

Federal Statistical Office
of the Federal Republic of Germany

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SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION METHODS 2010

NATIONAL METHODOLOGY REPORT

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1. Summary

Review	<p>Farm Structure Surveys were conducted as representative surveys at two-year intervals from 1975 until 2007. In addition, some of the variables were requested every four years of all holdings (complete survey). From 1999 until 2007 the survey was organised as an “integrated survey,” i.e. all production and structural variables were requested in May of the respective survey year at the same time. In years in which a Census of Agriculture was held (conducted at intervals of 8 to 12 years), the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is integrated in this census. Agricultural censuses and Farm Structure Surveys are combined under the term “Structural surveys in agricultural and forestry holdings.”</p> <p>Since the 1999 Census of Agriculture and until the 2007 FSS, holdings with 2 ha and more of utilised agricultural area (UAA) were surveyed. Holdings with less than 2 ha UAA were compulsory if they exhibited specific minimum numbers of livestock or minimum cultivation areas for specialised crops. Prior to 1999 the limits were lower. Their raising was justifiable since, as a result of structural change in German agriculture, the holdings had become larger and therefore at least 99% of the total standard gross margin was still within the new group of respondents.</p> <p>Ten years later, another census was conducted of agricultural holdings in Germany in March 2010. In order to disencumber smaller holdings, the possible margins for raising the coverage thresholds under European law were utilised. For example coverage thresholds establishing the obligation to respond for utilised agricultural area was raised from two to five hectares. The same applies for most of the other 14 thresholds on minimum areas and livestock. Here, too, raising the coverage thresholds was justifiable since 99.1 percent of the total UAA and 99.4 percent of the total livestock units were included in the Census of Agriculture. Additionally, special coverage thresholds were added to the Census of Agriculture for goat farming and the newly recorded mushroom farming.</p>
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<p>Survey period</p>	<p>The data survey for the 2010 Census of Agriculture including the Survey of Agricultural Production Methods (SAPM) took place among 299,134 holdings in the period from January 2010 (printing, labelling, and posting of the questionnaires) until January 2011 (with reminders to late respondents and response refusals). This did not include the survey of irrigation variables from the SAPM, which was conducted among 14,136 agricultural holdings from May 2010 until March 2011 as a follow-up survey to the Census of Agriculture/SAPM. Preparations for the Census of Agriculture already began in November 2006 since the anticipated extensive conversion of survey content and organisation made new demands on survey preparation and data processing. The provision of the results in both printed and online form or on data storage media is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2012.</p>
<p>Survey coverage</p>	<p>The 2010 Census of Agriculture in Germany consisted of the Census of Agriculture main survey and the SAPM. The focal points of the Census of Agriculture main survey conducted among all farmers were questions concerning land use, livestock, and labour force. In addition, information was surveyed as primary or secondary statistics on the location of the holding, its legal form, on the ownership and tenure, on organic farming, on other gainful activities, on the vocational training of the farm manager, on farm succession, on determination of profit and turnover taxation, on the socio-economic circumstances (full or part-time farming), on installations for the use of renewable energies, on irrigation possibilities, and on receipt of support promoting rural development. In addition to the Census of Agriculture main survey the SAPM surveyed information on soil tillage, crop rotation, erosion protection, landscape features, stable keeping or animal grazing, and farm manure management among a sample of 80,000 holdings. The irrigation follow-up survey in agricultural holdings requested further targeted information only from those holdings that stated in the Census of Agriculture/SAPM that they were able to irrigate outdoor areas in the year 2009. In order to update the reporting units, in spring of 2009 the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> had already a Survey to identify the Population (SiP) among all holdings using both questionnaires and administrative data. The statistical farm register was updated with the results of the SeP by Novem-</p>

	ber 2009.
<p>Organisation of the survey</p>	<p>The Census of Agriculture/SAPM statistics in Germany are decentralised. They were coordinated and technically and methodically prepared by the Federal Statistical Office with the participation of the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i>. This included preparation of the survey documents including pre-tests and instructions, implementing the delivery attributes in a questionnaire and combining them with the additional national survey variables, specification of the sample plan and the plausibility checks, development of approaches for adopting administrative data, and programming a processing and data editing program. This newly design program (AGRA 2010) encompasses the functions required for data processing and enables the necessary plausibility checks of individual material. A standardised processing program was also used for tabulation that tabulated the data and implemented the primary confidentiality. In addition, a program was developed for incorporation and national coordination of secondary confidentiality.</p> <p>The statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> were responsible for printing the survey documents and organizing data acquisition. They ascertained which holdings belonged to the field of survey according to uniform criteria based on the survey units listed in the register and updated in 2009/2010. The statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> selected the sample holdings with an automated standard program for the representatively surveyed variables of the 2010 Census of Agriculture, whereby the sample plan was drawn up in cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office. The statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> checked the numbers of, completeness, and plausibility of the data of questionnaire responses. They were also responsible for the tabulation and drawing up the results at the NUTS 1 and lower levels.</p>
<p>Work sequence</p>	<p>The sequence of work during the preparation phase of 2010 Census of Agriculture consisted of the following work stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adapting the national legal bases through extensive amendment of the Agricultural Statistics Law, • determining the survey method, • ascertaining the population,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing the sampling scheme, • preparing the survey documents and the evaluation, • examining possible administrative data sources and developing schemes for their use, • developing a method for georeferencing the holding locations, • developing a method for imputation of missing values on water quantities used for irrigation¹, • preparing the data processing (including combining data from different data sources, estimation procedure, typification, and classification), • preparing the data evaluation and tabulation. <p>The data survey was carried out after completion of the preparatory activities. When the questionnaires were returned, data processing, drawing up of preliminary results and of tables with the final results (including confidentiality of individual data) began. This was followed by the data analysis and the provision of the results for the users. The work stages were not always chronological, but some were done simultaneously.</p>
<p>Preparations for conducting the survey</p>	<p>The methodical work for preparation of survey execution incorporated for data capture and processing the production of the printed and online questionnaires (including pre-tests and annotations), creating the methodical and technical prerequisites for use of administrative data and for imputing the water quantities used, programming the processing program (including plausibility checks) and setting up the tabulation program. Alongside this work, the population of survey units and the sampling frame were established for the Census of Agriculture. The population of survey units was ascertained on the basis of the statistical farm register and the individual material of the 2009 SeP. Additionally, for preparation of the survey, a survey organisation was set up and the staff of the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> and where necessary interviewers were trained and briefed on their tasks. Also, prior to the survey intensified public relations were carried out to illustrate the importance of the survey and thereby increase acceptance of this census among those required to provide information and the professional</p>

¹ The imputation method was developed in the scope of the Eurostat project “Pilot studies on estimating the volume of water used for irrigation.”

	organisations.
Sample for the SAPM, data capture and data entry	<p>The sample for the representative part (SAPM) of the 2010 Census of Agriculture encompassed a maximum of 80,000 holdings pursuant to the Agricultural Statistics Law and was designed as a single stage (stratified) selection procedure. In preparation for the 2010 Census of Agriculture the individual material of the (total) 2009 SeP was broken down nationwide according to 164 strata. The large number of strata is due to the regional classification at the NUTS 2 level according to the stratification variables: size classes of the utilised agricultural area and selected crop and livestock characteristics, for which the precision requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 at NUTS 2 level must be observed. The selection of sample holdings was conducted by means of a “controlled selection” at the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> with an automated standard sampling program.</p> <p>The ensuing data acquisition at the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> was primarily done through a postal survey and through personal surveys by survey offices or interviewers. In addition, 7% of the farmers took advantage of the option of responding via online questionnaires. The sources for administrative data used were the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), the central database on animal identification and registration <i>Herkunftssicherungs- und Informationssystem für Tiere</i> (HIT - cattle), data on support measures for rural development, the “official building coordinates” of the land survey and registry offices and the data from the site register of the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL). The data was only used if the administrative data matched the variables of the Census of Agriculture and referred to the same survey periods. The surveyed data were entered in the processing and plausibility program AGRA 2010 by the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> either via automated scanning, loading the online reports or directly with interactive operation. To check the completeness/numbers of questionnaires these were first subjected to a reception control by the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i>.</p>
Data processing and data analysis, extrapolation	<p>Loading the data in AGRA 2010 was followed by the automated plausibility check of individual holding information and the correction of individual data. Missing and unsound values were supplemented as far as possible through follow-up inquiries by telephone or in writing and, in exceptional cases, by comparing them with previous survey data or individual data from</p>

	<p>similar holdings. Furthermore it was possible to take individual holding data from administrative procedures. A multiple regression-based imputation method was used to supplement missing values on water quantity for irrigation. After completion of data editing the results of the SAPM were ascertained for the sample holdings through free extrapolation. The extrapolation factor is the inverse value of the sampling fraction. An error calculation was carried out to ascertain the random errors (sample-based errors) with the results determined with the sample. The simple relative standard error was used as the measure for the size of the random errors. The verified and extrapolated individual data were then input by the statistical offices of the <i>Länder</i> in the tabulation method, which produced the tables to portray the results in all required regional disaggregation levels including the error calculation and the primary confidentiality. The secondary suppressions (secondary confidentiality) were set using a separate program (GHMAN). The Federal Statistical Office drew up the national result in the same way from this data.</p>
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2. Contacts

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3. Survey methodology

3.1. *National legislation*

- Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (*Bundesstatistikgesetz - BStatG*) of 22 January 1987 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 462, 565) as amended
- Law on Agricultural Statistics (*Agrarstatistikgesetz - AgrStatG*) of 17 December 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 3886) as amended
- Law on Equal Status for Set-Aside and Agriculturally Used Areas (*Gesetz zur Gleichstellung stillgelegter und landwirtschaftlich genutzter Flächen*) of 10 July 1995 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 910) as amended

The national legal bases contain provisions concerning:

- the survey units, the survey type (complete count or sample), and the survey variables,
- the frequency of the survey, the survey period (period for conducting the survey), and the reference period,
- the competencies for conducting the survey,
- administrative and financial aspects,
- the obligations of the respondents with regard to the survey,
- the selection, rights, and obligations of the interviewers,

- the rights to access to administrative data,
- confidentiality.

3.2. Characteristics and reference period

The Census of Agriculture/SAPM 2010 surveyed all holdings in Germany from a specified minimum size (for detailed coverage thresholds see Chapter 3.5), which is set down in the Agricultural Statistics Law, Section 91, Paragraph 1 (1). The complete count covered variables on:

- holding location,
- legal form,
- land use and crop production,
- ownership and tenancy,
- leased areas and rents (total individual plots of land leased),
- irrigation,
- livestock,
- organic farming,
- renewable energy installations,
- other gainful activities,
- socio-economic circumstances (full and part-time farming),
- labour force,
- farm succession,
- agricultural vocational training,
- determination of profit and turnover taxation,
- receipt of subsidies promoting rural development.

According to the provisions of the Agricultural Statistics Law, selected variables were surveyed only representatively, including:

- newly leased areas in the past two years and areas with rent changes,
- soil tillage methods, crop rotation, and erosion protection,
- keeping places and keeping methods,
- animal grazing,

- mineral fertiliser/storage facilities,
- maintenance/installation of landscape features.

In the section land use and crop production variables on intercropping were surveyed for national purposes. Intercropping refers to the cultivation of crops on arable land between two subsequent main crops in the period from June 2009 to May 2010, especially the arable land on which intercrops were cultivated after harvesting the main crop of 2009 and before seeding the main crop for 2010. Intercropping plays an important role for ecological issues (e.g. green manuring, improvement of soil structure, protection from erosion) and for biomass/fodder production.

The variables on rents and for new leases and rent changes within the past two years were surveyed for national purposes. They serve to describe the development of the national leasehold market and the economic importance of rent payments in Germany. The variables on securing farm succession, also surveyed for national purposes, are another indicator of structural changes in agriculture.

In addition, the variables on determination of profit and turnover taxation, surveyed for national use, are provided to the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection for evaluation purposes in conjunction with the test farm survey on accounting (Testbetriebsnetz Buchführung = part of the European Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)).

Appendix 1 contains a diagram of the organisation of the 2010 Census of Agriculture/SAPM. In the following section, we will go into the survey variables of the Census of Agriculture main survey in more detail and then into the SAPM and the respective reporting periods.

