

Farm Structure Survey 2009/2010
Survey on Agricultural Production
Methods 2009/2010

National Methodological Report (NMR)

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Member State: The Slovak Republic

FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY 2010

NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

SUMMARY

1. CONTACTS
 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY
 - 2.1 National legislation
 - 2.2 Characteristics and reference period
 - 2.3 Survey organisation
 - 2.4 Calendar (overview of work progress)
 - 2.5 Population and frame
 - 2.6 Survey design
 - 2.7 Sampling, data collection and data entry
 - 2.7.1 Drawing the sample –for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable
 - 2.7.2 Data collection and data entry
 - 2.7.3 Use of administrative data sources
 - 2.8 Specific topics
 - 2.8.1 Common Land
 - 2.8.2 Geographical reference of the holding
 - 2.8.3 Volume of water used for irrigation
 - 2.8.4 Other issues
 - 2.9 Response-burden policy
 3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED
 - 3.1 Data processing, analysis and estimation
 - 3.1.1 Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable
 - 3.1.2 Non sampling errors ()
 - 3.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items
 - 3.1.4 Control of the data
 - 3.2 Evaluation of results
 - 3.3 Data Revision Policy
 4. ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY
 - 4.1 Publications
 - 4.2 Timeliness and Punctuality
 5. CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY
- REFERENCES
- ANNEXES
- ENDNOTES

SUMMARY

1. Farm Structure Census 2001

Reference period: from 1st November 2000 to 31st October 2001

Number of farms: 71 038

Organisation: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Data collection: postal survey and survey by interviewer

Type of survey: exhaustive survey

2. Farm Structure Survey 2003

Reference period: from 1st November 2002 to 31st October 2003

Number of farms: 71 738

Organisation: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Data collection: postal survey and survey by interviewer

Type of survey: combination of exhaustive and sample survey

3. Farm Structure Survey 2005

Reference period: from 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005

Number of farms: 68 491

Organisation: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Data collection: postal survey and survey by interviewer

Type of survey: combination of exhaustive and sample survey

4. Farm Structure Survey 2007

Reference period: from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2007

Number of farms: 68 989

Organisation: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Data collection: postal survey and survey by interviewer

Type of survey: combination of exhaustive and sample survey

Processing technology for the Farm Structure Survey 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2010 was identical. Completion of the file and data collection was provided by regional offices of the Statistical Office of the SR. Data were recorded at all eight regional offices using uniform software.

After finishing the processing of individual phases on decentralized level, data were saved into central database of the SOSR and were checked and analysed.

For these statistical surveys technical projects with 3 parts (A part, B part and C part) describing in detail processing technology of individual phases were prepared.

The main chapters of A part of the technical project are: structure of register, data file structure, list of used codes and control rules (binding, informative, anomalies, controls to concrete module, controls between modules, controls in register and etc.).

B part of the technical project describes technology and timetable of processing.

C part of the technical project contains instructions for publication tables – list of tables, legend to tables, algorithms on calculation of indicators and sorting of data into tables.

Up to 2010, we used the same threshold values for classification of farms as in 2001:

- a/ area of utilized agricultural area at least 0,5 ha,
- b/ area of intensive crops (orchards or vegetables or flowers) at least 1500 m²,
- c/ area of vineyards at least 500 m²
- d/ number of livestock 1 beef cattle or 2 pigs or 4 sheep or goats or 50 poultry,
- e/ number of fur animals at least 100 or 100 rabbits or 5 colonies of bees.

5. The Farm Structure Census 2010

Reference period: from 1st November 2009 to 31st October 2010

Number of farms: 24 463

Organisation: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Data collection: postal survey and survey by interviewer

Type of survey: exhaustive survey of registered units and households were included only those that reached the newly established thresholds.

In 2010, for the classification of farm there were the following thresholds:

- area of utilized agricultural area at least 1,0 ha,
- area of vineyards, orchards or nurseries at least 0,5 ha,
- area of tobacco, hops, vegetables, flowers, melons, strawberries and covered areas at least 0,1 ha
- number of livestock at least 1 cattle or 3 pigs or 5 goats or 5 sheep or 100 poultry.

All characteristics of the FSC, SAPM and OGA were surveyed among all reporting units.

1. CONTACTS

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 National legislation

The basic Slovak legal norm is the Act No. 540/2001 Coll. on State Statistics. This act defines conditions of acquiring statistical data required for evaluating of social and economic development, position and competences of bodies providing state statistics, roles of public bodies in the field of state statistics, rights and obligations of reporting units, protection against misuse of confidential data, providing and publishing of statistical data, providing comparability of statistical information and meeting commitments arising from international treaties or agreements in the field of state statistics mandatory for the Slovak Republic. The Act on statistics deals also with obligations of respondents in relation to statistical surveys and sets sanctions, if obligations are not fulfilled.

Statistical surveys are conducted on the base the Program of Surveys that is compiled by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with ministries and state bodies for three-year period and is issued in the form of a decree 60 days before coming into force. In the years, when a new program is not compiled, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic may issue a decree based on its own decision or on requests of ministries or state authorities in order to adjust the Program of Surveys.

The program is compiled to ensure conducting surveys that are important and needed from social aspect. Description of each statistical survey in the Program of Statistical Surveys contains:

- purpose and usage of statistical survey results,
- characteristics of the content and methods for realization of the statistical survey,
- determination of reporting units,
- periodicity and deadlines for providing statistical data,
- authority that realizes statistical survey and providing its processing.

The Farm Structure Census 2010 was implemented with reference to the Decree of the Statistical Office No 416/2008 Coll. on the Program of Statistical Surveys 2009 - 2011.

The Statistical Office of the SR was a body responsible for the survey realization.

Obligations of interviewers were defined in work performance agreements prepared for a particular activity. Work performance agreements were signed by the relevant regional offices of the Statistical Office in compliance with the Labour Code of the SR. Interviewers were in a contact with the relevant regional office of SOSR during the whole work performance.

2.2 Characteristics and reference period

1/ National characteristics: survey contains minimal list of national indicators. More detailed breakdown of individual livestock categories is surveyed with the purpose to preserve compatibility with national conventions and for regular statistical surveys conducted after the Farm Structure Census 2010 and for preparation of estimates.

2/ Characteristics different from EU: we did not use different definitions. The characteristics of AC 2010 correspond to the list of characteristics in Regulation (EC) 1166/2008, and the definitions to those in Regulation (EC) 1200/2009. Definitions are in compliance with the Handbook rev. 8.

