

2003 Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations

Project

**IN
e**

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Foreword

In this publication, the INE presents the 2003 survey on the structure of agricultural operations project.

The survey sets out the characteristics, definitions and methodological essentials needed to ensure better use and understanding of this statistical operation.

The survey is framed within the community programme encompassing "structure of agricultural operation surveys" and is the first of a series of three sample surveys that all European Union Member States are expected to undertake in 2003, 2005 and 2007.

Following community regulations, the methodology used in previous operations is maintained, although new questions relating to ecological agriculture and rural development are included.

We hope that this publication will be useful to all users of this statistic.

Carmen Alcaide Guindo
INE President

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1 Background

Spanish experience in general surveys on the agrarian structure aimed at agricultural operations began in the INE with the undertaking of the first Agrarian Census in 1962. Subsequently, there were the agrarian censuses of 1972 and 1982.

When Spain became a full member of the European Community on the 1 January 1986, the INE joined the community programme of *surveys on the structure of agricultural operations* included in Regulation No. 70/66 of the Council of European Communities.

The first community survey was carried out in the member States in 1966/67. Subsequently, the surveys were carried out in 1970/71, 1975, 1979/80, 1983 and 1985, taking on board changes resulting from the experience of previous surveys and establishing biannual periodicity.

Spain participated for the first time in this community programme with the sample survey in 1987. In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) N°. 571/88 relating to the organisation of community surveys on the structure of agricultural operations during the 1988/1997 period, an exhaustive survey or census was carried out in 1989 and sample surveys were undertaken in 1993, 1995 and 1997.

Given that developments in the structure of agricultural operations imply a significant element of decision for the direction of common agricultural policy, new Council Regulation (EC) No. 2467/96 modifies the previous regulation in order to extend it to the 1998/ 2007 period. This regulation sets out the obligation to carry out an exhaustive survey or census between the 1 December 1998 and the 1 March 2001, relating to the 1999 or 2000 agricultural campaign and sample surveys for the 2003, 2005 and 2007 agricultural campaigns.

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 143/2002 modifies Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 571/88 and establishes

a list of community characteristics for surveys for the 2003 to 2007 period.

The new 2003 survey, whose project is the purpose of this publication, generally maintains the outline of the latest censuses and surveys in order to make the study of agricultural development and the comparability of data easier.

2 Objectives

The 2003 survey has the following basic objectives:

- a) To evaluate the Spanish agricultural situation and to monitor the structural development of agricultural operations, as well as to obtain comparable results between the Member States of the European Union.
- b) To comply with the legal regulations set out by the European Union in the different Council regulations, as well as to meet national statistical requirements and other international requests for statistical information on the agrarian sector.

3 Contents

In accordance with its basic objectives, the 2003 survey is defined by the characteristics that make up the different questionnaire sections:

- I Operation identification
- II Owner
- III Legal status and operation management
- IV Total area
- V Agri-environmental operation systems and practices
- VI Land tenancy regime
- VII Irrigation
- VIII Land use
- IX Arable crops and fallow land

- X Kitchen gardens
- XI Woody crops
- XII Greenhouse and mushroom
- XIII Management of nutritional elements
- XIV Withdrawal of lands under the European Union aid scheme
- XV Secondary successive crops
- XVI Type of crop association
- XVII Livestock
- XVIII Facilities for the storage of animal origin natural fertilisers
- XIX Family labour
- XX Non-family labour
- XXI Days undertaken by persons not directly employed by the owner
- XXII Rural development
- XXIII Operation location

4 Scope

The survey's implementation is considered from three scopes:

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The research includes the whole national territory: the Spanish peninsula, Islas Baleares, Archipiélago Canario, Ceuta y Melilla.

TIME SCOPE

The survey information refers to the 2003 agricultural year, in other words, the agricultural campaign between 1 October 2002 and 30 September 2003, except for livestock, where the reference date is the day of the interview. The collection of information will be carried out during the last quarter of 2003.

POPULATION SCOPE

The target population is defined by the following criteria:

- All agricultural operations that have at least 1 Ha. of Used Agricultural Area (UAA).
- All agricultural operations that have at least 0.2 Ha. of UAA used for vegetables, ornamental flowers and plants in the open air or sheltered or cultivated in greenhouses or fruit trees (including citrus fruit) that are irrigated or in nurseries.
- Agricultural operations that in the 1999 Agrarian Census had one or more Animal Units (AU) with a Total Gross Margin (TGM) equal to or greater than 0.75 European Size Units (ESU).

These three criteria are independent, in other words, at least one of them needs to be met in order for the operation to be considered as belonging to the population under study.

Operations that are obviously forestry are excluded from the survey, if they do not meet the previously mentioned criteria, as the survey refers to strictly agricultural operations. However, when the surveyed operation has some forest area, it will be included in the questionnaire.

5 Concepts and definitions

5.1 AGRICULTURAL OPERATION

This is the type unit from which agricultural products are obtained under the responsibility of an owner.

Agricultural products are understood to mean the products specified in Annex II. Moreover, the operation may also produce other complementary products and services (not agricultural)

This unit type is characterised by the common use of labour and means of production: machinery, lands, buildings, fertilisers, etc.

In other words, it is a unit of agricultural nature (ensemble of lands and/or livestock), under single management, located in a determined geographical site and which uses the same means of production.

Special cases:

a) It will be considered as a single operation, whenever there is single management and one unit type.

- An operation that has been shared out under various peoples' names for tax or other reasons.

- Two or more operations, which previously made up independent operations and which have been brought under the management of one owner.

- Farms located in different municipal areas, which have the same owner with the same means of production.

b) Lands previously used for agricultural purposes, but which haven't been used during the survey's reference period, even though they are still allocated for agricultural use, will be noted against the corresponding operation.

Similarly, lands that are not cultivated will be included, even if their sole use is for hunting (hunting reserves). Hunting land is classified in accordance with the plant covering present.

c) c) Also included are:

- Livestock operations with bulls for bullfighting, boars and rams and male goats for breeding, stud farms and incubation facilities.

- Agricultural operations belonging to research institutes, religious communities, schools, etc.

- Agricultural operations belonging to industrial companies.

- Communal operations containing permanent pastures, pastureland and other areas, if they are used by the communal or local administration. Common lands that have been transferred are excluded from this operation.

d) The following will not be considered as agricultural operations, except if they carry out other activities that justify their inclusion:

- Riding schools, stables and lands used for exercising race horses, if they do not include breeding activities.

- Kennels.

- Animal businesses, slaughterhouses, ... (without animal breeding).

- Companies owning livestock, if these companies do not breed this livestock

- Draught or work animal operations, if the unit does not breed these animals.

- Zoos, fur farms and farms for the repopulation of species, such as dogs, cats, ornamental birds, etc.

- Plots of land that are developed or where development work has begun on the day of the interview.

- Agricultural services companies

5.2 THE OPERATION'S GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

An agricultural operation is considered to be located, for the purposes of the survey, in the municipality where the greatest part of its lands are found, or, where there are doubts, where the only or main operation building lies.

Agricultural operations without lands are considered to be assigned to the municipality where the owner has declared their livestock or, if there is no declaration, to the municipality where the farming facilities are located.

5.3 OWNER OF THE OPERATION

The owner of the operation is designated as the individual or legal entity that, acting freely and autonomously, takes on the risk of an agricultural operation, managing it themselves or through someone else. In particular, the owner is considered to be:

- The owner, when he or she directly runs the lands, even though he/she may have handed over all or part of the decision making power to the operation manager.

-The tenant

-The

sharecropper

- Anyone who freely and autonomously manages and takes on the risk of an operation, whatever the tenancy regime.

An owner, as such, is able to carry out a triple function with regards the operation where he/she has technical and economical responsibility:

a) Take on the responsibility of the operation's economic or financial running and the risk of results.

b) Adopt the main technical decisions surrounding the use of available means and exercise administrative control over the operation's transactions

c) Ensure regular management of operation works and make regular decisions regarding issues of lesser importance.

5.4 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATION MANAGEMENT

5.4.1 Legal Status of the Owner

The different categories of legal status or condition are the following:

a) Individual

The owner is considered to be an individual for the purposes of this survey when there is one individual person or a group of individuals (siblings, joint heirs, etc.) that work a joint heirship or other grouping of lands or livestock together without having legally formed a company or association.

When two or more individuals share the ownership of an operation, just one of them shall be stated for identification purposes in accordance with the following criteria:

- The person that manages the operation or is most involved in its management

- The person that is most involved in the financial or economic responsibilities

- The oldest person

b) Legal entity

Legal entities are corporations, associations and foundations of public interest recognised by law and special interest associations, whether they are civil, mercantile or industrial and to whom the law grants their own status, independent of the status of each of their associates.

The following will be taken into account in the survey:

Mercantile company: is a group of people whose partnership agreement is documented in a public deed and is also registered in the Mercantile Register. These companies are classified as Public Limited Company, Limited, Collective and Company Responsibility.

Public Entity: in this case, ownership corresponds to one of the different public administrations: Central, Autonomous and Local.

Production cooperative: is an association that works to obtain agricultural products as a joint undertaking, complying with the principles and regulations of the General Law of Cooperatives and their development norms.

Agrarian Transformation Company (ATC): non-profit entity with social and economic purpose for the production, transformation and marketing of agricultural, livestock or forestry products, duly registered in the corresponding register.

Other legal status: any other legal entity that has not been included in previous sections will be included here: Joint tenancy, Non-profit entity, etc.

5.4.2 Operation manager

Is the person responsible for the normal and daily management of the agricultural operation.

The operation manager coincides, in general, with the owner. If the two do not coincide, the operation manager can be a member of the owner's family or other wage owner.

All operations will have only one person as operation manager. It will be the person that participates the most in the management of the operation. If this contribution is distributed equally, the operation manager is considered to be the oldest person.

5.5 AGRICULTURAL OPERATION SYSTEMS AND PRACTICES

Two types of information are included in this section:

a) Ecological agriculture

The terms biological agriculture or organic agriculture are synonyms for ecological agriculture, but integrated agriculture is not ecological agriculture.

The use of the term ecological production is regulated by Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 and by Royal Decree 1852/1993. In agreement with these regulations, the following requirements are needed to qualify production as ecological:

- No use of synthetic chemical products such as fertilizers, pesticides,

- Identification and separation of ecological production plots of land from those that aren't.

- Minimum period of two years (three for fruit trees) in the application of ecological production methods (conversion period).

- To be registered with the Control Authority/Body corresponding to each Autonomous Community and to comply annually with this control

The survey researches both the area in which ecological production methods are used (qualified area) and the area in conversion period. In addition, the survey researches whether ecological production methods are also applied to animal production.

The qualified area of ecological production is understood as used agricultural area where the production is completely adjusted to the principles of ecological production and has therefore passed the conversion period.

Area in a conversion period towards ecological agricultural methods refers to used agricultural area where ecological agricultural methods are applied, but where the necessary conversion period has not yet finished, in other words, from the moment in which it is first registered with the Control Authority/Body to up to two (or three) years.

Ecological animal production techniques include:

- Ecological production based food

- Selection of adapted breeds

- Prevention of diseases

- Preferential use of herbal products

- Minimum area per animal (limited livestock density)

- Minimisation of the impact of waste

- Conversion period, variable according to species

Intensive cattle breeding, as well as livestock operations without lands cannot be ecological livestock.

b) Aid for agri-environmental commitments

Aid for agri-environmental commitments is set out in Royal Decree 4/2001 and in Royal Decree 708/2002. These decrees describe more than one hundred actions or commitments that can receive aid, such as for example improvements in traditional fallow lands, integrated control of plagues, ecological agriculture, the fight against erosion of arable crops, conservation and maintenance of traditional thatched roofed stone huts, ecological livestock, ecological beekeeping, In order to receive this aid, it is necessary to commit to applying these means for a minimum period of five years and in addition, to follow a series of common agricultural good practices throughout the operation (set out in Annex I of Royal Decree 708/2002).

These commitments can be brought together in the following nine groups:

1. Extensification of agricultural production
2. Local species at risk of genetic erosion
3. Environmental rationalisation techniques in the use of chemical products
4. The fight against the erosion of fragile resources
5. Protection of wetland flora and fauna
6. Special operation systems with high environmental interest
7. Efficient use of water and the promotion of production extensification
8. Protection of the landscape and fire prevention practices
9. Integrated management of extensive livestock operations

The survey asks whether the operation benefits from any aid that is different from that relating to ecological agriculture for its agri-environmental commitments. In other words, does the operation receive aid for the application of any of the actions mentioned, **apart from aid for ecological agriculture, ecological livestock or ecological beekeeping.**

This aid should not be confused with Compensatory Allowances (in disadvantaged areas) nor with Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aid, which is not aid for agri-environmental actions.

5.6 TOTAL AREA

The total operation area is made up of the area of all the plots included in the operation: area that is the property of the owner, the area rented out for working and the area worked and governed by other types of tenancy agreement. Areas owned by the owner, but granted to third persons for their exploitation and other uses, are excluded.

The total operation area includes cultivated lands, lands for permanent pastures and other lands.

The following should therefore be included:

- areas that form part of the operation, but which are not productive or are not suitable for plant use, such as waste land, threshing floors, stony ground,...
- Lands that belong to the operation and which are taken up with water, paths or other routes.
- Areas with buildings, whether or not they affect agricultural production, are included in the operation's area if they are located within or adjacent to the operation. For example, a village house or stables are not included in the total area if they are not within or adjacent to the operation.

Areas let exclusively for the exploitation of pasture, stables, hunting or the collection of uncollected bought products, are included in the owner or landlord's land and are not considered to belong to the operation, as in this case only the use of the product is rented and not the plot of land itself.

5.7 USED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA)

Is the ensemble of cultivated areas of land and lands used as permanent pastures. The cultivated lands include arable crops, fallow lands, kitchen gardens and lands for woody crops.

5.8 LAND TENANCY REGIME

This characteristic only refers to agricultural operations with lands and is the legal form under which the operation's owner acts.

One operation can be made up of lands under different tenancy regimes:

a) Owned lands: The following lands, for the purposes of the survey, are considered as such: those lands where the owner has right of ownership, with or without written deeds, and lands that have been worked peacefully and without interruption by the owner for a minimum of thirty years without paying rent. Also considered in this group are usufruct lands.

Within the family-type units, those lands that form part of the operation and where a member of the family nucleus has property rights to the lands are taken as owned lands; also included in owned lands are those lands that, forming part of an operation where the owner is an association, belong to any of the members.

Lands that are the property of the owner transferred to third parties are not included in this group nor in the operation. In operations where the owner is a municipal or neighbourhood community, lands that have been *transferred* or let during the reference campaign do not form part of the operation.

b) Leased lands: land is being leased if the owner benefits from the exploitation of the land independently of the operation's results via the payment of a levy or rent, in cash, in kind or both at the same time

Also included are lands from any other operation whose owner transfers them in compensation for a specific piece of work or service, insofar as the lands are not made available to an agricultural worker in the form of salary.

Lands that are subleased to a third person will be included in this third person's operation, in view of the fact that they do not form part of the operation under study.

c) Share-cropping lands: are those lands that are the property of a third person transferred temporarily to the sharecropper via the payment of a certain percentage of the product worked or the equivalent in cash. The amount depends on the local conditions, the type of company and the owner's contribution.

The sharecropper will be considered as the owner, whenever there is shared financial responsibility between the owner and the sharecropper.

d) Lands under other tenancy regimes: included in this section are lands that are not included in any of the previous regimes: lands worked via free transfer, trust lands, lands in dispute, lands in a precarious position, ground rents, leaseholds, communal lands transferred or leased,

5.9 IRRIGATION

Three types of information are included in this section:

- a) The operation's irrigated area is the area of all plots of land, which during the survey reference year, have been effectively irrigated at least once.
- b) Area that has not been irrigated, even though the operation has facilities and water is the area that has not been irrigated during the reference year, even though it could have been as the operation has its own technical facilities and enough water.
- c) Environmental aspects of irrigation. Data relating to the main source of irrigation water used are included and the main irrigation methods employed.

Main source of irrigation water used is understood as the source from which all or the majority of the water comes. Even though an operation can use one or more sources of water for irrigation according to the climate and rates, only information on the main source used in a normal or dry year will be recorded. If the reference year has been exceptionally wet, information from a different year will be included.

Sources of water considered are the following:

- Subterranean waters (well, drill hole or springs on the operation). This is water located underneath the operation or close to it, extracted using perforated or excavated well pumps, or which flows freely from natural springs or similar. This water is not used only for irrigation, but can also be used for other purposes on the operation
- Catchment water on the operation. This includes small natural ponds or artificial reservoirs located completely within the operation or only used by one operation. The water can come from rain or from underground water. If the underground water collects

in the operation only during the irrigation season, it will be included in the section on underground water.

- Lakes, rivers or waterways outside the operation. The following are considered as such: surface water from lakes, rivers and other waterways that are not artificially built for irrigation purposes. Included here are small dams (less than 1000 m³) built only so that the pumps in small water currents operate well.

- Common water supply networks. Water from outside the operation that is different from that mentioned in the previous section, accessible to at least two operations (in general, on receipt of a rate). Water supply can be public or private, independent of where it comes from. Included here are artificial dams, canals and rivers, even though they haven't been specifically built for irrigation purposes. As a general rule, water transported to the operation in tanks will be recorded here, except when it clearly comes from surface water from lakes, rivers and other waterways that are not built artificially for the purpose of irrigation.

- Desalted waters. Water from highly saline sources, such as the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, which are treated to reduce the saline concentration (desalination) before use, or from the briny sources of specific rivers or pools (with low saline content) that can be used directly without treatment.

- Purified water. Water from the treatment of waste water that users are provided with as recycled waste water.

The following irrigation methods are considered:

- Spraying. Procedure by which plants receive water in the form of artificial rain.

- Localised. Means of irrigation where soil water is localised via localised emisors that control the amount of water supplied to each plant (trickle irrigation, micro-spraying, exuding...).

- Mountain flooding. Means of irrigation by which the water is applied to the plot of land either by immersing the whole area or by channelling the water through small furrows between rows of crops, using the force of gravity (wild, flush,...).

- Other methods. Any other method that is different from those previously considered is included in this category.

5.10 ASSOCIATED CROPS

Crops that are associated to those with which they coexist during all or part of the plant cycle within the same plot of land or soil during the course of the agricultural campaign.

In associated crops the area is assigned proportionally to the use of land for each of the crops that make up the association.

Mixes of crops or mixed crops whose products are not harvested separately and which are considered to be one crop only are not considered to be associated crops, for example, mixed cereals.

5.11 SUCCESSIVE CROPS

Successive crops are those crops that grow in the same area during the agricultural campaign.