3.2.1 Main survey of the Census of Agriculture

The following variable complexes were surveyed:

- Legal forms
The agricultural holdings were differentiated as sole proprietorship, associations of persons and partnerships and legal persons.
- Land use and crop production
 - crops cultivated on the arable land according to plant species,
 - total self-cultivated area according to main uses and crop types,
 - production of mushrooms,
 - possibility for irrigation,
 - intercropping,
 - cultivation of genetically modified crops.

The variable complex “land use and crop production” was only slightly modified compared with the last FSS in 2007. These modifications consist of special identification of crops grown for green harvesting, of commercial crops used exclusively for energy production and of fast-growing tree species (SRP: short-rotation plantations). In the section on intercropping the information concerning single crop species was omitted. Information on the use of intercrops (e.g. as green manure or for energy generation) was added as was the variable “Other cereals for the production of grain” (including non-cereal crops such as buckwheat for the production of grain). The production of mushrooms was also newly added to the programme of variables, whereby the production area of 0.1 ha of mushrooms was the basis for an obligation to respond to the census. Data concerning the farming of genetically modified crops was surveyed for the first time in the scope of the agricultural statistics. This was not requested of the holdings, but taken from the “Site register on the release and cultivation of genetically modified organisms” kept by the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL).

- Livestock

Stocks of pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, and equidae were surveyed. Stocks of cattle were taken by the statistical offices of the *Länder* from the HIT cattle database and allocated to the holdings.

- Organic farming

This section recorded plant and crop species grown on organically farmed UAA and the livestock included in organic management according to livestock species. It also ascertained whether the farmed UAA of the organic farms were already converted or in the process of conversion. Agricultural holdings were included the total crop and/or animal production or parts of such were produced according to the principles set down in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products which came into force on 01.01.2009. These holdings must be certified under a mandatory control arrangement by a state-recognised control body. A new aspect of the 2010 Census of Agriculture/FSS is that the organically farmed areas are identified separately according to type of crop or the number of organically raised animals per animal species. Until the 2007 FSS only the total UAA and the total animals per animal species could be identified for organic farms.

- Labour force

The workers employed by the agricultural holding were surveyed. These included both family workers in holdings with the legal form of sole proprietorship (holder, his or her spouse, and relatives by blood or marriage living on the farm who perform work for the holding) and, in holdings of all legal forms, the permanently employed labour force (with an open-end employment contract or with a contract limited to a minimum of six months) and seasonal work-

ers (with fixed-term employment contracts of less than six months).

The following variables were surveyed for the family workers in sole proprietorships and for the permanently employed labour force in holdings of all legal forms per person (**individual concept** – explanation see below):

- gender,
- birth year,
- farm manager capacity,
- average number of hours worked per week for the holding total and, as a subset of this, for the first time the average number of hours worked per week in other gainful activities of the agricultural holding.

In addition, the family workers were asked for average number of hours worked per week for another gainful activity outside the holding. Working hours for the holder's household were not surveyed.

The numbers of persons according to gender and their agricultural work performed in full days were recorded.

Using the **individual concept** was a change compared to FSS 2007. In FSS 2007 there was a combination of two survey concepts:

- a) person group concept: the family workers and permanently employed workers were surveyed categorized in five working time units; complete count in 2007,
- b) individual concept: the average number of hours worked per week was surveyed for each family worker and permanently employed worker; representative survey in 2007.

In FSS 2010 only the individual concept was applied. This survey concept provides more precise data for the working time, because instead of the quite rough working time units the average working time per week is surveyed. With the knowledge about the average working time per week the family workers and permanently employed workers can be grouped accurately in working time units. Therefore this change has a direct impact on the calculation of the labour units (i.e. the conversion of working hours for the holding in full-time units) and annual work units compared to FSS 2007.

A new question was added concerning agricultural services provided by persons who were not employed by the agricultural holding, such as services by contractors or other holdings. These services were to be indicated in full workdays. Based on findings gained from the census pre-tests (see Chapter 4.1.2) an aid was provided for completing the form for the Services performed by contractors and others, which first asked for areas on which certain services

and work were done. The areas were converted to working days according to average values based on calculations by the Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture (KTBL). Other, non-area-related services (e.g. transport and maintenance) were, however, provided in one item in hours worked.

- Other gainful activities in the holding

Here, other gainful activities of the agricultural holding (without cases where a legally independent business establishment were set up for those activities) were requested, with which the holding achieved turnover. These activities are performed by persons working for the agricultural holding and using the means of production belonging to the agricultural holding. An estimate of the percentage of turnover from the other gainful activities in the holding's total turnover according to three classes of turnover was newly added to the variables.

- Socio-economic holding types

Classifying the agricultural holdings in the legal form of sole proprietorship according to the nature of earnings (full or part-time) is a national typification of comparatively great significance for national agricultural policy. From the 2010 Census of Agriculture, this classification is made solely based on the question whether the annual net income was higher from the agricultural holding or from sources outside the holding. This means that the labour units are no longer used for rating the farms as full or part-time since 2010. The change of this classification process does not affect the labour force data, only the national typification of professional or part-time farming.

In addition, the non-holding sources are no longer requested.

- Agricultural vocational training of the farm manager

The highest qualification of agricultural vocational training was requested exclusively with regard to the person characterised as the farm manager in the labour force complex. For the first time the survey also asked whether the farm manager took part in a vocational training measure at an educational institution for this purpose.

- Continuing the holding or "farm succession"

Holders of sole proprietorships aged 45 years or older were asked whether there is a designated farm successor (whether related or non-related) who will take over this holding in due time. The gender, age, achieved or intended vocational training, and the activity on the holding of the farm successor were surveyed if the farm successor was at least 15 years of age at the time of the survey.

- Determination of profit and turnover taxation

As in the previous structural surveys, the type of determination of profit and of turnover tax-

tion had to be indicated here. A new feature of the survey was that agricultural holdings not only could cite that they opt value add taxes (normal taxation) for turnover taxation, but also could choose the flat rate in the questionnaire.

- Ownership and tenancy as well as leased areas and rents

The variables for this complex were requested almost exactly as in the previous survey. The utilised agricultural area (UAA) managed by the holding is broken down by owned areas, areas received for free, and leased UAA. The leased UAA is requested broken down by types of use (arable land, permanent grassland and other UAA), plus the relevant annual rent for the identified areas and new leases and rent changes within the past two years. The leased UAA was broken down by orchard and vineyard areas only in some *Länder* (voluntary breakdown). The leased UAA within an entire leased farm was identified separately.

- Renewable energy installations

Information about renewable energy installations according to type was newly added to the programme of variables. Also the nominal electric output and the percent of slurry processing were requested for biogas installations since these values are significant for emissions reporting.

- Irrigation

In the Census of Agriculture main survey for the first time, the agricultural holdings were asked whether they were able to irrigate outdoor areas and the respective size of the UAA that could have been and were irrigated.

- Support programmes for rural development

This complex contains the granting of assistance in the scope of support programmes under Regulations (EC) No 1698/2005 and No 2012/2006 (EAFRD support programmes). This data was taken exclusively from the administrative data of the *Länder*.

Different reporting periods apply for the above variable complexes of the Census of Agriculture main survey 2010 under Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, as shown in the summary in Appendix 2.

3.2.2 Survey of Agricultural Production Methods

The survey was conducted simultaneously with the Census of Agriculture main survey. The SAPM contains questions that, with the exception of the mineral fertiliser, were not elements of the previous structural surveys. By contrast to the above-described complexes, the SAPM, with the exception of the irrigation follow-up survey, was not conducted in the total of all agricultural holdings, but as a representative survey of approx. 80,000 holdings. The following variable complexes were surveyed:

- Soil tillage methods, crop rotation and erosion protection
Soil tillage methods (conventional inverting, conservation or direct seeding methods), crop rotation, and erosion protection measures such as protective planting or winter intercropping were requested for outdoor arable land.
- Irrigation
In the follow-up survey of the Census of Agriculture all holdings that had stated in the Census of Agriculture main survey that they were able to irrigate were asked about the irrigated crops, the total irrigated area, and for the average irrigated area in the last three calendar years. In addition, it surveyed the irrigation methods, the primary water source used for irrigation, and the water quantity consumed in the reference year. According to the outdoor irrigated areas to be recorded only the water quantity used for outdoor irrigation was surveyed. The water quantity used to irrigate areas crops under glass or other accessible protective cover and in kitchen gardens was not included. Therefore, the modification made later by Eurostat to variable 8.04 “Volume of water used for irrigation per year” in the *Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions*² could not be implemented. Estimations for this were also not possible (cf. minutes of the meeting of the working group “Structure of Agricultural Holdings” of 19 and 20 September 2011).
- Keeping places and keeping methods
This section encompasses the number of keeping places on the farm used in the last 12 months for cattle, pigs, and chicken according to the respective keeping methods.
- Animal grazing
Respondents were asked whether the holding’s livestock were grazed differentiating dairy cows, other cattle including calves, and sheep according to their annual grazing time in weeks and the daily grazing time in hours. It also differentiated between animal grazing on holding areas and on common land such as alpine pastures and dykes.
- Farm manure
This section requested variables on the amount and application as well as the installations for storage of farm manure. Compared with previous structural surveys this section was expanded to include variables for example on the size of the UAA on which the farm manure was applied within 4 hours and the percentage of delivered or sold farm manure of the total farm manure produced by the holding.

² The *Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions, rev. 7* was used for the 2010 Census of Agriculture.

- Landscape features

The agricultural holdings were asked to cite all (linear) landscape features in the form of hedges, rows of trees, stone walls that they created or preserved. It was irrelevant whether the landscape features were located on the areas or outside of the farm or whether support funds were paid for them or not.

Again, based on Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 different reporting periods apply for the SAPM variable complexes, which are summarised in Appendix 2.

With regard to the chronological comparability of variables from the Farm Structure Surveys until 2007 with identical variables with the 2010 Census of Agriculture it must be noted that this only leads to valid assertions if the corresponding results are based upon the same calculation methods and the coverage thresholds of the 2010 Census of Agriculture are applied. Otherwise, the modifications to the survey concept allow only limited chronological comparisons between the 2010 Census of Agriculture and the previous farm structure surveys. The most important changes in the Census of Agriculture/FSS influenced by the Common Agriculture Policy of the EU-27 pertain to the different size of the reporting unit through the raising of coverage thresholds, the changed or new variables or variable definitions or the new calculation provisions for classifying agricultural holdings according to the operational focus and the economic enterprise size. For example, the requested variables for the labour forces distinctly deviate from those of the previous Farm Structure Surveys making a chronological comparison only possible with some of the variables and after re-calculating the results of the previous Farm Structure Surveys with the coverage thresholds valid from 2010.

In addition to the modifications that were made necessary based on EU law, there were also national methodological adaptations that have decisive influence on chronological comparability. This applies in particular to socioeconomic grouping of sole proprietorships in full and part-time farms and the adaptation to the calculation of labour units linked with the more differentiated requests about employees in agricultural holdings.

The EC catalogue of variables contains a large number of variables. In individual Member States selected variables play no or only a minor role. In order to be able to remove such variables from the survey and thus lessen the survey effort, Article 7 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 allows the survey to be adapted to the individual Member State. Variables that do not occur in the Federal Republic of Germany are not surveyed, variables with low prevalence were summarised in subheadings or also removed from the survey. Variables for which merely one occurrence was observed in Germany were set to this occurrence prior to the survey and not surveyed. Appendix 3 contains the list of these variables (NS/NE list, whereby NS stands for “not significant” and NE for “not existing characteristics”), which was already sent to Eurostat on 8 May 2009 and ac-

cepted by Eurostat and which also contains a brief explanation of the special treatment of the respective variables.