3/ List of characteristics, which were not included into survey as not relevant for the Slovak Republic:

- 1.02.01.02 one or more natural persons who is/are a partner, where the holding is a group holding?
- 1.03.01.03 For share farming or other modes
- 1.03.02.03.09 Citrus plantations
- 1.03.02.03.10 Olive plantations
- 2.01.01.07 Rice
- 2.01.07.01.02 Market gardening
- 2.04.01.01.02 Fruit of subtropical climate zones
- 2.04.02 Citrus plantations
- 2.04.03 Olive plantations
- 2.04.03.01 Normally producing table olives
- 2.04.03.02 Normally producing olives for oil production
- 2.04.04.04 Raisins
- 4.02.01 Total number of animals grazing on common land
- 4.02.02 Amount of time when animals are grazing on common land
- 8.01.02.04 Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)
- 8.01.02.14 Citrus plantations
- 8.01.02.15 Olive plantations

Indicators, for which a value >0 was reached in some statistical survey, were included into the survey.

We did not determine the characteristics of NS because we consider this survey as very important to determine the proportion and importance of individual crops, animals and other indicators.

4/ Reference period was: from 1st November 2009 to 31st October 2010

Different reference period was for indicators:

- Numbers of livestock we studied at a specific date 31st October 2010.
- Numbers of livestock in the ecosystem we studied at a specific date 31st October 2010.
- Support for rural development - we studied the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010)
- Landscape features - we studied maintained or established landscape features during the last 3 years (2008, 2009 and 2010).
- Average UAA of holding irrigated during last 3 years - the period 2008, 2009 and 2010.

2.3 Survey organisation

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic included the survey in the Program of State Statistical Surveys approved for the period of 2009 - 2011. The Farm Structure Census 2010 was carried out on the base of the Decree of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic No. 416/2008 Coll. The Statistical Office of the SR is a responsible body for its realization.

Project tasks were realized by three working groups, activity of which was coordinated and managed by the Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

The first group was comprised of employees of the Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics. The general director of the Section of Production Statistics and the director of the Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics were at the head of this working group. This working group had the following tasks:

- to prepare a timetable of the project
- to prepare a budget
- to set up working groups and to divide their competences
- to prepare a final version of questionnaire and methodological guidelines, to provide printing
- to prepare a proposal of survey methodology
- to prepare a technical documentation of data processing
- trainings of supervisors of the regional offices, participation at trainings of interviewers
- to test a software
- to monitor data collection
- data analysis
- publication activity
- coordination of activities of working groups
- preparation of data file and other documents for Eurostat
- providing of selection procedures for individual parts of the project

The second working group was established at the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic from the employees of the Department of Automated Processing and Programming and led by the director of this Department. This working group had the following competences:

- to provide technical conditions for data processing on central and decentralized level,
- to prepare technical documentation for data collection (B part of the technical project),
- to provide a software for data recording on decentralized level,
- to provide data storing to source database
- to make data available for analysis, and to process data on central level.

The third working group was comprised of working teams in eight regional offices of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic led by a director and two supervisors at each regional office. This working group was responsible for:

- cooperation in development of questionnaire and methodological guidelines,
- communication with local self-government,

- to hire interviewers and sign work performance agreements,
- trainings of interviewers,
- distribution of questionnaires,
- to test the software
- to supervise activities of interviewers,
- collection of questionnaires,
- typing of questionnaires,
- initial data checking,
- to prepare final protocols on data processing.

Municipal offices were asked to delegate interviewers for collection of questionnaires from selected households and non-registered physical persons. Requirements of the Statistical Office of the SR on interviewers were the following: basic knowledge of agriculture, knowledge of counting district, probity, responsibility and good communication skills. After signing the work performance agreement, the interviewers were authorised to carry out a fieldwork. This authorization together with the identification card was used for interviewer identification.

Municipal offices were asked in written form to inform inhabitants on prepared survey.

Interviewers were trained for this work by supervisors of the farm structure census from regional offices. Training was realized in the districts, which were created to be convenient for interviewers (minimum distance). The total number of interviewers was 1015.

The number of interviewers by regions:

Code of region	Number of interviewers
SK010	24
SK021	91
SK022	32
SK023	283
SK031	128
SK032	203
SK041	121
SK042	133

Obligations and authorities of interviewers in the survey were the following:

- to get familiarized with a questionnaire and methodological guidelines for its completing and to attend trainings organized by the Statistical Office,
- to study a list of counting district,
- to visit selected households in order to acquire data required for completion of questionnaire,

- to perform a survey in compliance with methodological instructions in the whole district,
- to complete a questionnaire on the base of interview with a farm manager or with a holder or other person authorised to provide information on farm,
- after ending the survey to submit documents (completed questionnaires, incorrectly completed questionnaires, authorization of an interviewer) to relevant regional office of the Statistical Office of the SR in deadline given by timetable,
- to keep conditions laid down in a work performance agreement,
- to abstain from any propagation activity not related to the survey.

During realization of works, interviewers were in contacts with supervisors at regional offices and they could contact the headquarters. Collection of questionnaires was realized by districts (identical with the place of training) and by timetable agreed in advance.

2.4 Calendar (overview of work progress)

	Name of task	from	to
1	Preparation of questionnaire and methodological guidelines	November 2009	May 2010
2	1 st training of supervisors		April 2010
3	2 nd training of supervisors		September 2010
4	Preparation of technical documentation A and B parts for decentralized processing		September 2010
5	Recruitment of interviewers	September 2010	October 2010
6	Training of interviewers		October 2010
7	Debugging of software		November 2010
8	Distribution of questionnaires		October 2010
9	Monitoring of data collection – weekly	December 2010	February 2011
10	Data collection	November 2010	February 2011
11	Typing and control of questionnaires	December 2010	June 2011
12	Preparation of technical documentation for publication activity – C part		August 2011
13	Saving data to central database		July 2011
14	Control and data verification in centre		December 2011

	Name of task	from	to
15	Typology		January 2012
16	Preparation of data for Eurostat		January 2012
17	Preparation of national report		December 2011
18	Data dissemination		April 2012

2.5 Population and frame

1/ Definition of farm is in full accordance with the definition of the Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008.

2/ Range of the survey – in the Slovak Republic, the survey was realized in order to meet the conditions specified in the Article 3.1 of the Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008.

3/ Changes that will influence the comparability with previous surveys:

a/ thresholds, which in previous surveys were lower

Thresholds for surveys FSC 2000, FSS 2003, FSS 2005 a FSS 2007:

- area of utilized agricultural area at least 0,5 ha,
- area of intensive crops (orchards or vegetables or flowers) at least 1500 m²,
- area of vineyards at least 500 m²
- number of livestock 1 cattle or 2 pigs or 4 sheep or goats or 50 poultry,
- number of fur animals at least 100 or 100 rabbits or 5 colonies of bees.

