d            **Other fully mechanised harvesters**  
Machines, other than combine harvesters, for the continuous harvesting of sugar beets, potatoes or forage crops, regardless of whether they are self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted.
- 4.01.02            **Machinery used by several holdings**  
Motor vehicles and machinery used by the agricultural holding during the 12 months preceding the reference day of the survey but being the property of:  
— another agricultural holding (e.g. used under mutual aid arrangements or hired from a machinery hire syndicate), or  
— a cooperative association, or  
— two or more agricultural holdings jointly, or  
— a machinery group, or  
— an agricultural service supply agency.

<sup>(1)</sup> Not to be provided in 2010.

- 4.01.02.a **Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers**
- 4.01.02.b **Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers**
- 4.01.02.c **Combine harvesters**
- 4.01.02.d **Other fully mechanised harvesters**
- 4.02 **IV. (ii) Equipment**
- 4.02.01 **Equipment used for renewable energy production by type of energy source**  
Equipment used by the agricultural holding for production of renewable energy during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey for the market (grid connected) or for own agricultural production (non-grid connected).  
Equipment situated on land belonging to the holding is excluded if the farmer is not involved in energy production, either through investment or active participation (i.e. just receives rent for the land).
- 4.02.01.01 **Wind**  
Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from wind.  
Wind energy is kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines.  
Direct mechanical energy derived from wind is also included.
- 4.02.01.02 **Biomass**  
Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from biomass.  
Biomass is solid, liquid or gaseous organic, non-fossil material of biological origin used for the production of heat, electricity or transport fuels.
- 4.02.01.02.01 **of which bio-methane**  
Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of biogas from biomass.  
Biogas is a gas composed principally of methane and carbon dioxide produced by the anaerobic digestion of biomass.
- 4.02.01.03 **Solar**  
Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from solar radiation.  
Solar radiation is radiation exploited for hot water production and electricity generation.
- 4.02.01.04 **Hydro-energy**  
Equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy from hydropower.  
Hydropower is a potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.  
Direct mechanical energy derived from water is also included.
- 4.02.01.99 **Other types of renewable energy sources**  
Any equipment used by the agricultural holding for the production of renewable energy not mentioned elsewhere in this section.

## V. LABOUR FORCE

## 5.01 V. (i) Farm work on the holding

**Farm labour force**

The farm labour force of the holding includes all persons having completed their compulsory education (having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey.

Unless national legislation indicates the minimum age of full-time and part-time compulsory education, 15 years is to be taken as the conventional school-leaving age.

Sole holders who do not carry out farm work on the holding are recorded in the survey, but are not counted in the 'Total farm labour force'.

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

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

**Farm work**

Farm work is considered as every type of work on the holding which contributes to either (i) the activities as defined in Annex I to the Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008; or (ii) the maintenance of the means of production; or (iii) activities directly derived from these productive actions.

**The time spent for on farm work on the holding**

The time spent for on farm work on the holding is the working time actually devoted to farm work for the holding, excluding work in the households of the holder or manager.

**Annual work unit (AWU)**

The full-time equivalent employment, i.e. the total hours worked divided by the average annual hours worked in full-time jobs in the country.

Full-time means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of annual hours then 1 800 hours is to be taken as the minimum figure (225 working days of eight hours per day).

5.01.01 **Holder**

The holder is the natural person, group of natural persons or legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding.

The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long-term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee.

5.01.01.01 Gender

5.01.01.02 Age

5.01.01.03 The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)

5.01.02 **Manager**

Manager of the holding is the natural person responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned.

5.01.02.01 Gender

5.01.02.02 Age

5.01.02.03 The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)

- 5.01.02.04                    **Training of manager**
- 5.01.02.04.a                **Agricultural training of manager**  
**Only practical agricultural experience**  
Experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding.  
**Basic agricultural training**  
Any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects). A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.  
**Full agricultural training**  
Any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full-time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject.
- 5.01.02.04.b                **Vocational training undertaken by manager during the last 12 months <sup>(1)</sup>**  
Vocational training is a training measure or activity provided by a trainer or a training institution which has as its primary objective the acquisition of new competencies related to the farm activities or activities related directly to the holding or the development and improvement of existing ones.
- 5.01.03                      **Members of sole holder's family carrying out farm work for the holding**  
Members of the sole holder's family, including the spouse, who carry out farm work on the holding, but who do not necessarily live on the holding.  
Generally, the family members of the holder are the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line (including by marriage and by adoption) and brothers and sisters of the holder or his/her spouse.  
Two people living together as conjugal partners, without being married, are also treated as spouses.
- 5.01.03.01                **Members of sole holder's family carrying out farm work for the holding: male**  
— The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)
- 5.01.03.02                **Members of sole holder's family carrying out farm work for the holding: female**  
— The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)
- 5.01.04                      **Non-family labour regularly employed**  
All persons doing farm work for and receiving any kind of remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payments including payment in kind) from the agricultural holding, other than the holder and members of his family.  
Regularly employed labour force are persons who carried out farm work every week on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey, irrespective of length of the working week.  
Persons who worked regularly for part of that period, but were unable for any of the following reasons to work for the entire period, are also included:
1. special conditions of production on the holding (for example specialising in growing olives or grapes or fruit and vegetables in the open field or in fattening cattle on grass and only requiring labour for a limited number of months);
  2. absence by reason of holidays, military service, sickness, accident or death;
  3. commencement or cessation of employment with the holding (covers also the workers who stop working for one agricultural holding to start working for another during the 12 months before the reference day of survey);
  4. complete stoppage of work on the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire, etc.).

(<sup>1</sup>) Not to be provided in 2013.

- 5.01.04.01            **Non-family labour regularly employed: male**  
 — The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)
- 5.01.04.02            **Non-family labour regularly employed: female**  
 — The farm work on the holding (apart from housework)
- 5.01.05                **Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis: male and female**  
 Persons not regularly employed are the workers who did not work each week on the agricultural holding in the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey for a reason other than those listed under non-family labour regularly employed.  
 Number of working days carried out by non-regular non-family labour force is any day of such length that the worker is paid the salary or any kind of remuneration (wages, profits or other payments including payment in kind) for a full day's work, during which there is performed work of the kind normally carried out by a full-time agricultural worker. Days of leave and sickness do not count as working days.  
 A full-time working day is the normal working day of regular workers employed on a full-time basis.
- 5.01.06                **Total number of equivalent full-time working days of farm work during the 12 months preceding the day of the survey, not included under previous categories, undertaken on the holding by persons not employed directly by the holding (e.g. contractors' employees)**  
 All types of farm work undertaken on the holding for the holding by persons who are not directly employed by the holding, but are self-employed or employed by third parties, e.g. contractors or cooperatives.  
 The number of hours worked must be converted into the equivalent number of days or weeks on a full-time basis.
- 5.02                    **V. (ii) Other gainful activities (non-farm work on the holding and work outside the holding)**  
 Other gainful activity is every activity carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to service rendered) other than the farm work defined under Section V. (i).  
 The farm work carried out by the labour force of one agricultural holding for another agricultural holding is included.  
 The information is collected only on the holdings where the holder is a natural person (i.e. where the holder is also the manager). Legal persons are excluded.  
 Non-separable non-agricultural secondary gainful activities on the holding are excluded as they are included in farm work.
- Major occupation**  
 Activities which occupy more time than the farm work done for the holding.
- Subsidiary occupation**  
 Activities which occupy less time than the farm work done for the holding.
- 5.02.01                **Other gainful activities of the holder who is also the manager:**
- 5.02.01.01            As his/her major occupation
- 5.02.01.02            As his/her subsidiary occupation  
 If other gainful activities are carried out
- 5.02.01.03            Activities directly related to the holding
- 5.02.01.04            Activities not directly related to the holding
- 5.02.02                **Other gainful activities of the spouse of the sole holder:**
- 5.02.02.01            As his/her major occupation

5.02.02.02	As his/her subsidiary occupation
	If other gainful activities are carried out
5.02.02.03	Activities directly related to the holding
5.02.02.04	Activities not directly related to the holding
5.02.03	<b>Other gainful activities of the other members of the sole holder's family:</b>
5.02.03.01	As his/her major occupation
5.02.03.02	As his/her subsidiary occupation
	If other gainful activities are carried out
5.02.03.03	Activities directly related to the holding
5.02.03.04	Activities not directly related to the holding
5.02.04	<b>Non-family labour force, employed directly on a regular basis and involved in other gainful activities that are directly related to the holding</b>
5.02.04.01	As his/her major occupation
5.02.04.02	As his/her subsidiary occupation

#### VI. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLDING (DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE HOLDING)

##### 6.01 VI. (i) List of other gainful activities

Other gainful activities of the holding comprise all activities other than farm work, directly related to the holding and having an economic impact on the holding.

'Activities directly related to the holding' means activities where either the resources of the holding (area, buildings, machinery, etc.) or its products are used in the activity. If only the farm labour force (family and non-family) and no other resources of the holding are used, the workers are seen as working under two separate arrangements, and these other gainful activities are thus not seen as being directly related to the holding.

Non-agricultural as well as agricultural work for other holdings is included.

Gainful activities in this context mean active work; pure financial investments are therefore excluded. Renting out the land for diverse activities without being further involved in these activities is also excluded.

##### 6.01.01 **Tourism, accommodation and other leisure activities**

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

##### 6.01.02 **Handicraft**

Handicraft items either manufactured on the holding by the holder or the family members, or by non-family labour force, provided that they are also carrying out farm work, regardless of how the products are sold.

##### 6.01.03 **Processing of farm products**

All processing of a primary agricultural product to a processed secondary product on the holding, regardless of whether the raw material is produced on the holding or bought from outside. This includes processing meat, making cheese, etc.

All processing of farm products belongs to this item unless the processing is regarded as a part of agricultural activity. Wine processing and olive oil production are therefore excluded unless the bought-in proportion of wine or olive oil is significant.