To supplement the explanations in the NS/NE list, we should mention that the results for the Federal Republic of Germany under Code 1.03.02.04.99, the subheading for other animals produced in compliance with the principles of organic production, identify only equidae. Furthermore, at the proposal of Eurostat the variable 2.04.04.02 “Grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines other than PDO and PGI wines” was set at zero due to the small area size in Germany (3.7 ha). At the request of Eurostat variables 2.01.06.06 (soya), 2.01.06.09 (flax), 2.04.04.02 (other wines) and 3.06 (rabbits), marked with “:” as NS, were also set at zero. Additionally, in the variables 4.01.01 and 4.02.01 (numbers of grazing animals) only grazing cattle and sheep were included since the grazing duration of other livestock in Germany is considered very short. Moreover, the variables 4.01.02 and 4.02.02 (amount of time for which animals are outdoors on pasture) was converted from weeks to months at the request of Eurostat. As already described above, only the water quantity for the irrigation of outdoor areas was included for the variable 8.04 “Volume of water used for irrigation per year.” According to the provision by Eurostat, in addition, in organically farmed holdings the kitchen gardens and low yielding permanent grassland or that taken from production were only included in the total organically farmed UAA (1.03.02.03) and not allocated to the respective main heading (e.g. variable 1.03.02.03.99). Therefore no conclusions on area are possible here.

Appendices 4.1 and 4.2 contain the questionnaires of the 2010 Census of Agriculture. The questionnaire sent to the sample holdings (S questionnaire) containing the questions of the Census of Agriculture main survey and the SAPM are contained in Appendix 4.1 and Appendix 4.2 contains the questionnaire of the irrigation follow-up survey for the Census of Agriculture.

3.3. Survey organisation

In Germany the Census of Agriculture is a decentralised statistic. Coordination and technical and methodological preparation were carried out by the Federal Statistical Office with the collaboration of the statistical offices of the *Länder*. The latter were responsible for the survey and for processing the data for the *Länder* results (NUTS 1) and for providing more detailed regional results. The Federal Statistical Office was responsible for drawing up the national results. In the following we will briefly describe the organisation of the primary responsibilities and tasks.

The preparation of the survey documents including instructions for the staff of the statistical offices of the *Länder* and, where applicable, employed interviewers was done by the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the statistical offices of the *Länder*. Preparation involved, for example, combining the variables of the EC variable catalogue and the variables additionally surveyed nationally. The joint divisional meetings and working groups of the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the *Länder* served to coordinate preparation of the organisa-

tion and content of the survey and ensuing processing, portrayal, and publication of the results. Organisational preparation included in particular:

1. Defining the holdings belonging to the field of survey. For this purpose, in 2009 the *Länder* had a Survey to identify the Population (SiP) among all agricultural holdings and updated the statistical farm register kept regionally by the statistical offices of the *Länder*. The registers contain all survey units that are incorporated in the agricultural statistical surveys. These are marked as obligated to respond for the respective survey and thus allocated to the survey population.
2. Selecting the sample for the representative part of the survey using an automated sampling program.
3. Setting up a survey organisation including training of staff and obliging them to confidentiality about information made known.
4. Printing and sending the survey documents. For the Census of Agriculture the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the *Länder* cooperated to develop standardised questionnaires to give the questionnaires a uniform nationwide appearance.
5. Printing supplemental survey papers such as notifications of the census plans for district and local administrations and respondents, public bulletins, control lists for delivering the documents to the interviewers and for the return of the documents, notification sheets concerning holding changes, second or partial farms, reminder mechanisms, producing IDs for survey interviewers, documents for enlisting and for conducting training for the interviewers,
6. Control of returned questionnaires with checks of data responses for the numbers of and completeness and ensuing registration of the data received as well as conducting checks with the holdings. Data can be returned via various modes (paper questionnaires, telephone, fax, online questionnaires) and from different sources (survey data, IACS, HIT cattle, in some cases from other administrative data). The modes and sources differ between the *Länder*, in particular with regard to the variables stored in the administrative databases. Therefore, the organisation of the survey is influenced by numerous *Länder*-specific provisions, rules, and structural circumstances in the administrative area.

The statistical offices of the *Länder* were also responsible for the organisation of data acquisition and printing the survey documents (as well as the supplemental documents such as notifications about the survey, the control lists, and the reminder mechanisms), whereby the procedure followed for data acquisition differed among the *Länder*. Postal surveys were the main type in the new *Länder*, while in the old *Länder* not only postal surveys but also personal surveys by interviewers were important. In some *Länder* the survey was not conducted directly by the statis-

tical offices of the *Länder*, but by survey offices set up in the municipalities. In the municipalities the survey was conducted according to regional regulations of local authorities and associations of administrations and then in most cases also by survey offices. Survey offices are organisational units separated from regular administrative performance that carry out statistical tasks. The organisational separation ensures data protection. If survey offices were employed in a *Land* their tasks primarily involved:

- appointing the interviewers, instructing them and remaining in contact with them,
- handing out the questionnaires,
- carrying out the completeness controls,
- checking completeness of the information in the questionnaires and, if needed, supplementing the questionnaires,
- carrying out follow-up interviews.

Additionally, the responses could also be made online using an online-questionnaire. There was an obligation to respond to the survey. Respondents were the owners or managers of the holdings.

For the period 2010 until 2016 a comprehensive legally-defined revision of the survey contents and organisation was carried out in the European Statistical System. The requirements it involved for data processing, the flexible incorporation of changing data requirements, and the simultaneous processing of various surveys made it necessary to develop a new data processing scheme. Therefore, from 2010 the previously used processing and plausibility program “AGRA 2000” was replaced by the newly designed program “AGRA 2010”. AGRA 2010 is designed to process not only the Census of Agriculture main survey and the SAPM but also other agricultural statistics. These include the 2013 and 2016 FSS, the main land use survey, the vegetable survey, the mushroom survey, and the livestock surveys (section pigs and sheep).

3.4. Work sequence

For a simpler portrayal the following Table 1 lists only the most important activities. Preparatory stages of the 2010 Census of Agriculture were already named on pages 5 and 6 of this methodology report.

Table 1: Work phases

Activity	Period of time
Adaptation of the national legal bases through extensive amendments to the Agricultural Statistics Law	January 2008 - December 2009
Determination of the survey methods	September 2007
Production of the survey documents	December 2007 - September 2009
Specification and incorporation of the plausibility checks in AGRA 2010	January 2008 - October 2009
Development of a sampling scheme	March 2008 - March 2009
Preparation of data evaluation and tabulation	October 2008 - August 2009
Survey to identify the population (SiP)	March 2009 - September 2009
Check and transformation of the possible administrative data	January 2008 - December 2009
Development of a method for georeferencing the holding locations	January 2006 - February 2009
Sampling (drawing the sample from the SiP material)	November 2009
Dispatch of the survey documents	January 2010 - February 2010
Completeness control, data capture, checks	March 2010 - December 2010
Plausibility checks and follow-up interviews with the respondents	March 2010 - January 2011

Activity	Period of time
Preparation of data processing (including matching the data from various sources, estimation methods, typification and classification)	April 2010 - June 2011
Loading the various administrative data	April 2010 - April 2011
Production of preliminary results	November 2010 - January 2011
Production of final results	May 2011 - December 2011
Publication of the final results in subject-matter series and at press conferences	June 2011 - February 2012

3.5. Total population and survey population

In preparation for the 2010 Census of Agriculture, an extensive survey to identify the population (SiP) was conducted in 2009 to update the group of respondents. This supplied all of the individual holding variables required for defining the population. In addition to the results of the 2009 SeP, administrative data were used (e.g. trade association data) to update the statistical farm register. The statistical farm register served for preparation, execution, and processing of the Census of Agriculture (cf. Agricultural Statistics Law Article 97), e.g. to identify all survey units, to determine and designate the obligation to respond, for addressing, and for sending the survey documents.

The population of the 2010 Census of Agriculture is composed of the sum of all survey units under obligation to respond, which are defined in Article 91 of the Agricultural Statistics Law. Accordingly, the survey unit is an agricultural holding – hence a technical and business unit with uniform management – that cultivates annual or perennial crops or operates tree nurseries, grows crops for propagation purposes or keeps livestock or mixed forms of agriculture or produces agricultural products or agricultural services full or part-time. The 2010 Census of Agriculture surveyed agricultural holdings from a specified minimum size. The holdings had to reach at least one of the following coverage thresholds:

- five hectares of utilised agricultural area (FSS 2007: two hectares),
- ten cattle (FSS 2007: eight cattle),
- 50 pigs or ten breeding sows (FSS 2007: eight pigs),
- 20 sheep (FSS 2007: ditto),
- 20 goats (FSS 2007: goats were not observed),

- 1,000 poultry (FSS 2007: 200 laying hens, 200 pullets, 200 broilers and other chicks, 200 geese, ducks, turkeys),
- 0.5 ha of hops (FSS 2007: 0.3 ha),
- 0.5 ha of tobacco (FSS 2007: 0.3 ha),
- 1.0 ha of permanent outdoor crops (FSS 2007: no threshold), or
- 0.5 ha each of area for fruit growing, under vines or tree nurseries (FSS 2007: 0.3 ha for those areas),
- 0.5 ha of outdoor vegetable or strawberry cultivation (FSS 2007: 0.3 ha vegetable cultivation),
- 0.3 ha of outdoor flower or ornamental plant cultivation (FSS 2007: 0.3 ha),
- 0.1 ha of crops under glass or other accessible protective cover (FSS 2007: 0.03 ha vegetable cultivation under glass, 0.03 ha outdoor flower or ornamental plant cultivation under glass),
- 0.1 ha of mushrooms (FSS 2007: no threshold).

The intention to make a profit was not necessary.

(The FSS 2007-coverage thresholds of 0.3 ha of medicinal and culinary plants and 0.3 ha of horticultural seeds were not applied anymore in 2010).

Under Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, increasing the coverage thresholds above the limit of one hectare of UAA is only permissible if the Member State can prove that exceeding the one hectare threshold excludes only the smallest agricultural holdings from the survey, which together contribute 2 percent or less to the total utilised agricultural area and 2 percent or less to the total number of farm livestock units. The pilot calculations carried out with the data material from the 2007 FSS showed that although raising the coverage thresholds to the above minimum areas and minimum livestock units excluded 14.9 percent of the holdings from the group of respondents, nonetheless 99.1 percent of the total UAA and 99.4 percent of the total livestock units would be covered by the Census of Agriculture. Since the significance of these holdings is so minor with regard to area management and livestock keeping, use was made of the opportunity offered by Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 and the coverage thresholds were raised to those shown above.

Holdings that reached or exceeded one of the above coverage thresholds belong to the group of respondents. Such holdings had to supply the information in the location where the land with the most important farm buildings was located. If the holding did not have any farm buildings the building from which the holding was managed was considered the holding location. The lo-

cation of the self-cultivated area did not play a role. The holding location principle was applied. In the case of holdings consisting of a number of operating units located at a distance from one another but farmed as a unit, the information was to be submitted by the respondents for the entire holding at the holding location. If a number of holdings belonged to one enterprise and if nothing else was specified, the enterprises submitted their information separately for each of their domestic holdings. In order to regionally differentiate the results, the enterprises that were active over more than one region had to submit their information separately for each *Land*.

There was a special national provision for holdings with forests: holdings that had none of the above minimum areas or livestock, but did possess 10 ha and more of area with forest or short-rotation plantations (so-called forestry enterprises) were included in the group of respondents for the (national) FSS conducted in the scope of the Census of Agriculture. These holdings were surveyed simultaneously with the Census of Agriculture using a highly reduced programme of variables from the FSS. Since these are not agricultural holdings, these holdings were not included in the material delivered to Eurostat.

3.6. Survey design

The 2010 Census of Agriculture consists of the Census of Agriculture main survey and the SAPM (structure of the 2010 Census of Agriculture cf. Appendix 1). The Census of Agriculture main survey consists of the FSS integrated in the Census of Agriculture and the other survey characteristics of the Census of Agriculture main survey (“farm succession” and “type of turnover taxation”). The FSS in turn consists of the variable blocks land use, livestock, and labour force as well as other survey variables. With the exception of the variables “first leases” and “changes in rent in the last two years” all of the variables were requested from the total respondents in the Census of Agriculture main survey. The second section of the 2010 Census of Agriculture is the one-time SAPM. With the exception of the irrigation follow-up survey for the 2010 Census of Agriculture, which was a total survey, this survey was conducted partly as a random sample survey and therefore supplies representative results.