With this type of crop, the total area is allocated to the main crop, which is considered to be the crop with the greatest production value. If the production values do not noticeably differ, the main crop will be considered to be the one that has been planted for the longest time.

Secondary successive crops receive special treatment. Their definition appears in section 5.19.

5.12 LAND USE

In all sections that make up the groups detailed below, both the pure crop area and the proportional part in the case of association is included, as well as the main crop in the case of successive crops.

The total area of each agricultural operation with lands is classified according to its use in three large groups: Cultivated land, land used as permanent pastures and other lands. Lands corresponding to the first two groups are in turn classified into dry and irrigated lands in accordance with the following definitions:

a) Dry lands

Dry lands are considered to be those that have not received more water than natural rainfall during the reference period.

b) Irrigated lands

These are considered to be lands that have received water during the reference period via man-made procedures, whatever the duration or quantity of watering, even if it is of a temporary nature.

5.12.1 Cultivated lands

Are those lands which are tended to, however they are used and whenever this has been carried out during the agricultural year. These lands are tended to with hoes, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, scarifiers, toothed harrows, etc. Work involving spreading fertilizer, rolling or boarding, cutting, hand hoeing or reseeding etc in the permanent pastures is not included in this category.

Woody crops and those crops that occupy the land for various years are included from the year in which they are planted, even though they are not yet in production.

The following types of crop are considered in cultivated lands:

a) Arable crops

Contains those plants whose upper part has a herbaceous consistency. Seeds used by the operation itself are included in the corresponding crop sections.

These are lands that are ploughed or cultivated regularly, generally using the crop rotation system. Within the crop rotation system, the crops are planted in a determined area of soil in accordance with an agreed plan. In general, the crops change every year, but they can also be multiannual. Included in this category are specific crops generally classified as vegetables, ornamental or industrial plants (such as asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs grown for their flowers or leaves, strawberries, hop plants), even though they may be in the ground for more than five years.

Arable crops include: cereals, dried pulses, potato, industrial crops, fodder crops, vegetables, ornamental flowers and plants, seeds and small plants for sale and other arable crops.

b) Fallow lands

Lands that have been rested during the course of the campaign without any kind of crop, but that have received some tending to.

Also included in this section are lands spread with green manure.

Two features clearly differentiate these lands from those that are later classified in the group *un-cultivated cultivable lands*:

- Lands classified as fallow are included in the crop rotation or alternative.

- Fallow lands are justified within the *dry farming* farming techniques, as they allow greater exploitation of rain water meaning that the crop can spread out over arid zones.

c) Kitchen gardens

Areas destined for growing agricultural fruit and vegetable products (including potatoes), whose production is mainly aimed at self-consumption on the operation. This area must be less than 5 areas (500 m²).

All areas whose production is regularly marketed will be contained in other sections, even when some of the products are consumed by the owner and his/her family. Areas that produce fodder for any kind of animal, including for animals that will be consumed by the owner and his/her family, will be noted in their respective sections. Gardens, parks and lawns are excluded.

d) Woody crops

Contains those plants whose upper part has a woody consistency. They are crops that are not included in the rotation system and which are different from the permanent pastures that occupy the lands for long periods of time and which do not need to be transplanted after each harvest.

Forest areas are excluded.

All planted areas are included, even if they are not yet in production.

Nurseries are included within this group (non-commercial forest nurseries located in the woods are excluded and are included in forestry area), as well as plants for plaiting (wicker, reed, rush, ...).

Woody crops include: fruit trees, olive groves, vineyards, nurseries for non-forest woody crops, woody crops in greenhouses and other permanent crops.

5.12.2 Lands for permanent pastures

Are lands not included in crop rotation, permanently dedicated (for a period of five years or more) to the production of grass, whether it is cultivated (sown) or natural (wild).

These areas can be used for pastures or can be cut for silage or hay.

The following types are considered:

a) Permanent fields or grass lands

Used permanently for the production of grass, characteristic of areas with a certain degree of humidity and whose main exploitation is carried out through harvesting. These lands may be tended to in some way, such as with reseeding, fertilizer, rollers or boards. Fodder crops are excluded, as they are included in arable crops.

b) Other areas used for pastures

Other lands not included in the previous section, whenever they have been used as pastures for livestock, which are often located within poor quality lands as accidental or high altitude areas that are not normally improved through fertiliser, crops, sowing or drainage.

In general, these areas are aimed at extensive pastures, they do not tolerate a high density of livestock and they are not used to being cut.

Meadows are included in the pastures, as well as disused land and scrubland when they have been used for some type of livestock farming.

5.12.3 Other lands

This section contains other lands, which although forming part of the operation, do not belong to the so-called *Used Agricultural Area* (UAA).

The following modalities are distinguished:

a) Disused land

Land that is characterised by its lack of performance and which has not provided any kind of exploitation for livestock.

b) Straw-like

Land with a main covering of straw or alfalfa grass whose production is not harvested and if any performance has been obtained, it should be registered within the woody crops group, forming part of the UAA.

c) Brush

Land with a predominance of wild shrubs: rockrose, heather, gorse, furze, broom, rosemary, thyme, European fan palm, Kermes oak, boiss, lentiscus,

d) Forest tree species

Included in this section are areas covered with forest tree species, which are not principally used for agricultural purposes or which have purposes that are different from forestry ones. Poplar groves within or on the edge of forests are included, as well as chestnut forests and walnut trees aimed mainly at the production of wood, Christmas tree plantations and forest nurseries that are found within forests and are aimed at the needs of the operation itself.

Also included are areas covered with forest trees or shrubs that mainly protect, as well as rows of trees outside forest areas and treed boundaries, which are included in the woodland area due to their importance.

In terms of agricultural and forest crop association, the area will be distributed in proportion to the use of land.

Walnut and chestnut trees aimed mainly at fruit production are excluded, as well as other non-forest plantations, osiers, commercial forest nurseries and other forest nurseries located outside the forest.

Treed areas are classified according to the forest tree species contained in them:

- Leafy trees: forest areas covered with at least 75 percent leafy trees (eucalyptus, oak groves).
- Resinous trees: forest areas with at least a 75% covering of acicular leaves or flake-shaped leaves, such as pines, junipers, firs.
- Mixed: forest areas that do not include any one of the previous cases.

They are also classified by the destination of the wood produced within them:

- Non-commercial: treed areas where production is principally aimed at self-consumption or is used for preserving the environment, protecting the land or as a boundary between operations.
- Commercial: treed areas whose production is principally used for sales (wood, firewood or other forestry products with profitable aims).

e) Other areas

Included in this group are those lands that form part of the total operation area (TA), but are not UAA nor belong to any of the previous sections, therefore corresponding to the *other lands group*. In this way, the following is registered:

- Uncultivated cultivable lands. Areas that are agricultural, but have not been used for financial, social or other similar reasons and are not included in the crop rotation section. These areas may be used once again with means usually available on the operation.
- Waste land, threshing floors, buildings, quarries, etc. Areas that are not directly used for vegetal production, but which are needed by the exploitation (land used for buildings, stables, threshing floors, roads, ...) or those areas

that are not suitable for agricultural production, in other words, those areas that can not be cultivated if particularly powerful means are not used and which are not normally found on the operation (waste ground, quarries, etc, ...)

5.13 ARABLE CROPS

Distinction is made between the following arable crops:

5.13.1 Cereals for grain

Included in this group are those cereals that are mainly aimed at human or animal consumption of grain, both formed and dry. Straw is considered to be a sub-product. Also included are the following mixes of cereals, such as maslin (a mix of wheat and rye). Cereals harvested for fresh consumption are excluded, given that these are considered to be fodder crops. Also excluded are those cereals aimed at the non-food sector, such as barley for fuel, which will be included in the industrial crops section.

The following are considered in this section:

- Soft wheat
- Hard wheat
- Barley
- Oats (including possible mixes with: wheat, barley or rye)
- Rye (including maslin)
- Rice
- Corn (green maize which is included in fodder crops and sweetcorn for human consumption which is included in vegetables, are excluded
- Sorghum
- Others (including other mixes of cereals): triticale, millet, buckwheat, canary grass, ...

The two types of wheat mentioned are clearly different due to their flour destination. In this way, soft wheat, which is the most common, is used for bread-making, whereas hard wheat flours are not good for this purpose and are used for pastries and semolina.

Another differentiating factor between the two aforementioned types is the price. Hard wheat has a higher market price than soft wheat.

5.13.2 Dried pulses

Included are those dried pulses that are mainly used for human or animal grain consumption, both formed and dry. They are considered to be a sub-product of straw. If the plant cycle is shortened in order to take advantage of green plants, the aforementioned dried pulses are included in the group of vegetables when dealing with human consumption, or in the fodder crop group if they are used for animal consumption.

The following groups are distinguished:

- Chickpeas.
- Dry beans.
- Lentils.
- e) Peas, beans, horse beans and sweet lupins.
- Vetch.
- Other dried pulses, such as lentil vetch, carob, fenugreek, grass pea, etc, including mixes, even if they are mixed with cereals.

5.13.3 Potatoes

This section includes both potatoes farmed on worked land and also horticulturally farmed potatoes.

5.13.4 Industrial crops

These are arable crops whose product requires an industrial process prior to their final use. The seeds of oleaginous plants are included (sunflower, safflower, rape, soya, peanut and others).

Areas used for the cultivation of the following species are considered:

- Sugar beet: beet used for the production of sugar and alcohol. Excluded therefore are those plants that are used for the production of fodder for animal consumption, as well as for the production of seeds.
- Sugar cane
- Cotton
- Hemp
- Textile flax
- Other textile crops. Other plants grown mainly for their fibre content: jute, manila, sisal, kenaf, etc.,
- Sunflower
- Safflower
- Oleaginous flax
- Soya
- Colza oil and rape
- Other oleaginous crops. Other plants grown mainly for their oil content, harvested in dry grain form: mustard, poppy, sesame, tiger nut, peanut,....
- Tobacco
- Hop plant
- Aromatic and medicinal plants and spices (pepper for paprika, saffron, anise, lavender, camomile, deadly nightshade, gentian, peppermint, liquorice, sage, pot marigold,

valerian, parsley, fennel, angelica, cumin, foxglove, hyssop, jasmine, marjoram, lemon balm, mint, poppy, periwinkle, etc.)

- Other industrial plants: chicory,

5.13.5 Fodder crops

These are crops that are exclusively destined for livestock food and can be consumed *fresh* or can go through some kind of preservation process (silaging, hay making, ...). *Green crops* (as opposed to *dry grain*) are usually used to allow livestock to graze or for green harvesting, but they can also be harvested dry, such as dry hay. In general the whole plant, except the roots, is harvested and used for fodder.

Crops that are not used on the operations and are instead sold will be included, whether this is for direct use on other operations or for industry. Also included are industrial cereals and crops harvested and consumed green for fodder.

Seeds are excluded.

The following species are considered:

- Roots and tubers. This includes fodder beet, plants from the Brassicaceae family used for fodder and other plants cultivated for their roots or tubers and used for fodder, even though they are not usually used for this purpose, such as carrots.

Included in this section are all plants belonging to the Brassicaceae family used for fodder, independently of whether the root or the stalk is harvested. Examples: Jerusalem artichoke, sweet potato, yam and tapioca.

- Green, multiannual fodder plants. Grasses for pastureland, hay or silage included in a normal crop rotation, which occupy the land for at least one campaign and less than five years, both when pure grasses are sowed as

well as mixes. Before sowing once again, the areas are worked or cultivated thoroughly or the plants are destroyed using other means (herbicides).

Included here are plant mixes, predominantly arable and other fodder crops (in general dried pulses) for pasture, which are harvested green, as well as dry hay. Annual arable crops will not be included (that last less than one year) nor the various types of clover or the different varieties of alfalfa grass. Examples: Sainfoin, sulla, main crop land,

- Green maize. All types of green maize are included, not harvested for grain (the whole cob, parts of the plant or the whole plant). This includes green maize consumed directly by animals (without silaging) and the whole cob (grain+rachis+skin) harvested as a food product or for silaging.

- Leguminous fodder plants such as vetch, lentil vetch, carob, lupin, etc

-Alfalfa.

- Other green, multiannual fodder plants. Included here are the different types of clover (annual, perennial), as well as cereals, grasses, cabbages, pumpkins, fodder thistles.

5.13.6 Vegetables

In this section those species destined for human consumption that have a horticultural character are grouped and are obtained both through horticultural farming and also on worked land. Potatoes are excluded.

The following species are considered in this section:

- With leaf or stalk: cabbages, Brussel sprouts, cole, asparagus, celery, lettuce, endive, spinach, Swiss chard, thistle, green chicory, borage, fennel, parsley.

- With fruit: watermelon, melon, pumpkin, courgette, cucumber, gherkin, aubergine, tomato, pepper, strawberry, long stemmed strawberry ...
- With flower: artichoke, cauliflower, broccoli, ...
- Roots and tubers: garlic, onion, shallot, leek, beetroot, carrot, radish, turnip, ...
- Dried pulses: green beans, peas, broad beans,...

The cultivated area is obtained for each of the following modalities:

- Vegetables on worked land: are those that are cultivated on lands that are included in other non-horticultural crops, such as cereals, leguminous plants for grain, industrial crops.
- Horticulturally farmed vegetables: are those that are cultivated on lands where only horticultural species are grown, either in the open air or under shelter.

Within the open air section, all those plants grown under any type of shelter are excluded, both temporary and permanent, as well as those cultivated on sand in the open air.

Within the shelter systems, it is important to note the following:

- a) Shelter-belts: barriers consisting of trees, osiers or plastic screens that restrict excessive air-speed without affecting circulation.
- b) Padded: a covering that is in direct contact with the ground, generally made of plastic and which does not include any kind of framework.
- c) Tunnel: device, usually temporary, with framework that is not accessible and which confines a specific volume of air between the land and the protective covering.
- d) Seed bed: Specific feature of previous device with very restricted continuance.
- e) Open air sanding: an intensive cultivation system based on layers of manure and sand that allow harvests to be brought on,

economic water use and the use of water with certain degree of salinity.

- Vegetables in greenhouses or under shelter:

Included in this section are those horticultural species that are cultivated during all or part of the plant cycle under frames that are either fixed or mobile, with total or partial sealing and with or without the possibility of air conditioning. The aforementioned structures are usually of wood or metal and the covering sheet of plastic or glass.

In terms of mobile greenhouses that have been used as such, the area to be registered is obtained by adding the different areas covered by the greenhouse. On the other hand, when the greenhouse, either fixed or mobile, has not been moved and there has been successive use of the same area, the area should only be counted once.

With greenhouses that have a number of different levels, only the base area will be included in the survey.

5.13.7 Ornamental flowers and plants

Nurseries are excluded.

Using the same concepts as for vegetables, two cultivation means are considered in this case:

- Open air and/or sheltered
- In greenhouses and/or sheltered

5.13.8 Seeds and small plants for sale

The area dedicated to the production of seeds and small plants for sale is considered, excluding cereals, potatoes and oleaginous plants, which should be included in the headings of the respective crops.

Seeds and plants that fulfil the needs of the operation itself are included

in the headings of the corresponding crops.

Seeds of herbaceous forage plants are included.

5.13.9 Other crops

The areas of all arable crops that have not been included in the previous headings and which exist on the operation are included.

-This section only includes crops of little financial importance and which can not be classified in another group. Crop mixes will be assigned to another section on the basis of the crop with greatest economic value, whether because of the definitions of their respective variables or because of lack of more data.

5.14 WOODY CROPS

The area dedicated to woody crops, either in regular plantation format or scattered about, will be considered. In regular plantation format the trees are distributed in an orderly and geometric way, which is more or less perfect and with a density greater than forty trees per Ha. and with at least two parallel lines.

Trees that are scattered are treated in the same way as associated crops by noting both the pure crop area and the proportional part that is scattered in the corresponding section.

They are included from the year in which they were planted, even if they are not yet producing.

Distinction is made between the following groups of woody crop species:

5.14.1 Citrus fruit

- Orange tree
- Mandarin tree
- Lemon tree
- Others: Grapefruit tree, lime tree.

5.14.2 Fruit trees and berries native to temperate climates

The following species are considered:

- Apple tree
- Pear tree
- Apricot tree
- Peach tree (this also includes nectarines)
- Cherry tree and sour cherry tree
- Plum tree
- Fig tree
- Others: Quince tree, loquat, hawthorn, pomegranate tree, persimmon, raspberry, currant-bush, ...

5.14.3 Fruit trees and berries native to subtropical climates

Species considered are:

- Banana tree
- Avocado tree
- Custard apple tree
- Kiwi tree
- Others: Pineapple, papaya, guava, mango, lychee, passion fruit, prickly pear, date palm, ...

5.14.4. Dried fruit trees -

Almond tree -Hazelnut tree

- Chestnut tree
- Walnut tree
- Others: Pistachio, ...

The species summarised are included in this section if their main exploitation is their fruit. If this is not the case, they are assigned to the *forest tree species section*.

5.14.5 Olive grove

The area used for the cultivation of olive groves is classified according to the olives' destination:

- Table olives - Oil-press olives

5.14.6 Vineyard

The vineyard area is classified according to where the grapes are destined:

- Table grapes
- Grapes for raisins
- Vinification grapes

In vineyards with vinification grapes, it is important to distinguish between those areas used for the cultivation of quality wines, in specific regions in receipt of legal obligations corresponding to wine with denomination of origin, from those areas destined for the production of other wines.

Stock to be grafted is included in the previous sections in accordance with the destination given for its future production.

5.14.7 Nurseries

The area occupied by young, woody plants cultivated in the open air and to be transplanted is registered. Forest nurseries used for the operation's needs and which are located on forest land are excluded.

The following sections are considered:

- Vine nurseries: areas used to obtain vegetative vine reproduction materials, such as pickets, rooted vines, grafted plants, etc. excluding mother vines of stock.

- Mother vines of stock: those that are used for the production of vine stock.

- Other woody crop nurseries. For example: nurseries for fruit trees, ornamental plants, forest trees (except those found within the forest and those used for the operation's needs), trees and shrubs for planting gardens, parks, roads and hedges, as well as their stock and young plants.

5.14.8 Other permanent crops

Included in this section is the area of all open air permanent crops on the operation that have not been included in previous headings, for example, capers, pitas, white mulberry trees, osiers, carobs, reeds, sugar cane, raffia, bamboo, rattan, kapok,

5.14.9 Woody crops in greenhouses

The area occupied by woody species that have been under frames, either fixed or mobile, with total or partial sealing and with elements of air conditioning during all or part of the plant cycle is considered.

5.15 GREENHOUSE BASE AREA

Is the area occupied by greenhouses used on the operation. For mobile greenhouses, the area is registered just once, even when the greenhouse is used on a number of different areas during the year. In greenhouses with a number of floors, the base area relates to the covered base floor.