- 6.01.04            **Production of renewable energy**  
Producing renewable energy for the market including biogas, biofuels or electricity, by wind turbines, other equipment or from agricultural raw materials.  
Renewable energy produced only for the holding's own use is not included here.
- 6.01.05            **Wood processing (e.g. sawing)**  
The processing of raw wood on the holding for the market (sawing timber, etc.).
- 6.01.06            **Aquaculture**  
Production of fish, crayfish etc. on the holding. Activities involving only fishing are excluded.
- 6.01.07            **Contractual work (using production means of the holding)**  
Contractual work using the equipment of the holding, differentiating between work that is inside or outside the agricultural sector, e.g. clearing snow, haulage work, landscape maintenance, agricultural and environmental services etc.
- 6.01.07.01            **Agricultural (for other holdings)**
- 6.01.07.02            **Non-agricultural**
- 6.01.08            **Forestry**  
Forestry work using both the farm labour force and the machinery and equipment of the holding generally used for agricultural purposes.
- 6.01.99            **Other**  
Other gainful activities directly related to the holding not mentioned elsewhere.
- 6.02                **VI. (ii) Importance of the other gainful activities directly related to the holding**
- 6.02.01            **Percentage of the final output of the holding**  
Share of the turnover of other gainful activities directly related to the holding in the total turnover of the holding (including direct payments).
- $$\text{RATIO} = \frac{\text{Turnover of other gainful activities directly related to the holding}}{\text{Total holding's turnover (agricultural and OGA directly related to the holding) + direct payments}}$$

## VII. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 7.01                **Holding benefited from one of the following rural development measures during the last three years**  
Information is to be collected on whether or not the holding has benefited from one of the following rural development measures during the last three years according to certain set standards and rules specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 <sup>(1)</sup> or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.
- 7.01.01            **Use of advisory services**  
Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Use of advisory services.
- 7.01.02            **Modernisation of agricultural holdings**  
Article 26 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Modernisation of agricultural holdings.
- 7.01.03            **Adding value to agricultural and forestry products**  
Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Adding value to agricultural and forestry products.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1.

- 7.01.04            **Meeting standards based on Community legislation**  
Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Meeting standards based on Community legislation.
- 7.01.05            **Participation of farmers in food quality schemes**  
Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Participation of farmers in food quality schemes.
- 7.01.06            **Natura 2000 payments for agricultural area**  
Article 38 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Natura 2000 payments.
- 7.01.07            **Payments linked to the Water Framework Directive**  
Article 38 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.
- 7.01.08            **Agri-environment payments**  
Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Agri-environment payments.
- 7.01.08.01            **of which in the framework of organic farming**  
Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Agri-environment payments and where the holding practises agriculture according to certain set standards and rules specified in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- 7.01.09            **Animal welfare payments**  
Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Animal welfare payments.
- 7.01.10            **Diversification into non-agricultural activities**  
Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Diversification into non-agricultural activities.
- 7.01.11            **Encouragement of tourism activities**  
Article 55 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005: Encouragement of tourism activities.
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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1.

## ANNEX III

**Definitions of the characteristics to be used for the Community survey on agricultural production methods**

## I. TILLAGE METHODS

- 1.01           **Conventional tillage (mouldboard plough or disc plough)**  
Arable land treated by conventional tillage which involves inversion of the soil, normally with a mouldboard or a disc plough as the primary tillage operation, followed by secondary tillage with a disc harrow.
- 1.02           **Conservation tillage (low tillage)**  
Arable land treated by conservation (low) tillage, which is a tillage practice or system of practices that leaves plant residues (at least 30 %) on the soil surface for erosion control and moisture conservation, normally by not inverting the soil.
- 1.03           **Zero tillage (direct seeding)**  
Arable land on which no tillage is applied between harvest and sowing.

## II. SOIL CONSERVATION

- 2.01           **Soil cover in winter**  
The way the arable land is covered with plants or residues or is left bare in the winter.
- 2.01.01       **Normal winter crop**  
Arable land on which crops are sown in the autumn and growing during the winter (normal winter crops, such as winter wheat), normally harvested or used for grazing.
- 2.01.02       **Cover crop or intermediate crop**  
Arable land on which plants are sown specifically to reduce the loss of soil, nutrients and plant protection products during the winter or other periods when the land would otherwise be bare and susceptible to losses. The economic interest of these crops is low, and the main goal is soil and nutrient protection.  
Normally they are ploughed in during spring before sowing another crop, and are not harvested or used for grazing.
- 2.01.03       **Plant residues**  
Arable land covered with the plant residues and stubble of the previous crop season during winter. Intermediate and cover crops are excluded.
- 2.01.04       **Bare soil**  
Arable land that is ploughed or otherwise tilled in autumn and is not sown or covered during winter with any plant residues, remaining bare until the pre-seeding or seeding agro-technical operations in the following spring period.
- 2.02           **Crop rotation**
- 2.02.01       **Share of arable area out of planned crop rotation**  
Arable land that is cultivated with the same crop for three years or more consecutively and which is not part of a planned crop rotation.  
Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field. If the same crop is grown continuously, the term monoculture can be used to describe the phenomenon.

## III. LANDSCAPE FEATURES

3.01 **Linear elements maintained by farmer during the last three years**

Linear elements are continuous man-made rows of trees, shrubs or bushes, stonewalls, etc., in general representing a field boundary.

3.01.a **Hedges**

Rows of shrubs or bushes forming a hedge, sometimes with a central row of trees.

3.01.b **Tree lines**

Continuous linear of woody vegetation, usually forming field boundaries within agricultural land or alongside roads or water courses.

3.01.c **Stonewalls**

Man-made structures of brick or stone e.g. dry stone and mortared walls.

3.02 **Linear elements established during the last three years**3.02.a **Hedges**3.02.b **Tree lines**3.02.c **Stonewalls**

## IV. ANIMAL GRAZING

4.01 **Grazing on the holding**4.01.01 **Area grazed during the reference year**

The total area of pastures owned, rented or otherwise allocated to the agricultural holding on which animals were kept for grazing during the reference year.

4.01.02 **Amount of time for which animals are outdoors on pasture**

The number of months for which animals have been grazing on pastures owned, rented or otherwise allocated to the agricultural holding during the reference year.

4.02 **Common land grazing**

Common land is the land not belonging directly to agricultural holding but on which common rights apply. It can consist of pasture, horticultural or other land.

In general terms, common land is utilised agricultural area owned by a public authority (state, parish, etc.) over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common, and these rights are generally exercisable in common with others.

4.02.01 **Total number of animals grazing on common land**4.02.02 **Amount of time for which animals are grazing on common land**

The number of months for which animals have been grazing on common pastures during the reference year.

## V. ANIMAL HOUSING

5.01 **Cattle**5.01.01 **Stanchion-tied stable — with solid dung and liquid manure**

Animal houses where the animals are tied to their places and are not allowed to move freely and where the manure is normally removed mechanically outside the building as solid dung/farmyard manure.

5.01.02 **Stanchion-tied stable — with slurry**

Animal houses where the animals are tied to their places and are not allowed to move freely and where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry.

- 5.01.03            **Loose housing — with solid dung and liquid manure**  
Animal houses where the animals are allowed to move freely and where the manure is normally removed mechanically outside the building as solid dung/farmyard manure.
- 5.01.04            **Loose housing — with slurry**  
Animal houses where the animals are allowed to move freely and where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry or where it may be scraped from concrete passageways and collected in storage tanks or lagoons, along with slurry deposited on outside yards.
- 5.01.99            **Other**  
All types of animal houses not fitting the descriptions above.
- 5.02                **Pigs**
- 5.02.01            **On partially slatted floors**  
Animal houses where the floor is partially slatted; i.e. part of the floor has slats where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry.
- 5.02.02            **On completely slatted floors**  
Animal houses where the floor is fully slatted; i.e. the floor has slats where the manure and urine drop down below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry.
- 5.02.03            **On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)**  
Animal houses where the floor is covered with a thick layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material binding the manure and urine) that is removed only at intervals that may be several months apart.
- 5.02.99            **Other**  
All types of animal houses not fitting the descriptions above.
- 5.03                **Laying hens**
- 5.03.01            **On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)**  
Housing where the floor is covered with a thick layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material binding the manure) that is removed only at intervals that may be several months apart.
- 5.03.02            **Battery cage (all types)**  
Housing where the laying hens are kept in cages, one or more in each.
- 5.03.02.01            **Battery cage with manure belt**  
Battery cages where the manure is removed mechanically by a belt below the cages to outside the building to form solid dung/farmyard manure.
- 5.03.02.02            **Battery cage with deep pit**  
Battery cages where the manure falls into a deep pit beneath cages where it forms slurry.
- 5.03.02.03            **Battery cage with stilt house**  
Battery cages where the manure falls on the floor below the cages where it forms solid dung/farmyard manure and is mechanically removed regularly.
- 5.03.99            **Other**  
All types of housing not fitting the descriptions above.

## VI. MANURE APPLICATION

- 6.01                **Utilised agricultural area on which solid/farmyard manure is applied**
- 6.01.01            **Total**  
The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which solid dung/farmyard manure was applied in the reference year.
- 6.01.02            **With immediate incorporation**  
The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the applied manure has been mechanically incorporated into the soil using techniques which enable it to be incorporated immediately.

- 6.02 **Utilised agricultural area on which slurry is applied**
- 6.02.01 **Total**  
The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which slurry was applied in the reference year.
- 6.02.02 **With immediate incorporation or injection**  
The total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the applied slurry has been mechanically incorporated into the soil using techniques which enable it to be incorporated immediately or into which the slurry has been directly injected during its application.
- 6.03 **Percentage of the total produced manure exported from the holding**  
The amount of the manure and slurry sold, or otherwise removed from the holding, estimated as a percentage of the total amount of manure and slurry produced on the holding in the reference year.

## VII. MANURE STORAGE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

- 7.01 **Storage facilities for:**
- 7.01.01 **Solid dung**  
Solid dung storage facilities on an impermeable surface with run-off containment, with or without a roof.  
Solid dung is excrement (with or without litter) of domestic animals, possibly including a small amount of urine.
- 7.01.02 **Liquid manure**  
Watertight tank, open or covered, or a lined lagoon for storage of liquid manure.  
Liquid manure is urine from domestic animals, possibly including a small amount of excrement and/or water.
- 7.01.03 **Slurry**  
Watertight tank, open or covered, or a lined lagoon for storage of slurry.  
Slurry is manure in liquid form, that is to say a mixture of excrements and urine of domestic animals, possibly including water and/or a small amount of litter.
- 7.01.03.01 **Slurry tank**  
Tank, usually made of impermeable material, used for the storage of slurry.
- 7.01.03.02 **Lagoon**  
A pit dug in the soil, usually lined, used for the storage of slurry.
- 7.02 **Are the storage facilities covered?**  
Storage facilities for manure covered in such a way (e.g. concrete lid, tent, tarpaulin, etc.) that they are protected from rain or other precipitation and can reduce ammonia emissions.
- Solid dung**
- Liquid manure**
- Slurry**

## VIII. IRRIGATION

- 8.01 **Irrigated area**
- 8.01.01 **Average irrigated area the last three years**  
The average utilised agricultural area of the holding which has been irrigated during the last three years, including the reference year.