If a holding was not drawn for the sample it received an N questionnaire (N = non-sample) containing merely the variables of the Census of Agriculture main survey. A sample holding by contrast had to fill in an S questionnaire (S = sample) that was supplemented with the variables of the representative section of the SAPM. These questionnaires were dispatched simultaneously. If the evaluation of the questionnaires showed that an agricultural holding was able to irrigate outdoor utilised agricultural area in 2009, it received a questionnaire for the irrigation follow-up survey from May 2012, which asked more detailed questions about irrigation.

3.7. Sampling method, data capture, and data entry

3.7.1 Drawing the samples for the SAPM

A stratified sampling procedure was used for the SAPM as the representative survey section of the 2010 Census of Agriculture. The individual material from the 2009 SeP served as the sampling frame for the single-stage (stratified) selection procedure. With approx. 78,000 holdings in the sample, the legal requirement from the Agricultural Statistics Law of a maximum of 80,000 sample holdings was met. With a population of approximately 300,000 holdings the sampling fraction is 0.26 (n/N^3).

In an initial phase, the total sample size was allocated at the NUTS 2 level. The survey units were allocated to the strata applicable to the respective NUTS 2 region for the sample plan of the *Länder* in the second phase. The sample must fulfil the accuracy requirements of the EU for the 2010 SAPM (see Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008). The evaluation table requested in the specifications for the methodology report is in Appendix 5 along with the requested differentiation according to the accuracy requirements. The size classes of utilised agricultural area, the relevant crop and livestock variables (e.g. cereal for the production of grain, cattle) fulfilling the accuracy requirements, and the core production areas of the holdings at NUTS 2 or NUTS 1 level (see Table 2) served as stratification variables for the allocation method. The latter encompass the holdings that stand out from the population of agricultural holdings through one-sided core areas of production (e.g. large livestock holdings, specialised crops, horticulture) or the particular significance of this production. There is also an additional stratum for the new additions.

Table 2: Strata for the sample plan of the 2010 Census of Agriculture

Stratum	Sampling variable
1 - 32	Pigs (not including breeding sows)
33 - 60	Breeding sows
61 - 81	Dairy cows
82 - 104	Total cattle
105 - 120	Poultry
121 - 133	Sheep
134 - 143	Specialised crops

³ Ratio of the sample size (n) to the population size (N)

144	-	148	Horticulture according to UAA size classes
149	-	151	Crops for green harvesting
152	-	162	Other holdings according to UAA size classes
163			Mushroom cultivation
164			Potato farms

The method of “controlled sampling” was used for the random selection of the sample holdings. The statistical offices of the *Länder* were able to use the STIA sampling program to draw any number of independent samples for this. For each of these samples “shadow processing” was carried out of selected important survey variables (livestock, main use and crop types). For this, the results of the various samples were freely extrapolated (with the inverse value of the sampling fraction as the extrapolation factor). The extrapolated results were then compared with the corresponding totals of the sampling frame. The sample with the least deviations compared with the corresponding total values of the control variables was chosen.

A list of the total strata for the NUTS 2 regions is in Appendix 6, the stratum new additions is not included in this list since this stratum always has a sampling fraction of 100 percent.

3.7.2 Data capture and entry

The respondents completed the questionnaires sent to them by the statistical offices of the *Länder* or provided to them online on their own or they gave the information to interviewers or survey offices if these were used for the survey. In addition, the statistical offices of the *Länder* used data from administrative data sources. The data procured in this manner were taken and verified in an online dialogue or following automated data capture in AGRA 2010. The data available in the various administrative sources had to be combined for each holding both with one another and with the data gained through the survey. Since this was done at the single farm level, it was necessary to ask the farmers for the corresponding administrative data number(s) for their holding to combine the surveyed data with the data from IACS and HIT and to store these for each holding in the statistical farm register.

3.7.3 Use of administrative data

According to Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, administrative data could be used for the Census of Agriculture provided this data was of at least equal quality to data obtained from statistical surveys and referred to the same survey periods. In Germany these were the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and the central database on animal identification and registration (*Herkunftssicherungs- und Informationssystem für Tiere*, HIT). In addition,

administrative data on the farming of genetically modified crops, on participation in rural development measures and for ascertaining the geographical coordinates of holding locations were used. Under Article 93 (5) and Article 97 of the Agricultural Statistics Law the competent administrative authorities or the offices commissioned by them were obligated to respond. All data on cattle stocks were taken from the HIT. Data on the amount of genetically modified crops grown were taken from the “Site register on the release and cultivation of genetically modified organisms” kept by the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL). The information on the granting of support for rural development for individual holdings was supplied by administrative data of the competent authorities of the *Länder*. To determine the geographical coordinates of the holding locations the official building coordinates of the land survey offices were used as administrative data source. The official building coordinates encompassed both building addresses and the corresponding coordinates. The geographical longitude and latitude could be ascertained for the majority of the holdings by combining this data with the addresses of the holdings from the statistical farm register. IACS supplied administrative data on land use variables. If the data quality of an administrative data source was considered insufficient, the variables were then requested from the respondents in the scope of the Census of Agriculture. Since the quality of the IACS data differs widely regionally, the extent of the use of IACS data was also not uniform among the *Länder*. The list contained in Appendix 7 shows what *Land* used variables from IACS.

The questionnaires asked the respondents for the administrative data number(s) for IACS and HIT. These numbers were used to allocate most of the holdings to the corresponding administrative data. The use of HIT in particular to allocate unpaired HIT units to the holdings involved a great deal of effort. The administrative data were then input for each individual holding in the processing program AGRA 2010.

In addition to use as survey data, the information from the administrative sources was also used to delineate the reporting unit, to correct implausible or supplement missing survey data, or to control the quality of the survey results.

The provision and utilisation of the administrative data was largely unproblematic, however allocating the data to each of the holdings involves a great deal of work effort by the statistical offices of the *Länder*. Moreover, some statistical offices of the *Länder* noted that the information on participation in support programmes was supplied in a form that did not permit them to separate the information on Natura2000 and the Water Framework Directive and that it was necessary to conduct extensive discussions at the statistical offices of the *Länder* to correctly delineate the single support programmes before they could be integrated.

3.8. Specific questions

3.8.1 Common land

In Germany, common land is for the most part permanent grassland. The SAPM requested information on animal grazing on common land but this was not separately identified in the portrayal of the results for Germany.

Common land is not very widespread in Germany. In the 2010 Census of Agriculture common land was allocated in part to the holdings that indicated its use, in part separate holdings were established if they fulfilled the attributes of a holding in the meaning of the survey, regardless of whether other holdings kept their livestock on the land for grazing (cf. Table 3). For these holdings complete datasets were surveyed, analogous to the other holdings in FSS.

By contrast, common land was not included in the Census of Agriculture for Bavaria.

Table 3 – Meta data description of common land

	Counted individually in each holding / Estimated according to LSU	Special holding	Common land supplied for each municipality
Common land has always been covered in FSS	CY; ES; NO; MK; HR		
Common land covered from 2010 onwards	DE ¹ ; SI	DE ¹ ; FR	BG; HU; IE; EL; UK
No common land	CZ; EE; LV; LT; LU; MT; NL; PL; SK; FI; SE; BE; DK		
?	CH;		

¹ Common land in Bavaria not included

Source: Eurostat (2011): CPSA/SB/691 from 13.09.2011

3.8.2 Georeferencing the holding locations

For the first time, the geographical coordinates of the holding locations had to be provided to Eurostat in the scope of the 2010 Census of Agriculture. As already described in Chapter 3.7.3, the official building coordinates were used as an administrative data source to ascertain the geographical coordinates of the holding locations⁴. A special program was developed for this purpose for the standardisation and preferably automated combination of addresses from the building coordinates and from the statistical farm register. The geographical longitude and lati-

⁴ The holding location normally is the main building of the farm. Only for exceptional cases (farms without a location address) the building of the local government of the municipality, in which the farm was located, was used as alternative, because the holder's residence can be far away from the place of production. The distance from the holding to the place of production is generally unknown.

tude of many holdings could be ascertained by combining this data, however involving considerable manual processing since for example deviating or incorrect address syntaxes made automated combination impossible or some addresses were not contained in the building coordinates.

Before adding the geographical coordinates to the dataset delivered to Eurostat the geographical data were rounded to 5-minute degrees and the coordinates were adapted so that at least two holdings were located under each of the coordinate's data in the Eurofarm material to avoid direct identification of the holdings.

3.8.3 Quantity of water used for irrigation

The Irrigation Follow-Up Survey of the Census of Agriculture surveyed the variable "Water quantity consumed in calendar year 2009" for the first time. Since there were no uniform guidelines for documenting volumes of water used in Germany, we anticipated numerous nonresponses for this variable in spite of follow-ups. In order to be able to react to this problem, in the scope of the Eurostat project "Pilot studies on estimating the volume of water used for irrigation" the Federal Statistical Office developed a method for estimating the missing data. Estimating these values is expressly permitted by Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008.

Consideration of a number of alternatives led to the decision to estimate the missing values by means of a regression-based multiple imputation method. The model character of the estimation method allows the use of additional information in the form of the explanatory variables "irrigated agricultural area by crops in 2009," "irrigation method used," and "soil and climate data of the respective holding" for estimation. The data for the two former variables come from the Census of Agriculture and are available at the single holding level. The "soil and climate data," however, are contained in Germany-wide maps of the German Weather Service and of the Hydrological Atlas of Germany and had to be allocated to the respective holding in order for them to be used to estimate the water quantity. This single holding allocation of the soil and climate data was carried out via the geographical coordinates of the holding locations surveyed in the Census of Agriculture. This multiple imputation estimates a number of values for each missing value and is therefore able to supply parameters that allow assertions on the quality of the estimation results.

Moreover, the high quality of the data material is a basic prerequisite for high quality estimations. The method could therefore not be implemented until data processing was completed. In the Census of Agriculture 14,136 holdings responded that they actually irrigated in calendar year 2009. Of these holdings 2,088 could not supply information about the amount of water used. The nonresponse rate is therefore nearly 15% Germany-wide.

Here, we must mention that the definition of the consumed water quantity in the *Handbook on*

implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions, rev. 7 used for the Census of Agriculture was later supplemented in revision 9 and the results of the Census of Agriculture do not correspond to the definition of the variables contained in revision 9. The definition of the variables was modified more precisely so that the water quantity used for irrigation was not restricted to outdoor areas, but refers to the total irrigated area, i.e. also areas under glass or other accessible protective cover. Also the water used to irrigate kitchen gardens has to be recorded. The data surveyed in the Census of Agriculture and the estimated values of the water quantity consumed refer to the irrigated outdoor area (not including kitchen gardens), therefore the water quantity used for all of agricultural irrigation cannot be accounted for.

3.8.4 Other topics

Renewable energy installations in the last 12 months

As a large part of the questionnaire for the 2010 Census of Agriculture, the section concerning “renewable energy installations in the last 12 months” was also designed according to the *Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions, rev. 7*. The respondents therefore had to cite installations of the agricultural holding whose energy was supplied to third parties for commercial purposes or was used within the holding. Installations used only for the household of the holder or, although located on the holding’s area, in which the holding was not actively involved and for which the holding only received rent should not be indicated.

The Census of Agriculture led to a less significant result with the variable definition “renewable energy installations in the agricultural holding” since, for fiscal or administrative reasons, a large number of the renewable energy installations were spun off as a separate, legally independent business enterprise. Thus, these installations were not covered by the Census of Agriculture, which distinctly decreases the assertive force of the results in this section.

Survey of the goat stocks

Under Directive 93/25/EEC Member States must carry out an annual goat stocks survey if the goat stocks exceed 500,000 head. If the population is under 500,000 this requirement is optional according to Article 6 (2). The goat stocks survey in the Federal Republic of Germany was ceased in 1977 due to the low goat stocks of 36,300 head (4,400 slaughterings). Since then, the goat stocks in Germany are estimated on the basis of the notified slaughterings. In 2007, the goat stocks were estimated at approx. 180,000 head. Since this value is clearly below the threshold for survey obligation contained in the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning meat and livestock statistics, consideration was made to mark this variable as an NS variable.

The reliability of the estimated goat stocks for 2007 was considered low due to the fluctuations in the calculation coefficients and the anticipated time series disruptions caused by German reunification. Therefore, goats were included as a survey variable in the 2010 Census of Agriculture to ascertain a reliable goat population. The final results of the 2010 Census of Agriculture report a population of 149,936 goats for the Federal Republic of Germany. The number of goats is therefore, as expected, far below the threshold for survey obligation.