Thresholds for FSC 2010

- area of utilized agricultural area at least 1,0 ha,
- area of vineyards, orchards or nurseries at least 0,5 ha,
- area of tobacco, hops, vegetables, flowers, melons, strawberries and covered areas at least 0,1 ha
- number of livestock at least 1 beef cattle or 3 pigs or 5 goats or 5 sheep or 100 poultry.

b/ change of reference period

Reference period for 2001, 2003, 2010:

from 1st November 2000 to 31st October 2001

from 1st November 2002 to 31st October 2003

from 1st November 2009 to 31st October 2010

Reference period for 2005, 2007:

from 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005

Reference period 2001, 2003, 2010 for number of livestock:

31st October

Reference period 2005, 2007 for number of livestock:

31st December

4/ File of reporting units consisted of 2 basic groups:

a/ registered units are units doing business in agriculture for purposes of profit and major part of production is produced for a market. These units have an unambiguous identification (IČO – identification number of organization), which is unique and may not be assigned to any other subject after dissolution of the business subject. This group is divided to 2 subgroups:

aa/ legal persons – legal forms such as cooperatives, limited liability companies, stock companies

ab/ registered physical persons

b/ non-registered units – households performing agricultural activity mostly for self-supply and only small part of the production is for the market.

In the Slovak Republic, agricultural production is concentrated in legal persons. Farms of legal persons cultivate 81% of the utilized agricultural area and also breeding of livestock is concentrated in this group - 89% of cattle, 66% of sheep, 89% of pigs and 90% of poultry are kept on these farms.

The second most significant group of farms consists of registered physical persons cultivating 17% of the total utilized agricultural area. Livestock of these farms is represented by 8% of cattle, 29% of sheep, 6% of pigs, 3% of poultry and 40% of goats.

The less significant group by size is represented by households' farms cultivating 3% of the utilized agricultural area. Livestock of these farms is represented by 3% of cattle, 5% of sheep, 5% of pigs, 1% of poultry and 28% of goats.

The Register of farms is firstly used in order to compile the file of reporting units. Farms enrolled in this register are the basis and this file of farms is supplemented from other register by different criterion.

In order to compile the file of reporting units, we use the following registers or control files:

- Statistical register of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic – from this register we take the subjects with agricultural activity, which were not yet enrolled in the Register of farms and were not included to any regular statistical survey on agriculture. These registered physical persons have a high ratio of dissolution.
- External registers
 - register of orchards
 - register of vineyards
 - register of cattle
 - register of pigs
 - register of sheep
 - register of goats
 - register of organic farms
 - register of applicants of the single area payment scheme (SAPS)
- Control files – were created from regular statistical surveys.

In addition to the register of farms, other registers were used only for supplementation of the file of reporting units because the current structure of these registers does not allow their full utilization. The biggest problem is different identification of farms of the household type. Because these farms have not unique identification such as IČO, each institution, which included

them to its register, uses own identifier. Therefore their utilization is very demanding and linkage of these registers with our register or with our data files requires very much time and increases a risk of duplicated inclusion of household to the file of reporting units.

We did not include administrative data to the Farm Structure Survey because of incompleteness and incompatibility of external sources. They were used as control files in order to check the completeness of data and file.

The file of reporting units contained 34 059 units, including 22 420 households, 3 102 legal persons and 8 537 registered physical persons.

Survey methodology and the file of reporting unit creation gave a guarantee that the results of the survey will be at the required level.

1/ Utilized agricultural area

a/ registered units

Survey methodology: Survey of registered farms was implemented as a census. In this group of farm structure surveys were carried out always exhaustively, therefore data are fully comparable. According to the results of all existing structural surveys carried out by the Statistical Office since 2000, this group of farms had at least 97% of the total UAA collected in Agricultural census 2010.

According to the results FSC 2010, total utilized agricultural area is 1,895,405 ha. The proportion of registered farms in utilized agricultural area is retained (97%). Registered farms are observed by regular surveys and we have registered the shifts in land area. Land area in these farms decreased from 2007 by 0.8%. This decrease (14 thousand. ha) is not seen as a direct increase of underused farmland. It has a variety of reasons among which are for example disappearances of farms and land remains uncultivated for some longer or shorter period of time, non-renewed lease of permanent grassland which is connected with decreasing number of animals etc.

b/ non-registered units (households)

Survey methodology: into the survey were included only those entities that met the thresholds established for the farm.

The smallest area of agricultural land is managed by households (3%). According to the results of the investigation, the area dropped to 50 thousand ha and part of land has remained unused. If the interviewer found during data collection, that the land is managed by a new entity, according to the methodology, he would reported it for inclusion in the file.

2/ LSU

Survey methodology is the same – exhaustive survey of registered units and in the case of households only those that met the threshold for the farm.

The proportion of each species at LSU in%:

Cattle 51.38, Poultry 20.24, Pigs 21.48, Sheep 5.90, Goats 0.16, Equidae 0.83, Rabbit females 0.01

Between 2007 and 2010 we recorded a decrease of LSU (10.56%), except poultry and sheep. Given the proportion of each species to the overall LSU, significant impact on LSU decline has the cattle and pig breeding.

Each head of cattle must be registered in the Livestock Central Register. After comparing the numbers of animals in the Livestock Central Register and FSC 2010 there are minor differences, so a decline is real between 2007 and 2010. Pigs in the Slovak Republic are recorded in the Livestock Central Register from 2 heads. Numbers of animals compared to 2007 decreased in both types of farms. For registered farms we saw 26% decrease of LSU and in households by up to 54% (the result was calculated from comparable sets). The sharp decline in household pigs is related to long-term declining numbers in the registered units. Households buy piglets for fattening mainly from registered units which also reduce the numbers of animals and they are unable to sell that many piglets to households. Certainly, significant, negative impact on the breeding of the household pig is the fact that the younger generation does not continue in this tradition.

2.6 Survey design

Registered persons were included into the survey exhaustively, households when they met at least one of the thresholds set for the Farm Structure Census 2010.

For the survey we used a unified questionnaire. Variables in the questionnaire are arranged in modules that form a logical group of questions. We collected complete data from each reporting unit.

2.7 Sampling, data collection and data entry

2.7.1 Drawing the sample – for SAPM and/or OGA if applicable

SAPM and OGA indicators have been surveyed as census.

2.7.2 Data collection and entry

Questionnaires were sent to registered units by post well in advance to be available to the date of the survey. Units were informed about the date of delivery of completed questionnaire to the relevant regional office of the Statistical Office in covering letter.

Interviewers received questionnaires for non-registered units during the trainings. A task of interviewers was to give assistance in completing the questionnaire. Data collection was realized by timetable by the end of February 2011. Interviewers visited respondents personally and they delivered personally completed questionnaires to the relevant regional offices of the Statistical Office as well.

The following forms of data collection methods were used: interview, phone, e-mail, and in case of item non-responses supplementation from external sources or qualified estimate. Electronic collection for this questionnaire was not allowed.

Data from questionnaires were recorded at regional offices of the Statistical Office by hand typing using software working in ORACLE environment as net application interconnected with internal database subsystems.

After finishing checking and revision of data at regional offices of the Statistical Office, data files were created and saved in regional databases, from where they were incorporated into source databases of SOSR via net.

The process of works in the regional offices of the Statistical Office is described in a technical project, specifically in the parts A and B.