- 8.01.02            **Total cultivated area irrigated at least once during the previous 12 months**  
Area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the reference day of the survey, to be broken down by crop categories.
- The crops are defined in Section II. Land.*
- 8.01.02.01            Cereals for the production of grain (including seed) (excluding maize and rice)
- 8.01.02.02            Maize (grain and green)
- 8.01.02.03            Rice
- 8.01.02.04            Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)
- 8.01.02.05            Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)
- 8.01.02.06            Sugar beet (excluding seed)
- 8.01.02.07            Rape and turnip rape
- 8.01.02.08            Sunflower
- 8.01.02.09            Fibre crops (flax, hemp, other fibre crops)
- 8.01.02.10            Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries – open field
- 8.01.02.11            Temporary grass and permanent grassland
- 8.01.02.12            Other crops on arable land
- 8.01.02.13            Fruit and berry plantations
- 8.01.02.14            Citrus plantations
- 8.01.02.15            Olive plantations
- 8.01.02.16            Vineyards
- 8.02            **Irrigation methods employed**
- 8.02.01            **Surface irrigation (flooding, furrows)**  
Leading the water along the ground, either by flooding the whole area or leading the water along small furrows between the crop rows, using gravity as a force.
- 8.02.02            **Sprinkler irrigation**  
Irrigating the plants by propelling the water under high pressure as rain over the parcels.
- 8.02.03            **Drop irrigation**  
Irrigating the plants by placing the water low by the plants drop by drop or with micro-sprinklers or by forming fog-like conditions.
- 8.03            **Source of irrigation water used on the holding**  
The source of all or most of the irrigation water used on the holding.
- 8.03.01            **On-farm ground water**  
Water sources, situated on or near the holding, utilising water pumped from bored or dug wells or from free-flowing natural groundwater springs or the like.
- 8.03.02            **On-farm surface water (ponds or dams)**  
Small natural ponds or artificial dams, situated entirely on the holding or used only by one holding.

- 8.03.03            **Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses**  
Surface fresh waters (lakes, rivers, other waterways), not artificially created for irrigation purposes.
- 8.03.04            **Off-farm water from common water supply networks**  
Sources of water from outside the holding, other than the ones mentioned in 'Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses', accessible to at least two holdings. A fee is normally charged for access to these sources.
- 8.03.99            **Other sources**  
Other sources of irrigation water, not mentioned elsewhere. These might be strongly saline sources like the Atlantic or Mediterranean, in which case it is treated to reduce the salt concentration (desalinated) before use, or from brackish (low saline content) water sources like the Baltic Sea and certain rivers, in which case it is possible to use it directly, untreated. The water might also have undergone waste water treatment and is delivered to the user as reclaimed waste water.
- 8.04                **Volume of water used for irrigation per year**  
The volume of water that has been used for irrigation on the holding during the 12 months prior to the reference date of the survey, regardless of the source.
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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1201/2009**  
**of 30 November 2009**

**implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 5(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to ensure that data from the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States are comparable, and to allow reliable Community-wide overviews to be drawn up, the census topics as required by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 must be defined and broken down in the same way in all Member States. Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 therefore requires the European Commission to adopt technical specifications for these topics and their breakdowns.

- (2) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

This Regulation lays down the technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns required to implement Regulation (EC) No 763/2008. The technical specifications, to be applied to the data to be sent to the European Commission for the reference year 2011, are listed in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2009.

*For the Commission*  
Joaquín ALMUNIA  
*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.

## ANNEX

**Technical specifications of the census topics and their breakdowns**

The technical specifications are presented as follows:

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

The definitions laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 also apply to this Regulation.

**Topic: Place of usual residence**

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

- (a) Where a person regularly lives in more than one residence during the year, the residence where he/she spends the majority of the year shall be taken as his/her place of usual residence regardless of whether this is located elsewhere within the country or abroad. However, a person who works away from home during the week and who returns to the family home at weekends shall consider the family home to be his/her place of usual residence regardless of whether his/her place of work is elsewhere in the country or abroad.
- (b) Primary and secondary school pupils and students who are away from home during the school term shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad.
- (c) Tertiary students who are away from home while at college or university shall consider their term-time address to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether this is an institution (such as a boarding school) or a private residence and regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad. Exceptionally, where the place of education is within the country, the place of usual residence may be considered to be the family home.
- (d) An institution shall be taken as the place of usual residence of all its residents who at the time of the census have spent, or are likely to spend, 12 months or more living there.
- (e) The general rule in relation to where most of the daily period of rest is spent applies to persons doing compulsory military service and to members of the armed forces who live in military barracks or camps.
- (f) The place of enumeration shall be taken as the place of usual residence of homeless or roofless persons, nomads, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence;
- (g) A child who alternates between two places of residence (for instance if his or her parents are divorced) shall consider the one where he or she spends the majority of the time as his or her place of usual residence. Where an equal amount of time is spent with both parents the place of usual residence shall be the place where the child is found at the time on census night.

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

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

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

<sup>(1)</sup> The codes 'x.', 'x.x.' and 'x.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification, the code 'x.x.x.x.' on the LAU classification, valid for the Member State on 1 January 2011. The annotation 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

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

For the breakdowns for 'Geographical area' the versions of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) and of the classification for Local Administrative Units (LAU) valid on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

### Topic: Location of place of work

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

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

Location of place of work <sup>(1)</sup>		LPW.N.	LPW.L.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	In the territory of the Member State	1.	1.
1.x.	All NUTS 1 regions in the Member State		1.x.
1.x.x.	All NUTS 2 regions in the Member State		1.x.x.
2.	Not in the territory of the Member State	2.	2.
3.	Not applicable (not working)	3.	3.

<sup>(1)</sup> The codes '1.x.' and '1.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification valid for the Member State on 1 January 2011. The annotation 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

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

For the breakdowns for 'Location of place of work' the version of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) valid on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

### Topic: Locality

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

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

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

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

Inhabitants of a locality are defined as persons having their usual residence in that locality.

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

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

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

#### Topic: Sex

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

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

#### Topic: Age

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

Age		AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	under 15 years	1.	1.	1.
1.1.	under 5 years		1.1.	1.1.
	1.1.1 under 1 year			1.1.1
	1.1.2 1 year			1.1.2.
	1.1.3 2 years			1.1.3.
	1.1.4 3 years			1.1.4.
	1.1.5 4 years			1.1.5.
1.2.	5 to 9 years		1.2.	1.2.

Age			AGE.L	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
	1.2.1.	5 years			1.2.1.
	1.2.2.	6 years			1.2.2.
	1.2.3.	7 years			1.2.3.
	1.2.4.	8 years			1.2.4.
	1.2.5.	9 years			1.2.5.
1.3.	10 to 14 years			1.3.	1.3.
	1.3.1.	10 years			1.3.1.
	1.3.2.	11 years			1.3.2.
	1.3.3.	12 years			1.3.3.
	1.3.4.	13 years			1.3.4.
	1.3.5.	14 years			1.3.5.
2.	15 to 29 years		2.	2.	2.
2.1.	15 to 19 years			2.1.	2.1.
	2.1.1.	15 years			2.1.1.
	2.1.2.	16 years			2.1.2.
	2.1.3.	17 years			2.1.3.
	2.1.4.	18 years			2.1.4.
	2.1.5.	19 years			2.1.5.
2.2.	20 to 24 years			2.2.	2.2.
	2.2.1.	20 years			2.2.1.
	2.2.2.	21 years			2.2.2.
	2.2.3.	22 years			2.2.3.
	2.2.4.	23 years			2.2.4.
	2.2.5.	24 years			2.2.5.
2.3.	25 to 29 years			2.3.	2.3.
	2.3.1.	25 years			2.3.1.
	2.3.2.	26 years			2.3.2.
	2.3.3.	27 years			2.3.3.
	2.3.4.	28 years			2.3.4.
	2.3.5.	29 years			2.3.5.
3.	30 to 49 years		3.	3.	3.
3.1.	30 to 34 years			3.1.	3.1.
	3.1.1.	30 years			3.1.1.
	3.1.2.	31 years			3.1.2.
	3.1.3.	32 years			3.1.3.
	3.1.4.	33 years			3.1.4.
	3.1.5.	34 years			3.1.5.
3.2.	35 to 39 years			3.2.	3.2.
	3.2.1.	35 years			3.2.1.
	3.2.2.	36 years			3.2.2.
	3.2.3.	37 years			3.2.3.
	3.2.4.	38 years			3.2.4.
	3.2.5.	39 years			3.2.5.
3.3.	40 to 44 years			3.3.	3.3.
	3.3.1.	40 years			3.3.1.

Age			AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
	3.3.2.	41 years			3.3.2.
	3.3.3.	42 years			3.3.3.
	3.3.4.	43 years			3.3.4.
	3.3.5.	44 years			3.3.5.
3.4.	45 to 49 years			3.4.	3.4.
	3.4.1.	45 years			3.4.1.
	3.4.2.	46 years			3.4.2.
	3.4.3.	47 years			3.4.3.
	3.4.4.	48 years			3.4.4.
	3.4.5.	49 years			3.4.5.
4.	50 to 64 years		4.	4.	4.
4.1.	50 to 54 years			4.1.	4.1.
	4.1.1.	50 years			4.1.1.
	4.1.2.	51 years			4.1.2.
	4.1.3.	52 years			4.1.3.
	4.1.4.	53 years			4.1.4.
	4.1.5.	54 years			4.1.5.
4.2.	55 to 59 years			4.2.	4.2.
	4.2.1.	55 years			4.2.1.
	4.2.2.	56 years			4.2.2.
	4.2.3.	57 years			4.2.3.
	4.2.4.	58 years			4.2.4.
	4.2.5.	59 years			4.2.5.
4.3.	60 to 64 years			4.3.	4.3.
	4.3.1.	60 years			4.3.1.
	4.3.2.	61 years			4.3.2.
	4.3.3.	62 years			4.3.3.
	4.3.4.	63 years			4.3.4.
	4.3.5.	64 years			4.3.5.
5.	65 to 84 years		5.	5.	5.
5.1.	65 to 69 years			5.1.	5.1.
	5.1.1.	65 years			5.1.1.
	5.1.2.	66 years			5.1.2.
	5.1.3.	67 years			5.1.3.
	5.1.4.	68 years			5.1.4.
	5.1.5.	69 years			5.1.5.
5.2.	70 to 74 years			5.2.	5.2.
	5.2.1.	70 years			5.2.1.
	5.2.2.	71 years			5.2.2.
	5.2.3.	72 years			5.2.3.
	5.2.4.	73 years			5.2.4.
	5.2.5.	74 years			5.2.5.
5.3.	75 to 79 years			5.3.	5.3.
	5.3.1.	75 years			5.3.1.
	5.3.2.	76 years			5.3.2.