Ownership and tenancy

The response quality for the topic of ownership and tenancy was estimated as low in some *Länder*. The respondents were critical of a survey of such sensitive data, the publication of which could provide third parties with vital information. The rents in particular are considered sensitive data, since they make up a large part of the costs of agriculture and rent increases lead to a distinctly poorer business result. Moreover the leased area could not always be indicated correctly since the land swap was not yet finally concluded at the time of the survey. In part, classification difficulties between “utilised agricultural area, received for free for cultivation” and the leased UAA led to a decrease in response quality. For larger holdings, responding to this questionnaire section required a great deal of research and therefore time, in particular differentiating between leased areas and rents that changed in the last two years. In addition, holdings with larger leased areas in particular pay different rents for the leased parcels of land. They frequently indicated the rents only using cross-the-board estimated average values.

Labour force

In general, the respondents frequently completed this section only partially since this is considered a sensitive subject by some, very detailed questions were asked (e.g. the year of birth), and it was complicated to complete (breakdown of the labour force number and working hours). In addition, many respondents did not understand how to differentiate between family workers and the permanently employed labour force. In the case of private partnerships in particular, made up of a father and son or of a married couple, the allocation of persons to the permanently employed labour force often required explanations. Sometimes very long working hours were entered for the holding. Also, breaking down the hours in other gainful activities could often not be done or only roughly estimated. Often the data on the seasonal workers for permanent crop holdings were missing since family members only helping with the harvest were not included.

Services performed by contractors

The biggest problem in this complex is the delivery attribute “full working days.” In most cases, the farmers do not know anything of the working hours of the contractors, but can only ascertain the total wages from invoices and then convert these in a makeshift way. However, there is fre-

quently little willingness to do so. The alternative for fieldwork is then to indicate the area worked on by the contractor, which then is converted to working days in the processing program. The subheading “Other services” is also problematic. Many statistical offices of the *Länder* assume that the amount of services performed by contractors or others (e.g. other agricultural holdings or veterinarians) indicated in this variable are far lower than the services actually performed. Since completeness controls and plausibility checks are hardly possible in this subject matter, the information could only be completed or verified to a limited extent. Work done repeatedly by contractors was sometimes indicated only once. The data quality of this section is therefore considered low by some of the statistical offices of the *Länder*.

Maintenance/installation of landscape features

Since some of the respondents suspect that there may be cross-compliance checks behind this complex of questions, some of the statistical offices of the *Länder* assess the response quality of this section as low. They assume problems with definitions since the term “maintenance of a landscape feature” can mean both that the landscape feature is actively cared for or simply “left standing.” Features bordering holding areas were probably often not taken into account although they should have been included. The data from this section were partly edited using IACS data. Since the degree of detail and reliability of these administrative data differ greatly among the *Länder*, it was not possible to implement a standardised procedure. While in some *Länder* the data for individual holdings from the IACS were used to correct the data, in other *Länder* follow-up interviews with the holdings were essential. Therefore the results of the *Länder* are only comparable to a limited extent due to the different procedures taken for data editing.

Agricultural production methods

Sections of the SAPM such as soil tillage methods were not completed by quite a few holdings and had to be ascertained through follow-up interviews. In addition we assume reduced response quality for some sections. Examples include the sections on soil tillage methods or erosion protection in the winter season, where inconsistencies were found compared with the data on land use. For animal grazing the procedure used to calculate the animals grazed in cases of multiple herds was often unclear. For the irrigation follow-up survey although partial information could be provided concerning irrigation, ultimately the consumed water quantity could not be indicated since no records exist. The allocation of individual irrigation methods was partially unclear. Besides the first-time survey of many variables, the very detailed questions in some sections are considered the main reason for a lack of response willingness. Another problem in this section of the 2010 Census of Agriculture is that in many areas no sound assertion of the quality or reliability of the data could be made.

3.9. Handling of response complexity

One of the aims of the design of the survey organisation for the 2010 Census of Agriculture was to limit the burden on respondents in spite of the large amount of new variables to be surveyed. This was implemented by lengthening the periodicity of the FSS, raising the lower coverage thresholds, increased use of administrative data, and conducting the SAPM as a sample survey. In addition, the comprehensibility of the questionnaires was checked using pre-tests. The findings resulting from these allowed for many improvements to the questionnaires (e.g. through more easy-to-understand questions or improved questionnaire controls) and thereby lessen the time required to complete them. In order to minimise the time required to complete a questionnaire and therefore the burden on the respondents, the interviewers were trained prior to the survey. If nonetheless incorrect and incomplete questionnaires were returned, besides extensive follow-up interviews with the respondents, use was also made of some administrative data, data from previous surveys, individual data from other comparable holdings, and the irrigation estimation procedure to supplement or correct the individual datasets.

Notwithstanding all of this, completing the questionnaire involves some considerable effort depending on the sections to be completed. The almost 30-page questionnaire (S) including front and back pages is a challenge for every farmer. It can take up to eight hours to complete and follow-up interviews with farmers ascertained an average of three hours. Larger agricultural holdings in particular have far more effort completing the information about their labour forces, for example. This considerable expenditure of time increasingly leads to a lack of understanding for surveys of the official agricultural statistics and lessens the willingness to provide information and therefore also the quality of the survey results. The many different reference periods in the questionnaire sections were also problematic.

In some *Länder* a number of reminder phone calls were made to increase the readiness to provide information. In most cases, however, a number of reminder and dunning letters had to be dispatched, before, as a last resort, final and fine notices were remitted. In this way the number of response refusers could be minimised to 1,596 or 0.53% of all respondents.

4. Accuracy and reliability of the data collected

4.1. Data processing, analysis, and extrapolation

4.1.1 Extrapolation and sampling errors for the SAPM

The results of the variables surveyed representatively in the 2010 Census of Agriculture were ascertained through free extrapolation of the verified data of the sample holdings. The results for a population of units (in this case holdings) ascertained with a sample are flawed with random sampling errors. In order to assess the magnitude of the random error, and therefore the quality of the representative results of the 2010 Census of Agriculture, the simple relative standard error was used, which is calculated using the following formula in a stratified random sample.

$$s_{X^{(k)}} = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \left(\frac{N_h}{n_h} - 1 \right) s_{hx^{(k)}}^2} \quad \text{with} \quad s_{hx^{(k)}}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (x_{hi} - \bar{x}_h)^2$$

whereby

$$\bar{x}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i \in k} x_{hi}$$

h = stratum

N_h = number of holdings in stratum h

n_h = number of sample holdings in stratum h

x_{hi} = variable value i (i=1,2,...,n_h) in stratum h

\bar{x}_h = mean value of the variables in stratum h

For reasons of clarity, the standard errors (in %) were not published as error calculation results. Instead, a corresponding alphabetic character is placed after the representative resultant values, which stands for the respective error class of the simple relative standard error.

Allocation of the error classes of the simple relative standard errors:

A:		to under	± 2 percent
B:	± 2	to under	± 5 percent
C:	± 5	to under	± 10 percent
D:	± 10	to under	± 15 percent
E:	± 15 percent and more		

The representative survey results that fell under error class E were removed and therefore not published.

The error marking is intended to enable users to sufficiently estimate the reliability for their purposes.

The corresponding standard errors were requested for the accuracy checks of the variables in Appendix 5. These calculated standard errors are contained in Appendix 8. The results show that the accuracy requirements were met.

4.1.2 Non-sampling errors

There are a number of possible causes for the non-sampling-related, systematic errors. Such errors can arise through shortcomings in defining the population, the terms used, and the ques-

tions. Various measures were taken for the Census of Agriculture in order to avoid these systematic errors:

- In preparation for the 2010 Census of Agriculture, in 2009 the population was identified to extensively update the survey population for the Census of Agriculture.
- Prior to the 2010 Census of Agriculture qualitative pre-tests of the questionnaires were conducted among farmers to test the questions, how well technical terms were understood, and the availability of information requested and thus exclude possible errors in the layout of the questionnaires. The pre-tests were carried out in various *Länder* to portray regional anomalies. In addition to regional dispersion, different types of holdings (crop farms, livestock farms, mixed farm types) and legal forms were taken into consideration. As a result, the questionnaires were designed so that systematic errors ascertained during the pre-tests were eliminated as far possible.
- If there are nonresponses at the survey unit level, we must differentiate between “genuine” and “false” nonresponses. “Genuine” nonresponses are holdings that existed at the survey time and should have been surveyed but for which no responses are available. The extrapolation factor for sample holdings must be adapted if possible for the “genuine” nonresponses. For this, a correction factor was included in the extrapolation method in the sample survey. Under the assumption that the genuine nonresponses possess the same structure as the units that responded, the mathematical adjustment was made so that only the observed values of the effective sample size were used to identify the extrapolation factors. The “false” nonresponses are holdings that no longer existed at the time of the survey or no longer belonged to the group of respondents. The “false” nonresponses do not alter the extrapolation factor; they represent relevant events in the sample’s holding population and may also not be mathematically replaced by other holdings.
- Missing data for the survey variables were filled in through follow-up interviews with the respondents or from administrative data and should therefore be kept as low as possible. Problems with a willingness to provide information occurred mainly in cases of sensitive variables such as ownership and tenancy (including rents), breaking down the labour force numbers, and working hours and the production methods used and required comparatively many follow-up interviews.
- Another cause of non-sampling-related errors is incorrect information from the respondents. Such information can largely be recognised and corrected with plausibility checks. The processing and plausibility program for the Census of Agriculture employed about 950 error keys, approximately 500 of which were signing checks.

4.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect information

To minimise the extent of missing and incorrect data for the Census of Agriculture, prior to the survey a number of quality pre-tests were conducted to test the availability of the data and, by revising the questionnaire layout, improved the quality of the survey results. If nonetheless incorrect or missing information in the data material of the Census of Agriculture occurred, these were then supplemented or corrected through repeated telephone follow-up interviews with the farmers, through matching with individual data of other holdings, through matching of previous surveys or matching with administrative data. This post-processing was carried out by staff of the statistical offices of the *Länder*. A large number of nonresponses were anticipated for the water quantity consumed. These missing values were filled using multiple imputation estimation. More information concerning the imputation methods can be found in Chapter 3.8.3.

On principle, the main causes indicated for the missing or incorrect information are the extensiveness of the questionnaires and the constant need to rethink because of the frequently changing reporting periods. The sections of the Census of Agriculture with problematical data quality and the main causes of these are described in more detail in Chapter 3.8.4.

4.1.4 Data editing

The AGRA 2010 processing program was the chief instrument for completeness and plausibility checks. This program stores 727 mandatory error tests, 211 possible error tests and 11 automated corrections. The 727 mandatory errors are subdivided into 235 'genuine' mandatory error tests and 492 values margin and signing error tests. In the following, we will explain the differentiation of these error messages.

- *Mandatory errors* must be adjusted in all cases (e.g. missing age for an individual) and are obvious, unacceptable erroneous information or inconsistencies in correlations of data.
- *Possible errors* occur when information or correlations of information are possible, but either are improbable or rare, taking into consideration the operating and economic circumstances in agriculture, or originate from chronologically different individual surveys and therefore need not necessarily match (e.g. maximum controls). In such cases, it is checked whether and, if so, in what way correction of the relevant information is necessary through a follow-up interview with the holding or, from case to case, drawing on other information.
- *Automatically adjusted errors* are errors that can be corrected without a doubt and unequivocally based on the available information without follow-up interviews or data matching (e.g. by inserting missing total values).

The extensive plausibility checks cover the majority of the rules described in Annex VIII of the Data Supplier Manual. Due to a different approach in data editing, however, we cannot guarantee a one-to-one implementation of the data editing rules. Some of the rules expressed positively by Eurostat make no sense in the negative expression of the German controls. The transferred Eurofarm data material must consequently be verified for plausibility once again by Eurostat according to the rules in Annex VIII of the Data Supplier Manual. If the plausibility program shows errors following the checks, these erroneous data have to be processed or corrected using one of the instruments named in Chapter 4.1.3. Following these checks and the associated corrections no more missing or erroneous data should exist in the data material of the Census of Agriculture. Once the tabulated results were available a manual control was carried out for factual and mathematical accuracy. It refers to the results within a table and a comparison of tables. Then, the results are compiled for publication taking data protection provisions into account.