MUSHROOMS, WILD MUSHROOMS AND OTHER CULTIVATED FUNGUS

Includes, exclusively, mushrooms, wild mushrooms and other fungus grown

in constructions built or adapted for this purpose, or underground or in caves.

The area of beds available for cultivation which, during the twelve months of the reference period, have been filled once or a number of times with mull, is registered.

The surface layers of the beds are counted only once even though they are used a number of times during the agricultural campaign.

5.17 MANAGEMENT OF NUTRITIONAL ELEMENTS

The area of winter protection crops is researched.

Winter protection crops are plants sown on purpose **with the sole aim of reducing the loss of fertilizing substances**. These losses are produced by their dispersion in the air and in surface or underground waters during the winter or in periods when the earth is bare or sensitive to other losses. Financial interest in these crops is low and their main aim is to protect the land.

These crops should not be confused with the regular, winter fodder crops, such as winter wheat that should be harvested, winter pastureland or green manure (fallow). These are crops sown in autumn with the sole aim of reducing the loss of fertilizing substances. They are normally planted during spring before sowing another harvest and they are not gathered nor are they used as pasture.

5.18 WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS UNDER THE EUROPEAN UNION AID SCHEME

In this section, only the areas for which the operation has received financial aid corresponding to the withdrawal of arable crop land from production during the survey's year of reference (1-X-2002 to 30-IX-2003) will be included.

Lands withdrawn from the **production** of arable crops are classified according to the destination given to them:

- Lands without economic use (with or without plant cover)
- With crops:
 - Non-food annual products (colza,...)
 - Non-food multiannual products (trees, shrubs)
 - Transformed into permanent fields or grasslands
 - Transformed into forest areas or in the process of reforestation
 - Non-food products, brown fallow land (lentils, chick peas and vetch)
 - Others

5.19 SECONDARY SUCCESSIVE CROPS

These are crops that precede or follow the main crop and are gathered during the twelve months of the reference period.

Horticultural crops, greenhouse crops and kitchen gardens are excluded.

The total dry and irrigated cultivated area is counted, differentiating whether it is used for:

- Cereals for grain
- Dried pulses
- Oleaginous plants for grain
- Others

5.20 TYPE OF CROP ASSOCIATION

In this section, the total area truly occupied by a crop association is recorded. Distinction is made between the following association types:

- Citrus fruit - Citrus fruit
- Vineyard-Arable

- Vineyard-Olive grove
- Vineyard-Fruit trees
- Olive grove-Arable
- Olive grove-Fruit trees
- Fruit trees-Arable
- Fruit trees-Fruit trees
- Corn-Beans
- Other arable crops with arable crops
- Agricultural crops-Forestry species
- Other associated crops

5.21 LIVESTOCK

Animals bred on the operation and animals existing on the operation on the day of the interview are included in this section, including those being moved between winter and summer pastures and livestock on an integration or contract basis. **Integration basis** is considered to be all types of contract that imply a dependence on supplies, animals, fodder and on sale. It includes therefore, vertical integration with private companies and horizontal or cooperative integration.

The survey records separately animals that are owned by the operation from those that are on an integration basis.

The following species and classification of animals are considered in the survey:

5.21.1 Cattle

All types of buffalo are included

a) Cows

Female cows that have calved. This includes, if it is the case, cows of under two years if they have calved. They are classified as:

- Dairy cows: cows that, because of their breed or status, are used exclusively or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption or for its transformation into dairy products. Including:

dairy cows for culling, in other words, those destined for the slaughterhouse after their last milking.

- Other cows: cows that, because of their breed or status, are used exclusively or mainly for the production of calves and whose milk production is basically used for feeding their calves. This includes work cows and other cows for culling destined for the slaughterhouse.

b) Other cattle of two years or more

- Males: this section includes studs, work oxen and other males above two years old.

- Young cattle: this includes female cattle of two years old or above that have never calved, even if these females were pregnant on the day of the interview.

c) Cattle of between one and two years old.

- Males
- Females: excluding those that have calved

d) Cattle of under one year

- Males
- Females

5.21.2 Sheep

- Ewes

They are females of the sheep variety that have lambed at least once. Also included in this section are those ewes that are destined for culling.

- Replacement lambs

This includes female sheep that have not lambed and whose purpose is to replace or increase the flock of ewes.

- Other sheep

This includes young animals of both sexes, feeding lambs and lambs that have stopped feeding, who are to be slaughtered, as well as studs and castrated males.

5.21.3 Goats

- Female goats

Included in this section are female goats that have kidded at least once; as well as female goats destined for culling.

- Replacement female kids

Are female goats that have not kidded and whose purpose is to replace or increase the herd of mothers.

- Other goats

This includes young animals of both sexes, feeding kids and those that have stopped feeding who are to be slaughtered, as well as studs and castrated males.

5.21.4 Pigs

- Sows

In this heading we consider females used for reproduction that have already farrowed. Once they have stopped suckling their piglets and they are to be slaughtered for culling purposes, they should be counted in the **other pigs** section.

- Replacement sows of 50 kilograms and over

Are females that have not farrowed and whose purpose is to replace or increase the group of mothers. Their live weight is at least 50 kilograms.

- Piglets weighing under 20 kilograms

Included in this heading are pigs, males or females, whose live weight is under 20 kilograms; whatever their use.

- Other pigs

This includes animals not included in the previous sections: boars, animals being fattened up of both sexes whose live weight is over 20 kilograms and breeders who are to be slaughtered, both males and females.

5.21.5 Horses

In this chapter the following species are included:

- Horse

Includes all animals of the equine race, whatever their age, sex, breed or status: studs, riding, work, competition and others, including those used by the owner's family for recreational purposes.

- Mule

This includes all animals, mules and hinnies, whatever their age or status.

-Ass

Includes all animals of the equine race, whatever their age, sex, breed or status.

5.21.6 Poultry

- Chickens

Females as of laying age and whose eggs are for consumption or for reproduction. Chickens for culling are also included.

- Chicks destined for laying

Young animals of the chicken variety, females that have not yet started to lay.

- Meat chickens and cockerels

Includes broilers and other chickens bred for the production of meat that are breeding or being fattened up; as well as cockerels and male chickens used for reproduction whatever their weight, breed and age.

- Turkeys

This includes all these birds, whatever their age, weight and purpose.

- Ducks

This includes all these birds, whatever their age, weight and purpose.

- Geese

This includes all these birds, whatever their age, weight and purpose.

- Ostriches

This includes all these birds, whatever their age, weight and purpose.

- Other poultry

This includes pigeons, quails, pheasants and guinea fowl bred in captivity, whatever their age and weight. Those used for hunting are excluded.

5.21.7 Does

Females that have given birth at least once, destined for the production of fattening rabbits.

5.21.8 Beehives

This includes all beehives, both mobile and fixed, whatever their design.

5.21.9 Other animals

This includes all those **game animals** bred in captivity that have not been included in previous headings and which belong to the operation. Domestic animals, male rabbits, animals for fur, frogs, snails or exotic animals are excluded.

FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE OF ANIMAL-ORIGIN FERTILISERS

The survey will research whether the operation has facilities for the storage of natural fertilisers of animal origin that are different from collection tanks. It will be noted whether the fertiliser is solid dung, slurry or semi-liquid dung and the number of months during which the dung produced on the operation can be kept

without risk of loss or occasional emptying.

The different fertilisers considered are:

- Solid dung: excrement from domestic animals with or without *bedding straw*, which possibly contains a small amount of urine.

- Slurry: urine of domestic animals that possibly contains a small quantity of excrement and/or water.

- Semi-liquid dung: dung in liquid form, in other words, a mix of excrement and urine from domestic animals that possibly contains water and/or a small amount of *bedding straw*.

In terms of solid dung, storage facility is understood as storage in a compartment area with a device for removal, with or without a cover. In terms of slurry or semi-liquid dung, we are talking about a container tank, with or without a cover or a lined tank.

Only those storage facilities used during the twelve months of the reference period will be considered.

5.23 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ON THE OPERATION

Agricultural labour includes everybody who, having passed the age of obligatory schooling, has carried out agricultural work during the period 1-X-2002 to 30-IX-2003.

Persons who have reached retirement age and continue to work on the operation should be included in agricultural labour.

Agricultural work is considered to be all human activity that contributes to the agricultural operation's financial results. It covers:

- Organisation and management work: purchases, sales, accounting.

- Work with sowing, cultivation and harvesting.
- Work with the livestock: preparation and distribution of food, milking and care of the animals.
- Storage and maintenance work on the operation: silaging, fencing, packaging.
- Upkeep work on buildings, machinery and facilities.

Employees employed by others, or through mutual assistance schemes, for example labour through an agricultural services company or cooperatives, will not be considered. Domestic tasks carried out by the owner or members of his/her family or by wage earners that are not family will not be considered as the operation's agricultural work either. Work involving the manufacture of products deriving from the operation's production, such as cheese or cold meats, is also excluded. Likewise, forestry, hunting, fishing and fish stock work is excluded, including those tasks carried out on the agricultural operation, as well as other profitable activities of a non-agricultural type undertaken by the operation's employees.

Transport work relating to the operation is only considered if it is carried out by the operation's own employees.

5.23.1 Family labour

This characteristic is only included in agricultural operations where the owner is an individual. Family labour is considered to be the owner, his/her spouse and other family members if they carry out agricultural work for the operation on a continual or temporary basis, as wage earners or not.

Included in the owner's **other family members** are ancestors, descendents and other relatives, including those related by marriage or

adoption, independently of whether or not they live on the operation or somewhere else.

For each one of the persons included in family labour, **including the owners and the owners' spouses even if they do not work**, the following data is collected: sex, age, if they are the operation manager, number of full and or/ partial days worked on the operation, whether they are in receipt of any kind of remuneration and whether they have carried out any other profitable activity.

Profitable activity is understood as any activity, excluding activity related to the agricultural labour mentioned, carried out in consideration of remuneration (payment, salary, benefits, fees and other income for services provided, including payment in kind).

Included here are profitable activities carried out on the operation itself (areas for camping, hostels for tourists,...) or on another agricultural operation, as well as activities carried out by a non-agricultural company and agricultural work undertaken on another operation.

Main activity is usually understood as the activity that takes up the greatest time, whereas the secondary activity is the activity that takes up the least time.

5.23.2 Non-family labour

Is labour which is supplied by persons different from the owner and family members in return for a consideration of money, in kind or both at the same time.

It covers:

a) Labour by permanent wage earners, whose pay is continuous throughout the year. It includes the number of persons classified by sex, age and intervals of full days, or their equivalent, worked on the operation.

Also included is the operation manager if he/she is not included in the family labour section. Included are the sex, age, number of full days worked on the operation and whether any other profit-making activity was carried out during the reference period.

b) Temporary wage earners' labour. The number of days worked, according to the workers' sex are registered.

5.24 DAYS WORKED ON THE OPERATION BY PERSONS NOT DIRECTLY EMPLOYED BY THE OWNER

The number of days worked on the operation by persons who have not been directly employed by the owner during the twelve months of the agricultural campaign are researched. For example those that work for themselves or those that have been contracted by third parties, such as agricultural companies or cooperatives (wage earners from contracted companies).

Activities carried out by agricultural accounting companies and mutual assistance work where there is no remuneration involved are excluded.

5.25 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This section includes information on whether the owner, his/her spouse or other family members carry out a profitable activity linked directly to the operation and which has financial consequences for it. If a number of activities are undertaken on the same operation, all of them should be recorded.

Profitable activity linked directly to the operation is understood as any activity that uses the operation's resources (area, buildings, machines,...) or operation products. Forestry activities are excluded.

The activities considered are:

- Tourism, accommodation and other profitable activities

All tourist and accommodation activities, visits to the operation by tourists or other groups, sports and leisure activities, as long as the operation's areas, buildings or other resources are used.

- Craftwork

The manufacture of craft objects on the operation by the owner, family members or by those providing non-family labour, on condition that they also carry out agricultural work, without taking into consideration how these products are sold.

- Transformation Of Agricultural Products

All transformations on the operation of basic agricultural products into transformed, secondary products, whether the raw material has been produced on the operation or has been bought from elsewhere. This includes, among other things, the production of cold meats, cheese, wine, jams, etc,

The direct sale to consumers of the aforementioned agricultural products will be included, whenever some of the product's transformation stages take place on the operation. Milk sold directly to neighbours is not included, as it does not require transformation.

The production of products that are exclusively for own consumption or the sale of possible surplus will not be included.

- Transformation of wood

Transformation on the operation of raw wood destined for sale (sawing of construction wood, ...).

All subsequent transformation, for example the manufacturing of furniture from construction wood, should be included in craftwork.

- Aquiculture

Production of fish, crabs, ... bred on the operation. Fishing activities are not included.

- Production of renewable energy for sale.

Wind or biogas facilities for the production of electricity and the sale of agricultural products, straw or wood to energy production facilities are included.

Renewable energy produced for the operation's own needs is not included.

- Contract work carried out with the operation's equipment

Contract work carried out generally using the operation's material, within or outside the agricultural sector, for example: snow clearing, dragging work, maintenance of the countryside, agricultural and environmental services.

- Others

Other profitable activities that are different from the previous ones, among others, the breeding of animals for fur.

Measurement units and operation types

6.1 MEASUREMENT UNITS

6.1.1 Area units

The crop areas are expressed in hectares and areas.

6.1.2 Animal units

Livestock data is expressed in number of heads or in **animal units (AU)**, which are obtained by applying a coefficient to each species and type in order to group different species in one common unit.

The coefficients used are:

Dairy cows: 1; Other cows: 0.8; Male cattle of 24 months and above: 1; Female cattle of 24 months and above: 0.8; Cattle from 12 to 24 months: 0.7; Cattle of under 12 months: 0.4; Sheep: 0.1; Goats: 0.1; Sows: 0.5; Replacement sows: 0.5; Piglets: 0.027; Other pigs: 0.3; Horses: 0.8; Chickens: 0.014; Laying hens: 0.014; Meat chickens and cockerels: 0.007; Turkeys, ducks, geese: 0.03; Other poultry: 0.03; Mother rabbits: 0.02. Beehives and ostriches that are not converted to AU are excluded.

6.1.3 Work units

The working data on the operation are expressed as **the number of full or partial days** or in **annual labour units (ALU)**; one ALU is equivalent to the work carried out by one person on a full-time basis over one year.

The next chart gives the equivalents between ALU, working days, hours worked and the percentage of annual labour time for a person working on a full-time basis:

Percentage	Hours	Days	ALU
>0	to <	>0 to < 456	> 0 to < 57
25	to <	456 to < 912	57 to < 114
50	to <	912 to < 1369	114 to < 171
75	< 100%	1369 to < 1826	171 to < 228
100%		1826 and mor	228 and mor

A partial day is calculated as half of a full day.

6.1.4 Other conventional measurement units

The following conventional measurement units are also used in the survey:

a) Gross Margin (GM)

Is the balance between the monetary value of the gross production and the value of certain direct costs inherent in this production.

Included in the direct costs are seeds and plants, fertilizers, pesticides.

Insecticides or the cost of buying animals and feed and veterinary expenses. Labour, machinery, facilities and their maintenance are not counted as direct costs.

As it is impossible to obtain this balance for each individual operation, a normalised coefficient is calculated at an Autonomous Community level for each activity on the agricultural operations, called the **standard gross margin (SGM)**. Activity is understood as each type of crop or type of livestock worked in the region.

These coefficients, which determine the gross margin of each activity, are based on average data calculated over a reference period of a number of years. They are updated at specific points, in accordance with economic trends.

The SGM reference period for the 2003 survey corresponds to the average from the years **1999, 2000 and 2001**.

SGMs are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food.

For each operation, the gross margin of a particular activity is calculated by multiplying its physical size, hectares or livestock heads according to each case by the corresponding coefficient. The total of gross margins of all activities on the operation gives us the operation's **total gross margin (TGM)**.

b) European size unit (ESU)

Economic size is expressed in European measurement units known as **European size units (ESU)**. One ESU corresponds to 1,200 Euros of gross margin.

6.2 OPERATION TYPES

The type is a double classification of agricultural operations in accordance with:

- Type of farming
- Economic size

Both the type and size are determined on the basis of the gross margin.

The economic size is given by an operation's TGM expressed in European Size Units (ESU). Its type of farming (TF) is defined in terms of the proportion of gross margin of each activity regarding the operation's TGM.

The classification of an agricultural operation according to its TF appears in annex VI.

7 Sample design

For the Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations in the years 2003, 2005 and 2007, a panel has been designed which, alongside the setting up of affiliation rules, can be used to assign a probability of selection to the operations that have appeared following the 1999 Agrarian Census.

This allows for the conception of a single stage design, with stratification of the operations according to type of farming and size and simple growth estimators.

Below are the most relevant points of the survey design.

7.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF EXHAUSTIVE OPERATIONS

Those operations that belonged to any of the following groups in the 1999 Agrarian Census will be exhaustively researched:

- One per thousand of the biggest operations according to the Total Gross Margin (TGM) within the Autonomous Community.
- For annual labour units (ALU), Total area (TA), Used agricultural area (UAA), Cultivated lands (CL) and Animal units (AU), it is those that correspond when applying the sigma deviation criteria or the last 5 per ten thousand biggest

operations according to the variable within the Autonomous Community. The criterion that provides the most exhaustive operations is chosen.

- Those chosen when applying the sigma deviation criteria to TGM, ALU, CL, UAA and AU within each TF to two digits (TF2) of each Autonomous Community.

The sigma deviation rule (see Julien and Maranda Le plan de sondage de l'enquête nationale sur les fermes de 1988 Techniques d'enquête 1990, vol.16, no. 1, pp. 127-139) is an empirical rule that involves arranging the units from smallest to biggest according to a variable and taking as exhaustive those that follow the first unit, which means that the difference with the previous unit is greater than the typical deviation of the aforementioned variable.

7.2 STRATIFICATION

The strata were formed in each Autonomous Community by the crossing of the TF to two digits (TF2) with five size groups.

Only for stratification purposes a new TF2 45 was formed with the operations of the real TF2 44 where the AU variable measures 0. In this *artificial* TF2 are those operations where pasture lands dominate.

Given that the criteria that define size should depend on the TF2, the interval limits vary depending on the aforementioned TF2. The definition of size bears in mind the TGM, ALU, UAA, CL and AU variables. For each of these variables, five size groups are created applying the Dalenius and Hodges method (1959) (see Cochran 1977).

We call each one of the categorical variables that contain an operation's group according to the previous rule GTGM, GALU, GUAA, GCL and GAU; these variables have values between 1 and 5; 1 represents the smallest operations and 5 the biggest. As of these variables, the definitive size group is defined in the following way:

for the TF2 45:

SIZE=MAX(GTGM,GALU,GUAA) for the TF2 with a predominance in agriculture:

SIZE=MAX(GTGM,GALU, GCL, GUAA) for the TF2 with a predominance in livestock:

SIZE=MAX(GTGM, GALU, GAU).