Age			AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
	5.3.3.	77 years			5.3.3.
	5.3.4.	78 years			5.3.4.
	5.3.5.	79 years			5.3.5.
5.4.	80 to 84 years			5.4.	5.4.
	5.4.1.	80 years			5.4.1.
	5.4.2.	81 years			5.4.2.
	5.4.3.	82 years			5.4.3.
	5.4.4.	83 years			5.4.4.
	5.4.5.	84 years			5.4.5.
6.	85 years and over		6.	6.	6.
6.1.	85 to 89 years			6.1.	6.1.
	6.1.1.	85 years			6.1.1.
	6.1.2.	86 years			6.1.2.
	6.1.3.	87 years			6.1.3.
	6.1.4.	88 years			6.1.4.
	6.1.5.	89 years			6.1.5.
6.2.	90 to 94 years			6.2.	6.2.
	6.2.1.	90 years			6.2.1.
	6.2.2.	91 years			6.2.2.
	6.2.3.	92 years			6.2.3.
	6.2.4.	93 years			6.2.4.
	6.2.5.	94 years			6.2.5.
6.3.	95 to 99 years			6.3.	6.3.
	6.3.1.	95 years			6.3.1.
	6.3.2.	96 years			6.3.2.
	6.3.3.	97 years			6.3.3.
	6.3.4.	98 years			6.3.4.
	6.3.5.	99 years			6.3.5.
6.4.	100 years and over			6.4.	6.4.

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

#### Topic: Legal marital status

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

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

The Member States shall report data on registered partnerships if they have a legal framework regulating partnerships that:

- (a) lead to legal conjugal obligations between two persons, and
- (b) are not marriages, and
- (c) exclude a person who is married or has legal obligations resulting from a current such partnership from, at the same time, committing himself/herself to any legal obligation resulting from a new marriage or another such partnership with a different person.

Legal marital status		LMS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Never married and never in a registered partnership	1.
2.	Married	2.
2.1.	In an opposite-sex marriage (optional)	2.1.
2.2.	In a same-sex marriage (optional)	2.2.
3.	Widowed (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)	3.
4.	Divorced (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)	4.
5.	In a registered partnership	5.
5.1.	In an opposite-sex registered partnership (optional)	5.1.
5.2.	In a same-sex registered partnership (optional)	5.2.
6.	Registered partnership ended with the death of partner (and not married or in a new registered partnership)	6.
7.	Registered partnership legally dissolved (and not married or in a new registered partnership)	7.
8.	Not stated	8.

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

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

#### **Topic: Current activity status**

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

The 'currently economically active population' comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing family workers shall be considered as 'employed', if they have worked as such during the reference week.

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

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

The category 'Currently not economically active' includes persons below the national minimum age for economic activity.

In ascribing a single activity status to each person, priority shall be given to the status of 'employed' in preference to 'unemployed', and to the status of 'unemployed' in preference to 'not economically active'.

Current activity status		CAS.L.	CAS.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Currently economically active	1.	1.
1.1.	Employed	1.1.	1.1.
1.2.	Unemployed	1.2.	1.2.
1.2.1.	Unemployed, previously in employment		1.2.1.
1.2.2.	Unemployed, never worked before		1.2.2.
2.	Currently not economically active	2.	2.
2.1.	Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity		2.1.
2.2.	Pension or capital income recipients		2.2.
2.3.	Students (not economically active)		2.3.
2.4.	Homemakers and others		2.4.
2.4.1.	Homemakers (optional)		2.4.1.
2.4.2.	Others (optional)		2.4.2.
3.	Not stated	3.	3.

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

In ascribing a single activity status to each currently not economically active person, priority shall be given to the status of 'Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity' in preference to 'Pension or capital income recipients', to the status of 'Pension or capital income recipients' in preference to 'Students (not economically active)', and of 'Students (not economically active)' in preference to 'Homemakers and others'.

The category 'Students (not economically active)' (CAS.H.2.3.) shall thus comprise secondary and tertiary students who:

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

#### Topic: Occupation

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

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

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

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

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

Persons aged 15 or over that were:

- employed during the reference week, or
- unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

shall be classified under only one category of OCC.1. to OCC.11., according to the occupation they had during their most recent employment. Categories OCC.1. to OCC.10. of the breakdown 'Occupation' list the 10 major groups of the ISCO-08 (COM) classification.

If the denomination of categories of the ISCO (COM) classification in force on 1 January 2011 deviates from the one listed in the categories of OCC.1. to OCC.10., the denomination of the ISCO (COM) classification in force on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

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

- not economically active during the reference week, or
- unemployed, never worked before (i.e. they have never been employed in their lives)

shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OCC.12.).

**Topic: Industry (branch of economic activity)**

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

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

— the time spent on the job or, if not available,

— the income received.

Industry (branch of economic activity)		IND.L.	IND.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.	1.
2.	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and other industry	2.	2.
2.1.	Mining and quarrying		2.1.
2.2.	Manufacturing		2.2.
2.3.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		2.3.
2.4.	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		2.4.
3.	Construction	3.	3.
4.	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4.	4.
4.1.	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		4.1.
4.2.	Transportation and storage		4.2.
4.3.	Accommodation and food service activities		4.3.
5.	Information and communication	5.	5.
6.	Financial and insurance activities	6.	6.
7.	Real estate activities	7.	7.
8.	Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	8.	8.
8.1.	Professional, scientific and technical activities		8.1.
8.2.	Administrative and support service activities		8.2.
9.	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	9.	9.
9.1.	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		9.1.
9.2.	Education		9.2.
9.3.	Human health and social work activities		9.3.
10.	Other services	10.	10.
10.1.	Arts, entertainment and recreation		10.1.
10.2.	Other service activities		10.2.
10.3.	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use		10.3.
10.4.	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies		10.4.
11.	Not stated	11.	11.
12.	Not applicable	12.	12.

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

Persons aged 15 or over that were:

- employed during the reference week, or
- unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

shall be classified within IND.L.1. to IND.L.10., and IND.H.1. to IND.H.10.4. respectively, according to the industry they worked in during their most recent employment. The categories IND.H.1. to IND.H.10.4. of the breakdown 'Industry (branch of economic activity)' list the 21 sections of the NACE Rev. 2 classification and appropriate aggregates.

If the denomination of the sections of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2011 deviates from that listed in the breakdown 'Industry (branch of economic activity)', the denomination of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

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

- not economically active during the reference week, or
- unemployed, and have never worked before (i.e. have never been employed in their lives)

shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (IND.L.12., IND.H.12.).

#### **Topic: Status in employment**

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

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

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

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

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

A '*contributing family worker*' is a person who

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

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

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

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

Status in employment		SIE.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Employees	1.
2.	Employers	2.
3.	Own-account workers	3.
4.	Others ('Contributing family workers' and 'Members of producers' cooperatives')	4.
4.1.	Contributing family workers (optional)	4.1.
4.2.	Members of producers' cooperatives (optional)	4.2.
5.	Not stated	5.
6.	Not applicable	6.

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

Persons aged 15 or over that were:

- employed during the reference week, or
- unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

shall be classified under only one category of SIE.1. to SIE.5., according to their status in employment during their most recent employment.

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

- not economically active during the reference week, or
- unemployed, and have never worked before (i.e. have never been employed in their lives)

shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (SIE.6.).

### Topic: Educational attainment

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

Educational attainment (highest completed level)		EDU.
0.	Total	0.
1.	No formal education	1.
2.	ISCED Level 1. Primary education	2.
3.	ISCED Level 2. Lower secondary education	3.
4.	ISCED Level 3. Upper secondary education	4.
5.	ISCED Level 4. Post secondary non-tertiary education	5.
6.	ISCED Level 5. First stage of tertiary education	6.
7.	ISCED Level 6. Second Stage of tertiary education	7.
8.	Not stated (of the persons aged 15 years or over)	8.
9.	Not applicable (persons under 15 years of age)	9.

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

Persons aged 15 years or over shall be classified under only one of the categories from EDU.1. to EDU.8., according to their educational attainment (highest completed level). Persons under the age of 15 years shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (EDU.9.).

If the denomination of categories of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2011 deviates from that listed in the categories EDU.2. to EDU.7., the denomination of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

### Topic: Country/place of birth

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

Information on the country of birth shall be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing on 1 January 2011.

'EU Member State' means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2011.

Country/place of birth		POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	Place of birth in reporting country	1.	1.	1.
2.	Place of birth not in reporting country	2.	2.	2.
2.1.	Other EU MemberState	2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
	2.1.01. Belgium			2.1.01.
	2.1.02. Bulgaria			2.1.02.
	2.1.03. CzechRepublic			2.1.03.
	2.1.04. Denmark			2.1.04.
	2.1.05. Germany			2.1.05.
	2.1.06. Estonia			2.1.06.
	2.1.07. Ireland			2.1.07.
	2.1.08. Greece			2.1.08.
	2.1.09. Spain			2.1.09.
	2.1.10. France			2.1.10.
	2.1.11. Italy			2.1.11.
	2.1.12. Cyprus			2.1.12.
	2.1.13. Latvia			2.1.13.
	2.1.14. Lithuania			2.1.14.
	2.1.15. Luxembourg			2.1.15.
	2.1.16. Hungary			2.1.16.
	2.1.17. Malta			2.1.17.
	2.1.18. Netherlands			2.1.18.
	2.1.19. Austria			2.1.19.
	2.1.20. Poland			2.1.20.
	2.1.21. Portugal			2.1.21.
	2.1.22. Romania			2.1.22.
	2.1.23. Slovenia			2.1.23.
	2.1.24. Slovakia			2.1.24.
	2.1.25. Finland			2.1.25.
	2.1.26. Sweden			2.1.26.