4.2. Evaluation of the data

After completion of the final Census of Agriculture results, they were matched with previous survey figures and administrative data. No conspicuous or unexpected differences were ascertained. The inconsistencies or peculiarities identified during the processing phase could be corrected by means of research; hence the publications of the final Census of Agriculture results contain no implausible data or data that contradicts other comparable publications. Comparability between the Census of Agriculture results and results from other sources are usually not given, since coverage thresholds differ, variable definitions deviate from one another and reporting periods do not match.

Differences between the 2010 Census of Agriculture and previous survey results were anticipated in the labour force section caused by the changed survey concept. In addition the results concerning the renewable energy installations as described in 3.8.4 will disclose far fewer installations than the statistics users anticipate.

Table 4: Units in the Census of Agriculture and SAPM

	Survey	
	FSS (incl. OGA)	SAPM (if sample survey)
Initial list of units	314,485	81,653
Initial sample	NA	77,843 (according to the sample plan)
Number of holdings with completed questionnaires (incl. any imputed questionnaires):	299,134	77,805
Number of units under the threshold applied *		
Holdings with ceased activities:	13,755	3,296
- (If information is available) of which definitely ceased, i.e. the land is abandoned	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
- (If information is available) of which holdings with change of the manager	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Unit nonresponse:	1,596	462
- Refusals – not corrected	1,596	
- Refusals – corrected (imputed)		2,088 (imputation of missing values on water quantities used for irrigation)
Number of records transferred to Eurostat *	299,134	77,805 (transferred together with FSS records)
Common land units (A_2_1)	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE

Table 5: Comments on major trends from 2007 FSS to FSS 2010 (Comments must be given in case there is a change of more than 10% at national level between 2007 FSS and FSS 2010 for any of the groups below)

	2007 FSS	FSS 2010	Difference in %	Comments
Number of holdings;	374,514	299,134	- 20.1	Trend results from raising the lower coverage thresholds.
UAA (A_3_1), ha;	16,954,329	16,704,044	- 1.5	
Arable land, ha;	11,877,013	11,846,665	- 0.3	
Permanent grassland (B_3), ha;	4,874,745	4,654,693	- 4.5	
Permanent crops (B_4), ha;	197,948	198,760	+ 0.4	
Wooded area (B_5_2), ha;	1,446,387	1,366,257	- 5.5	
Unutilised agricultural area (B_5_1), ha;				
Fallow land (B_1_12_1 + B_1_12_2), ha;	648,229	252,385	- 61.1	Trend results from the 2009 discontinuation of the set-aside of farmland.
LSU in LSU;	13,319,481	12,988,177	- 2.5	
Cattle (C_2), head;	12,686,644	12,534,507	- 1.2	
Family labour force - in persons; R	728.6	567.7	- 28.3	Trend results from structural change and the raising of the lower coverage thresholds.
Family labour force - in AWU; R	329.7	338.2	+ 2.5	
Non family labour force - in persons; R	522.8	531.8	+ 1.7	
Non family labour force - in AWU; R	200.0	217.1	+ 7.9	

4.3. Handling erroneously published data

If correction cases should occur, the erroneous published value will be replaced by the correct value and this new value is given an "R." This labelling shows users of the statistics results that the value was altered in the past and that the published table possibly contained erroneous published results at a previous point in time.

5. Accessibility and punctuality

5.1. *Publications*

The Federal Statistical Office makes the results of the 2010 Census of Agriculture available at the national and regional level (NUTS 1) as total figures. The results are represented in uniform national structure of row and column heading and in the greatest degree of detail. The statistical offices of the *Länder* publish their results based on the minimum publication programme agreed between the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the *Länder*, which incorporates specifications for the size classes identified in the row heading of the table and for regional classification. It is at the discretion of the statistical offices of the *Länder* to go beyond the minimum publication programme with their publications.

The entire tabulation program is subject to an agreed, nationwide confidentiality to prevent the possibility of individual data being exposed.

In tables with total results, individual data are deleted on principle and replaced with a dot. Ensuing confidentiality prevents the mathematical ascertainment of the confidential information. The confidential values are contained in the totals. Tables with representative results are published in thousands with one decimal place on principle. Rounding differences are not adjusted. At the national level, extensive results of the Census of Agriculture were published, which are of great interest for agricultural policy, for associations, scientific institutions, consultants and, of course, for the farmers themselves in the agricultural policy discussion. The results – bearing in mind the new coverage thresholds – show how the farm and market structure of the agricultural holdings in Germany are changing. They portray the earning situation in agriculture and illustrate the role played by agriculture in rural regions and in climate and environmental protection.

Initial preliminary results of the 2010 Census of Agriculture were presented at a press conference on 27 January 2011 at the “Green Week” in Berlin including extensive accompanying literature entitled “Who produces our food?” This literature and other tables as well as overviews were also available on the website of the Federal Statistical Office.

In addition, the final results were published in the scope of the information activities of the Federal Statistical Office. The division Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries publishes the results regularly online in subject-matter series 3 “Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries.” The year of a Census of Agriculture the publication programme is more extensive than in intermediate years.

Within subject-matter series 3 the results are provided with the following structure:

- Series 1: Selected figures from the Census of Agriculture/FSS
- Series 2.1.1: Holdings with forest areas

- Series 2.1.2: Land use of the holdings
- Series 2.1.3: Livestock of the holdings
- Series 2.1.4: Business focuses and standard output
- Series 2.1.5: Legal forms and socio-economic holding types
- Series 2.1.6: Ownership and tenancy
- Series 2.1.7: Agricultural holdings with other gainful activities
- Series 2.1.8: Labour force
- Series 2.2.1: Holdings with organic farming
- Series 2.2.3: Holdings with viticulture

In addition, the following individual publications are provided by the 2010 Census of Agriculture:

- Booklet 1: Vocational training of the farm manager
- Booklet 2: Labour force and other gainful activities
- Booklet 3: Ownership and tenancy
- Booklet 4: Farm succession
- Booklet 5: Soil tillage, irrigation, landscape features
- Booklet 6: Farm manure, stabling, animal grazing

In preparation of the 2010 Census of Agriculture a special publication (2.S.6) was published in the same subject-matter series containing, for example, the programme of variables, definitions, legal foundations, questionnaires and changes since previous surveys.

In addition, national quality reports are created and published with annotations on the metadata and quality variables.

In addition, the results of the Census of Agriculture are included in various cross-sectional publications by the Federal Statistical Office, such as the Statistical Yearbook of the Federal Republic of Germany, the data report and by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV), such as the Agricultural Policy Report of the Federal government and the Yearbook of the BMELV.

5.2. Timelines and punctuality

In the interests of as rapid a provision of results as possible the initial preliminary results of the Census of Agriculture were already presented at a press conference in January 2011. The pre-

liminary results originated from the verified data of the approximately 78,000 sample holdings and encompassed the subject matters of land use, livestock, organic farming, ownership and tenancy, labour force and employment, farm succession, other gainful activities, soil tillage methods, stabling and animal grazing, and farm manure.

Due to delays in the returns of the questionnaires and to the very many time-consuming follow-up interviews in the holdings, the final national, regional, NUTS 2, district, and municipal results could not be published until the first quarter of 2012. Although there were minor delays in the publication schedule (Appendix 9), complete data responses and time-consuming data processing are nonetheless prerequisites for adherence to the high quality demands of the Census of Agriculture.

6. Confidentiality and data security

Under Article 16 (1) of the Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes individual data about personal and factual circumstances must be kept confidential on principle in federal statistics. In order to guarantee adherence to this legal provision, confidentiality is carried out in a number of stages. In a first stage, the primary confidentiality is marked. Primary confidentiality occurs when information about an individual holding or two holdings would be published in the cell of a table, or for larger numbers of holdings, the difference between the table value and the total of the largest and second-largest value is less than a certain percentage of the table value (p%-rule).

Primary confidentiality is applied for total (T) and representative (R) tables. In R tables the difference between the extrapolated value of the table field to the second-largest single value from the sample must be ascertained in relation to the largest single value of the sample. The statistical offices of the respective *Länder* determine whether both the variable and automatically the holding number must be kept confidential.

The requirement for secondary confidentiality results from the additive correlations within a table. In addition to the primary suppressions, so-called secondary suppressions must be done to prevent the backcasting of the primary suppressed cells through formation of the totals or difference. A program for manual secondary confidentiality was developed to efficiently implement this second stage.

The secondary confidential regional results were first published after the Federal office coordinated the suppressions and incorporated the nationwide secondary suppressions.

List of abbreviations

BMELV = Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz (Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection)

BVL = Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit (Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety)

e.g. = exempli gratia (for example)

EAFRD = European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

EC = European Community

EEC = European Economic Community

EU = European Union

FSS = Farm Structure Survey

ha = hectares

HIT = Herkunftssicherungs- und Informationssystem für Tiere (central database on animal identification and registration)

i.e. = id est (that is)

IACS = Integrated Administration and Control System

IDEV = Internet-Datenerhebung in the Verbund (network internet data survey)

N questionnaire = questionnaire for non-sample holding

NE = not existing

No = Number

NS = not significant

NUTS = Nomenclature of the unités territoriales statistiques

OJ = Official Journal

S questionnaire = questionnaire for a sample holding

SAPM = Survey of Agricultural Production Methods

SiP = Survey to identify the Population

SRP = short-rotation plantations

UAA = utilised agricultural area

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Literature

- *Agrarstatistik auf neuen Wegen*, Hermann Glaab, Werner Griepenkerl et al., volume 33 of the publication series "Forum der Bundesstatistik," Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden 1999
- Law on Statistics for Federal Purposes (*Bundesstatistikgesetz - BStatG*) of 22 January 1987 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 462, 565) as amended
- Law on Agricultural Statistics (*Agrarstatistikgesetz - AgrStatG*) as amended by the public notice of 19 July 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1662)
- *Methodische Grundlagen der Strukturhebungen in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben*, 2007, Subject-matter series 3 / Series 2.S.5, Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden 2007
- *Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions – revision 7*, Eurostat 2010
- *Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions – revision 9*, Eurostat 2011
- Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 ((OJ L 321 of 1.12.2008, p. 14).

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Appendix 1: Structure of the Census of Agriculture and the SAPM

		Survey	Survey type	Surveyed circumstances	
Census Of Agriculture	Main Survey	Farm Structure Survey	Land use	Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-cultivated total area by main uses and crops ¹ • Crops cultivated on the arable land ¹ • Cultivation of genetically modified crops ² • Production of mushrooms • Intercropping
			Livestock	Total	Stocks of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle ³ • Pigs • Sheep • Goats • Chickens • Geese, ducks, turkeys • Equidae
			Labour force	Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity by the holder owner and his family members, the permanently employed labour force, and the seasonal workers in the agricultural holding • Socio-economic circumstances (annual net income) • Services by contractors and others for the agricultural holding
			Other survey characteristics	Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal form, holding location • Ownership and tenancy • Leased areas and rents • Irrigation • Renewable energy installations • Organic farming • Other gainful activities • Determination of profit • Agricultural vocational training • Receipt of support for regional development ⁴
		Representative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New leases and rent changes within the past two years 	
		Other survey characteristics of the main survey	Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm succession • Type of turnover taxation 	
		Survey of Agricultural Production Methods including Irrigation Follow-Up Survey	Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil tillage methods, crop rotation and outdoor erosion protection • Keeping places and keeping methods • Animal grazing • Amount and application as well as the installations for storage of farm manure • Maintenance or installation of landscape features 	
	Total ⁵		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated crops, irrigation methods, origin and quantity of water 		

¹ Use of administrative data (IACS) possible.

² Use of administrative data from the BVL.

³ Cattle are taken from the HIT cattle database.

⁴ Use of administrative data from the specialised ministries of the *Länder*.

⁵ All holdings able to irrigate in calendar year 2009.