Part A of the technical project contains the checking rules - mandatory or informative. During the processing of data at the decentralized level (regional offices of the SO SR) binding errors must be eliminated because these indicate errors that cannot occur in the file, and errors of informative type must be verified.

After saving data in a central database, we verify the completeness of the file, check out what informative errors have passed through, and in case on any doubt, the regional office is consulted.

In the next step, the data file for Eurostat in the prescribed structure was compiled. After creating the data set we have used all control rules described in the manual (DSM).

2.7.3 Use of administrative data sources

No data were used from administrative data sources.

Administrative data sources were used solely to create a set of reporting units. They were used as control files when checking the completeness of the file.

2.8 Specific topics

2.8.1 Common Land

The Statistical Office of the SR declared before the survey that common (municipal) land is not used for agricultural purposes in the Slovak Republic. Our claim is based on Farm Structure Census 2001 and on information obtained from different research institutions.

In 2001, we included to the survey all municipal offices as the only institutions, which could make available their lands on common use.

They completed the module on structure of agricultural land, which they owned or they had a right to dispose with based on other legal rules. This form of land use was not confirmed in any municipality.

After the World War II, mostly in the Fifties of the last century, all land was put under state control or transformed into cooperative with the exception of few cases. For that reason the private sector was completely liquidated. This situation continued up to 1990, when the first restitutions started. But none returned to common cultivation of municipal land. We discussed this question with employees of the Ministry of Agriculture of the SR, the Research Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics and the Soil Science and Conservation Research Institute (institution accountable for creation of LPIS in the SR). These institutions also exclude such form of land use for agricultural purposes.

2.8.2 Geographical reference of the holding

Location of the agricultural farm is in the municipality where the main part or the whole agricultural production takes place. It may be identified by the position of a building (administrative building or residence of holder) when it lies within 5 kilometres (in a straight line) of the place where the main part or

the whole agricultural production takes place. In the case there is no agricultural building to which a location of the farm could be attributed, the most important parcel will be chosen as the reference point.

Geo-location was determined by farms themselves. Help to unregistered units was provided by field workers (interviewers). The collected data were verified on the cadastral territory of the municipality (municipality administrative boundaries) in which the farm was located and on the required precision of location of farms through a grid of 5x5 arc minutes. **Each farm had a given "cadastral territory" and the coordinates of each farm were the placed within the limits of these cadastral territories. In some cases the LPIS was used to link the holding to the respective territory.**

Finally, we ensure that at one point there were at least 3 farms, according to the protection of individual data. The permitted tolerance was observed.

2.8.3 Volume of water used for irrigation

The volume of water consumed for irrigation, was investigated from the reporting unit by the direct question in the questionnaire. We do not use any method of modelling for determination of water consumption

The volume of water used for kitchen gardens is excluded.

The volume of water used for covered areas is surveyed for the registered units (97% of the UAA).

2.8.4 Other issues

During the reference period, there were problems with flooding in many areas of the Slovak Republic and extremely rainy weather complicated agricultural production. But these problems had not influence on the survey realization and in the phase of data collection none extra measures had to be adopted.

2.9 Response – burden policy

To improve response rates, we applied the following methods:

- To each registered unit were available phone number and name of a person, which was in the contact with the unit during data collection. Units addressed by post were informed on contacts by covering letter sent by the relevant regional office of SOSR together with the questionnaire and methodological instructions.
- Personal delivery of questionnaire to the regional office. During the visit, possible imperfections were removed or some problematic parts were made clear. Personal contacts are very useful in order to remove some problematic parts of the data collection system or methodology of indicators.
- Interviewers obtained necessary instructions during the training. Each regional office of the Statistical Office put together supporting documents, including phone contact, name of trainer, address of the Office, e-mail.
- After the deadline for submission of questionnaire, reminders were sent with the notice that duty of questionnaire submission has to be kept and

that potential sanctions will be applied in case of rejection. If an e-mail address of the reporting unit was available, this form of communication was used.

- First reminders were sent to all units that did not deliver questionnaires or did not contact the workplace to the appointed date by regional offices of the Statistical Office.
- In case of non-deliverable questionnaire, the regional offices of SOSR searched for other source to revise address, i.e.: local self-government, post office, neighbouring farms, Agricultural Payment Agency, addresses of administrative registers.
- Subsequent collection of questionnaires was organized by personal visits to farm.
- Great emphasis was put on trainings of our main supervisors and on their sufficient preparedness to this survey. We have a stable group of supervisors, who participated in this 2010 survey already for the fifth time.
- Collection of questionnaires was monitored continuously and negative questionnaires were analysed. If necessary, measures were taken operatively.
- Item non-responses were handled during decentralized processing and we tried to remove all imperfections via control rules during recording of questionnaires. We surveyed subsequently the missing information from reporting units by phone.
- We acquired information on instability of reporting unit directly from the Register of organizations of SOSR, e.g. law suit on bankruptcy.

Return rate of questionnaires was 97.9 %.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED

3.1.1 Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

Farm Structure Census 2010, SAPM and OGA were realized as exhaustive survey in all farms.

3.1.2 Non sampling errors

Coverage errors

The file of reporting units, without duplicate units (573), consisted of 33486 subjects, of which 24134 were classified as a farm and 329 on the basis of information from external and internal sources was imputed and included in farms. 2 140 addressed units did not achieve defined criterion for a farm and 6

883 units were evaluated as units without agricultural activity. Prevailed part of this group was represented by non-registered units - households (62%).

573 units were included in duplicate. These were the households, which we included from external sources. They have not clear identification and they are registered by specific system of each body. Matching of information from external sources with our database is complicated. During interconnection of files we are not able to remove all duplicities because of different errors, or incompleteness in these text items. After processing, such units were excluded from the set of reporting units.

The initial list of farms	34059
Number of farms included duplicate	573
Number of farms without duplication	33486
Number not classified as the farm	9023
including: not achieve the threshold	2140
negative	6883
Number classified as the farm	24134
Number of imputation	329
Number of farms in total	24463

Non-responses

Item non-response – missing data found during recording and data controls were treated by phone. These corrections were done in the relevant regional offices of the Statistical Office of the SR.

Significant rate of non-response occurred in item “other areas”. Farms have forgotten to report the area under the farm buildings. Rate of the non-response was estimate at 0.8% and occurred equally in all regions. This is a mistake that repeats regularly in structural surveys and it is caused by insufficient attention paid when filling in a questionnaire.

We judge positively that the non-response rate decreases.

Greater rate of non-response was in case of new variables (SAPM) - about the type of housing, which also did not exceed 0.8%, and inattention was the reason as well.

Unit imputation – we imputed only the units with verified information on their activity during the reference period.

These imputations were done in the relevant regional offices of the Statistical Office of the SR. Number of imputed farms is 1% (329 of farms) of the total number of farms. Final unit non-response rate was 2,1%.