From the definition, it is possible to deduce that an operation will be in the biggest of the classes that correspond to it for each variable. In extreme cases, the operation will be amongst the *biggest* if it is in this class for some of the variables and it will be amongst the *smallest* if it is amongst the smallest for all the variables.

Each exhaustive operation is included in the corresponding TF2 with the code size 6.

7.3 SAMPLE ALLOCATION

In order to comply with the survey's objectives, the types of farming in each of the autonomous communities are adequately represented. For this, the optimum allocation is used which achieves certain variation coefficients for the estimates of the TGM, ALU, UAA, CL, AU variable totals in each TF2 and Autonomous Community.

For each Autonomous Community and TF2, the problem is to find:

$$\text{Subject to: } \sum_{c,t,v} \text{COV}_{c,t,v} = \sum_{c,t,v} \text{COV}_{c,t,v} < C_{\text{cov}}$$

where subindex *c* indicates the autonomous community, *or* the TF2, *t* indicates the size groups and *v* indicates the variable (1 for MBT, 2 for UTA, 3 for SAU, 4 for TL, and 5 for

AU); n_{cot} represents the sample size in the stratum indicated by the subindex.

The modulation of the sample allocation between uniform and proportional, both in the distribution between Autonomous Communities and between TFs for one community, will be carried out via the fixing of the coefficients C_{cov} .

The algorithm used to resolve this problem of optimisation was the Bethel algorithm (Sample Allocation in Multivariate Surveys, Survey Methodology, June 1989, vol. 15, pp 47-57).

7.4 SYSTEMATIC EXTRACTION

The sample is extracted in a systematic way. The variable by which the sample is ordered is according to the TF2:

CL in the TF2 13,14, 20, 31, 32, 33, 34, 60, 81 and 82

AU in TF2 41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 71 and 72 UAA
in TF2 45

7.5 RESERVE SAMPLE

In the 2003 survey, the first year of the panel, a reserve sample is used. This sample is extracted randomly, giving preference to those operations that are located in municipalities that already appear in the main sample. They substitute those operations that cannot be surveyed due to being unreachable, absent, negative, erroneously included, duplicated and for other reasons.

7.5 DAUGHTER OPERATIONS

In order to lessen the effect of directory deterioration over time, we've adopted the "daughter" operations method used in France since 1975. The key idea is that new lands used for agricultural uses do not appear, meaning that if a new operation appears, the lands used by the operation should belong to

operations which already existed at the time of the Census. This idea allows the definition of a *mother* operation for each new operation (or *daughter*) according to the explanation below. All of the daughter operations of the sample units are included in the sample with the same raising factor (because of having the same probability of selection) as their *mother*.

The filiation is determined by this criterion:

An operation Y will be *daughter* of operation X, if it complies with the following conditions:

- It didn't exist at the time of the Census.
- It belongs to the same province as operation X
- The majority of its lands, including those from the same province used by Y come from operation X.

7.7 ESTIMATORS

Variable estimates are:

N_h = Population of stratum h in the previous carrying out of the survey. For 2003 it's the framework population in the stratum.

d_h = Main sample units from stratum h that have produced one of the following events:

- *EI*: erroneously included
- *OT*: Transfer of the operation and there are no daughter operations
- *OA*: Operation abandoned and there are daughter operations
- *OR*: Other reasons and there are no daughter operations

e^2_h = Main sample units or reserve of stratum h, which has resulted in one of the following events:

- OT: Transfer of the operation and there are daughter operations
- OA: Operation abandoned and there are daughter operations
- OR: Other reasons and there are daughter operations
- NS: not surveyable

n_h = Theoretical main sample units from stratum h.

n_h^e = Main or reserve sample units from stratum h that are not daughter operations.

n_h^v = Daughter operations of operations from stratum h.

Definition:

(raising factor)

The total estimator of variable Y in stratum h will be:

$$Y_h = \sum_{i=1}^{k_h} F_{hi} \cdot Y_{hi}$$

The estimate of the total of Y in a certain Autonomous Community will be carried out by adding the estimates of all strata in this community. The estimate of the national total will be obtained by adding the estimates of the all strata.

The daughter operations' raising factor will be equal to that allocated to the mother operation's stratum.

Estimate of sampling errors:

Let it be variable Y for which we want to estimate the estimator variance of its total in stratum h.

Definition of the variable:

$$m=0$$

where:

- i varies between 1 and $n_h^e + d_h + e_h^2$ (we shall call this value n_h^t)
- k_{hi} represents the number of daughter operations belonging to the operation i.
- Y_{him} the value of variable Y for the m-th daughter operation of operation i. In particular Y_{hi0} represents the value of variable Y for the mother operation.

In this case:

$$V(Y_h) =$$

$$N_h^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k_h} f_{hi}^2 V_{hi} \right) \text{ and } \frac{V_{hi}}{Y_{hi}^2}$$

$$f_{hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{N}$$

The variance of the variable total for a certain sum of strata will be given by the sum of the variance of the strata.

The variation coefficient is defined as the quotient between the square root of the estimate variance and the estimate. It acts as a measure of the precision of the estimate when establishing a higher quota (probability) of the relative error of this estimation in the following sense: if X is the real value, X_e the estimated value and VC the variation coefficient, it means that $X - X_e / X$ is less than 1.96 times VC with a probability of 95 percent.

With the aim of providing the user with an idea of the precision of the estimates, the results publication presents the variation coefficients of some of the most relevant variables for the national total and for autonomous communities.

8 Fieldwork

Collection of information for the Survey on the structure of agricultural operations 2003 was undertaken via the INE's provincial offices.

The fieldwork is expected to be undertaken in the fourth quarter of 2003 and will be carried out by requesting information on the characteristics of the agricultural operation from the operation owner.

The survey was carried out with the assistance of a qualified State Statistician in each Provincial office, who was in charge of the survey and acted as survey Inspector, responsible for the technical management. They were aided by a team of temporary interviewers - pollsters, who carried out the interviews by filling in the questionnaire, and at least one Interviewer Inspector, who was responsible for supervising and controlling the interviewers' work, resolving any queries that arose and supporting the Survey Inspector whenever required.

For each province, ultimate responsibility for the collection of information fell to the provincial representative.

The specific nature of the survey, the dispersion and size of the sample, the condition of the informants, etc. and experience from the previous survey, determined the means of collecting information. These factors meant it was advisable to carry out interviews in person with the interviewer visiting the informant's home or via interviews in offices (premises temporarily granted by councils and other municipal institutions for carrying out the interviews).

Informants were advised of the visits and meetings in advance, via letter. The number of letters advising of visits or meetings issued each week was determined in such a way that allowed an adequate rhythm of work during the information collection period foreseen

in each municipality. The letter stated the day and time of the interviewer's visit, the place (when the location was an office), the aim of the survey and the address and telephone number of the statistics delegation so that if the informant was not able to do the interview on the stated date, the information could be got directly from the local office.

Whenever possible, the interviewer confirmed the meeting via telephone with the operation's owner.

The **interviewers** carried out the visits at the arranged times, requesting the information necessary to complete the questionnaires. Before the interview came to an end, they checked that the questionnaire was complete and verified the coherence of the data

Those informants whom it wasn't possible to interview on the stated date were written to again indicating a new date and reiterating the importance of the collaboration.

During the information collection process, a number of events arose that prevented completion of the questionnaire (total closure of the operation, abandonment of the lands for agricultural purposes, operations used for other purposes, ...). Strict treatment of the data is extremely important, as its analysis allows the updating of the survey's framework and influences the treatment of information (see section 7.6. *Estimators*). The interviewer resolved the queries that arose during the fieldwork period, correctly following the regulations outlined for this purpose and passed on any required information to the Survey Inspector.

During the fieldwork and with the aim of detecting possible new operations (daughters) that didn't exist in the Agrarian Census 1999 directory (see section 7.5 *Daughter operations*), an investigation was also undertaken of operations in the sample where a transfer or sale of lands or livestock facilities had taken place since the Census was carried out in

1999. This research was undertaken first of all by the interviewer during the interview, filling in the questionnaire's final section dedicated to sold or transferred lands or fixed facilities. From the subsequent analysis of this information, carried out via consultation with the new owner of the transferred lands or livestock operations, it was possible to deduce whether this was a new operation that fulfilled the conditions indicated for being a daughter operation, in which case the corresponding questionnaire was completed.

As the questionnaires were obtained, the data filtering and recording stage began. The first filtering was undertaken by the Interviewer at the local office before handing over the questionnaire to the Interviewer Inspector

The **Interviewer Inspector** thoroughly checked all the questionnaires, correcting any anomalies detected, and required the interviewer to get in contact once again with the informant when there were data missing or that needed to be double checked.

The management and **monitoring of all survey** operations corresponds to the Survey Inspector. He/she will check and prepare the necessary material, gave training courses to the interviewers, organise work groups and the visit plan, advise the interviewers on the resolution of queries, carry out inspection visits that are deemed necessary, revise the documentation, checking and analysing the data, supervise the recording of questionnaires and the different stages of work in order to ensure that the collection of information is done correctly, in the timescale indicated and to the highest quality.

Every two weeks during the information collection period, the Survey Inspector will give the Central INE offices an update by sending the corresponding report.

It is expected that inspections will be carried out with the aim of checking that the interviews are done adequately and that the information gathered is correct.

9. Results tables

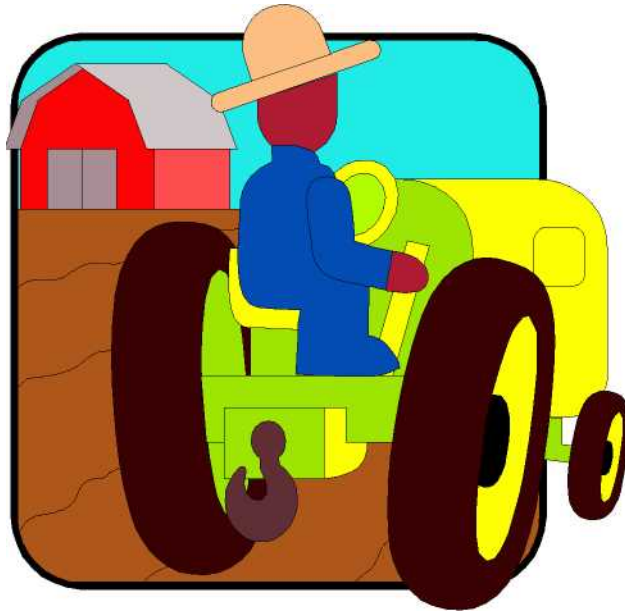
The tables appear in two sections: the first classifies the operations according to used agricultural area and the second, according to type of farming.

This classification is carried out on a national level and by autonomous communities.

The titles and scheme for all tables appear in annex VII.

Annex I

Questionnaire model



Survey on the structure of agricultural operations 2003

I. Identification of operation (data from directory)

Province

Municipality

Order number

Stratum

Order number of daughter operation

Nature, characteristics and purpose

The Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations is a periodic statistical operation for the collection, compilation and publication of information on the structure of the agrarian sector.

The survey mainly provides data relating to the characteristics and structure of agricultural operations and the use of resources such as land, water, livestock and labour.

Legislation

Obligatory statistic

European Union Council regulation (EC) No. 2467/96 of 17 December 1996 sets out in article 3^o that the Member States shall carry out a sample survey on the structure of agricultural operation between the 1 December 2002 and the 1 March 2004 relating to the 2003 agricultural campaign. Moreover, the second additional regulation to Law 13/1996 of 30 December 1996 states that obligatory statistics are those that are obligatory for Spain in compliance with European Union legislation.

Statistical Secrecy

The personal information obtained by the statistical services, both directly from the informants as well as from administrative sources, will be the object of protection and are covered by **statistical secrecy** (art. 13.1 of the Law on the Public Statistical Services of 9 May 1989 (LFEP)). All statistical personnel are obliged to preserve statistical secrecy (art. 17.1 of the LFEP).

Obligation to provide data

The statistical services may be able to request data from all physical and legal persons, national and foreign, resident in Spain (Article 10.1 of the LFEP).

All individuals and legal entities that provide data, regardless of whether their collaboration is compulsory or voluntary, **must respond in a true, exact and comprehensive manner within the stipulated deadline** to the questions outlined in due form by the statistical services (art. 10.2 of the LFEP).

Failure to comply with the obligations established in this Law, in relation to statistics for state purposes, **will be sanctioned** in accordance with that set forth in the normative pursuant to the present Title (Art. 48.1 of the LFEP). Very serious infringements will be sanctioned with fines ranging from 3,005.07 to 30,050.61 €. Serious infringements will be sanctioned with fines from 300.52 to 3,005.06 €. Minor infringements will be sanctioned with fines from 60.10 to 300.51 € (art. 51.1 and 51.3 of the LFEP).

II Owner

Surnames and Name or Company name

Tax ID No./Company tax ID No.

Domicile (Street, square, avenue, etc.)

Number

Post Code

Population entity

Telephone

Province

Code

Municipality

Code

INFORMANT: Do they coincide with the owner?

YES → (Go to table III)

NO

Surnames and Name

Domicile (Street, square, avenue, etc.)

Number

Post code

Population entity

Telephone

Province

Code

Municipality

Code

I. Legal status and operation management

1 Legal status

Individual _____

2 Who carries out the daily management of the operation? (Operation manager) →

The owner **1**

Family member **2**

Another person _____ **3**

Mercantile company (public, limited, etc) **2**

Public Entity _____ **3**

Production cooperative **4**

Agrarian transformation company (ATC) **5**

Other legal status (specify): _____ **5**

6

IV. Total area

Hectares Areas

What is the operation's total area? | 0108

V. Agri-environmental operation systems and practices

1 Does the operation use ecological agriculture methods and is it controlled?

YES NO (Go to point 2)

Hectares Areas

Indicate the area in which ecological production methods are used (qualified area) _____ | 0115

Indicate the area on period of conversion towards ecological agricultural methods 0120

Are ecological production methods applied to animal production on the operation as well? _____ 0136

YES completely I _ 11 YES partially I _ 12 N O 6

2 Does the operation receive any aid (different from that relating to ecological agriculture) for its agri-environmental commitments _____ 0141

YES D 1 NO D 6

VI. Land tenancy regime

	Total area		Area of cultivated lands and land for pastures (UAA)	
	Hectares	Areas	Hectares	Areas
No. of hectares on the operations that are:				
Owned _____	0154		1153	
Let	0167		1166	
In crop-share-----	0173		1172	
Under other tenancy regimes (specify): _____	0189		1188	
Total				

VII. Irrigation

		Hectares	Areas
1. Total irrigated area in campaign		1205	
2. Area that has not been irrigated, even though the operation has facilities and water		1212	
3. Environmental aspects of irrigation:			
<i>Indicate only the main source of irrigation water used on the operation:</i>			
Subterranean waters (well, drill hole or spring) _____	1227	Q 1	
Catchment water on the operation _____	1233	D 1	
Lakes, rivers or natural waterways outside the operation _____	1248	D 1	
Common water supply networks _____	1251	D 1	
With desalted water _____	1264	D 1	
With purified water _____	1270	I-1	
<i>Indicate only the main irrigation method used:</i>			
Spraying _____	1286	1	
Localized (trickle, micro-spraying, etc.)	1299	1	
Force of gravity (wild, flush, etc.) _____	1303	1	
Other methods(specify): _____	1310	1	

VIII. Land use (includes associated crops)

1. Cultivated lands

Are there cultivated lands?	YES D	NO D	(Go to lands for permanent pastures, point 2)			
			Dry		Irrigated	
			Hectares	Areas	Hectares	Areas
No. of hectares of cultivated lands with crops:						
Herbaceous (includes fallow lands and kitchen gardens) _____		0402			1401	
Fruit trees (includes citrus fruit). _____		0419			1418	
Olive grove _____		0424			1423	
Vineyard _____		0430			1439	
Non-forest, woody crop nurseries; other permanent crops (pita, osier, etc.) and woody crops in greenhouses _____			0445		1444 b)	

Total cultivated land

2. Land for permanent pastures

No. of hectares of lands that are taken up with:			
Permanent fields or grass lands _____	0458		1457
Other areas used for pastures -Total land	0461		
for permanent pastures			d)

Used agricultural area UAA (a+b+c+d)

e)

3. Other lands

		Hectares	Areas
Disused land		0477	
Thicket		0483	
Scrubland		0496	
d			
Forest tree species:			
Leafy trees:			
- Not commercial _____		0509	
- Commercial _____		0516	
Resinous trees:			
- Not commercial 0		0521	
- Commercial		0537	
Mixed:			
- Not commercial		0542	
- Commercial		0555	
Other areas:			
Uncultivated cultivable lands		0568	
Waste land, threshing floors, buildings, quarries, etc.		0574	
		f)	
Total of other lands _____			

Total area (e+f)

IX. Arable crops and fallow land (this also includes associated crops)

	Dry farming Hectares	Areas	Irrigated	
			Hectares	Areas
Cereals for grain:				
Soft wheat _____	2008			
Hard wheat -----	2015			
Barley _____	2020			
Oats (including mixes with wheat, barley or rye)	2036			
Rye (including maslin) -----	2041			
Rice _____				
Corn _____	2067			
Sorghum -----	2073			
Others (including other mixes of cereals)(<i>specify</i>) :				
	2089	3088		
Leguminous plants for grain:				
Chick peas-----	2092			
Dry beans-----	2106			
Lentils _____	2113			
Peas, beans, horse beans and sweet lupins	2128			
Vetch -----	2134			
Others (including mixes with cereals) (<i>specify</i>):				
	2149	3148		
P o t a t o e :	2152	3151		
2 Industrial crops:				
Sugar beet-----	2165			
Sugar cane-----				
C o t t o n 2	2187			
Caamo -----	2190			
Textile flax -----	2204			
Other textile crops -----	2211			
S u n f l o w e r 2	2226			
	2232			
Safflower _____	2247			
O l e a g i n o u s f l a x 2	2250			
Soya-----	2263			
Colza and rape -----	2279			
Other oleaginous crops	2285			
Tobacco -----	2298			
Hop plant-----	2302			
Aromatic and medicinal plants and spices				
Other industrial plants(<i>specify</i>): -----	2319	3318		
Fodder crops:	2324			
Roots, tubers, etc. _____	2330			
Green, multiannual fodder plants	2345			
	2358			
Green maize -----	2361			
Leguminous fodder plants	2377			
Alfalfa _____				
Other annual green fodder plants	2383	3382		
Vegetables: (except: potato)	2396			
On worked land -----	2400			
Horticultural crop				
. In the open air _____				
. Sheltered -----	2421			
In greenhouses-----				
Ornamental flowers and plants:				
Open air and/or sheltered —	2456			
In greenhouses-----	2469			
Seeds and small plants for sale				
Other crops (<i>specify</i>): _____				
Fallow lands -----				
Total arable crops and fallow lands				


















X. Kitchen gardens (Areas less than 5 areas or 500 m²)

Do you have any area used for crops in kitchen gardens?