	Country/place of birth	POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
	2.1.27. United Kingdom			2.1.27.
2.2.	Outside EU	2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
	2.2.1. Outside EU but elsewhere within Europe		2.2.1.	2.2.1.
	2.2.1.01. Albania			2.2.1.01.
	2.2.1.02. Andorra			2.2.1.02.
	2.2.1.03. Belarus			2.2.1.03.
	2.2.1.04. Croatia			2.2.1.04.
	2.2.1.05. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>(1)</sup>			2.2.1.05.
	2.2.1.06. Gibraltar			2.2.1.06.
	2.2.1.07. Guernsey			2.2.1.07.
	2.2.1.08. Iceland			2.2.1.08.
	2.2.1.09. Isle of Man			2.2.1.09.
	2.2.1.10. Jersey			2.2.1.10.
	2.2.1.11. Kosovo (UN SCR 1244/99)			2.2.1.11.
	2.2.1.12. Liechtenstein			2.2.1.12.
	2.2.1.13. Moldova			2.2.1.13.
	2.2.1.14. Monaco			2.2.1.14.
	2.2.1.15. Montenegro			2.2.1.15.
	2.2.1.16. Norway			2.2.1.16.
	2.2.1.17. Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.17.
	2.2.1.18. Russian Federation			2.2.1.18.
	2.2.1.19. San Marino			2.2.1.19.
	2.2.1.20. Sark			2.2.1.20.
	2.2.1.21. Serbia			2.2.1.21.
	2.2.1.22. Switzerland			2.2.1.22.
	2.2.1.23. Ukraine			2.2.1.23.
	2.2.1.24. Vatican City			2.2.1.24.
	2.2.1.25. Faroe Islands			2.2.1.25.
	2.2.2. Africa		2.2.2.	2.2.2.
	2.2.2.01. Algeria			2.2.2.01.
	2.2.2.02. Angola			2.2.2.02.
	2.2.2.03. Benin			2.2.2.03.
	2.2.2.04. Botswana			2.2.2.04.
	2.2.2.05. Burkina Faso			2.2.2.05.
	2.2.2.06. Burundi			2.2.2.06.
	2.2.2.07. Cameroon			2.2.2.07.
	2.2.2.08. Cape Verde			2.2.2.08.
	2.2.2.09. Central African Republic			2.2.2.09.
	2.2.2.10. Chad			2.2.2.10.
	2.2.2.11. Comoros			2.2.2.11.
	2.2.2.12. Congo			2.2.2.12.
	2.2.2.13. Côte d'Ivoire			2.2.2.13.
	2.2.2.14. Democratic Republic of the Congo			2.2.2.14.
	2.2.2.15. Djibouti			2.2.2.15.

	Country/place of birth	POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
	2.2.2.16. Egypt			2.2.2.16.
	2.2.2.17. Equatorial Guinea			2.2.2.17.
	2.2.2.18. Eritrea			2.2.2.18.
	2.2.2.19. Ethiopia			2.2.2.19.
	2.2.2.20. Gabon			2.2.2.20.
	2.2.2.21. Gambia			2.2.2.21.
	2.2.2.22. Ghana			2.2.2.22.
	2.2.2.23. Guinea			2.2.2.23.
	2.2.2.24. Guinea-Bissau			2.2.2.24.
	2.2.2.25. Kenya			2.2.2.25.
	2.2.2.26. Lesotho			2.2.2.26.
	2.2.2.27. Liberia			2.2.2.27.
	2.2.2.28. Libya			2.2.2.28.
	2.2.2.29. Madagascar			2.2.2.29.
	2.2.2.30. Malawi			2.2.2.30.
	2.2.2.31. Mali			2.2.2.31.
	2.2.2.32. Mauritania			2.2.2.32.
	2.2.2.33. Mauritius			2.2.2.33.
	2.2.2.34. Mayotte			2.2.2.34.
	2.2.2.35. Morocco			2.2.2.35.
	2.2.2.36. Mozambique			2.2.2.36.
	2.2.2.37. Namibia			2.2.2.37.
	2.2.2.38. Niger			2.2.2.38.
	2.2.2.39. Nigeria			2.2.2.39.
	2.2.2.40. Rwanda			2.2.2.40.
	2.2.2.41. Saint Helena			2.2.2.41.
	2.2.2.42. Sao Tome and Principe			2.2.2.42.
	2.2.2.43. Senegal			2.2.2.43.
	2.2.2.44. Seychelles			2.2.2.44.
	2.2.2.45. Sierra Leone			2.2.2.45.
	2.2.2.46. Somalia			2.2.2.46.
	2.2.2.47. South Africa			2.2.2.47.
	2.2.2.48. Sudan			2.2.2.48.
	2.2.2.49. Swaziland			2.2.2.49.
	2.2.2.50. Togo			2.2.2.50.
	2.2.2.51. Tunisia			2.2.2.51.
	2.2.2.52. Uganda			2.2.2.52.
	2.2.2.53. Tanzania			2.2.2.53.
	2.2.2.54. Zambia			2.2.2.54.
	2.2.2.55. Zimbabwe			2.2.2.55.
2.2.3.	Caribbean, South or Central America		2.2.3.	2.2.3.
	2.2.3.01. Anguilla			2.2.3.01.
	2.2.3.02. Antigua and Barbuda			2.2.3.02.
	2.2.3.03. Argentina			2.2.3.03.
	2.2.3.04. Aruba			2.2.3.04.

	Country/place of birth	POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
	2.2.3.05. Bahamas			2.2.3.05.
	2.2.3.06. Barbados			2.2.3.06.
	2.2.3.07. Belize			2.2.3.07.
	2.2.3.08. Bermuda			2.2.3.08.
	2.2.3.09. Bolivia			2.2.3.09.
	2.2.3.10. Brazil			2.2.3.10.
	2.2.3.11. British Virgin Islands			2.2.3.11.
	2.2.3.12. Cayman Islands			2.2.3.12.
	2.2.3.13. Chile			2.2.3.13.
	2.2.3.14. Colombia			2.2.3.14.
	2.2.3.15. Costa Rica			2.2.3.15.
	2.2.3.16. Cuba			2.2.3.16.
	2.2.3.17. Dominica			2.2.3.17.
	2.2.3.18. Dominican Republic			2.2.3.18.
	2.2.3.19. Ecuador			2.2.3.19.
	2.2.3.20. El Salvador			2.2.3.20.
	2.2.3.21. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)			2.2.3.21.
	2.2.3.22. French Southern Territories			2.2.3.22.
	2.2.3.23. Grenada			2.2.3.23.
	2.2.3.24. Guatemala			2.2.3.24.
	2.2.3.25. Guyana			2.2.3.25.
	2.2.3.26. Haiti			2.2.3.26.
	2.2.3.27. Honduras			2.2.3.27.
	2.2.3.28. Jamaica			2.2.3.28.
	2.2.3.29. Mexico			2.2.3.29.
	2.2.3.30. Montserrat			2.2.3.30.
	2.2.3.31. Netherlands Antilles			2.2.3.31.
	2.2.3.32. Nicaragua			2.2.3.32.
	2.2.3.33. Panama			2.2.3.33.
	2.2.3.34. Paraguay			2.2.3.34.
	2.2.3.35. Peru			2.2.3.35.
	2.2.3.36. Saint Barthelemy			2.2.3.36.
	2.2.3.37. Saint Kitts and Nevis			2.2.3.37.
	2.2.3.38. Saint Lucia			2.2.3.38.
	2.2.3.39. Saint Martin			2.2.3.39.
	2.2.3.40. Saint Pierre and Miquelon			2.2.3.40.
	2.2.3.41. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			2.2.3.41.
	2.2.3.42. Suriname			2.2.3.42.
	2.2.3.43. Trinidad and Tobago			2.2.3.43.
	2.2.3.44. Turks and Caicos Islands			2.2.3.44.
	2.2.3.45. Uruguay			2.2.3.45.
	2.2.3.46. Venezuela			2.2.3.46.
2.2.4.	North America		2.2.4.	2.2.4.
	2.2.4.01. Canada			2.2.4.01.
	2.2.4.02. Greenland			2.2.4.02.

	Country/place of birth	POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
	2.2.4.03. United States of America			2.2.4.03.
2.2.5.	Asia		2.2.5.	2.2.5.
	2.2.5.01. Afghanistan			2.2.5.01.
	2.2.5.02. Armenia			2.2.5.02.
	2.2.5.03. Azerbaijan			2.2.5.03.
	2.2.5.04. Bahrain			2.2.5.04.
	2.2.5.05. Bangladesh			2.2.5.05.
	2.2.5.06. Bhutan			2.2.5.06.
	2.2.5.07. Brunei			2.2.5.07.
	2.2.5.08. Cambodia			2.2.5.08.
	2.2.5.09. China			2.2.5.09.
	2.2.5.10. Georgia			2.2.5.10.
	2.2.5.11. India			2.2.5.11.
	2.2.5.12. Indonesia			2.2.5.12.
	2.2.5.13. Iraq			2.2.5.13.
	2.2.5.14. Iran			2.2.5.14.
	2.2.5.15. Israel			2.2.5.15.
	2.2.5.16. Japan			2.2.5.16.
	2.2.5.17. Jordan			2.2.5.17.
	2.2.5.18. Kazakhstan			2.2.5.18.
	2.2.5.19. North Korea			2.2.5.19.
	2.2.5.20. South Korea			2.2.5.20.
	2.2.5.21. Kuwait			2.2.5.21.
	2.2.5.22. Kyrgyzstan			2.2.5.22.
	2.2.5.23. Laos			2.2.5.23.
	2.2.5.24. Lebanon			2.2.5.24.
	2.2.5.25. Malaysia			2.2.5.25.
	2.2.5.26. Maldives			2.2.5.26.
	2.2.5.27. Mongolia			2.2.5.27.
	2.2.5.28. Myanmar			2.2.5.28.
	2.2.5.29. Nepal			2.2.5.29.
	2.2.5.30. Oman			2.2.5.30.
	2.2.5.31. Pakistan			2.2.5.31.
	2.2.5.32. Philippines			2.2.5.32.
	2.2.5.33. Qatar			2.2.5.33.
	2.2.5.34. Saudi Arabia			2.2.5.34.
	2.2.5.35. Singapore			2.2.5.35.
	2.2.5.36. Sri Lanka			2.2.5.36.
	2.2.5.37. Syria			2.2.5.37.
	2.2.5.38. Taiwan; Province of China			2.2.5.38.
	2.2.5.39. Tajikistan			2.2.5.39.
	2.2.5.40. Thailand			2.2.5.40.
	2.2.5.41. Timor-Leste			2.2.5.41.
	2.2.5.42. Turkey			2.2.5.42.
	2.2.5.43. Turkmenistan			2.2.5.43.