3.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items

In case of unit imputation mostly own database was used, external information only partially. The share of imputed questionnaires is 1% of the total number of farms. We used the following sources for imputation:

- we acquired data on land use and on growing crops for energy purposes from statistical survey on sown areas to 20th May 2010,
- we obtained data on livestock from the Livestock Central Register to 31st December 2010,

- we obtained data on irrigation from the annual statistical survey on crop production,
- we imputed data on other gainful activities and their share on turnover on the base of statistical cross-sectional survey on 2010. If a unit did not submit questionnaire for that survey, data were not imputed,
- we defined geo-reference place by the location of a unit,
- we imputed the number of employees based on the data from 2007 or we extracted it from other statistical surveys on labour force.

We acquired data on subvention within the program of rural development and manure storage facilities from external source.

3.1.4 Control of the data

We pay a great attention to trainings of our supervisors and interviewers doing works in the field in order to achieve good results.

The training of supervisors – the employees of the Statistical Office in the centre and in 8 regional offices.

Trainings of our supervisors are always realized in two phases. They are involved to development of a questionnaire and methodological instructions. To methodological guidelines we include information obtained from the fieldwork or information acquired from phone calls with reporting units. There are practical experiences not only from structure surveys but also from other statistical surveys at the department of agriculture. We have a stable group of employees, this is a great advantage in trainings realized in the form of professional discussion (the second phase of training).

The training of interviewers – the persons that sign agreement on work performance with our Office, and are delegated by the management of the municipality. They know local conditions and come from the environment where basic terms of agricultural production are known. Therefore during their training, we concentrate on specific indicators and connections between data in module or between modules.

The training is organized by the relevant regional offices of the Statistical Office of the SR in such way that interviewers have not to travel big distances and they can submit questionnaires or give information on collection in the same places after the fieldwork is done. Quality and course of these trainings are monitored by employees of the headquarters.

We receive the questionnaires from entrepreneurial subjects (registered units) by post. We chose this form of communication with those reporting units that regularly submit statistical surveys and are able to complete a questionnaire reading methodological notes and having a phone contact on person responsible for processing at the relevant regional office of the Statistical Office.

Decentralized processing

Decentralized processing is done on all regional offices of the Statistical Office of the SR via unified program. The process of data processing is documented in technical projects (A and B part).

Description of control rules is a component of part A of the technical project. There are forms or modules control rules. Control rules of forms are controls

focused on relations and connections between modules, module control rules are only within one module. Both types are divided to binding, informative and abnormalities. Binding errors have to be removed on decentralized level. Informative errors are checked on decentralized level and after consultation with reporting unit some are removed and some remain and signalize exceptions of examined effect. These are again controlled and assessed on central level. After errors are removed the program prepares final protocols:

- number and share of responding units,
- number and share of non-responding units,
- overview of no-submitted questionnaire,
- registry diary of processing,
- protocol on number by kinds of errors,
- list of released errors,
- number of NULL values in sentences of data files,
- counting sentence of the output data file by items,
- statistics of typed questionnaires.

After final protocols are evaluated, the regional office prepares a file for export to the central database by defined structure, and announces the end of processing on decentralized level. Structure of data file is documented in part B of the technical project.

Persons responsible for processing at regional offices of the Statistical Office were authorised to corrections and supervisors accounted for correctness of output file.

During data processing on decentralized level, SOSR has a possibility to monitor course of recording at offices, to control quality of typed data and if necessary to guide the processing.

After saving the complete file into the central database, the analysis of the file started and after finishing the analysis, we prepared the data file for Eurostat. We compiled the data file according to the Manual in required structure and we tested it on control rules defined in the Manual (CPSA/SB/665, rev. 7). We removed potential errors or suspicious data in cooperation with supervisors on regional offices, who contacted reporting units on the base of our instructions or we checked data directly from the headquarters.

3.2 Evaluation of results

Comparisons of results on internal and external data were realized. We compared from internal data:

- land use with data from the regular statistical survey Register of areas sown by agricultural crops to 20th May 2010. File structure is so similar that allows itemized checking. All differences were verified and had to be confirmed by the farm. This checking was carried out only in case of registered units, because households are not included in regular statistical surveys.
- we compared the main categories of livestock – poultry in total, cattle in total, cows, sheep in total and pigs in total with results from the annual survey on Census of farming animals to 31st December 2010. Due to the different date of surveys we checked only occurrence of a farm and only significant differences in numbers of animals were verified.

We compared the list and data of organic farms with the register kept in the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture that registers and controls organic farms based on the act. We verified the area of farmland under organic system and area in conversion, the occurrence of breeding animals by species (not the number of animals).

We also compared data with the file from FSS 2007. This comparison was realized for main indicators and on registered reporting units and non-registered natural persons (households).

	FSS 2010
Initial list of units	33486
Initial sample	NA
Number of holdings with completed questionnaires (incl. Eventual imputed questionnaires):	24463
Number of units under the threshold applied	2140
Holdings with ceased activities:	6494
- (If information is available) of which definitely ceased, i.e. the land is abandoned	:
- (If information is available) of which holdings with change of the manager	:
Unit Non-response:	718
- Refusals – not corrected	389
- Refusals – corrected (imputed)	329
Number of records transferred to Eurostat	24463
Common land units (A_2_1)	-

Comments on major trends from FSS 2007 to FSS 2010

	From FSS 2007	From FSS 2010	Difference in %
Number of holdings;	68989	24463	-64.5
UAA (A_3_1), ha;	1936621	1895500	-2.1
Arable land, ha;	1357727	1343506	-1
Permanent grassland (B_3), ha;551088	551088	531274	-3.6
Permanent crops (B_4), ha;	24078	19641	-18.4
Wooded area (B_5_2), ha;	1051089	1098502	+4.5
Unutilised Agricultural area (B_5_1), ha;	29247	25000	-14.5
Fallow land (B_1_12_1+B_1_12_2), ha;	15719	31574	+100.9
LSU in LSU;	747215	668337	-10.6
Cattle (C_2), head;	501657	464921	-7.3

	From FSS 2007	From FSS 2010	Difference in %
Family Labour force - in persons;	48346	23877	-50.6
Family Labour force - in AWU;	8158	5832	-28.5
Non family labour force - in persons;	55712	44897	-19.4
Non family labour force - in AWU	47166	38439	-18.5

Number of farms – decrease of the number of farms by 44.5 thousand is largely the result of changes in the thresholds for classification of farms (68%). Another significant influence on this decrease is the abolition of small farms with livestock breeding, particularly pigs (32%). Into a file of reporting units were not included farms from previous farm structure surveys, which were smaller than the new threshold values set for FSC 2010.

Permanent crops - results in permanent crops are affected by changes in the threshold values for the farm. This is expressed the most significant on the area of vineyards. We do not include in the file unregistered farms (households) classified in 2007 as farms from the 0.05 ha area. Further decline represent abandoned old orchards and vineyards.