YES D NO D → (Go to table XI)

	Hectares	Areas
Indicate total area used for crops in kitchen gardens	3604	0i0i0i000

XI. Woody crops (Includes crops associated with trees in regular or scattered plantations)

		Dry farming	Irrigated		Hectares
			Hectares	Areas	
Citrus fruit:	T				
Orange tree	o		 3611	3730	
Mandarin tree	t		 3626	3745	
Lemon tree	a		 3632	3758	
Others (Specify): _____	l		 3647	3761	
				3777	
Fruit trees native to temperate climate:	w	2651	 3650		
Apple tree _____	o	2664	 3663		
Pear tree _____	o	2670	 3679		
Apricot tree _____	d	2686	 3685		
Peach tree —	y	2699	 3698		
Cherry tree and sour cherry tree		2703	 3702		
Plum tree _____	c	2710	 3719		
Fig tree _____	r	2725	 3724		
Others (Specify): -----	o				
	p				
Fruit trees native to subtropical climates:	s				
Banana tree -----				3894	
Avocado tree _____				3908	
Custard apple tree _____				3915	
Kiwi tree _____				3920	
Others (Specify): _____		2784	 3783	3936	
Dried fruit trees:		2797	 3796		
Almond tree _____		2801	 3800		
Hazelnut tree -----		2818	 3817		
Chestnut tree -----		2823	 3822		
Walnut tree _____					
Others (Specify):		2839			
Olive grove:		2844			
Table olives _					
Oil-press olives _____		2857			
Vineyard:		2860			
Table grapes _____					
Grapes for raisins _____		2876			
Vinification grapes:		2882			
- For wines with denomination of origin					
- For other wines _____					
Nurseries:					
Vine nurseries _____					
Mother vines of stock _____					
Other woody crop nurseries _____		2921			
Other permanent crops (caper, pita, white mulberry tree, osier) (specify): _____					
Woody crops in greenhouses					

Areas

XII. Greenhouse and mushroom

	Hectares	Areas
Greenhouse base area	4006	
Mushrooms, wild mushrooms and other cultivated fungus	4013	

XIII. Management of nutritional elements

	Hectares	Areas
Area of winter protection crops (<i>specify</i>):	4034	

XIV. Withdrawal of lands under the European Union aid scheme

Have you received any subsidy from European Union to encourage the withdrawal of arable crop lands during the period 1-X-2002 to 30-IX-2003?

yes D NO (Go to table XV)
D

Use of areas that have received subsidies

No. of hectares used for:	Hectares	Areas
<i>Without crops and without financial use (with or without plant cover)</i>	4052	
<i>With crops:</i>		
Non-food annual products (colza, etc.)	4065	
Non-food multiannual products (trees, shrubs)	4071	
Transformed into permanent fields or grasslands	4087	
Transformed into forest areas or in the process of reforestation	4090	
Non-food products, brown fallow land (lentils, chick peas and vetch)	4104	
Others (<i>specify</i>):	4111	

Total

XV. Secondary successive crops

	Dry farming		Irrigated	
	Hectares	Areas	Hectares	Areas
Secondary successive crops:				
Cereals for grain	4163		5162	
Leguminous plants for grain	4179		5178	
Oleaginous plants for grain	4185		5184	
Others (<i>specify</i>):	4198		5197	

XVI Type of crop association

	Dry farming		Irrigated	
	Hectares	Areas	Hectares	Areas
Citrus fruit - Citrus fruit			5201	
Vineyard-Arable	4219		5218	
Vineyard- Olive grove	4224		5223	
Vineyard-Fruit trees	4230		5239	
Olive grove- Arable	4245		5244	
Olive grove- Fruit trees	4258		5257	
Fruit trees-Arable	4261		5260	
Fruit trees-Fruit trees	4277		5276	
Corn-Beans	4283		5282	
Other arable crops with arable crops	4296		5295	
Agricultural crops-Forestry species	4300			
Other associated crops (<i>specify</i>):	4317		5316	

Total associated crops

XVII Livestock (Note only the number of animals **bred** on the operation and that are found on the operation **on the day of the interview**, including those being moved between winter and summer pastures and livestock on an integration contract basis)

Cattle	Owned No. of animals			On integration contract No. of animals
Cows: -	- Other cows			
Dairy	Other cattle of 24 months and more:	5504	6503	
	- Males	5511	6510	
	- Young bulls			
	Cattle of between 12 and 24 months:	5526	6525	
	- Males	5532	6531	
	- Females	5		
	Cattle of under 12 months:	5547	6546	
	- Males	5550	6559	
	- Females	5		
Sheep		5563	6562	
Ewes		5579	6578	
Replacement lambs				
Other sheep (feeding lambs, lambs that have stopped feeding, studs and castrated males)		5585	6584	
		5598	6597	
Goats		5602	6601	
Female goats				
Replacement female kids		5619	6618	
Other goats (feeding kids, studs and castrated males)		5624	6623	
		5630	6639	
Pigs		564	6639	
Sows		5		
Replacement sows of 50 kilograms and over.		5658	6644	
Piglets under 20 kg		5661	6657	
Other pigs (boars, pigs being fattened up and studs for slaughtering)		5677	6660	
			6676	
Horses		5683		
Horse		5696	6682	
Mule			6695	
Ass			6709	
Poultry				
Chicken				
Chicks used for laying	5717	i	6716	
Meat chickens and cockerels	5722	i	6721	
Turkeys	5738	i	6737	
Ducks	5743	i	6742	
Geese	5756	i	6755	
Ostriches		i	6768	
Others (partridge, quail, guinea fowl, etc).	5775	i	6774	
	5781	i	6780	
Mother rabbits				
	5794 5808 5815		6793	
Other animals (specify): siMi			6807	

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XX. Non-family labour

Has the operation used permanent wage earners in the period from 1-X-2002 to 30-IX-2003?

YES NO EH ^^ (Go to temporary wage earners' labour)

Permanent wage earners' labour

Operation manager(Only if he/she does not feature in family labour)

Code	Sex	Age(Years celebrated)	No. of complete days (or equivalent) worked on this operation	Have you undertaken any other profitable activity during the reference period?	
				YES	NO
	Male Female			Main	Secondary
7502					

Other permanent employees

Indicate the **number of people** that have worked on the operation as permanent wage earners classifying them according to number of full days (or equivalent)

age groups and sex		Days				
		<57	From 57 to <114	From 114 to <171	From 171 to<228	From 228 and over
< 25 years old	Males	8002	8208	8404	8609	8805
	Females	8019	8215	8411	8616	8812
25 to 29 years	Males	8024	8220	8426	8621	8827
	Females	8030	8236	8432	8637	8833
30 to 34 years	Males	8045	8241	8447	8642	8848
	Females	8058	8254	8450	8655	8851
35 to 39 years	Males	8061	8267	8463	8668	8864
	Females	8077	8273	8479	8674	8870
40 to 44 years	Males	8083	8289	8485	8680	8886
	Females	8096	8292	8498	8693	8899
45 to 49 years	Males	8100	8306	8501	8707	8903
	Females	8117	8313	8518	8714	8910
50 to 54 years	Males	8122	8328	8523	8729	8925
	Females	8138	8334	8539	8735	8931
55 to 59 years	Males	8143	8349	8544	8740	8946
	Females	8156	8352	8557	8753	8959
60 to 64 years	Males	8169	8365	8560	8766	8962
	Females	8175	8371	8576	8772	8978
65 years old and over	Males	8181	8387	8582	8788	8984
	Females	8194	8390	8595	8791	8997

Temporary wage earners' labour

Has the operation used temporary wage earners during the period 1-X-2002 to 30-IX-2003?

YES NO D → (Go to table XXI)

	Males	Females
Indicate the total number of complete days (or equivalent) undertaken	7600	7617

XXI. Days undertaken by people not employed directly by the owner

Number of full days (or equivalent) undertaken on the operation by people not employed directly by the owner, wage earners from contracted companies, during the period from 1-X-2002 to 30-IX-2003 7806

XXII. Rural development

Do you undertake other activities that use the operation's resources (area, buildings, machinery, etc) or products?

Tourism, accommodation and other recreational activities	7813	yes	NO D 6
	7828	Di	NO D 6
Craftwork _____		YES	
	7834		NO D 6
Transformation Of Agricultural Products (production of cold meats, cheese, wine, jams, ...)	7849	Y	NO D 6
Transformation of wood (sawn) _ Aquiculture (breeding of fish, crabs, ...) _	7852	E	NO D 6
		S	
Production of renewable energy for sale (wind, biogas, solar panels , ...) _____	7865	Y	NO <input type="checkbox"/> ⁶
	7871	E	NO D 6
Contract work carried out with the operation's equipment (agricultural services, snow clearing, dragging work, ...) ₇	7887	S	NO D 6
Others (specify):		Y	
		E	
		S	
		YES	
		Y	
		E	
		S	
		Y	
		E	
		S	

XXIII. Operation location

1. Only for operations with lands

Province	Municipality	Hectares	Areas
9018			
9023			
9039			
9044			
9057			
9060			
9076			
9082			

9095

9109

Total operation area

2. Only for operations without lands (Exclusively livestock)

Joining of operation

9 5 0 0 P r o v i n c e M

Municipal
ity

Comments

*Thank you for your
collaboration*

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Annex II

List of agricultural products included and excluded from the definition of agricultural operation

A. List of agricultural products included¹

01.1		ARABLE CROP, GARDENING AND MARKET HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS
01.11		CEREALS AND OTHER ARABLE CROP PRODUCTS
01.11	1	Cereals
	11	Hard wheat
	11.1	Winter wheat
	11.2	Spring wheat
	12	Soft wheat
	12.1	Winter wheat
	12.2	Spring wheat
	13	Corn
	14	Rice with husk (paddy)
	15	Barley
	15.1	Winter barley
	15.2	Spring barley
	16	Rye and oats
	16.1	Rye
	16.11	Winter rye
	16.12	Spring rye
	16.2	Oats
	17	Other cereals
	17.1	Sorghum
	17.2	Buckwheat
	17.3	Millet
	17.4	Canary grass
	17.5	Spelt wheat
	17.6	Maslin
	17.7	Triticale
	17.8	Others
01.11	2	Other arable crop products
	21	Potatoes
	21.1	New potatoes
	21.2	Other potatoes
	22	Dried pulses (legumes)
	22.1	Peas for human consumption and fodder peas
	22.11	Peas which are not fodder
	22.12	Fodder peas
	22.2	Chick peas
	22.3	Beans for human consumption
	22.4	Lentils
	22.5	Broad beans
	22.6	Horse beans
	22.7	Other Pulses
	22.71	Vetch
	22.72	Lupins
	22.73	Legumes n.e.c. as well as mixes of dried legumes and mixes of cereals and pulses.

¹ This list is based on Appendix 1.A, "List of agriculture sector features", of the Manual of Agricultural and Forestry Economic Accounts (Rev.1) (1977)(version in English)

(Continuation)

01.11	23	Roots and tubers rich in starch or inulin
	23.1	Tapioca
	23.2	Potatoes
	23.3	Jerusalem artichoke
	23.4	Salep
	23.5	Other roots and tubers
01.11	3	Oleaginous seeds and fruits
	31	Soya seeds
	32	Peanuts
	33	Non-tropical oleaginous seeds
	33.1	Colza seeds
	33.2	Sunflower seeds
	33.3	Sesame seeds
	33.4	Mustard seeds
	33.5	Safflower seeds
	34	Cotton seeds
	3	Tropical, oleaginous seeds and fruits
	35.1	Copra
	35.2	Flax
	35.3	Palmiste nuts and almonds
	35.4	Castor oil seeds
	35.5	Other tropical oleaginous seeds
	35.51	Poppy seeds
	35.52	Shea seeds
	35.53	Others
01.11	4	Raw tobacco
	41	Unstripped tobacco
	42	Partially or completely stripped tobacco
01.11	5	Plants used for sugar manufacturing
	51	Sugar beet
	52	Sugar cane
01.11	6	Straw and forage
	61	Unprepared straw and cereal husks ²
	62	Others
	62.1	Kohlrabi
	62.2	Beetroot
	62.3	Fodder roots and tubers
	62.4	Hay
	62.5	Alfalfa
	62.6	Clover
	62.7	Sainfoin
	62.8	Fodder cabbage
	62.9	Lupins
	62.10	Vetch and other fodder products (includes corn harvested green for fodder)
01.11	7	Vegetable materials used for textile manufacturing
	71	Uncarded and uncombed cotton
	72	Jute and other liber textile fibres

² See part B

01.11	73	Flax, hemp and other textile plants
	73.1	Raw or retted flax
	73.2	Raw or retted hemp
	73.3	Raw coconut (coir)
	73.4	Raw abacáen
	73.5	Other raw textile plants
01.11	8	Raw natural rubber
	81	Raw rubber latex
	82	Other types of natural rubber
01.11	9	Industrial crop products
	91	Medicinal or aromatic plants
	91.1	Liquorice roots
	91.2	Ginseng roots
	91.3	Other aromatic or medicinal plants
	92	Sugar beet fodder plant seeds
	92.1	Sugar beet seeds
	92.2	Fodder plant seeds that are different from beet seeds
	92.21	Alfalfa seeds
	92.22	Clover seeds
	92.23	Fescue seeds
	92.24	Meadow grass seeds
	92.25	Ray-grass seeds
	92.26	Red fescue seeds
	92.27	Other seeds
	93	Industrial crop products n.e.c.
	93.1	Fresh hop cones
	93.2	Other industrial crops
01.12		LEGUMES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, HORTICULTURAL SPECIALITIES
		NURSERY PRODUCTS
01.121	1	Legumes and vegetables
	11	Root legumes and vegetables
	11.1	Onions
	11.2	Shallotte
	11.3	Garlic
	11.4	Leeks
	11.5	Other alliaceous plants
	11.6	Carrots
	11.7	Parsnips
	11.8	Salad beetroot
	11.9	Salsify
	11.10	Celery, parsnip
	11.11	Radish
	11.12	Other similar edible roots
	12	Legumes and vegetables cultivated for their fruits
	12.1	Tomatoes
	12.2	Cucumber and gherkins
	12.3	Pod vegetables (legumes)
	12.31	Peas
	12.32	Beans
	12.33	Others (kohlrabi, red cabbage, Savoy cabbage, .).
	12.4	Melons (including watermelons)

01.12	13	Other fresh legumes and vegetables
	13.1	Cabbage, cauliflower and other similar, edible cabbages
	13.11	Cauliflower and broccoli
	13.12	Brussel sprouts
	13.13	Others (kohlrabi, red cabbage, Savoy cabbage, ..)
	13.2	Lettuce and endives
	13.21	Lettuce
	13.211	Cabbage lettuce
	13.212	Other types of lettuce
	13.22	Endives
	13.221	Witloof chicory
	13.222	Other endives
	13.3	Other legumes and vegetables
	13.31	Artichokes
	13.32	Asparagus
	13.33	Aubergine, pumpkin and courgette
	13.34	Celery that isn't celeriac
	13.35	Mushrooms and truffles
	13.351	Mushrooms
	13.352	Truffles
	13.36	Peppers (of the Capsicum or Pepper variety)
	13.37	Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orach
	13.38	Others (parsley, watercress, rhubarb, field salad, edible thistles, ..)
01.12	2	Nursery plants, ornamental plants and flowers
	21	Nursery plants, green or flowering plants
	21.1	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, shoots and rhizomes, resting, growing or in flower
	21.2	Other live plants (including roots thereof), vine shoots and stock
	21.21	Unrooted vine shoots and stock
	21.22	Trees, shrubs and bushes
	21.23	Rhododendrons and azaleas
	21.24	Roses
	21.25	s
	22	Cut flowers
	23	Flower or fruit seeds
	24	Horticultural seeds and plants
01.13		GRAPE CROPS, FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, PLANTS FOR DRINKS AND SPICES
01.13	1	Grapes
	1111.1	Table grapes
	11.2	Fresh grapes
		Raisins
	12	Wine grapes
01.13	2	Fruits and dried fruits
	21	Various tropical fruits
	21.1	Coconuts
	21.2	Brazil nuts Brazil
	21.	Cashew nuts
	21.4	Bananas
	21.5	Dates
	21.6	Figs
	21.7	Pineapples
	21.8	Avocados

01.13	21.9	Guava, mango and mangosteen
	21.10	Other tropical fruit
	22	Citrus fruit
	22.1	Oranges
	22.2	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), clementines, wilkings
	22.3	Lemons and limes
	22.4	Grapefruit
	22.5	Other citrus fruit
	23	Various temperate climate fruits
	23.1	Papayas
	23.2	Apples
	23.3	Pears
	23.4	Quince
	23.5	Apricots
	23.6	Cherries
	23.7	Peaches (including nectarines)
	23.8	Plums
	23.9	Sloes
	23.10	Other fresh fruits
	23.101	Strawberries
	23.102	Raspberries, blackberries and loganberries
	23.103	Blackcurrants, redcurrants and white currants, gooseberries
	23.104	Cranberries and others of the Vaccinium variety
	23.105	Others
	23.11	Carob, including carob seeds
	24	Olives and other dried fruits
	24.1	Olives
	24.2	Almonds
	24.3	Hazelnuts
	24.4	Nuts
	24.5	Chestnuts
	24.6	Pistachios
	24.7	Others
01.13	3	Raw coffee, tea and cocoa
	31	Coffee (unroasted, caffeinated)
	32	Tea (green and black)
	33	Maté
	34	Cocoa beans
01.13	4	Spices
	41	Pepper, vanilla, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg
	42	Aniseed, badian, fennel, coriander, caraway (cumin) and juniper seeds
	43	Ginger, saffron, thyme, laurel
	44	Others
01.13	5	Wine made with grapes produced by the operation²
	51	Grape juice
	51.1	Quality wine
	51.2	Table wine
	51.3	Others

² See part B

01.13	6	Olive Oil produced with olives from the operation²
	61	Olive Oil, raw
	62	Olive Oil, unrefined
01.2		LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
01.21		CATTLE LIVESTOCK AND THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MILK
01.21	1	Livestock cattle
	1111.1	Adult cattle Pure breed animals for
	11.2	reproduction Others
	12	Calves
01.21	2	Raw milk from bovine cattle
01.21	3	Bovine semen
01.22		SHEEP, GOAT AND HORSE LIVESTOCK
01.22	1	Sheep, goat and horse livestock
	12	Sheep
	13	Goats
	14	Horses, asses, mules and hinnies
	14.1	Horses
	14.11	Pure breed animals for reproduction
	14.12	Others
	14.2	Asses, mules and hinnies
01.22	2	Untreated milk from sheep and goats
	21	Sheep milk
	22	Goats milk
01.22	3	Wool and animal hair
	31	Shorn wool grease
	32	Different types of hair and horsehair (horsehair, scraps of fine and ordinary hair)
01.23		PIG LIVESTOCK
01.23	1	Pig livestock
	11	Pure breed animals for reproduction
	12	Others that weigh less than 50 kg. Others
	12.1	that weigh equal to or more than 50 kg.
	12.2	
01.24		POULTRY AND EGGS
01.24	1	Poultry
	11	Domestic chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowl
	12	Others
01.24	2	Eggs
01.25		OTHER ANIMALS
01.25	1	Other live animals
01.25	2	Various animal origin products
	21	Natural honey
	22	Frogs and snails (except sea snails) ²
	23	Edible animal origin products ²
	24	Silk worm cocoons ²
	25	Various animal secretions ²
	3	Untanned fine leathers²
	31	Fur of animals in captivity or captured (minks, muskrats, beavers, foxes, ..)