Country/place of birth			POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
		2.2.5.44. United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.44.
		2.2.5.45. Uzbekistan			2.2.5.45.
		2.2.5.46. Vietnam			2.2.5.46.
		2.2.5.47. Yemen			2.2.5.47.
	2.2.6.	Oceania		2.2.6.	2.2.6.
		2.2.6.01. Australia			2.2.6.01.
		2.2.6.02. Federated States of Micronesia			2.2.6.02.
		2.2.6.03. Fiji			2.2.6.03.
		2.2.6.04. French Polynesia			2.2.6.04.
		2.2.6.05. Kiribati			2.2.6.05.
		2.2.6.06. Marshall Islands			2.2.6.06.
		2.2.6.07. Nauru			2.2.6.07.
		2.2.6.08. New Caledonia			2.2.6.08.
		2.2.6.09. New Zealand			2.2.6.09.
		2.2.6.10. Palau			2.2.6.10.
		2.2.6.11. Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.11.
		2.2.6.12. Samoa			2.2.6.12.
		2.2.6.13. Solomon Islands			2.2.6.13.
		2.2.6.14. Tonga			2.2.6.14.
		2.2.6.15. Tuvalu			2.2.6.15.
		2.2.6.16. Pitcairn			2.2.6.16.
		2.2.6.17. Vanuatu			2.2.6.17.
		2.2.6.18. Wallis and Futuna Islands			2.2.6.18.
3.	Other		3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	Information not classifiable according to current borders (optional)		3.1.	3.1.
		3.1.01. Czechoslovakia (optional)			3.1.01.
		3.1.02. Soviet Union (optional)			3.1.02.
		3.1.03. Yugoslavia (optional)			3.1.03.
		3.1.04. Other entity (optional)			3.1.04.
	3.2.	Outside any country (optional)		3.2.	3.2.
4.	Not stated		4.	4.	4.

(<sup>1</sup>) Provisional denomination that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be given after the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

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

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

For reporting countries that are EU Member States, the sub-category under the category 'Other EU Member State' (POB.H.2.1.) that refers to their Member State does not apply. For reporting countries that are not EU Member States, the category 'Other EU Member State' (POB.L.2.1., POB.M.2.1., POB.H.2.1.) shall be changed to 'EU Member State'.

The category 'Information not classifiable according to current borders' (POB.M.3.1., POB.H.3.1.) covers persons whose countries of birth existed at the time of the birth, but no longer at the time of the census, and who cannot be allocated uniquely to one country existing at the time of the census, i.e. according to current borders.

The category 'Outside any country' (POB.M.3.2., POB.H.3.2.) covers persons for whom the usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth is not known and who were born outside the borders of any country, for example at sea or in the air.

**Topic: Country of citizenship**

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

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

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

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

'EU Member State' means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2011.

Country of citizenship		COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	Citizenship of reporting country	1.	1.	1.
2.	Citizenship not of reporting country	2.	2.	2.
2.1.	Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State	2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
	2.1.01. Belgium			2.1.01.
	2.1.02. Bulgaria			2.1.02.
	2.1.03. Czech Republic			2.1.03.
	2.1.04. Denmark			2.1.04.
	2.1.05. Germany			2.1.05.
	2.1.06. Estonia			2.1.06.
	2.1.07. Ireland			2.1.07.
	2.1.08. Greece			2.1.08.
	2.1.09. Spain			2.1.09.
	2.1.10. France			2.1.10.
	2.1.11. Italy			2.1.11.
	2.1.12. Cyprus			2.1.12.
	2.1.13. Latvia			2.1.13.
	2.1.14. Lithuania			2.1.14.
	2.1.15. Luxembourg			2.1.15.
	2.1.16. Hungary			2.1.16.
	2.1.17. Malta			2.1.17.
	2.1.18. Netherlands			2.1.18.
	2.1.19. Austria			2.1.19.
	2.1.20. Poland			2.1.20.
	2.1.21. Portugal			2.1.21.
	2.1.22. Romania			2.1.22.
	2.1.23. Slovenia			2.1.23.
	2.1.24. Slovakia			2.1.24.

Country of citizenship		COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
2.1.25.	Finland			2.1.25.
2.1.26.	Sweden			2.1.26.
2.1.27.	United Kingdom			2.1.27.
2.2.	Citizenship of country not member of the EU	2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
2.2.1.	Other European country		2.2.1.	2.2.1.
2.2.1.01.	Albania			2.2.1.01.
2.2.1.02.	Andorra			2.2.1.02.
2.2.1.03.	Belarus			2.2.1.03.
2.2.1.04.	Croatia			2.2.1.04.
2.2.1.05.	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>(1)</sup>			2.2.1.05.
2.2.1.06.	not used			2.2.1.06.
2.2.1.07.	Guernsey			2.2.1.07.
2.2.1.08.	Iceland			2.2.1.08.
2.2.1.09.	Isle of Man			2.2.1.09.
2.2.1.10.	Jersey			2.2.1.10.
2.2.1.11.	not used			2.2.1.11.
2.2.1.12.	Liechtenstein			2.2.1.12.
2.2.1.13.	Moldova			2.2.1.13.
2.2.1.14.	Monaco			2.2.1.14.
2.2.1.15.	Montenegro			2.2.1.15.
2.2.1.16.	Norway			2.2.1.16.
2.2.1.17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.17.
2.2.1.18.	Russian Federation			2.2.1.18.
2.2.1.19.	San Marino			2.2.1.19.
2.2.1.20.	Sark			2.2.1.20.
2.2.1.21.	Serbia			2.2.1.21.
2.2.1.22.	Switzerland			2.2.1.22.
2.2.1.23.	Ukraine			2.2.1.23.
2.2.1.24.	Vatican City			2.2.1.24.
2.2.1.25.	Recognised Non-Citizens			2.2.1.25.
2.2.1.26.	Other			2.2.1.26.
2.2.2.	Country in Africa		2.2.2.	2.2.2.
2.2.2.01.	Algeria			2.2.2.01.
2.2.2.02.	Angola			2.2.2.02.
2.2.2.03.	Benin			2.2.2.03.
2.2.2.04.	Botswana			2.2.2.04.
2.2.2.05.	Burkina Faso			2.2.2.05.
2.2.2.06.	Burundi			2.2.2.06.
2.2.2.07.	Cameroon			2.2.2.07.
2.2.2.08.	Cape Verde			2.2.2.08.
2.2.2.09.	Central African Republic			2.2.2.09.
2.2.2.10.	Chad			2.2.2.10.
2.2.2.11.	Comoros			2.2.2.11.
2.2.2.12.	Congo			2.2.2.12.

Country of citizenship		COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
2.2.2.13.	Côte d'Ivoire			2.2.2.13.
2.2.2.14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo			2.2.2.14.
2.2.2.15.	Djibouti			2.2.2.15.
2.2.2.16.	Egypt			2.2.2.16.
2.2.2.17.	Equatorial Guinea			2.2.2.17.
2.2.2.18.	Eritrea			2.2.2.18.
2.2.2.19.	Ethiopia			2.2.2.19.
2.2.2.20.	Gabon			2.2.2.20.
2.2.2.21.	Gambia			2.2.2.21.
2.2.2.22.	Ghana			2.2.2.22.
2.2.2.23.	Guinea			2.2.2.23.
2.2.2.24.	Guinea-Bissau			2.2.2.24.
2.2.2.25.	Kenya			2.2.2.25.
2.2.2.26.	Lesotho			2.2.2.26.
2.2.2.27.	Liberia			2.2.2.27.
2.2.2.28.	Libya			2.2.2.28.
2.2.2.29.	Madagascar			2.2.2.29.
2.2.2.30.	Malawi			2.2.2.30.
2.2.2.31.	Mali			2.2.2.31.
2.2.2.32.	Mauritania			2.2.2.32.
2.2.2.33.	Mauritius			2.2.2.33.
2.2.2.34.	Mayotte			2.2.2.34.
2.2.2.35.	Morocco			2.2.2.35.
2.2.2.36.	Mozambique			2.2.2.36.
2.2.2.37.	Namibia			2.2.2.37.
2.2.2.38.	Niger			2.2.2.38.
2.2.2.39.	Nigeria			2.2.2.39.
2.2.2.40.	Rwanda			2.2.2.40.
2.2.2.41.	Saint Helena			2.2.2.41.
2.2.2.42.	Sao Tome and Principe			2.2.2.42.
2.2.2.43.	Senegal			2.2.2.43.
2.2.2.44.	Seychelles			2.2.2.44.
2.2.2.45.	Sierra Leone			2.2.2.45.
2.2.2.46.	Somalia			2.2.2.46.
2.2.2.47.	South Africa			2.2.2.47.
2.2.2.48.	Sudan			2.2.2.48.
2.2.2.49.	Swaziland			2.2.2.49.
2.2.2.50.	Togo			2.2.2.50.
2.2.2.51.	Tunisia			2.2.2.51.
2.2.2.52.	Uganda			2.2.2.52.
2.2.2.53.	Tanzania			2.2.2.53.
2.2.2.54.	Zambia			2.2.2.54.
2.2.2.55.	Zimbabwe			2.2.2.55.

	Country of citizenship	COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
2.2.3.	Country in the Caribbean, South or Central America		2.2.3.	2.2.3.
2.2.3.01.	Anguilla			2.2.3.01.
2.2.3.02.	Antigua and Barbuda			2.2.3.02.
2.2.3.03.	Argentina			2.2.3.03.
2.2.3.04.	Aruba			2.2.3.04.
2.2.3.05.	Bahamas			2.2.3.05.
2.2.3.06.	Barbados			2.2.3.06.
2.2.3.07.	Belize			2.2.3.07.
2.2.3.08.	Bermuda			2.2.3.08.
2.2.3.09.	Bolivia			2.2.3.09.
2.2.3.10.	Brazil			2.2.3.10.
2.2.3.11.	British Virgin Islands			2.2.3.11.
2.2.3.12.	Cayman Islands			2.2.3.12.
2.2.3.13.	Chile			2.2.3.13.
2.2.3.14.	Colombia			2.2.3.14.
2.2.3.15.	Costa Rica			2.2.3.15.
2.2.3.16.	Cuba			2.2.3.16.
2.2.3.17.	Dominica			2.2.3.17.
2.2.3.18.	Dominican Republic			2.2.3.18.
2.2.3.19.	Ecuador			2.2.3.19.
2.2.3.20.	El Salvador			2.2.3.20.
2.2.3.21.	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)			2.2.3.21.
2.2.3.22.	French Southern Territories			2.2.3.22.
2.2.3.23.	Grenada			2.2.3.23.
2.2.3.24.	Guatemala			2.2.3.24.
2.2.3.25.	Guyana			2.2.3.25.
2.2.3.26.	Haiti			2.2.3.26.
2.2.3.27.	Honduras			2.2.3.27.
2.2.3.28.	Jamaica			2.2.3.28.
2.2.3.29.	Mexico			2.2.3.29.
2.2.3.30.	Montserrat			2.2.3.30.
2.2.3.31.	Netherlands Antilles			2.2.3.31.
2.2.3.32.	Nicaragua			2.2.3.32.
2.2.3.33.	Panama			2.2.3.33.
2.2.3.34.	Paraguay			2.2.3.34.
2.2.3.35.	Peru			2.2.3.35.
2.2.3.36.	Saint Barthelemy			2.2.3.36.
2.2.3.37.	Saint Kitts and Nevis			2.2.3.37.
2.2.3.38.	Saint Lucia			2.2.3.38.
2.2.3.39.	Saint Martin			2.2.3.39.
2.2.3.40.	Saint Pierre and Miquelon			2.2.3.40.
2.2.3.41.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			2.2.3.41.
2.2.3.42.	Suriname			2.2.3.42.
2.2.3.43.	Trinidad and Tobago			2.2.3.43.
2.2.3.44.	Turks and Caicos Islands			2.2.3.44.