Unutilized Agricultural area - a positive change occurred - 14.5% (4247 ha) of unused agricultural area have returned to agricultural production.

Fallow land, in 2010 we registered a 21 thousand hectares of arable land due to adverse weather conditions (floods, permanently saturated soil) cannot be sown. This sharp increase was temporary.

LSU - between 2007 and 2010, we recorded the LSU decrease (10.6%), except in poultry and sheep. Given the proportion of each species to the overall LSU, significant impact on LSU decline has been in pig and cattle breeding. The obligation is to register every head of cattle into the Central register. After comparing the numbers of animals in the Livestock Central Register and in FSC 2010 there are minor differences, so it is a real decline (between 2007 and 2010, a decrease by 7.3%).

The number of pigs decreased in both groups of farms. Registered units ceased to breed pigs because breeds were not profitable. Non-registered farms – households have more reasons. This tradition is fading, and the younger generation does not have such a strong attachment to the farming. Households bought piglets for fattening mainly from registered units which also reduced the numbers of animals and therefore they were unable to sell that many piglets to households.

Family Labour force - in persons, in AWU - labour force reduction is directly affected by changes in the thresholds for FSC 2010. The number of households' farm was reduced sharply - up to 73%. These were farms with rearing of animals (mostly pigs) for own use and farms with a small vineyard area.

Non-family labour force - in persons, in AWU - Number of non-family members regularly working on farm was surveyed as a census. Farms are trying to optimize the labour force, the number of farms that carry out other gainful activities decreased, which may be another reason for the decline in

labour force. Among the factors that affect the number of employees on farms is the fact, that the number of farms which no longer keep the animals in whole, or one species only, increased, and after the field work is done, the number of permanent employees is reduced to the necessary minimum.

Comparison of results according to main groups of reporting units in thousands of units:

Indicator	FSS 2007			FSC 2010			Index 2010/2007		
	registered	non-registered	total	registered	non-registered	total	registered	non-registered	total
Number of farms	8,3	60,7	69,0	8,3	16,2	24,5	100,0	26,7	35,5
UAA, ha	1859,3	77,3	1936,6	1845,5	50,0	1895,5	99,3	64,7	97,9
LSU	689,9	57,3	747,2	643,3	25,0	668,3	93,2	43,6	89,4
Cattle, head	479,8	21,9	501,7	450,9	14	464,9	94	63,9	92,7
Pigs, head	744,6	92,5	837,1	559,5	28,6	588,1	75,1	30,9	70,3
Poultry, head	11907,6	568,3	12475,9	12491,8	171,2	12663	104,9	30,1	101,5
Sheep, head	331,1	16,7	347,8	376,3	18,2	394,5	113,7	109	113,4
Family Labour force, in persons	3,8	44,5	48,3	4,4	19,5	23,9	115,8	43,8	49,5
Non Family Labour force, in persons	55,7	-	55,7	44,9	0	44,9	80,6	-	80,6

Comparison of results FSC 2010 with comparable file FSS 2007, in thousands of units:

Indicator	FSC 2010	SAPS*/CRHZ**	Index
UAA, ha	1895,5	1884	100,6
Cattle, head	464,9	466,7	99,6
Pigs, head	588,1	573,7	102,5
Sheep, head	394,5	395,5	99,7

*Single Area Payment Scheme – UAA with subsidy

**Livestock Central Register

3.3 Data Revision Policy

We do not plan revise FSS 2007 data.

4. ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY

4.1 Publications

Preliminary results were published in October 2011. These tables give a good overview on activity of our farms. They were compiled in order to contain basic information from any area except SAPM.

The final data will be disseminated in electronic form during the first quarter of 2012 in two parts and they will be displayed on the website of the Statistical Office of the SR. The first part will contain results of surveyed characteristics and the second part will include typology of farms and each part will include methodological information.

Data were published in aggregated form on the level of NUTS3 (by 8 regions SR). Data of typology were published on the level of NUTS2 in April 2012.

4.2. Timeliness and Punctuality

Data processing takes place as scheduled and at the time of writing this report there has been no delay.

Preliminary data were published in November 2011 as scheduled 13 months after the reference period.

Definitive data will be published in April 2012 - 18 months after the reference period.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

The Act on State Statistics does not allow an access to confidential data for current users. The Statistical Office may provide confidential data for scientific purposes to legal persons, who has scientific research as a basic mission and provide conditions for their protection. Data are provided in the form that does not allow any direct identification of legal or physical person. Confidential data may be provided abroad only if it results from commitments of an international agreement and receiving part provides at least same level protection, which is applied in the Slovak Republic.

Data protection in output tables – data are published if three non-null items were aggregated from three units.

REFERENCES

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009, implementing Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008, establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings

Working group "Structure of Agricultural Holdings": Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions (Doc. CPSA/SB/652, rev. 8)

Working group "Structure of Agricultural Holdings": Manual for Data Suppliers Farm Structure Survey 2010 And Survey on Agricultural Production Methods (Doc. CPSA/SB/665, rev. 7)

Decree of the Statistical Office No 416/2008 Coll. on the Program of Statistical Surveys 2009 - 2011

ANNEXES

1/ QUESTIONNAIRE FSS/SAPM 2010



FARM STRUCTURE CENSUS 2010

Registered by the SO SR entry No. 105/10 as of 15 December, 2009

Confidential data protection is laid down in the Act No. 540/2001 Coll. on State Statistics in wording of later rules

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic is responsible for confidential data protection.

Identification part

Municipality code	Interviewer ord. No.	Farm ord. No.	Identif. number of organisation
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1	2	3	4

Date	Stamp	Signature of holder or manager of the farm:	The form was completed by: (Name and surname)
			Signature:

Dear respondent,

This survey is a part of the Programme of State Statistical Surveys approved for the period of 2009 - 2011. In order to ensure the objectivity of the survey results we ask you to provide complete and correct completion of statistical questionnaire in accordance with General Methodological Guidelines for reporting units came into force from 1th July 2010 and submit it in given date to the relevant regional workplace of SOSR. Reporting duty to complete statistical questionnaire is based on the §18 of the Act No. 540/2001 in wording of later rules. Confidential data provided are protected, they are not published and are used only for needs of the Statistical Office SR. Thank you for timely provision and we look forward to further co-operation.

The way how to complete the identification part:

Rows 1, 2 and 3 are completed by relevant workplace of SOSR for registered reporting units or by interviewer for non-registered units

Row 4

IN - the identification number is completed. If the identification number is only six-figures, enter zero on the first two positions.