² See part B

01.25	32	Furs of rabbits, hares and lambs
	33	Various animal fur
4		ACTIVITIES OF SERVICES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, EXCEPT VETERINARY ACTIVITIES²
		Contracted agricultural labour, in other words, labour normally undertaken by agricultural companies: ploughing, reaping, threshing, drying tobacco, shearing, looking after animals and creating new plantations both by those contracted and the owners
^TUS		HUNTING, CAPTURE OF ANIMALS & REPOPULATION, INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OF SERVICES RELATED TO THE ABOVE²
02.01	41	Vegetable ornaments ²
02.01	42	Various vegetable materials used mainly for plaiting
	42.1	Bamboo
	42.2	Rota
	42.3	Others (cane, reeds, osier, raffia, kapok, vegetable hair, broom,...)

B. List of excluded agricultural products

For the purpose of defining the survey's scope, the following agricultural products are excluded from the previous standardised list of agricultural products:

01.11	61	Unprepared straw and cereal husks ³
01.13	5	Wine made with grapes from the operation⁴
	51	Grape juice
	52.1	Quality wine
	52.2	Table Wine.
	52.3	Others
01.13	6	Olive Oil produced with olives from the operation⁴
	61	Olive Oil, raw
	62	Olive Oil, unrefined
01.25	2	Various animal origin products
	22	Frogs and snails (except sea snails)
	23	Edible animal origin products
	24	Silk worm cocoons
	25	Various animal secretions
01.25	3	Fine furskins, not tanned
	31	Furs of animals in captivity or captured (minks, muskrats, beavers, foxes, ...)
	32	Furs of rabbits, hares and lambs ³
	33	Various animal fur
01.4		SERVICE ACTIVITIES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, EXCEPT VETERINARY ACTIVITIES
01.5		HUNTING, CAPTURE OF ANIMALS AND REPOPULATION, INCLUDING SERVICE ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE ABOVE
		All wild products⁵

2 See part B

3 Given that the main product is included

4 Given that the first phase of production is included

5 Given that they are not normally harvested by the operation, they do not grow on used agricultural land and there is no statistical census taken of them

Annex III

Main forest tree species

Leafy trees

Oak, holm oak, cork oak, Pryenean oak, Kermes oak, elm, ash, black poplar, poplar, buckeye, weeping willow, plum tree (purple colour), lime tree, walnut tree, willow (osier), eucalyptus, beech, palm tree, birch, laurel, maple, gall oak, hackberry.

Resinous trees

Fir (pinate, noble), pinasco, Norway spruce (Christmas tree), cedar (Atlantic cedar), Scotch pine (red deal, red fir, yellow deal), Japanese black pine (Spanish pine), pinus pinaster (salgareño pine, nigra salzmanii pine, spruce pine, lumber pine), Canadian red pine (dwarf pine, pino rubial), stone pine (pacingo pine), aleppo pine, Canary Island pine, monterey pine, common cyprus, juniper, Arizona cyprus, yew.

Annex IV

**European Union
legislation**

Characteristics

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 143/2002 dated 24 January 2002 by which Annex I of Council Regulation EEC no. 571/88 relating to the organisation of European surveys on the structure of agricultural operations in 2003, 2005 and 2007 is modified 2007.

Definitions

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1444/2002 dated 24th July 2002 that modifies Decision 2000/115/EC, which fixes the definitions of characteristics, list of agricultural products, exceptions to the definitions and the regions and districts in relation to the surveys on the structure of agricultural operations.

Type

Commission decision No. 85/377/EEC dated 7th June 1985 by which an EC type for agricultural operations is set out, modified by Commission decision No. 94/376/EC dated 30th May 1994, by No. 96/393/EC dated 13th June 1996 and by No. 1999/725/EC dated 22 October 1999.

Commission decision No. 90/36/EEC dated 16th January 1990 by which the agri-economic coefficient is fixed to be used in the definition of European Size Units in connection with the EC type of agricultural operations.

Annex V

**Equivalence
between the
European
Union
characteristic
s and the
questionnaire
codes**

	EU Nomenclature and denomination of characteristics	Questionnaire codes
A	The operation's geographical situation	
A01	District	
	a) Municipality	
A02	Disadvantaged area	
	a) Mountainous area	
A03	Agricultural areas with environmental limitations	
B	Legal status and operation management	
B01	Do they assume legal and financial responsibility for the operation?	
	a) An individual as the only owner, if the operation is Independent	(III-1)1
	c) One person nature.	(III-1) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
B02	If the answer to question B01a) is "Yes", is this person (the owner) also the operation manager?	(III-2)1
	a) If the answer to question B02 is "No", say if the operation manager is a member of the owner's family	(III-2)
	b) If the answer to question B02 a) is "Yes", say if the operation manager is the owner's spouse	701 (OM=1)
C	The land's tenancy regime, division of land on the operation and operation system	
	Used agricultural area:	
C01	Owned	115
C02	Let	116
C03	Crop-share and other tenancy regimes	117 and 118
C05	Agri-environmental exploitation practices and systems	
	a) Used agricultural area where ecological agricultural production methods are used (qualified area)	011
	d) Used agricultural area in period of conversion towards ecological agricultural methods	012
	e) Are ecological production methods applied to animal production on the operation as well?	013
	c) Does the operation benefit from any kind of aid (different from that relating to ecological agriculture) for its agri-environmental commitments?	014
D	Arable crops and fallow land	
D01	Soft wheat and spelt wheat	200, 300
D02	Hard wheat	201.301
D03	Rye	204, 304
D04	Barley	202, 302
D05	Oats	203, 303
D06	Corn for grain	206, 306
D07	Rice	305

	EU Nomenclature and denomination of characteristics	Questionnaire codes
D08	Other cereals	207, 307, 208, 308
D09	Dried pulses	
	e) Peas, beans, horse beans and sweet lupins	212.312
	f) Lentils, chick peas and vetch	211,311,209,309,213,313
	g) Other dried pulses	210,310,214,314
D10	Potato	215.315
D11	Sugar beet (does not include seeds)	216.316
D12	Fodder roots and tubers (does not include seeds)	232.332
	Industrial plants (except sugar beet)	
D23	Tobacco	228, 328
D24	Hop plant	229, 329
D25	Cotton	218.318
D26	Colza oil and rape	226, 326
D27	Sunflower	222.322
D28	Soya	225, 325
D29	Oleaginous flax	224, 324
D30	Other oleaginous crops	223, 323, 227, 327
D31	Textile flax	220, 320 219.319
D32	Hemp	221.321
D33	Other textile crops	230, 330
D34	Aromatic and medicinal plants and spices	317,231,331
D35	Other industrial plants	
D14	Vegetables in the open air or sheltered	238, 338
	a) On worked land	239, 339, 240, 340
	b) Horticultural crop	341
D15	Vegetables in greenhouses	242, 342
D16	Ornamental flowers and plants in the open air or sheltered	343
D17	Ornamental flowers and plants in greenhouses	
D18	Fodder plants (except roots and tubers)	233, 333
	a) Green, multiannual fodder plants	234, 334, 235, 335, 236, 336
	b) Green, annual fodder plants	237, 337
		234, 334
	i) Green maize	235, 335, 236, 336, 237, 337
	iii) Other fodder plants	
D19	Seeds and plants for sale (except cereals, legumes, potatoes and oleaginous plants)	344 245, 345
D20	Other arable crops	(246-405)
D21	Fallow lands without financial aid	405
D22	Fallow lands in aid regime without economic exploitation	
	Kitchen gardens	360

	EU Nomenclature and denomination of characteristics	Questionnaire codes
F	Lands for permanent pastures	
F01	Permanent fields or grass lands	045.145
F02	Other areas used for pasture (rough pasture)	046
G	Permanent crops	
G01	Fruit trees (except citrus fruit)	
	a) Fresh fruit and berries native to temperate climates	265, 365, 266, 366, 267, 367 268, 368, 269, 369, 270, 370
	b) Fruits and berries native to subtropical climate	271, 371, 272, 372 373,
	c) Dried fruit	374, 375, 376, 377 278, 378, 279, 379, 280, 380 281, 381, 282, 382
G02	Citrus fruit	361, 362, 363, 364
G03	Olive grove:	
	a) Table olives	283, 383
	b) Oil-press olives	284, 384
G04.	Vineyard:	
	a) For wines with denomination of origin	285, 387
	b) For other wines	286, 388
	c) For table grapes	285, 385
	d) For raisins	286, 386
G05	Nurseries	389, 390, 391
G06	Other permanent crops	292, 392
G07	Permanent crops in greenhouses	393
H	Other lands	
H01	Agricultural area not used	056
H02	Forest tree species	050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055
H03	Other areas	047, 048, 049, 057
I		
	Associated crops, secondary successive crops, mushrooms, irrigation, facilities for the storage of natural fertilisers, withdrawal of arable crop lands and management of nutritional elements	
I01	Secondary successive crops (excluding horticultural crops and in greenhouses)	416,516,417,517,418,518, 419.519
I02	Mushrooms, wild mushrooms and other cultivated fungus	401
I03	Irrigation areas	
	a) Irrigable area	(120+121)-(360+341 + +343+393)

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination questionnaire	Survey codes
	b) Irrigated area (does not include crops in greenhouses and kitchen gardens)	120-(360+341+343+393)
	1) Hard wheat	301
	2) Corn	306
	3) Potato	315
	4) Sugar beet	316
	5) Sunflower	322
	6) Soya	325
	7) Fodder plants (except roots and tubers)	333, 334, 335, 336, 337
	8) Fruit trees (except citrus fruit)	365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382
	9) Citrus fruit	361, 362, 363, 364
	10) Vineyards	385, 386, 387, 388
105	Associated crops	520, 421, 521, 422, 522, 423, 523, 424, 524, 425, 525, 426, 526, 427, 527, 428, 528, 429, 529, 430, 431, 531,
107	Facilities for storage of natural fertilisers of animal origin (solid dung, slurry and semi-liquid dung)	
	a) Does the operation have facilities for the storage of?:	
	i) Solid dung	690 > 0
	ii) Slurry (m	691 > 0
	iii) Semi-liquid dung	692 > 0
	b) Without bearing in mind momentary emptying, capacity for storage for a total of complete months:	
	i) Solid dung	690
	ii) Slurry	691
	iii) Semi-liquid dung	692
108	Areas in aid regime aimed at promoting the withdrawal of arable crop lands	
	a) Fallow lands without economic use (D/22)	405
	b) Crops for the production of non-food, agricultural raw materials sugar beet, colza, trees, shrubs, etc., lentils, chick peas and vetch) (already included in D and G)	406, 407, 410
	c) Lands for permanent pastures (F01+F02)	408
	d) Forest tree species (H/02)	409
	e) Other non-agricultural purposes (H/01+H/03)	411
109	Management of nutritional elements	
	a) Area of winter protection crops	403

	EU Nomenclature and denomination of characteristics	Questionnaire codes
J	Livestock	
J01	Horses	568, 668, 569, 669, 570, 670
J02	Cattle Cattle under 1 year old: a) Males b) Females Cattle from 1 year to under 2 years	556, 656 557, 657
J03	Males	554, 654
J04	Females Cattle of 2 years and above	555, 655
J05	Males	552, 652
J06	Young bulls	553, 653
J07	Dairy cows	550, 650
J08	Other cows	551.651
J09	Sheep a) a) Ewes and replacement lambs b) Other sheep	558, 658, 559, 659 560, 660
J10	Goats a) a) Female goats and replacement female kids b) Other goats Pigs	561,661,562,662 563, 663 566, 666
J11	Piglets under 20 kg.	565, 665, 564, 664
J12	Pigs for breeding of 50 kg or more	567, 667
J13	Other pigs	
J14	Poultry Chickens for meat	573, 673 571, 671, 572, 672
J15	Laying chickens and chicks	
J16	Other poultry a) Turkeys b) Ducks c) c) d) Other poultry	574, 674 575, 675 576, 676 577, 677, 578, 678 579, 679
J17	Does	580, 680
J18	Beehives	581
J19	Other animals	
L	Agricultural labour on the operation	700
L01	Owner, individual - Sex -Age - Percentage of work time	

EU Nomenclature and denomination of characteristics	Questionnaire codes
a) Operation managers that are not owners - Sex -Age - Percentage of work time	750 and (701 with OM=1)
L02 Spouses of owners, not operation managers - Sex -Age - Percentage of work time	701 with OM* 1
L03 a) Other family members of the owner that are not operation managers, Males - Age - Percentage of work time	(702 to 714) with OM1 and sex=1
b) Other family members of the owner that are not operation managers, Females -Age - Percentage of work time	(702 to 714) with OM1 and sex=6
L04 Permanent wage earners that are not operation managers	Even from 800 to 899
a) Men - Age group - Percentage of time worked b) Females - Age group - Percentage of time worked	Uneven from 800 to 899
L05 and L06 Days worked by temporary wage earners: Males and females	760.761
L07 Does the owner, who is also the operation manager, have any other profitable activity? - As main activity - As secondary activity	700 with OM=1 &AL=1 700 con OM=1 &AL=2
L08 Does the spouse, who is not operation manager, have any other profitable activity? - As main activity - As secondary activity	701 with OM*1 &AL=1 701 with OM*1 &AL=2
L09 Do the other owner's other family members, who are not operation managers have any other profitable activity? - As main activity - As secondary activity	(702 to 714) with (702 to 714) with &AL=

	EU Nomenclature and denomination of characteristics	Questionnai re codes
L10	Total number of work days not included in points L01 to L06, worked on the operation by persons not directly employed by the owner (for example: wage earners of piecework companies)	780
M	Rural development Other profitable activities on the operation (different from agriculture) directly related with the operation	
	a) Tourism, accommodation and other recreational activities	781
	b) Craftwork	782
	c) Transformation of agricultural products (production of cold meats, cheese, wine, jams, etc.)	783
	d) Transformation of wood (sawn)	784
	e) Aquaculture (breeding of fish, crabs, frogs, etc.)	785
	f) Production of renewable energy for sale (wind, biogas, solar panels, etc.)	786
	g) Contract work carried out using the operation's equipment (agricultural services, snow clearing, dragging work, etc.)	787
	h) Others	788
N	Environmental aspects of irrigation	
N1	Main source of irrigation water used on the operation	
	a) Ground water	122
	b) Surface waters within the operation	123
	c) Surface waters outside the operation from lakes, rivers or waterways	124
	d) Water from outside the operation from common water supply networks	125
	e) Other sources of water supplies, of which	
	i) Desalinated or briny water	126
	ii) Recycled water	127
N2	Irrigation methods used	
	a) Mountain flooding	13
	b) Spraying	128
	c) Localised	129

OM= Operation manager
PA = Profitable activity

Annex VI

Types of farming

Types of farming

Classification chart		Classification chart	
1	General agriculture	42	Cattle for meat
13	Cereals, oleaginous and leguminous plants	421	Breeding of cattle for meat
131	Cereals (except rice), oleaginous plants and leguminous plants	422	Fattening cattle
132	Rice	43	Mixed cattle
133	Cereals and rice, oleaginous plants and leguminous plants	431	Milking cows and breeding of livestock for meat
14	Various agricultural crops	432	Cattle for meat and breeding of livestock milk
141	Roots and tubers	44	Sheep, goats and other herbivores
142	Cereals and roots and tubers	441	Sheep
143	Fresh vegetables on worked land	442	Sheep and cattle
144	Other various agricultural crops	443	Goats
1441	Tobacco	444	Various herbivores
1442	Cotton	5	Granivorous animals
1443	Combined arable crops	50	Granivorous animals
2	Horticulture (garden and flowers)	501	Pigs
20	Horticulture (garden and flowers)	5011	Breeding pigs
201	Vegetables	5012	Fattening pigs
2011	Horticultural crop	5013	Breeding and fattening pigs
2012	In greenhouses		
2013	Mixed crops		
202	Ornamental flowers and plants		
2021	In the open air		
2022	In greenhouses		
2023	Mixed crops		
203	Horticulture and various crops		
2031	In the open air		
2032	In greenhouses		
2033	Mushroom		
2034	Mixed crops		
3	Woody crops		
31	Viticulture		
311	Wine with denomination of origin		
312	Other wines		
313	Wines with denomination of origin and others		
314	Vineyard for various types of production		
3141	Table grapes		
3142	Raisins		
3143	Mixed viticulture	502	Poultry
32	Fruit trees and citrus fruit	5021	Laying chickens
321	Fruit trees (except citrus fruit)	5022	Fattening chickens
3211	Fresh fruit	5023	Laying and fattening chickens
3212	Dried fruit	503	Various granivorous animals
3213	Combined fresh and dried fruit	5031	Pigs and poultry
322	Citrus fruit	5032	Pigs, poultry and other granivorous
323	Combined fruit trees and citrus fruit	6	Mixed farming
33	Olive grove	60	Mixed farming
330	Olive grove	601	Horticulture and woody crops
34	Various woody crops	602	General agriculture and horticulture
340	Various woody crops	603	General agriculture and viticulture
4	Herbivores	604	General agriculture and woody crops
41	Milking cows	605	Mixed crops, predominance of general agriculture
411	Dairy cows	606	Mixed crops, predominance of general horticultural or woody crops
412	Dairy cows and breeding of dairy livestock	6061	Mixed crops, predominance of general horticultural
		6062	Mixed crops, predominance of woody crops
		7	Mixed livestock
		71	Mixed livestock, predominance of animals
		711	Predominance of milking herbivores

712 Predominance of non-milking herbivores
72 Mixed livestock, predominance of animals
721 Milking granivorous animals and
722 Non-milking granivorous animals and

723 Various granivorous animals and
8 Crops and livestock
81 General agriculture and herbivores
811 General agriculture with milking herbivores

Classificat scheme	
812	Milking herbivores with general agriculture
813	General agriculture with non milking herbivores
814	Non milking herbivores with general agriculture
82	Other crops and livestock
821	General agriculture and granivorous
822	Woody crops and herbivores
823	Other mixed crops and livestock
8231	Apiculture

Annex VII
Table
models

Classification according to used agricultural area

1.1. Number, total area and used area agricultural (UAA) of operations

Size of operations According to UAA (Ha.)	Operations		Total area		UAA	
	No. of oper.	percentage	Ha.	Percentage	Ha.	Percentage
All operations without UAA						
Operations with UAA <1						
>1 a < 2						
> 2 a < 5						
> 5 a < 10						
> 10 a < 20						
> 20 to < 30						
> 30 to < 50						
> 50 to < 100						
>100						

1.2. General distribution of area

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All lands	Cultivated lands	Lands for pastures	Other lands <u>permanent</u>	UAA	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

1.3. Exploitation of cultivated lands

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All cultivated lands No. of Ha. oper.	Crops				
		Herbaceous (1)	Fruit trees	Olive grove	Vineyard	Other cultivated lands
		No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

(1) Includes fallow lands and kitchen gardens

1.4. Exploitation of cultivated, dry lands

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All cultivated lands No. of Ha. oper.	Crops				
		Herbaceous (1)	Fruit trees	Olive grove	Vineyard	Other cultivated lands
		No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

(1) Includes fallow lands

1.5. Exploitation of cultivated, irrigated lands

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All cultivated lands No. of Ha. oper.	Crops				
		Herbaceous (1)	Fruit trees	Olive grove	Vineyard	Other cultivated lands
		No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

(1) Includes kitchen gardens

1.6. Lands for pastures (continue)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Lands for pastures		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

1.6. Land for permanent pastures (Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.) for pastures	Permanent fields or grass lands		Other areas according to UAA	
	Total	-Dry farming	-Irrigated land	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

1.7. Other lands

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Total other lands		Thicket	Scrubland	Forest tree species	Other areas
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

1.8. Forest tree species

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Total species			Leafy trees		
	Commercial	Not commercial		Commercial	Not commercial	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

1.8. Forest tree species (Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Resinous trees			Mixed		
	Commercial	Not commercial		Commercial	Not commercial	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

2.1. Number, total area (TA) and UAA of operations according to legal status.

(continue)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All operations	Individual	Individual and manager	Mercantile company
	No. of TA oper. (Ha.)(Ha.)	No. of oper. (Ha.)	s TA UAA (Ha.) (Ha.)	No. of oper. (Ha.)