Appendix 2: Survey and reporting periods / reporting times

Variable complex	Survey period	Reporting period, time	Survey type T = total R = repr.
• Location of the agricultural holding	1 st half of 2010	2010	
• Legal form of the agricultural holding		2010	
Land use and crop production - Farming on arable land - Permanent crops, permanent grassland and other areas - Production of mushrooms - Intercropping - Genetically modified crops		2010 2010 Business year 2009/2010 2009/2010 2010	T
• Ownership and tenancy		2010	
• Leased areas and rents - including: New leases and rent changes within the past two years		2010 From survey reference day the previous two years	R
• Livestock - Cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry and equidae		1 March 2010	
• Organic farming		2010	
• Installations for the use of renewable energies		From survey reference day the previous 12 months	
• Other gainful activities on the holding		Calendar year 2009	
• Labour force on the agricultural holding - Family workers in sole proprietorships (not including private partnerships) - Permanently employed labour force not including family members in holdings of all legal forms - Seasonal agricultural workers in holdings of all legal forms - Services from contractors and others in holdings of all legal forms - Annual net income in sole proprietorships (not including private partnerships)		March 2009 until February 2010	T
• Continuing the holding or "farm succession" in sole proprietorships (not including private partnerships)		Calendar year 2009	
• Agricultural vocational training of the farm manager		2010	
• Determination of profit and turnover taxation		2010	
• Assistance received		Business year 2009/2010 January 2008 - December 2010	
• Soil tillage methods, crop rotation and erosion protection - Soil tillage methods - Crop rotation - Erosion protection		From survey reference day the previous 12 months The previous 3 years October 2009 until February 2010	
• Keeping places and keeping methods - Cattle - Pigs - Chickens		1 March 2010	R
• Animal grazing - Dairy cows - Other cattle including calves - Sheep		Calendar year 2009	
• Farm manure - Amount and application of farm manure - Installations for storage of farm manure		From survey reference day the previous 12 months	
• Maintenance/installation of landscape features		From survey reference day the previous three years	
• Outdoor irrigation (main survey)		Calendar year 2009	
• Outdoor irrigation (follow-up survey for the SAPM) - Average irrigated UAA - Irrigated UAA by crops - Irrigation methods - Water origin - Water quantity used	2 nd half of 2010	From survey reference day the previous three years Calendar year 2009	T

Liste der für die Betriebsstrukturerhebung 2010 in Deutschland überhaupt nicht vorkommenden (NE) oder nur selten vorkommenden (NS) Merkmale

A Betriebsstrukturerhebung (Anhang III der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1166 / 2008)

Merkmal ¹	Begründung	Nicht vorkommend (NE) / nur selten vorkommend (NS)
I. Allgemeine Merkmale: verbraucht der Betrieb mehr als 50% der selbsterzeugten Produkte im Haushalt des Betriebsinhabers? (Code 1.03.03.01)	In der produktiven Landwirtschaft Deutschlands verfügen die landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe mit den künftigen, auf der Grundlage von Anhang II der Verordnung 1166/2008 gewählten Erfassungsgrenzen über ein Produktionspotential, das deutlich über die Herstellung landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugnisse zum überwiegenden Verbrauch im Haushalt des Betriebsinhabers hinausgeht.	NE
II. Flächen für: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reis (Code 2.01.01.07) • Baumwolle (Code 2.01.06.03) • Obstarten subtropischer Klimazonen (Code 2.04.01.01.01) • Rosinen (Code 2.04.04.04), • Zitrusfrüchte (Code 2.04.02), • Oliven (Codes 2.04.03, 2.04.03.01, 2.04.03.02) 	Alle vorstehend genannten Kulturen können in Deutschland aus klimatischen Gründen nicht wirtschaftlich erfolgreich angebaut werden.	NE

¹ Codenummern entsprechen den Nummern des Entwurfs der Verordnung der Kommission zur Durchführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1166 / 2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Betriebsstrukturerhebungen und die Erhebung über landwirtschaftliche Produktionsmethoden im Hinblick auf die Koeffizienten für Großvieheinheiten und die Definition der Merkmale (D003707/01) vom 17.09.2008.

Merkmal ¹	Begründung	Nicht vor- kommend (NE) / nur selten vorkommend (NS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soja (Code 2.01.06.06) 	<p>Nach verschiedenen Quellen hat Soja zurzeit eine Anbaufläche von ca. 900 ha in Deutschland. Es wird daher nicht gesondert erfasst und bei 2.01.06.08 (andere Ölfrüchte zur Körnergewinnung) einbezogen.</p>	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flachs (Code 2.01.06.09) 	<p>Im Jahr 2008 wurde Flachs auf weniger als 100 ha Fläche angebaut. Daher wird er bei anderen Faser-/Textilpflanzen (Code 2.01.06.11) einbezogen.</p>	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebanlagen, deren Erträge normalerweise bestimmt sind für: anderen Wein (Code 2.04.04.02) 	<p>Mit Keltertrauben bestockte Rebanlagen sind in Deutschland in der Regel zur Erzeugung von Qualitätswein b.A. bestimmt; die Rebflächen sind als qualitätsweinfähig eingestuft. Es handelt sich hierbei um bestimmte Anbauggebiete für Qualitätswein. Lediglich auf einer Fläche von 3,7 ha (bei einer gesamten bestockten Rebfläche von insgesamt 102 026 ha im Jahr 2007) ist ausschließlich die Erzeugung von Tafel- bzw. Landweinen zugelassen (Tafelweingebiet Stargarder Land). Dies entspricht einem Flächenanteil von 0,004%. Daher wird diese Fläche mit unter Code 2.04.04.01 (Rebanlagen, die normalerweise für die Erzeugung von Qualitätswein bestimmt sind) einbezogen.</p>	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energiepflanzen (zur Herstellung von Biokraftstoffen oder anderen erneuerbaren Energieträgern) sowie davon auf stillgelegten Flächen (Code 2.06.03 und Code 2.06.03.01) 	<p>Mit der Aufhebung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1782/2003 durch die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 73/2009 des Rates vom 19. Januar 2009 entfällt die besondere Stützung von Energiepflanzen. Die Erzeugung von Energiepflanzen erfolgt damit nur noch auf Flächen, für die Zahlungen im Zusammenhang mit den „normalen“ Zahlungsansprüchen im Rahmen der vereinfachten Regelung für die einheitliche Flächenzahlung geleistet werden. DE beabsichtigt auch nicht, den Energiepflanzenanbau künftig auf Basis des Artikels 68 der VO 73/2009 zu fördern. Daher wird es 2010 in DE keine Flächen geben, die unter die genannten Codes fallen.</p>	NE

Merkmal ¹	Begründung	Nicht vor- kommend (NE) / nur selten vorkommend (NS)
III. Viehbestand Sonstiges Geflügel, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strauße (Code 3.05.03.04) • Anderweitig nicht genannt (Code 3.05.03.99) 	Die in Deutschland gehaltene Zahl an Straußen und sonstigem Geflügel (anderweitig nicht genannt) ist sehr gering, wenn auch nicht genau bekannt. Aus den Zahlen zur Schlachttier- und Fleischuntersuchung geht hervor, dass 2007 ca. 4 200 Stück „sonstiges Geflügel, anderweitig nicht genannt“ (Perlhühner, Tauben/Wachteln, Straußenvögel, Rebhühner, Fasane) geschlachtet und untersucht worden sind, wovon die Zahl der untersuchten Strauße 1 491 Tiere beträgt. Die Zahl der erfassten Tiere in der Betriebsstrukturhebung wäre somit sehr gering, so dass auf die Erhebung verzichtet wird.	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaninchen (Mutterkaninchen) (Code 3.06) 	Die in Deutschland gehaltene Zahl der Mutterkaninchen ist nicht genau bekannt. Aus den Zahlen zur Schlachttier- und Fleischuntersuchung geht hervor, dass 2007 ca. 228 000 Kaninchen geschlachtet und untersucht worden sind. Da die meisten Kaninchen nicht in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben, sondern von Hobbyhaltern gehalten werden, wäre die Zahl der erfassten Tiere in der LZ sehr gering.	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bienen (Bienenstöcke) (Code 3.07) 	Zwar gibt es in Deutschland ca. 80 000 Imker mit etwa 1 Mio. Bienenvölkern. Nach Angaben des Deutschen Imkerbundes betreiben jedoch weniger als ein Prozent die Imkerei hauptberuflich. In der weitaus überwiegenden Zahl handelt es sich um Hobbyimker, so dass die Zahl der erfassten Betriebe und Tiere in der Betriebsstrukturhebung nicht signifikant wäre.	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anderweitig nicht genannte Tiere (Code 3.99) 	Andere landwirtschaftliche Nutztiere – z.B. Rentiere oder Kamele - werden in Deutschland nicht kommerziell gehalten. Farmwild wird nur in sehr geringem Umfang gehalten. Aus den Zahlen zur Schlachttier- und Fleischuntersuchung geht hervor, dass 2007 ca. 3 000 Stück Rotwild, 16 500 Stück Damwild / Sikawild, 7 500 Stück Rehwild und 4 000 Stück sonstiges Farmwild geschlachtet und untersucht worden sind. Auch die Pelztierhaltung hat in Deutschland nur geringe wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. In Europa sind etwa 6 000 Betriebe in der European Fur Breeders Association (EFBA) organisiert, davon nur 21 in Deutschland.	NS

B Liste der Merkmale der Erhebung über landwirtschaftliche Produktionsmethoden (Anhang V der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1166 / 2008

Merkmal ²	Begründung	Nicht vor- kommend (NE) / nur selten vorkommend (NS)
Unterbringung der Tiere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schweine, auf Stroh (Tiefstreu-Laufstall) (Code 5.02.03) 	Interne Berechnungen basierend auf Testerhebungen im Rahmen des Beobachtungsnetzes des Kuratoriums für Technik und Bauwesen in der Landwirtschaft prognostizieren für 2010 weniger als 1% der Stallkapazitäten für Schweine in Tiefmistställen. Daher werden diese den sonstigen Ställen (Code 5.02.99) zugeordnet.	NS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legehennen, auf Stroh (Tiefstreu-Laufstall) (Code 5.03.01) 	Nach Auskunft von Experten (Kuratorium für Technik und Bauwesen in der Landwirtschaft, Zentralverband der Deutschen Geflügelwirtschaft) spielt dieses Haltungsverfahren in der kommerziellen Legehennenhaltung in Deutschland keine Rolle. Es ist in Deutschland nur in Kleinbeständen anzutreffen. In größeren Betrieben wird eine Tiefstreuhaltung aus hygienischen Gründen nicht praktiziert. In Deutschland stehen nur 3 % der Legehennen in Beständen unter 350 Tieren und weitere 1% in Beständen zwischen 350 und 1000 Tieren. Bei den in Deutschland vorzufindenden Bodenhaltungsverfahren in größeren Beständen handelt es sich zwar auch um Einstreuverfahren, diese sind aber nicht mit einem Tiefstreu Stall gleichzusetzen: In diesen Ställen wird nur ein Teil der Bodenfläche als Scharrbereich mit einer in der Regel dünnen Schicht Einstreu bedeckt, während die Kotentsorgung über eine Kotgrube oder mit Kotbändern erfolgt. Daher werden diese Haltungen den sonstigen Haltungsverfahren (Code 5.03.99) zugeordnet.	NS

² Codenummern entsprechen den Nummern des Entwurfs der Verordnung der Kommission zur Durchführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1166 / 2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Betriebsstrukturerhebungen und die Erhebung über landwirtschaftliche Produktionsmethoden im Hinblick auf die Koeffizienten für Großvieheinheiten und die Definition der Merkmale (D003707/01) vom 17.09.2008.