1	Module	(854)	Farm meets the criteria on the base of:	yes = 1, no = 2	
			a/ areas of utilised agricultural land at least 1.0 ha		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
			b/ areas of vineyards, orchards or nurseries at least 0.5 ha		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
			c/ areas of tobacco, hops, vegetables, melons, strawberries and covered areas at least 0.1 ha		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
			d/ number of livestock - 1 cattle or 3 pigs or 5 goats or 5 sheep or 100 poultry		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
			Negative questionnaire	yes = 1, no = 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
			Reason for negativity (description).....		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6
				
				
				
			Questionnaire completed from external sources	yes = 1, no = 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

—

1

3

6

12

13

14

15

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1

1

5
Module
(852)

Organic farming

Are you registered in the Organic Farm Register? yes = 1, no = 2 1 if yes, continue

Area of organically farmed land in ha to **4 dec.pl.**

2

Area of cultivated land in conversion to organic farming in **ha to 4 dec.pl.**

3

Certified area + area under conversion, in **ha to 4 dec.pl.**

Grain cereals (incl. grain maize)	<input type="text"/>	4
Dried pulses	<input type="text"/>	5
Potatoes	<input type="text"/>	6
Sugar beet	<input type="text"/>	7
Oil seed crops	<input type="text"/>	8
Vegetables, melons and strawberries on ar. land	<input type="text"/>	9
Permanent and temporary grasslands	<input type="text"/>	10
Fruit and berries plantations	<input type="text"/>	11
Vineyards	<input type="text"/>	12
Other crops	<input type="text"/>	13

Number of organic-breeding livestock and in conversion
as of 31/10/ 2010

Bovine animals	<input type="text"/>	14
Pigs	<input type="text"/>	15
Sheep	<input type="text"/>	16
Goats	<input type="text"/>	17
Poultry	<input type="text"/>	18

Other animals (without fur animals)

yes = 1, no = 2 19

6
Module
(890)

**Support for rural development
for years 2008, 2009 and 2010**

I.r.	Have you been granted a support for the following measures in 2008, 2009 or 2010? yes = 1, no = 2	
	a	1
Modernisation of agricultural holding	1	
Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	2	
Use of advisory services	3	
Natura 2000 payments for agricultural area	4	
Payments linked to the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/ES	5	
Agri-environment payments	6	
of which under the term of organic farming	7	
Animal welfare payments	8	
Diversification into non-agricultural activities	9	
Meeting standards based on Community legislation	10	
Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	11	
Encouragement of rural tourism activities	12	

7
Module
(891)

Landscape features

	I.r.	Maintained during the last 3 years	Established during the last 3 years
		yes = 1, no = 2	yes = 1, no = 2
	a	1	2
Hedges	1		
Tree lines	2		
Stonewalls	3		
Control sum (r. 1 to 3)	99		

8
Module
(813)

Information on holder, manager and holder's spouse
persons 15 years and older (filled in by natural persons only) for the period from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

I.r.	Code of farm member status 1/	Gender male = 1 female = 2	Age	Agricultural education 3/	Agricultural training for the period yes = 1 no = 2	Number of worked hours on farm for the period	Gainful activities 4/	Are you an employee at farm? yes = 1 no = 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								x
2								
3								

9
Module
(892)

Other members of the farm
persons 15 years and older (filled in by natural persons only) for the period from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

I.r.	Code of farm member status 2/	Gender male=1 female=2	Number of worked hours on farm for the period	Gainful activities 4/	Are you an employee at farm? yes = 1 no = 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					

Codes for the modules 8 and 9

1/ Module 8 column 2

holder = 1
holder and at the same time manager = 2
manager - spouse = 3
manager - holder's family member = 4
manager - non-family member = 5
holder's spouse = 6

2/ Module 9 column 2

other family member = 7
non-family member = 8

3/ Module 8 column 5

only practical experiences = 1
agr.education secondary,completed secondary = 2
agricult.education higher and university degree = 3

4/ Module 8 column 8 and Module 9 column 5

main	related	11
	unrelated	12
secondary	related	21
	unrelated	22
no work		90

**10
Module
(862)**

Information on manager (fulfilled by legal persons only)
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

I.r.	Gender male = 1 female = 2	Age	Agricultural education: only practical experiences = 1 second.,complet.secondary = 2 higher and university degree = 3	Agricultural training for the period yes = 1 no = 2	Number of worked hours for the period
a	1	2	3	4	5
1					

The manager is a person responsible for the daily running of the holding. Each holding can manage one person only.

**11
Module
(816)**

Annual fund of working time and employees (without manager; fulfilled by legal persons only)
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

	I.r.	Total number	interval of worked hours				
			up to 449	450 - 899	900 - 1349	1350 - 1799	1800 and more
	a	1	2	3	4	5	6
Males	persons	1					
	hours	2					
Females	persons	3					
	hours	4					

**12
Module
(857)**

Number of hours worked by the seasonal workers
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

Males 1 Females 2

**13
Module
(814)**

Number of worked hours of the ordered work
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

1

**14
Module
(849)**

Other gainful activities (directly related to the holding)1/
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

	I.r.	yes = 1 no = 2
	a	1
Agrotourism and rural tourism	1	
Handicraft	2	
Processing of farm products	3	
Wood processing	4	
Aquaculture	5	
Contractual works for other holdings	6	
Non-agricultural contractual work	7	
Forestry	8	
Other	9	
Production of renewable energy for the market	10	
Control sum (r.1 to 10)	99	

1/Has to be filled in only by holdings with Identification Number of Organisation

**15
Module
(865)**

Equipment used for renewable energy production
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

	I.r.	yes = 1 no = 2
	a	1
Equipment used for energy production from:		
Wind	1	
Biomass	2	
of which biomethane	3	
Solar	4	
Hydro-energy	5	
Other types of renewable energy sources	6	
Control sum (r.1 to 6)	99	

**16
Module
(864)**

Share of the turnover of other gainful activities (OGA)
(directly related to the holding)
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

	I.r.	% (whole number)
	a	1
Share of the turnover of OGA	1	

17 **Land use in ha**
Module to 4 dec. pl.
(824) **from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010**

		I.r.	Area
			main crop
		a	1
Soft wheat		1	
Durum wheat		2	
Rye		3	
Barley		4	
Oat		5	
Grain maize		6	
Other cereals (incl. Triticale)		7	
Dried pulses		8	
in which	Peas, field beans and sweet lupins	9	
	Other dried pulses	10	
Potatoes in total		11	
Sugar beet technical		12	
Fodder roots and brassicas		13	
Tobacco		14	
Hops		15	
Rape and turnip rape		16	
Sunflower		17	
Soya		18	
Linseed (oil flax)		19	
Other oil seed crops		20	
Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants		21	
Fibre flax		22	
Fibre hemp		23	
Other industrial crops		24	
Vegetables, melons and strawberries, open field		25	
Fodder on arable land		26	
in which	Temporary grass on arable land	27	
	Other fodder	28	
	in which		
	(r. 28)		
	Green maize	29	
	Leguminous plants and mixtures	30	
	Fodder not mentioned elsewhere	31	
Arable land seed and seedlings		32	
Flowers and ornamental plants outdoor		33	
Glasshouses and protective cover		34	
in which	Vegetables, melons, strawberries	35	
	Flowers and ornamental plants	36	
	Permanent crops	37	
Other arable land crops		38	
Nurseries on arable land in total		39	
Fallow land without any subsidies		40	
Fallow land subject to payment of subsidies		41	
Arable land in total 1/		42	