2.1. Number, total area (TA) and UAA of operations according to the legal status of the owner and management (Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Public Entity	High production cooperative	Agrarian transformation company (ATC)	Other	legal status
	No. of TA oper. (Ha.)(Ha.)	UAA (Ha.)	No. of oper. (Ha.)	3 TA UAA (Ha.) (Ha.)	No. of oper. (Ha.)

3.1. Number, total area and UAA of operations according to tenancy regime

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All regimes		Property	
	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

3.1. Number, total area and UAA of operations according to tenancy regime

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Letting		Crop-share		Other tenancy regimes	
	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

3.2. Number, total area and UAA of operations, with all lands under one tenancy regime (Continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Property		Letting	
	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

3.2. Number, total area and UAA of operations, with all lands under one tenancy regime

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Crop-share		Other tenancy regimes		(Conclusion)
	Area	UAA	Total area	UAA	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

3.3. Number, total area and UAA of operations, with lands under more than one tenancy regime

Size of operations according to UAA	More than 50% of the reference area is owned		More than 50 % of the reference area is let		More than 50 % of the reference area is in crop-share	
	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	no. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	no. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

3.3. Number, total area and UAA of operations, with lands under more than one tenancy regime

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	More of 50 % of the reference area under other regimes		No tenancy regime greater than 50% of the reference area		(conclusion)
	Total area	UAA	Total area	UAA	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.1. Arable crops and fallow land: cereals for grain

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Cereals for grain			Wheat		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.1. Arable crops and fallow land: cereals for grain

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Soft wheat			Hard wheat		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.1. Arable crops and fallow cereals for grain (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Barley			Oats		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.1. Arable crops and fallow land: cereals for grain

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Rye		Rice	
	Total	Irrigated	Total	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.1. Arable crops and fallow land: cereals for grain

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Corn			Sorghum		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.1. Arable crops and fallow cereals for grain (Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Others (including other mixes of cereals)					
	Total	Dry farming		Irrigated		
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.2. Arable crops and fallow land: leguminous plants for grain

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Leguminous plants for grain				Chick peas		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated		Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.2. Arable crops and fallow leguminous for grain (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Dry beans			Lentils		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.2. Arable crops and fallow lands: leguminous plants for grain (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Peas, beans, horse beans and sweet lupins		Vetch	
	Total	Irrigated	Total	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.2. Arable crops and fallow land: leguminous plants for grain

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Others (including mixes with cereals)					
	Total	Dry		Irrigated		
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.3. Arable crops and fallow land: potato

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Total		-Dry farming		Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Industrial crops				Sugar cane	
	Total		Irrigated		Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Sugar beet				Cotton		
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Hemp				Textile flax		
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow industrial crops (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Other textile crops ³⁵				Sunflower		
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Safflower				Oleaginous flax		
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow lands: industrial crops (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Soya				Colza oil and rape		
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Other oleaginous crops				Tobacco			
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Hop plant				Aromatic plants and spices			
	Total		Irrigated		Total		Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.4. Arable crops and fallow land: industrial crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Other ind plants					
	Total		Dry farming		Irrigated	
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.5. Arable crops and fallow land: fodder crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Fodder crops					
	Total		Dry		Irrigated	
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	oper. Ha.	No. of oper.	oper. Ha.

4.5. Arable crops and fallow lands: fodder crops

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Roots, tubers and etc.			Green, multiannual fodder plants		
	Total		Dry farming	Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.5. Arable crops and fallow land: fodder crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Green maize			Leguminous fodder plants		
	Total		Dry farming	Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.5. Arable crops and fallow lands: fodder crops

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Alfalfa			Other green, multiannual fodder		
	Total		Dry farming	Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.6. Arable crops and fallow lands: vegetables

(continuous)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Vegetables			On worked land		
	Total		Dry farming	Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.6. Arable crops and fallow land: vegetables

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Horticultural crop					
	Total		In the open air			
	Total		Dry farming	Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.6. Arable crops and fallow land: vegetables

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Horticultural crop					
	Sheltered			Green house		
	Total		Dry farming	Total		Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.7. Arable crops and fallow land: ornamental flowers and plants

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Ornamental flowers and plants						In the open air and/or sheltered				Greenhouse			
	Total		Dry farming		Irrigated		Total		Dry farming		Irrigated		No. of oper.	Ha.
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	Ha.		

4.8. Arable crops and fallow land: seeds and plants for sale, fallow lands, other arable crops and kitchen gardens

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Seeds and plants for sale		Fallow lands			Other arable crops			Kitchen gardens
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	No. of Ha. oper.

4.9. Woody crops: fruit trees

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Fruit trees		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.10. Woody crops: citrus fruit

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Citrus fruit		Orange		Mandarin		Lemon tree		Other citrus fruit
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.11. Woody crops: fruit trees native to temperate climate

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Fruit trees native to temperate climate			Apple tree		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.11. Woody crops: fruit trees native to temperate climate

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Pear tree			Apricot tree			
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.11. Woody crops: fruit trees native to temperate climate

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Peach tree			Cherry tree and			
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.11. Woody crops: fruit trees native to temperate climate

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Plum tree			Fig tree			
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	

4.11. Woody crops: native fruit trees

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA	Others from temperate climate			Irrigated		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.12. Woody crops: fruit trees native to subtropical climates

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Fruit trees native to subtropical climate			Avocado tree		Custard apple tree	Kiwi tree	Others from subt climate
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.13. Woody crops: dried fruit trees

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Dried fruit trees					Almond tree			
	Total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Dry	Irrigated
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.13. Woody crops: dried fruit trees

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Hazel nut tree				Chestnut tree		
	Total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.13. Woody crops: dried fruit trees

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Walnut tree				Other dried fruit		
	Total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.14. Woody crops: Olive grove

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Olive					
	Total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Dry	Irrigated
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.14. Woody crops: Olive grove

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Table olives			Oil-pr olives			
	Total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.15. Woody crops: vineyard

(continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Vineyard				Table grapes		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.15. Woody crops: vineyard

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Grapes for raisins				Vineyard		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.15. Woody crops: vineyard

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	For wines with denomination of origin			For other wines		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

4.16. Woody crops: nurseries for non-forest woody crops, woody crops in greenhouses and other permanent crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Nursery for crops		Woody crops in greenhouses		Other permanent crops (caper, pita, white mulberry tree, osier, etc.)		
	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	Total		Dry farming		Irrigated
			No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

5.1. Secondary successive crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Secondary successive crops			
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

5.1. Secondary successive crops

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Cereals for grain			Leguminous p for grain		
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

5.1. Secondary successive crops

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Oleaginous plants for grain				Others			
	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated		Total	Dry farming	Irrigated	
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

5.2. Mushroom, wild mushrooms and other cultivated fungus and greenhouse base area

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Mushroom, wild mushroom and other cultivated fungus		Greenhouse	
	No. of Ha. oper.	Ha.	No. of Ha. oper.	Base area (Ha.)

5.3. Type of crop

association

(continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All associations								
	Total			Dry			Irrigated		
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

5.3. Type of crop association

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Citrus fruit - Citrus fruit		Vineyard-Arable	
	Irrigated	Total	Dry farming	Irrigated
No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.	No. of Ha. oper.

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Vineyard-Olive								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Vineyard-Fruit trees								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Olive grove-Arable								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Olive grove-Fruit								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Fruit trees-Arable								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Fruit trees-Fruit								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Corn-Beans								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Type of crop		association							(Continuation)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Other arable crops with arable								
	Total		Irrigated			Agricultural crops and forestry species			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

5.3. Types of crop		association							(Conclusion)
Size of operations according to UAA.(Ha.)	Other associated crops								
	Total		Drv			Irrigated			
	No. of oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	No. of o	oper.	Ha.	

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Cattle		Cows		Dairy cows		Other cows		(continues)
	Number of oper.	No. of heads	Number of oper.	Number of heads	Number of oper.	Number of heads	Number of oper.	Number of heads	

6.1. Livestock: Cattle

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Cattle of 24 months and more			Cattle of between 12 and 24 months			Females	
	Total according to No. of oper. heads	Males No. of oper.	Young bulls No. of heads oper.	Total months No. of heads oper.	Males No. of oper. heads	Females No. of oper. heads	Females	
							No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Cattle of less than 12 months			Females	
	Total No. of oper. heads	Males No. of oper. heads	Females No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads

6.2. Livestock: Sheep

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	No. of oper.	Ewes		No. of oper.	Replacement lambs		Other No. of oper. heads
		No. of oper. heads	No. of heads oper.		sheep No. of heads oper.	No. of heads oper.	

6.3. Livestock: goats

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Goats		Female goats		No. of oper.	Replacement female kids	
	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads		Other goats No. of heads oper.	No. of heads oper.

6.4. Livestock: Pigs

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Sows		Replacement pigs		Piglets under 50 Kg. and more than 20 Kg.		No. of oper. heads	Other pigs	
	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads		No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads

6.5. Livestock: horses

Size of operations	Horses	Horse	Mule	Ass
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6.6. Livestock: poultry except ostrich (thousands of heads)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Poultry according to UAA (Ha.)		Chickens		Chicks for laying		Meat chickens and cockerels		Turkeys	
	No. of oper. (X1000)	Heads No. of oper. (X1000)	Heads No. of oper. (X1000)	No. of heads oper. (X1000)	No. of heads oper. (X1000)	No. of heads oper. (X1000)	No. of heads oper. (X1000)	No. of heads oper. (X1000)	No. of oper. heads	No. of oper. heads

6.6. Livestock: poultry except ostrich (thousands of heads)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Others (partridge, guail, guinea fowl, etc.)			
	No. of oper. heads	Heads No. of oper. (X1000)	No. of oper. heads	Heads (X1000)

6.7. Livestock: ostriches

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Ostriches
No. of operations	No. of heads as

6.8. Livestock: mother rabbits and beehives

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Mother rabbits		Beehives	
	Number of.	Number of heads	Number of oper.	Number of beehives

6.9. Livestock: Animal units (AU)

(continues)

Size of operations according to UAA	Total livestock		Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	No. of oper.	AU	No. of oper.	AU	No. of oper.	AU	No. of oper.	AU

6.9. Livestock: Animal Units (AU)

(conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA	Pigs		Horses		Poultry (except ostriches)		Mother rabbits	
	No. of oper.	AU	No. of oper.	AU	No. of oper.	AU	No. of oper.	AU

6.10. Facilities for the storage of animal-origin fertilisers

Size of operations according to UAA	Solid dung		Slurry		Semi-dung	
	No. of oper.	Months ¹	No. of oper.	Months ¹	No. of oper.	Months ¹

¹ Number of months during which the storage facilities are able to store dung without the risk of loss or chance emptyings

7.1. Irrigable area

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Total			Area irrigated			Area not irrigated		
	No. of oper.	oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	oper.	Ha.	No. of oper.	oper.	Ha.

7.2. Environmental aspects of irrigation

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Main source of irrigation water used on the operation			Common water supply	
	Subterranean waters (well, drill hole or spring)	Water stored in Lakes, rivers or natural flowing water operation	networks outside the operation	water supply	
	No. of operations	No. of operations	No. of operations	No. of operations	

7.2. Environmental aspects of irrigation

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Main source of irrigation water used on the operation			Main irrigation method used	
	With desalted water	With purified water	Spraying	Localised (trickle, micro-spraying, etc.)	
	No. of operations	No. of operations	No. of operations	No. of operations	

7.2. Environmental aspects of irrigation (Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Main irrigation method used		
	Gravity (wild, flush, etc.)	Other methods	No. of operations
			No. of operations

8.1. Agri-environmental operation systems and practices

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Ecological agriculture		In conversion period towards ecological agricultural methods	Operations with ecological production animal production	Operations with aid (different from ecological agriculture) for commitments
	Production methods ecological (qualified area)	No. of operHa.			
			Total		

9.1. Rural development (continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Operations with other profitable activities directly linked to the operation		3S directly linked to the operation	
	Tourism, accommodation (Ha.) other lucrative activities	Crabs	Transformation of agricultural products (production cold meats, cheese,	Transformation of (sawn) wood, wine,)

9.1. Rural development

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Operations with other profitable activities directly linked to the operation			
	Aquaculture (breeding of fish, crabs, frogs,)	Production of renewable energy for sale (wind, biogas, solar panels,....)	Contract work (cleaning snow, dragging work, landscape maintenance,)	Other

10.1. Family labour: individuals and operation managers according to age and sex

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All ages						Under 25 years old			
	Owners			Owners operation managers			Owners operation managers			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	

10.1. Family labour: individuals and operation managers

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Under 25 years old						From 25 to 29 years old			
	Owners operation managers			Owners operation managers			Owners operation managers			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	

10.1. Family labour: individuals and operation managers

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 30 to 34 years old						From 35 to 39 years old			
	Owners operation managers			Owners operation managers			Owners operation managers			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	

10.2. Family labour: spouses individuals and operation managers

according to age and (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 35 to 39 years old		From 40 to 44 years old		From 50 to 54 years old	
	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers
	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females

10.2. Family labour: spouses individuals and operation managers

according to age and (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 45 to 49 years old		From 50 to 54 years old		From 55 to 59 years old	
	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers
	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females

10.2. Family labour: spouses individuals and operation managers

according to age and (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 50 to 54 years old		From 55 to 59 years old		From 60 to 64 years old	
	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers
	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females

10.2. Family labour: spouses individuals and operation managers

according to age and (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 60 to 64 years old		From 65 years old and over		From 65 years old and over	
	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers	Spouses	Operation managers
	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females	Total	Males Females

10.2. Family labour: spouses individuals and operation managers according to age and sex

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 65 years old and over	
	Spouses	Operation managers
	Total	Males Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	All ages				Under 25 years old			
	Other family members		Other family members operation managers		Other family members		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Under 25 years old				From 25 to 29 years old			
	Other family members		Other family members operation managers		Other family members		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 30 to 39 years old				From 35 to 39 years old			
	Other family members		Other family members operation managers		Other family members		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	From 35 to 44 years old				From 40 to 39 years old			
	Other family members		Other family members operation managers		Other family members		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 45 to 54 years old				From 50 to 49 years old			
	Other family members		Other family members operation managers		Other family members		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 50 to 59 years old				From 55 to 54 years old			
	Other family members operation managers		Other family members		Other family members operation managers		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 60 to 64 years old				From 65 years old and over			
	Other family members operation managers		Other family members operation managers		Other family members operation managers		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.3. Family labour: other family members and operation managers according to age and sex

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	65 years old and above			
	Other family members operation managers		Other family members operation managers	
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

10.4. Family labour: total days worked on the operation

Size of operation according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days			Only part days			Mixed days		
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days

10.5. Family labour: days worked on the operation by the owner

Size of operation according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days			Only part days			Mixed days		
days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days

10.6. Family labour: days worked by the spouse on the operation

Size of operation according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days			Only part days			Mixed days		
days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days

10.7. Family labour: days worked on the operation and remuneration of other family members

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days			Only part days			Mixed days			Persons who receive a salary to be worked on the operation
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	

10.8. Family labour: days worked on the operation by the owner who is the operation manager

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days			Only part days			Mixed days		
days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Thousands of days

10.9. Family labour: days worked on the operation by the spouse who is the operation manager

Size of operation according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days		Only part days		Mixed days	
	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.

10.10. Family labour: days worked on the operation by another family member who is the operation manager

Size of operation according to UAA (Ha)	Only full days		Only part days		Mixed days	
	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.	No. of Thousands of days oper.