		Country of citizenship	COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
		2.2.3.45. Uruguay			2.2.3.45.
		2.2.3.46. Venezuela			2.2.3.46.
	2.2.4.	Country in North America		2.2.4.	2.2.4.
		2.2.4.01. Canada			2.2.4.01.
		2.2.4.02. not used			2.2.4.02.
		2.2.4.03. United States of America			2.2.4.03.
	2.2.5.	Country in Asia		2.2.5.	2.2.5.
		2.2.5.01. Afghanistan			2.2.5.01.
		2.2.5.02. Armenia			2.2.5.02.
		2.2.5.03. Azerbaijan			2.2.5.03.
		2.2.5.04. Bahrain			2.2.5.04.
		2.2.5.05. Bangladesh			2.2.5.05.
		2.2.5.06. Bhutan			2.2.5.06.
		2.2.5.07. Brunei			2.2.5.07.
		2.2.5.08. Cambodia			2.2.5.08.
		2.2.5.09. China			2.2.5.09.
		2.2.5.10. Georgia			2.2.5.10.
		2.2.5.11. India			2.2.5.11.
		2.2.5.12. Indonesia			2.2.5.12.
		2.2.5.13. Iraq			2.2.5.13.
		2.2.5.14. Iran			2.2.5.14.
		2.2.5.15. Israel			2.2.5.15.
		2.2.5.16. Japan			2.2.5.16.
		2.2.5.17. Jordan			2.2.5.17.
		2.2.5.18. Kazakhstan			2.2.5.18.
		2.2.5.19. North Korea			2.2.5.19.
		2.2.5.20. South Korea			2.2.5.20.
		2.2.5.21. Kuwait			2.2.5.21.
		2.2.5.22. Kyrgyzstan			2.2.5.22.
		2.2.5.23. Laos			2.2.5.23.
		2.2.5.24. Lebanon			2.2.5.24.
		2.2.5.25. Malaysia			2.2.5.25.
		2.2.5.26. Maldives			2.2.5.26.
		2.2.5.27. Mongolia			2.2.5.27.
		2.2.5.28. Myanmar			2.2.5.28.
		2.2.5.29. Nepal			2.2.5.29.
		2.2.5.30. Oman			2.2.5.30.
		2.2.5.31. Pakistan			2.2.5.31.
		2.2.5.32. Philippines			2.2.5.32.
		2.2.5.33. Qatar			2.2.5.33.
		2.2.5.34. Saudi Arabia			2.2.5.34.
		2.2.5.35. Singapore			2.2.5.35.
		2.2.5.36. Sri Lanka			2.2.5.36.
		2.2.5.37. Syria			2.2.5.37.
		2.2.5.38. Taiwan; Province of China			2.2.5.38.

		Country of citizenship	COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
		2.2.5.39. Tajikistan			2.2.5.39.
		2.2.5.40. Thailand			2.2.5.40.
		2.2.5.41. Timor-Leste			2.2.5.41.
		2.2.5.42. Turkey			2.2.5.42.
		2.2.5.43. Turkmenistan			2.2.5.43.
		2.2.5.44. United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.44.
		2.2.5.45. Uzbekistan			2.2.5.45.
		2.2.5.46. Vietnam			2.2.5.46.
		2.2.5.47. Yemen			2.2.5.47.
	2.2.6.	Country in Oceania		2.2.6.	2.2.6.
		2.2.6.01. Australia			2.2.6.01.
		2.2.6.02. Federated States of Micronesia			2.2.6.02.
		2.2.6.03. Fiji			2.2.6.03.
		2.2.6.04. French Polynesia			2.2.6.04.
		2.2.6.05. Kiribati			2.2.6.05.
		2.2.6.06. Marshall Islands			2.2.6.06.
		2.2.6.07. Nauru			2.2.6.07.
		2.2.6.08. New Caledonia			2.2.6.08.
		2.2.6.09. New Zealand			2.2.6.09.
		2.2.6.10. Palau			2.2.6.10.
		2.2.6.11. Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.11.
		2.2.6.12. Samoa			2.2.6.12.
		2.2.6.13. Solomon Islands			2.2.6.13.
		2.2.6.14. Tonga			2.2.6.14.
		2.2.6.15. Tuvalu			2.2.6.15.
		2.2.6.16. Pitcairn			2.2.6.16.
		2.2.6.17. Vanuatu			2.2.6.17.
		2.2.6.18. Wallis and Futuna Islands			2.2.6.18.
3.	Stateless		3.	3.	3.
4.	Not stated		4.	4.	4.

(<sup>1</sup>) Provisional denomination that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be given after the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

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

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

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

Persons who are neither citizens of any country nor stateless and who have some but not all of the rights and duties associated with citizenship shall be classified under 'Recognised Non-Citizens' (COC.H.2.2.1.25.).

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

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

Year of arrival in the country since 2000		YAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 2000 or after	1.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived in 1999 or before, or never resided abroad	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Year of arrival in the country since 2000' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The breakdown 'Year of arrival in the country since 2000' focuses on international migration since 2000.

Year of arrival in the country since 1980		YAE.L.	YAE.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 1980 or after	1.	1.
1.1.	2010 to 2011	1.1.	1.1.
	1.1.1. 2011		1.1.1.
	1.1.2. 2010		1.1.2.
1.2.	2005 to 2009	1.2.	1.2.
	1.2.1. 2009		1.2.1.
	1.2.2. 2008		1.2.2.
	1.2.3. 2007		1.2.3.
	1.2.4. 2006		1.2.4.
	1.2.5. 2005		1.2.5.
1.3.	2000 to 2004	1.3.	1.3.
	1.3.1. 2004		1.3.1.
	1.3.2. 2003		1.3.2.
	1.3.3. 2002		1.3.3.
	1.3.4. 2001		1.3.4.
	1.3.5. 2000		1.3.5.
1.4.	1995 to 1999	1.4.	1.4.
	1.4.1. 1999		1.4.1.
	1.4.2. 1998		1.4.2.
	1.4.3. 1997		1.4.3.
	1.4.4. 1996		1.4.4.
	1.4.5. 1995		1.4.5.
1.5.	1990 to 1994	1.5.	1.5.
	1.5.1. 1994		1.5.1.
	1.5.2. 1993		1.5.2.
	1.5.3. 1992		1.5.3.
	1.5.4. 1991		1.5.4.
	1.5.5. 1990		1.5.5.
1.6.	1985 to 1989	1.6.	1.6.
	1.6.1. 1989		1.6.1.
	1.6.2. 1988		1.6.2.
	1.6.3. 1987		1.6.3.
	1.6.4. 1986		1.6.4.

Year of arrival in the country since 1980				YAE.L.	YAE.H.
	1.6.5.	1985			1.6.5.
1.7.	1980 to 1984			1.7.	1.7.
	1.7.1.	1984			1.7.1.
	1.7.2.	1983			1.7.2.
	1.7.3.	1982			1.7.3.
	1.7.4.	1981			1.7.4.
	1.7.5.	1980			1.7.5.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived 1979 or before, or never resided abroad			2.	2.
2.1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived 1979 or before (optional)			2.1.	2.1.
2.2.	Never resided abroad (optional)			2.2.	2.2.
3.	Not stated			3.	3.

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

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

The data for 2011 shall refer to the time span between 1 January 2011 and the reference date.

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

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

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

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

In the breakdown 'Place of usual residence one year prior to the census' any change of residence shall refer to the time span between one year prior to the reference date and the reference date.

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

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

**Topic: Household status**

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

## 1. Housekeeping concept

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

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

## 2. Household-dwelling concept

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

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

Household status		HST.L.	HST.M.	HST.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	Persons living in a private household	1.	1.	1.
1.1.	Persons in a family nucleus		1.1.	1.1.
1.1.1.	Persons in a married couple			1.1.1.
1.1.1.1.	Persons in a husband/wife couple (optional)			1.1.1.1.
1.1.1.2.	Persons in a married same-sex couple (optional)			1.1.1.2.
1.1.2.	Partners in a registered partnership			1.1.2.
1.1.2.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex registered partnership (optional)			1.1.2.1.
1.1.2.2.	Partners in a same-sex registered partnership (optional)			1.1.2.2.
1.1.3.	Partners in a consensual union			1.1.3.
1.1.3.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex consensual union (optional)			1.1.3.1.
1.1.3.2.	Partners in a same-sex consensual union (optional)			1.1.3.2.
1.1.4.	Lone parents			1.1.4.
1.1.5.	Sons/daughters			1.1.5.
1.1.5.1.	Not of lone parent (optional)			1.1.5.1.
1.1.5.2.	Of lone parent (optional)			1.1.5.2.
1.2.	Persons not in a family nucleus		1.2.	1.2.
1.2.1.	Living alone			1.2.1.
1.2.2.	Not living alone			1.2.2.
1.2.2.1.	Persons living in a household with relative(s) (optional)			1.2.2.1.

Household status				HST.L.	HST.M.	HST.H.
		1.2.2.2.	Persons living in a household exclusively with non-relative(s) (optional)			1.2.2.2.
	1.3.	Persons living in a private household, but category not stated			1.3.	1.3.
2.	Persons not living in a private household			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	Persons in an institutional household			2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.1.	Persons not in a family nucleus (optional)			2.1.1.
		2.1.2.	Persons in a family nucleus (optional)			2.1.2.
		2.1.2.1.	Partners (optional)			2.1.2.1.
		2.1.2.2.	Lone parents (optional)			2.1.2.2.
		2.1.2.3.	Sons/daughters (optional)			2.1.2.3.
	2.2.	Primary homeless persons			2.2.	2.2.
	2.3.	Persons not living in a private household, but category not stated			2.3.	2.3.