1/ r.42= r.1 to 8 +11 to 26 +32 to 34+38 to 41

continuation

		I.r.	Area
			main crop
		a	1
Kitchen gardens		43	
Permanent grassland		44	
of which	Non-cultivated pastures	45	
	Without benefit, eligible for subsidies	46	
Vineyards in total		47	
in which produced	Quality wine	48	
	Other wine	49	
	Table grape	50	
Vineyards in recultivation		51	
Fruit and berry plantations in total		52	
of which	Berry species	53	
	Walnuts, almonds, chestnuts and other	54	
Other permanent crops		55	
Total Utilised Agricultural Area 2/		56	
of which	rented UAA	57	
Unutilised agricultural area		58	
Wooded area		59	
Fast-growing wooded plants		60	
Non-agricultural areas		61	
Total area of farm (r.56+58 to 61)		62	

2/ r.56= r.42+43+44+47+51+52+55

18
Module
(893)

Energy crops
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

I.r.	Area (in ha)
	to 4 dec. pl.
a	1
1	

Area of crops grown for energy purposes

19
Module
(894)

Genetically modified crops
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

I.r.	Area (in ha)
	to 4 dec. pl.
a	1
1	

Genetically modified crops

20
Module
(897)

Sale of manure
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

Share of the total produced manure sold from the holding
in % (whole numbers)

1

21
Module
(855)

Irrigation
(without area of glasshouses and kitchen gardens)

		I.r.	1
Average UAA of holding which has been irrigated during last 3 years in ha to 4 dec. pl.		1	
For the reference period from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010			
Irrigable area in ha to 4 dec. pl.		2	
Irrigated area in total, in ha to 4 dec. pl.		3	
in which	Cereals for the production of grain	4	
	Maize (grain and green)	5	
	Dried pulses for production of grain	6	
	Potatoes (including early potatoes)	7	
	Sugar beet	8	
	Sunflower	9	
	Rape and turnip rape	10	
	Vegetables, melons and strawberries - op.field	11	
	Fibre crops	12	
	Other crops on arable land	13	
	Temporary grass and permanent grassland	14	
	Fruit and berry plantations	15	
Vineyards	16		
Volume of water used for irrigation in m ³		17	

continuation of module 21		I.r.	1
Irrigation methods		yes = 1	no = 2
Surface irrigation	18		
Sprinkler irrigation	19		
Drop irrigation	20		
Source of irrigation water		yes = 1	no = 2
own well	21		
natural spring on the farm	22		
On-farm surface water	23		
Off-farm surface water	24		
Common water supply network	25		
Other source	26		

22
Module
(833)

Cultivation of mushrooms
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

Area of mushrooms cultivation (m²) whole number

	1
--	---

23
Module
(895)

Methods of agricultural practice
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

		I.r.	Area in ha to 4 dec. pl.
Soil cover in winter		a	1
Winter crop	1		
Cover crop or intermediate crop	2		
Plant residues	3		
Bare soil	4		

continuation of module 23		I.r.	Area in ha to 4 dec. pl.
Tillage methods		a	1
Conventional tillage	5		
Conservation tillage	6		
Zero tillage	7		
Crop rotation			
Arable land out of planned crop rotation	8		

24
Module
(896)

Manure application
from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010

		I.r.	Area in ha to 4 dec. pl.
		a	1
UAA of the holding on which solid dung/farmyard manure was applied		1	
of which: with immediate incorporation		2	
UAA on which slurry is applied		3	
of which: with immediate incorporation or injection		4	
Control sum (r.1 to 4)		99	

25 Module (835)		Bovine animals (in pc.) as of 31/10/2010		
		I.r.	Number	
		a	1	
Bovine animals in total (r.2 to 10)		1		
under one year old	Males	2		
	Females	3		
Bovines one but less than two years old	Males	4		
	Females	5		
two years old and over	Bulls	6		
	Bullocks	7		
	Heifers	8		
	Cows	Dairy cows	9	
		Other cows	10	

27 Module (834)		Poultry (in pc.) as of 31/10/2010	
		I.r.	Number
		a	1
Poultry in total (r. 2 to 12)		1	
in which	breeding chickens	2	
	hens	3	
	fattening broilers	4	
	cocks (breeding)	5	
	gooses,ganders,gooslings (total)	6	
	ducks,drakes,ducklings (total)	7	
	turkeys, gobblers, chicks (total)	8	
	guinea-fowl	9	
	pigeons for meat	10	
	ostriches	11	
	pheasants, quail and other	12	

29 Module (836)		Goats and sheep (in pc.) as of 31/10/2010	
		I.r.	Number
		a	1
Goats and billy goats in total (r.2 to 4)		1	
in which	mother goats	2	
	mated goats	3	
	Other goats	4	
Sheep and rams in total (r. 6 to 10)		5	
in which	Ewes	milking ewes	6
		other ewes	7
	mated lambs	milking lambs	8
		other lambs	9
	other sheep and rams		10

31 Module (898)		Animal grazing from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010	
Area grazed in ha to 4 dec. pl.	1		
Amount of time for which animals are outdoors on pasture	2		

26 Module (838)		Pigs (in pc.) as of 31/10/2010	
		I.r.	Number
		a	1
Pigs in total (r. 2 to 7)		1	
Pigs up to 20 kg		2	
Breeding sows over 50 kg	mated	3	
	unmated	4	
Sows	mated	5	
	unmated	6	
Other pigs not specified elsewhere		7	

28 Module (837)		Other animals (in pc.) as of 31/10/2010	
		I.r.	Number
		a	1
Horses		1	
Rabbits		2	
of which breeding females		3	
Bee hives		4	
Donkeys, mules, hinnies		5	
Control sum (r. 1 to 5)		99	

30 Module (843)		Animal housing from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010	
		I.r.	Average number of animals in pc.
		a	1
Cattle	Stanchion-tied stable	On straw beds	1
		On statted floor	2
	Loose housing	On straw beds	3
		On statted floor	4
Other		5	
Pigs	Partially slated floors		6
	Fully slated/perforated floors		7
	Straw beds (deep litter housing)		8
	Other		9
Laying hens	Straw beds (deep litter housing)		10
	Cages	with manure belt	11
		with deep pit	12
		with stilt house	13
	Other		14
Enriched cages (from r. 11 to 13)		15	
Control sum (r.1 to 15)		99	

32 Module (844)		Manure and Slurry storage from 1/11/2009 till 31/10/2010	
		I.r.	Are covered? yes = 1 no all = 2 no = 3
		a	1
Storage facilities for:		1	2
Solid manure		1	
Liquid manure		2	
Slurry	Tank	3	
	Lagoon	4	
Control sum (r. 1 to 4)		99	