10.11. Family labour: main farming on the operation

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha.)	Owner's job		Spouse's job		Other famil members' jobs			
	Only in oper. profitable		Only in oper. profitable		Only in oper.		Other profitable activity	
	Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary	No. of oper.	No. of persons	No. of oper.	No. of persons

11.1. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time worked < 25% ((continues))

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	All ages				< 25 years old				From 25 to 29 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.1. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time worked < 25% (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 30 to 34 years old				From 35 to 39 years old				From 40 to 44 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.1. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time worked < 25% (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 45 to 49 years old				From 50 to 54 years old				From 55 to 59 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.1. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and (Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA	From 60 to 64 years old				From 65 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.2. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time worked > 25 to < 50% (Continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	All ages				< 25 years old				From 25 to 29 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.2. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of **time worked > 25 to < 50%** (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 30 to 34 years old				From 35 to 39 years old				From 40 to 44 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.2. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of **time worked > 25 to < 50%** (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 45 to 49 years old				From 50 to 54 years old				From 55 to 59 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.2. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 60 to 64 years old				From 65 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.3. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of **time** (continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	All ages				< 25 years				From 25 to 29 years			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.3. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of **time** (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 30 to 34 years old				From 35 to 39 years old				From 40 to 44 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.3. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of **time** (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 45 to 49 years				From 50 to 54 years old				From 55 to 59 years			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.3. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 60 to 64 years old				From 65 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.4. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time

worked > 75 to < 100%

(Continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	All ages				< 25 years old				From 25 to 29 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.4. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time

worked > 75 to < 100%

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 30 to 34 years old				From 35 to 39 years old				From 40 to 44 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.4. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time

worked > 75 to < 100%

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 45 to 49 years old				From 50 to 54 years old				From 55 to 59 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.4. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 60 to 64 years old				From 65 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of oper.	Males	Females

11.5. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time

(continues)

Size of operations according to	All ages				< 25 years				From 25 to 29 years			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.5. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time

worked 100%

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 30 to 34 years old				From 35 to 39 years old				From 40 to 44 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.5. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage of time

worked 100%

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 45 to 49 years old				From 50 to 54 years old				From 55 to 59 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females

11.5. Permanent paid labour: number of persons according to age, sex and percentage

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 60 to 64 years old				From 65 years old			
	No. of oper.	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of oper.	No. of oper.	Males	Females

11.6. Permanent paid labour: operation managers according to age, sex

and days worked

((continues))

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	All ages		< 25 years old				
	No. of females oper.	Males	No. of days	No. of oper.	Males	Females	No. of days

11.6. Permanent paid labour: operation managers according to age, sex

and days worked

(Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 25 to 29 years old		From 30 to 34 years old		From 35 to 39 years old		
	No. of Males oper.	Females	No. of days oper.	No. of Males	Females	No. of days oper.	No. of days

11.6. Permanent paid labour: operation managers according to age, sex

and days worked (Continuation)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 40 to 44 years old			From 45 to 49 years old			From 50 to 54 years old
	No. of Males oper.	Females	No. of days oper.	No. of Males	Females	No. of days oper.	No. of days

11.6. Permanent paid labour: operation managers according to age, sex

and days worked

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	From 55 to 59 years old		From 60 to 64 years old		From 65 years old and over		
	No. of Males oper.	Females	No. of days oper.	No. of Males	Females	No. of days oper.	No. of days

11.7. Temporary paid labour by sex and days worked by persons not directly employed by the owner

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	Temporary paid work	Work carried out by persons not directly employed by the owner	
	Number of operations	Number of days	Number of operations
	Total	Males	Females

12.1. Annual Labour Units (ALU) on the operation

(continues)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	Total	Family labour			
	No. of ALU oper.	Total	Owner	Spouse	Other family members
		No. of ALU oper.	No. of ALU oper.	No. of oper.	No. of ALU

12.1. Annual Labour Units (ALU) on the operation

(Conclusion)

Size of operations according to UAA (Ha)	Paid work	Permanent work		Temporary work	
	Total	No. of oper.	ALU	No. of oper.	ALU

12.2. Annual Labour Units (ALU) by Operation manager

Size of oper. to UAA (Ha)	Total according	Owner	Spouse	Other family	Paid	
	No. of ALU oper.	No. of ALU oper.	No. of ALU oper.	no. of oper.	3 ALU oper.	No. of ALU

Classification according to type of farming

13.1.Types

A economic size: : d operations

(continues)

Types	Economic size (ESU)											
	Total <2	< 1	1a	2to <4	4t o	6 to <8	8 to <12	12 to <16	16 to <40	40 to <60	60 to <100	>100
Total												
1 General agriculture 13												
Cereals, oleaginous plants and leguminous plants												
131 Cereals (except rice), oleaginous and leguminous plants												
132 Rice												
133 Cereals and rice, oleaginous and leguminous plants												
14 Various agricultural crops												
141 Roots and tubers												
142 Cereals, roots and tubers												
143 Fresh vegetables in worked land												
144 Other various agricultural crops												
1441 Tobacco												
1442 Cotton												
1443 Combined arable crops												
2 Horticulture (orchard and flowers)												
201 Vegetables												
2011 Horticultural crop												
2012 In greenhouses												
2013 Mixed crops												
202 Ornamental flowers and plants												
2021 In the open air												
2022 In greenhouses												
2023 Mixed crops												
203 Horticulture and various crops												
2031 In the open air												
2032 In greenhouses												
2033 Mushroom												
2034 Mixed crops												
3 Woody crops 31												
Viticulture												
311 Wines with denomination of origin												
312 Other wines												
313 Wines with denomination of origin and others												
Vineyard for various types of production												
3141 Table grapes												
3142 Raisins												
3143 Mixed viticulture												
32 Fruit trees and citrus fruit trees 321 Fruit trees (except citrus fruit trees)												
3211 Fresh fruit												
3212 Dried fruits												
3213 Combined fresh and dried fruits												
3214 Citrus fruit												
3215 Combined fruit trees and citrus fruits												
33 Olive grove												
34 Various woody crops												

13.1.Types A economic size: : d operations (Conclusion)

Types	Economic size (ESU)														
	Total	< 1	1to	2to	4to	6to	8to	12to	16to	40to	60 to	>100			
	<2		<4		<8		<12		<16		<40		<60		<100
722 Non-milking granivorous animals and herbivores															
723 Granivorous animals with various herbivores															
8 Crops and livestock 81 General agriculture and herbivores															
811 General agriculture with milking herbivores															
812 Milking herbivores with general agriculture															
813 General agriculture with non-milking herbivores															
814 Non-milking herbivores with general agriculture															
82 Other crops and livestock															
821 General agriculture and granivorous animals															
822 Woody crops and herbivores															
823 Other mixed crops and livestock															
8231 Apiculture															
8232 Various mixed operations															

13.2 Types and economic size: UAA of total operations

13.3 Types and economic size: Gross margin (ESU) of total operations

13.4 Types and economic size: Total of operations with at least 1 ALU

13.5 Types and economic size: UAA of operations with at least 1 ALU

13.6 Types and economic size: Total gross margin (ESU) of operations with at least 1 ALU

14.1 Classification according to main TF ¹ and ESU: Total operations

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)										
	Total	<1	1to	2to	4to	6to	8to	12to	16to	40 to	> 60
			<2	<4	<6	<8	<12	<16	<40	<60	
total operations	Number										
	UAA (Ha)										
	Ha										
	TGM (ESU)										

¹ For each TF to two digits:

Main type 13 (Cereals, oleaginous and leguminous plants)

Main type 14 (Various agricultural crops)

Main type 20 (Horticulture)

Main type 31 (Viticulture)

Main type 32 (Fruit trees and citrus fruit)

Main type 33 (Olive grove)

Main type 34 (Various woody crops)

Main type 41 (Cattle); milk type)

Main type 42 (Cattle; breeding and meat type)

Main type 43 (Cattle; breeding type, milk and meat combined)

Main type 44 (Sheep; goats and other herbivores)

Main type 50 (Granivorous animals)

Main type 60 (Mixed farming)

Main type 71 (Mixed livestock, predominance of herbivores)

Main type 72 (Mixed livestock, predominance of granivorous animals)

Main type 81 (General agriculture and herbivores)

Main type 82 (Other crops and livestock)

14.2 Classification according to main TF¹ and ESU: Legal status of the owner and management

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)										
	Total	<1	1to	2to	4to	6to	8to	12to	16to	40to	>60
			<2	<4	<6	<8	<12	<16	<40	<60	
Legal status and operation management:											
Operations whose owner is an individual	Number										
Operations whose owner is operation manager	Number										

1 For each TF to two digits

14.3 Classification according to main TF¹ and ESU Operations by percentage of owner UAA

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)										
	Total	<1	1to	2to	4to	6to	8to	12to	16to	40to	>60
			<2	<4	<6	<8	<12	<16	<40	<60	
Tenancy regime: UAA owned											
< 25 %	Oper.										
25 to < 50 %	Oper.										
50 to < 75 %	Oper.										
> 75 %	Oper.										
> 90 %	Oper.										

1 For each TF to two digits

14.4. Classification according to main TF¹ and ESU: UAA according to tenancy regime

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)										
	Total	<1	1to	2to	4to	6to	8to	12to	16to	40to	>60
			<2	<4	<6	<8			<40	<60	
Total owned UAA	Total leased	Ha									
UAA Total UAA in crop-share or other tenancy regime	Ha										

1 For each TF to two digits

14.5. Classification **Main TF¹** **and UDE: Use** **of land** (continues)

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)										
	Total	<1	1 to 2	2 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 12	12 to 16	16 to 40	40 to 60	>60
Use of land:											
Arable crops and fallow lands	Oper.										
	UAA (Ha)										
	Ha										
Cereals	Oper.										
	Ha										
Wheat	Oper.										
	Ha										
Soft wheat	Oper.										
	Ha										
Barley	Oper.										
	Ha										
Com	Oper.										
	Ha										
Leguminous grain.	Oper.										
	Ha										
Roots and tubers	Oper.										
	Ha										
Potatoes	Oper.										
	Ha										
Sugar beet	Oper.										
	Ha										
Fodder roots and tubers	Oper.										
	Ha										
Horticulturally grown vegetables	Oper.										
	Ha										
Ornamental flowers and plants in open air	Oper.										
	Ha										
Fodder plants (excluding roots and tubers)	Oper.										
	Ha										
Woody crops	Oper.										
	UAA.(Ha)										
	Ha										
Fruit trees (not citrus)	Oper.										
	Ha										
Fresh fruit trees	Oper.										
	Ha										
Dried fruit trees	Oper.										
	Ha										
Citrus fruit	Oper.										
	Ha										
Olive grove	Oper.										
	Ha										
Vineyard	Oper.										
	Ha										
Vineyard for wines with denomination of origin	Oper.										
	Ha										
Crops in greenhouses	Oper.										
	Ha										
Vegetables in greenhouses	Oper.										
	Ha										
Ornamental flowers and plants in greenhouses	Oper.										
	Ha										

1 For each TF to two digits

14.5 Classification **mai TF** **¹ and ESU: Use** **of land** (Conclusion)

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)									
	Total	< 1	1 to <2	2 to <4	4 to <6	6 to <8	8 a < 12	2 to < 16	16 to <40	40 to <60

Land for permanent pastures Oper.

UAA (Ha)
Ha

Other areas used for pastures

Ha

Forest area

Oper.
UAA (Ha)
Ha

Forest species

non-commercial

Oper.
Ha

Commercial forest species

Oper.
Ha

Leafy species

Oper.
Ha

Resinous species

Oper.
Ha

Mixed species

Oper.
Ha

Greenhouses and irrigation:

Greenhouses used

Oper

Greenhouse base area

Ha

Oper. with irrigated area

Number

Irrigated area

Ha

¹ For each TF to two digits

14.6 Classification according to main TF¹ and ESU: Livestock

Chosen characteristics		1 to <2	4 to <6	6 to	8 to <12	12 to <16	16 to <40	40 to <60	>60
		2 to							
		<u>Economic size (ESU)</u>							
		Total < 1							
<hr/>									
Livestock:									
Operations with livestock	Number								
Cattle	Oper.								
	Number								
Cattle < 1 year old	Oper.								
	Number								
<hr/>									
Male cattle of < 1 year	Oper.								
	Number								
Female cattle of < 1 year	Oper.								
	Number								
<hr/>									
Male cattle of 1 to < 2 years old	Oper.								
	Number								
Female cattle of 1 to < 2 years old	Oper.								
	Number								
<hr/>									
Male cattle of 2 years old and above	Oper.								
	Number								
Young bulls of 2 years old and more Dairy cows	Oper.								
	Number								
Other cows	Oper.								
	Number								
Sheep	Oper.								
	Number								
Goats	Oper.								
	Number								
<hr/>									
Pigs	Oper.								
	Number								
Sows and replacement pigs	Oper.								
	Number								
Other pigs	Oper.								
	Number								
<hr/>									
Poultry (except ostriches)	No.								
	(Thousands								
Chickens for meat Hens and chicks) Oper.								
	No.								
	(Thousands								
	Oper.								
<hr/>									
Mother rabbits	Number								
	Oper.								
Bees	Beehives								
	Oper.								
<hr/>									
Other animals									
1 For each TF to two digits									

14.7. Classification

main TF¹ and ESU: Agricultural

(continues)

Chosen characteristics	Economic size (ESU)									
	Total	< 1	1 to 8 to < 2	2 to < 4	4 to < 6	6 to < 8	12 to < 16	16 to < 40	40 to < 60	> 60
Agricultural labour:										
Total labour	ALU									
Full time	Oper.									
	Persons									
Total labour except temporary paid workers	Oper.									
Percentage of family labour with regards annual labour time on the operation:	Persons									
< 10 %	Oper.									
10 to < 50 %	Oper.									
50 to < 90 %	Oper.									
> 90 %	Oper.									
family labour	ALU									
Owner's labour	ALU									
Owners	Oper.									
Owners < 34 years old	Oper.									
Owners from 35 to 44 years old	Oper.									
Owners from 45 to 54 years old	Oper.									
Owners from 55 to 64 years old	Oper.									
Owners 65 and over	Oper.									
Percentage of time worked by owner in percentage of annual labour time of a person working full time:										
> 0 to < 25 %	Oper.									
25 to < 50 %	Oper.									
50 to < 75 %	Oper.									
75 to < 100 %	Oper.									
100 %	Oper.									
Spouse and other members of the owner's family	Oper.									
	Persons									
Work time of spouse and other family members of owner:										
> 0 to < 50 %	Persons									
50 to < 100 %	Persons									
100 %	Persons									
Permanent paid labour	Oper.									
Percentage of annual labour time of permanent paid workers:	Persons									
> 0 to < 50 %	ALU									
50 to < 100 %	Persons									
100 %	Persons									
Temporary paid labour	Persons									
	Oper. Hours (thousands)									
Other profitable activity										
Owners with other activity other profitable activity	Persons									
Owners with other main profitable activity	Persons									
Owners with secondary profitable activity	Persons									
Spouse with other profitable activity	Persons									
Spouse with other main profitable activity	Persons									
Spouse with other secondary profitable activity	Persons									

¹ For each TF to two digits

14.7. Classification according to main TF and ESU: Agricultural

(Conclusion)

Chosen characteristics		Economic size (ESU)													
		Total	< 1	1 to <2	2 to <4	4 to <6	6 to <8	8 to <16	12 to <40	16 to <60	40 to <60	>60			
Other family members of owner with other profitable activity	Oper. Persons														
Other family members of owner with other main profitable activity	Oper. Persons														
Other family members of owner with other secondary profitable activity	Oper. Persons														

1 For each TF to two digits

14.8. Classification main TF¹ and ESU: Size according UAA

Chosen characteristics		Economic size (ESU)													
		Total	< 1	1 to <2	2 to <4	4 to <6	6 to <12	8 to <16	12 to <40	16 to <60	40 to <60	>60			
Size of the operation UAA.(Ha):															
<1	Oper.														
1 to <5	Oper.														
5 to <20	Oper.														
20 to <50	Oper.														
50 to <100	Oper.														
>100	Oper.														

1 For each TF to two digits

14.9 Classification main TF and ESU : Size according ALU

Chosen characteristics		Economic size (ESU)													
		Total	< 1	1 to <2	2 to <4	4 to <6	6 to <8	8 to <12	12 to <40	16 to <60	40 to <60	>60			
Size of the operation ALU:															
<0.5	Oper.														
0,5 to < 1	Oper.														
1 to <2	Oper.														
2 to <3	Oper.														
3 to <5	Oper.														
>5	Oper.														

1 For each TF to two digits

15. Operations¹ according to ESU and the percentage of gross margin relating to crops and livestock

Characteristics chosen	(continues)										
	Percentage of total gross										
	>0 to 10	>10 to 20	>20 to 30	>30 to 40	>40 to 50	>50 to 60	>60 to 70	>70 to 80	>80 to 90	>90 to 100	Total to
Arable crops and fallow lands except horticulture 2											
Arable crops and fallow lands except horticulture and cereals 2											
Cereals											
Cereals except rice											
Soft wheat											
Hard wheat											
Rye											
Barley											
Oats											
Corn											
Rice											
Leguminous grain											
Roots and tubers											
Potato											
Sugar beet											
Fodder roots and tubers											
Industrial plants (except sugar beet)											
Tobacco											
Hop plant											
Cotton											
Sunflower, safflower and other industrial crops											
Vegetables on worked land											
Horticulture 2 Open air											
horticulture Greenhouse											
horticulture Horticulturally farmed vegetables and in greenhouses											
Horticulturally farmed vegetables											
Vegetables in greenhouses											
Ornamental flowers											
Open air ornamental flowers											
Ornamental flowers in greenhouses											
Woody crops											
Non-citrus fruit trees											
Fresh fruit trees											
Dried fruit trees											
Citrus fruit											
Olive grove											
Vineyard											
Vineyard for wines with denomination of origin											
Vineyard for other wines											
Vineyard for table grapes											
Vineyard for raisins											
Woody crops in greenhouses											
Herbivores											
Cattle											
Dairy cows, female cattle and male cattle < 1 year old											
Dairy cows											
Other cows											
Male cattle of 1 year and above											
Herbivores that are not cattle											

1 For:

Total operations

Operations with total gross margin > 0 to < 8 ESU

Operations with total gross margin > 8 to < 16 ESU

Operations with total gross margin > 16 to < 40 ESU

Operations with total gross margin > 40 ESU

2 Horticulture includes horticulturally farmed and greenhouse crops and ornamental flowers and plants

15. Operations¹ according to ESU and percentage of gross margin relating to crops and livestock
with regards the total gross margin (TGM)

Characteristics chosen	(Conclusion)										Total
	Percentage of total		gross								
	0 to 10	>10 to 20	>20 to 30	>30 to 40	>40 to 50	>50 to 60	>60 to 70	>70 to 80	>80 to 90	>90 to 100	
Sheep											
Goats											
Pigs and poultry											
Pigs											
Sows and replacement pigs											
Piglets and other pigs											
Chickens for meat											
Chickens and chicks											

1 For :

Total operations

Operations with total gross margin > 0 to < 8 ESU

Operations with total gross margin > 8 to < 16 ESU

Operations with total gross margin > 16 to < 40 ESU

Operations with total gross margin > 40 ESU