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

A non-family household can be a one-person household (person is 'Living alone' (HST.H.1.2.1.)) or a multiperson household without any family nucleus. The category 'Not living alone' (HST.H.1.2.2.) comprises persons that live either in a multiperson household without any family nucleus or in a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household. Persons who belong to a skip-generation household and who are not member of any family nucleus in that household shall be classified in the optional category 'Persons living in a household with relative(s)' (HST.H.1.2.2.1.).

The term 'son/daughter' is defined as the term 'child' in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'.

'Husband/wife couple' means a married opposite-sex couple.

'Registered partnership' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Legal marital status'. 'Consensual union' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'.

The category 'Partners' (HST.H.2.1.2.1.) comprises 'Persons in a married couple', 'Partners in a registered partnership' and 'Partners in a consensual union'.

'Primary homeless persons' (HST.H.2.2.) are persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters as defined in the technical specifications for the topic 'Type of living quarters'.

### Topic: Family status

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

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

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

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

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

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

The distinction between persons in opposite-sex couples and persons in same-sex couples is optional. 'Husband/wife couple' means a married opposite-sex couple.

Family status		FST.L.	FST.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Partners	1.	1.
1.1.	Persons in a married couple		1.1.
1.1.1.	Persons in a husband/wife couple (optional)		1.1.1.
1.1.2.	Persons in a married same-sex couple (optional)		1.1.2.
1.2.	Partners in a registered partnership		1.2.
1.2.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex registered partnership (optional)		1.2.1.
1.2.2.	Partners in a same-sex registered partnership (optional)		1.2.2.
1.3.	Partners in a consensual union		1.3.
1.3.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex consensual union (optional)		1.3.1.
1.3.2.	Partners in a same-sex consensual union (optional)		1.3.2.
2.	Lone parents	2.	2.
3.	Sons/daughters	3.	3.
3.1.	Not of lone parent (optional)		3.1.
3.2.	Of lone parent (optional)		3.2.
4.	Not stated	4.	4.
5.	Not applicable	5.	5.

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

The category 'Partners' (FST.L.1.) comprises 'Persons in a married couple', 'Partners in a registered partnership' and 'Partners in a consensual union'.

Persons who do not live in a family nucleus shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (FST.L.5., FST.H.5.).

#### Topic: Type of family nucleus

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

Type of family nucleus		TFN.L.	TFN.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Married couple families	1.	1.
1.1.	Married couple families without resident children		1.1.
1.1.1.	Husband/wife couple families (optional)		1.1.1.
1.1.2.	Married same-sex couple families (optional)		1.1.2.
1.2.	Married couple families with at least one resident child under 25		1.2.
1.2.1.	Husband/wife couple families (optional)		1.2.1.
1.2.2.	Married same-sex couple families (optional)		1.2.2.
1.3.	Married couple families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		1.3.
1.3.1.	Husband/wife couple families (optional)		1.3.1.
1.3.2.	Married same-sex couple families (optional)		1.3.2.
2.	Registered partnership couple families	2.	2.
2.1.	Registered partnership couple without resident children		2.1.
2.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		2.1.1.
2.1.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		2.1.2.
2.2.	Registered partnership couple with at least one resident child under 25		2.2.
2.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		2.2.1.
2.2.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		2.2.2.
2.3.	Registered partnership couple, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.3.
2.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		2.3.1.
2.3.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		2.3.2.
3.	Consensual union couple families	3.	3.
3.1.	Consensual union couples without resident children		3.1.
3.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		3.1.1.
3.1.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		3.1.2.
3.2.	Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25		3.2.
3.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		3.2.1.
3.2.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		3.2.2.
3.3.	Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		3.3.
3.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		3.3.1.
3.3.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		3.3.2.
4.	Lone father families	4.	4.
4.1.	Lone father families with at least one resident child under 25		4.1.

Type of family nucleus		TFN.L.	TFN.H.
4.2.	Lone father families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		4.2.
5.	Lone mother families	5.	5.
5.1.	Lone mother families with at least one resident child under 25		5.1.
5.2.	Lone mother families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		5.2.

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

### Topic: Size of family nucleus

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

Size of family nucleus		SFN.L.	SFN.M.	SFN.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	2 persons	1.	1.	1.
2.	3 to 5 persons	2.	2.	2.
2.1.	3 persons		2.1.	2.1.
2.2.	4 persons		2.2.	2.2.
2.3.	5 persons		2.3.	2.3.
3.	6 and more persons	3.	3.	3.
3.1.	6 to 10 persons		3.1.	3.1.
3.1.1.	6 persons			3.1.1.
3.1.2.	7 persons			3.1.2.
3.1.3.	8 persons			3.1.3.
3.1.4.	9 persons			3.1.4.
3.1.5.	10 persons			3.1.5.
3.2.	11 and more persons		3.2.	3.2.

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

### Topic: Type of private household

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

Type of private household		TPH.L.	TPH.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Non-family households	1.	1.
1.1.	One-person households	1.1.	1.1.
1.2.	Multiperson households	1.2.	1.2.
2.	One-family households	2.	2.
2.1.	Married couple households		2.1.
2.1.1.	Married couples without resident children		2.1.1.

Type of private household			TPH.L.	TPH.H.
	2.1.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.1.1.
	2.1.1.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.1.2.
	2.1.2.	Married couples with at least one resident child under 25		2.1.2.
	2.1.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.2.1.
	2.1.2.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.2.2.
	2.1.3.	Married couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.1.3.
	2.1.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.3.1.
	2.1.3.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.3.2.
2.2.		Registered partnership households		2.2.
	2.2.1.	Registered partnerships without resident children		2.2.1.
	2.2.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.1.1.
	2.2.1.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.1.2.
	2.2.2.	Registered partnerships with at least one resident child under 25		2.2.2.
	2.2.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.2.1.
	2.2.2.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.2.2.
	2.2.3.	Registered partnerships, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.2.3.
	2.2.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.3.1.
	2.2.3.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.3.2.
2.3.		Consensual union couple households		2.3.
	2.3.1.	Consensual union couples without resident children		2.3.1.
	2.3.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.1.1.
	2.3.1.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.1.2.
	2.3.2.	Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25		2.3.2.
	2.3.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.2.1.
	2.3.2.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.2.2.
	2.3.3.	Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.3.3.
	2.3.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.3.1.
	2.3.3.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.3.2.

Type of private household		TPH.L.	TPH.H.
2.4.	Lone father households		2.4.
2.4.1.	Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25		2.4.1.
2.4.2.	Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.4.2.
2.5.	Lone mother households		2.5.
2.5.1.	Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25		2.5.1.
2.5.2.	Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.5.2.
3.	Two-or-more-family households	3.	3.

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

### Topic: Size of private household

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

Size of private household		SPH.L.	SPH.M.	SPH.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	1 person	1.	1.	1.
2.	2 persons	2.	2.	2.
3.	3 to 5 persons	3.	3.	3.
3.1.	3 persons		3.1.	3.1.
3.2.	4 persons		3.2.	3.2.
3.3.	5 persons		3.3.	3.3.
4.	6 and more persons	4.	4.	4.
4.1.	6 to 10 persons		4.1.	4.1.
4.1.1.	6 persons			4.1.1.
4.1.2.	7 persons			4.1.2.
4.1.3.	8 persons			4.1.3.
4.1.4.	9 persons			4.1.4.
4.1.5.	10 persons			4.1.5.
4.2.	11 or more persons		4.2.	4.2.

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

### Topic: Tenure status of households

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

Tenure status of households		TSH.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit	1.
2.	Households of which at least one member is a tenant of all or part of the housing unit	2.
3.	Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure	3.
4.	Not stated	4.

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

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

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

### Topic: Housing arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housing arrangements		HAR.L.	HAR.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Occupants living in a conventional dwelling or in a collective living quarter	1.	1.
	1.1. Occupants living in a conventional dwelling	1.1.	1.1.
	1.2. Occupants living in a collective living quarter	1.2.	1.2.
2.	Occupants living in an other housing unit and the Homeless	2.	2.
	2.1. Occupants living in an other housing unit		2.1.
	2.2. Homeless		2.2.
3.	Not stated	3.	3.

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

In the breakdown HAR.L., the categories 'Total' (HAR.L.0.) as well as 'Occupants living in an other housing unit and the Homeless' (HAR.L.2.) are optional.

#### Topic: Type of living quarters

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

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

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

#### Topic: Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

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

Occupancy status of conventional dwelling		OCS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupied conventional dwellings	1.
2.	Unoccupied conventional dwellings	2.
2.1.	Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use (optional)	2.1.
2.2.	Vacant dwellings (optional)	2.2.
3.	Not stated	3.

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

Conventional dwellings with persons present but not included in the census shall be classified under the category 'Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use' (OCS.2.1.).

#### Topic: Type of ownership

The topic 'Type of ownership' refers to the ownership of the dwelling and not to that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

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

'Cooperative ownership' refers to ownership within the framework of a housing cooperative.

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

Type of ownership		OWS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Owner-occupied dwellings	1.
2.	Dwellings in cooperative ownership	2.
3.	Rented dwellings	3.
4.	Dwellings in other types of ownership	4.
5.	Not stated	5.
6.	Not applicable	6.

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

Unoccupied conventional dwellings shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OWS.6.).

### Topic: Number of occupants

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

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

The breakdowns for 'Number of occupants' are designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals.

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

Useful floor space is defined as:

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

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

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

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

The breakdown 'Useful floor space' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

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

The breakdown 'Number of rooms' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

### Topic: Density standard

The topic 'Density standard' relates the useful floor space in square metres or the number of rooms to the number of occupants, as specified under the topic 'Number of occupants'.

Member States shall report on the density standard measured by the 'useful floor space', or, if not possible, by the 'number of rooms'.

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

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

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

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

#### Topic: Water supply system

Water supply system		WSS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Piped water in the housing unit	1.
2.	No piped water in the housing unit	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Water supply system' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

#### Topic: Toilet facilities

Toilet facilities		TOI.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Flush toilet in the housing unit	1.
2.	No flush toilet in the housing unit	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Toilet facilities' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

#### Topic: Bathing facilities

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

Bathing facilities		BAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Fixed bath or shower in the housing unit	1.
2.	No fixed bath or shower in the housing unit	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Bathing facilities' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

**Type of heating**

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

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

The breakdown 'Type of heating' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

**Topic: Dwellings by type of building**

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

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

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

**Topic: Dwellings by period of construction**

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

Dwellings by period of construction		POC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Before 1919	1.
2.	1919-1945	2.
3.	1946-1960	3.
4.	1961-1970	4.
5.	1971-1980	5.
6.	1981-1990	6.
7.	1991-2000	7.
8.	2001-2005	8.
9.	2006 and later	9.
10.	Not stated	10.

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



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