Merkmal ²	Begründung	Nicht vor- kommend (NE) / nur selten vorkommend (NS)
Einrichtungen zur Lagerung und Aufbereitung von Dung <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sind die Lagereinrichtungen für Jauche abgedeckt? (Code 7.02) 	<p>Jauchelagerstätten sind nach Einschätzung verschiedener Experten in Deutschland immer abgedeckt. Traditionell wurden Jauchelager unterirdisch unter Mistlagerstätten bzw. unter den Stallungen und damit unmittelbar im Hofbereich angelegt. Wegen der großen Geruchsbelästigung sowie aus arbeitstechnischen Gründen wurden diese Jauchegruben stets abgedeckt. In den - seltenen - Neubauten von Stallungen mit Festmistsystemen werden diese Prinzipien beibehalten. Der Jaucheanfall je Stallplatz ist wesentlich geringer als der Gülleanfall in entsprechenden Haltungen mit Flüssigmist. Die entsprechend kleineren Lager eignen sich für eine platzsparende unterirdische Anlage. Außerdem wird auf diese Weise sichergestellt, dass sich die Jauche nicht mit großen Mengen Regenwasser vermischt, was die Ausbringungskosten erheblich steigern würde.</p> <p>Deshalb beabsichtigen wir, den Code 7.02 für Jauche mit „Ja“ vorzubelegen.</p>	NE
Bewässerung <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angewandte Bewässerungsmethoden: Oberflächenbewässerung (Flutung, Furchenbewässerung) (Code 8.02.01) 	<p>Die Oberflächenbewässerung (Flut- oder Stauverfahren) wird überwiegend bei stauwassertoleranten Arten wie z.B. Reis angewendet. In Deutschland ist diese Art der Bewässerung nicht sinnvoll, da die, im Vergleich zu Südeuropa, geringe Verdunstung eine Staufäule der Kulturen fördert. Nach Aussagen des Umweltbundesamtes und der Landwirtschaftskammern NRW und Schleswig-Holstein ist eine Oberflächenbewässerung in Deutschland nicht existent.</p>	NE

**Census of agriculture and
survey on agricultural
production methods 2010 (S)**

LZS

Please return by
XX. XXXXXXX XXXX

Name of the authority
Organisational unit
Street and street number
Postal code, town

For window envelopes: postal address of the authority conducting the survey

The data are confirmed to be correct.
Date and signature:

[Signature box]

Contact for queries
(voluntary)
Name (please print):

[Name box]

Telephone or fax:

[Telephone or fax box]

You may contact us at

Telephone:
Mr. XXXXXX XXXXX-XXXXXXX
Ms XXXXXX XXXXX-XXXXXXX
Fax: XXXXX-XXXXXXX
E-Mail: XXXXX.XXXXX@xxxxxxxxxxxxx.de

Thank you for your co-operation.

For legal bases and other legal
information please refer to page 36
of this questionnaire.

If address or name is no longer applicable, please correct on page 2

Identification number:
(please indicate in queries)



Box for internal handling

**In the census of agriculture 2010, all holdings in Germany from a
specific minimum size are questioned. Please check whether your holding
reaches at least one of the following thresholds of coverage:**

- a) Your holding has a utilised agricultural area of **at least five ha**, or
- b) Your holding has a utilised agricultural area of less than five ha,
but meets **at least one of the criteria below:**

- 10 cattle
- 50 pigs
- 10 breeding sows
- 20 sheep
- 20 goats
- 1000 poultry
- 0,5 ha of hops
- 0,5 ha of tobacco
- 1,0 ha of permanent outdoor crops or
0.5 ha each of area under fruit trees,
vines or tree nurseries
- 0,5 ha of outdoor vegetable or strawberry cultivation
- 0,3 ha of outdoor flower or ornamental plant cultivation
- 0,1 ha of crops under glass or other
accessible protective cover
- 0,1 ha of mushrooms

If **at least one of the above criteria** applies to your holding,
please read the following instructions on how to complete the questionnaire
and then start completing the questionnaire.

Please return the questionnaire to the sender
even if **none of the thresholds indicated** applies to your holding.

When completing the questionnaire, please proceed as follows:

- 1) Give the information asked for
by ticking the applicable answers, e.g.
or by entering the values asked for
(number, area) in a right-aligned way, e.g.

1	1	2	8
---	---	---	---

or
by writing in plain text, e.g.

example

.....
- 2) Answer the questions in the given order. Some sections need not be
answered by all agricultural holdings, so that they may be skipped.
In that case, we will indicate the section or code you should continue with in the questionnaire.
- 3) For explanatory notes on the individual questions please refer to the relevant opposite page.
Those explanatory notes are indicated as a reference in the text (e.g. **2**).
- 4) The questions refer to different periods.
Please make sure to enter the data accordingly.

Please update your address if required.

Name and address

Blank box for name and address.

Please return to

Name of the authority conducting the survey
Address

Blank box for authority name and address.

Notes

To avoid queries on our part, you may use this box to indicate special events and circumstances which have an impact on your current data.

Blank box for notes.

Total area in 2010

Has the total area of the holding changed compared with last year?

- yes Please go to last year's total area directly below
- no Please go to code 0090, page 3

Total area last year

ha

a

Total area of the holding last year

Input field for ha

Input field for a

Area taken over from (always indicate the former farm operator rather than the owner):

Name, first name	Street, street number	Postal code, town	ha	a
Sum total of areas added				

Area handed over to (always indicate the subsequent farm operator rather than the owner):

Name, first name	Street, street number	Postal code, town	ha	a
Sum total of areas handed over				
Total area of the holding in 2010				

Using administrative data

<p>Will an IACS (Integrated Administration and Controlsystem) Single Application Form be filed for this holding in 2010 (e.g. for single payments per holding to activate payment entitlements, agricultural environment measures, agrienvironment schemes, compensation for farming in difficult conditions)?</p>	<p>Code 0090</p>	<p>yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please enter application numbers</i></p> <p>no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to code 0091</i></p>
<p><i>Please enter application number</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"></div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div>		

<p>Has your holding been given one or more HIT (central database on animal identification and registration) holding number(s) for cattle farming?</p>	<p>Code 0091</p>	<p>yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please enter HIT holding number(s)</i></p> <p>no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 1, page 5</i></p>
<p>Please indicate the HIT holding number(s) for cattle farming (they correspond to the stable numbers or, formally, to the registration numbers according to section 26 of the ordinance on the movement of livestock).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"></div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div>		

Section 1: Legal form of the agricultural holding, 2010

- 1** Partnerships in which legal persons in the form of corporations (in this case *GmbH* (limited liability company)) have a share. In the case of a *GmbH & Co. KG* (limited partnership with a limited liability company as a general partner), the (usually sole) general partner is a *GmbH* whose liability is limited to the initial capital contribution. The Ltd. & Co. KG is to be treated equally.
- 2** An entrepreneurial company with limited liability (*Unternehmer-gesellschaft*) corresponds to the so-called mini *GmbH*.

Section 1: Legal form of the agricultural holding, 2010

	Code	Please tick
Sole proprietorship (individual, married couple, siblings)	0040	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Associations of persons, partnerships		
Non-registered association		<input type="checkbox"/> 12
Civil-law association		<input type="checkbox"/> 13
Unlimited company (<i>OHG</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/> 14
Limited partnership (<i>KG</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/> 15
Limited partnership with a limited liability company as general partner (<i>GmbH & Co. KG</i>) 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Other association of persons (including joint heirship)		<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Legal persons under private law		
Registered association (<i>e.V.</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/> 61
Registered co-operative (<i>eG</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/> 62
Limited liability company (<i>GmbH</i>) including entrepreneurial company (<i>UG</i>) 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 63
Public limited company (<i>AG</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/> 64
Institution, foundation and other special purpose funds		<input type="checkbox"/> 68
Other legal persons under private law		<input type="checkbox"/> 69
Legal persons under public law		
Federation as a territorial authority		<input type="checkbox"/> 21
Land (federal state) as a territorial authority		<input type="checkbox"/> 31
Other territorial authorities (administrative district (<i>Kreis</i>), municipality, municipal associations)		<input type="checkbox"/> 41
Other legal persons under public law (church, church institution, foundation under public law, incorporated associations)		<input type="checkbox"/> 51

Section 2: Land use and crop production, 2010

- 1** In this section, all areas of the holding should be indicated (e.g. arable land, permanent grassland), irrespective of whether or not they are used. They include arable land or permanent grassland set aside or excluded from agricultural production and areas not cultivated for social, economic or other reasons (e.g. field margins).
Field margins should be classified as follows:
If they are used as preservation margins and the same crop has been sown there as on the entire parcel, they should be entered under the relevant crop.
If they are blossoming areas, blossoming margins or preservation margins with location-specific plant species, they should be entered under code 0196 (other crops on the arable land).

If the field margins were authorised on arable land that was set aside or excluded from agricultural production until 2008, they should be entered under code 0201 (fallow land with entitlement to grant).
It is irrelevant whether the areas have been leased or received for free cultivation (land received due to the person's official position, distributed common land and similar areas).
All areas in this section may be entered only once, even if two crops are cultivated successively (e.g. vegetables after early potatoes). In this case, the area should be allocated to the crop for which the land is used longer.
If the area is used for the same length of time for both crops, it should be allocated to the crop with higher economic importance. If renewable resources are cultivated on arable land set aside or excluded from agricultural production (e.g. afforestation land), those areas should be allocated to the relevant crops.

Section 2.1: Crops cultivated on the arable land, 2010

- 2** Code 0111
This includes non-cereal crops such as buckwheat or amaranth for grain production.
- 3** Codes 0121 to 0125
All crops should be entered here which are intended for harvest as total plants in green condition. They can be used both for feeding and energy purposes (harvested fresh, for silage or hay). Code 0124 includes grass cultivation on the arable land for mowing or grazing if the grass is located on the same area for no longer than 5 years (no permanent grassland).
- 4** Code 0146
This group also includes marrowstem kale and topinambur. Carrots and turnips (rooted turnips) should be entered under vegetables (codes 0181 to 0183).
- 5** Codes 0131 to 0134
This includes any pulses harvested as grains. Fresh peas, fresh beans and other pulses harvested fresh are classified under vegetables (codes 0181 to 0183).

Section 2.1: Cultivation on the arable land, 2010

6 Codes 0161 to 0165

The crops should be indicated irrespective of their utilisation for oil, fodder or energy production.

7 Code 0173

This group comprises plants which, as a whole or in part, are intended for pharmaceutical purposes, for the production of perfumes or for human consumption (e.g. arnica, valerian, perforated St. John's wort, sage, chamomile, peppermint, ribgrass, sweet basil, rosemary, lemon balm, dill, majoram, thyme). Included in this group are edible herbs, either in field cropping or in pots (parsley, chives, etc.).

8 Codes 0181 to 0183

Here only the areas of commercial vegetable growing should be indicated (no kitchen gardens). Edible herbs in field cropping or in pots (parsley, chives, etc.) should be indicated under code 0173 (aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants). Under outdoor areas, glass beds should be included. Areas under protective and shadow nets do not belong to areas under glass or other accessible protective cover; they rather belong to outdoor areas.

9 Codes 0184 to 0185

For flowers and ornamental plants, only areas of commercial horticulture incl. perennials and young plants for own requirements (no kitchen gardens) should be indicated.

Under outdoor areas, glass beds should be included. Areas under protective and shadow nets do not belong to areas under glass or other accessible protective cover; they rather belong to outdoor areas.

10 Code 0186

Purposeful production of seed and seedlings incl. production of young plants in horticulture (incl. under glass or other accessible protective cover) only for sale. Young plants for own requirements (production of seed and seedlings, e.g. young vegetable plants such as cabbage or lettuce seedlings) should be indicated under codes 0181 to 0185.

11 Code 0201

Any form of land set aside for which there is any form of grant entitlement. This includes arable land that is entitled to grants regarding maintenance in good agricultural and ecological condition.

Section 2.1 continued

			Code	ha	a
Oil seed crops 6	for grain production, including seed production	Winter rape	0161	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Spring rape, winter and spring bird rape	0162	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Sunflowers	0163	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Oil flax (linseed)	0164	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Other oil seed crops for grain production (e.g. mustard, garden poppy, soybeans)	0165	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other industrial crops	Hops		0171	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Tobacco		0172	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants 7		0173	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Hemp		0174	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other fibre crops (e.g. flax, kenaf)		0175	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Industrial crops used only for energy production (e.g. miscanthus grass)		0176	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Any other industrial crops (e.g. chicory, rolled turf)		0177	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Horticultural products	Vegetables and strawberries (including asparagus, excluding mushrooms) 8	outdoor alternately with agricultural crops	0181	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		alternately with other horticultural plants	0182	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		under glass or other accessible protective cover	0183	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding tree nurseries) 9	outdoor	0184	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		under glass or other accessible protective cover	0185	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Horticultural seeds and production of young plants for sale 10		0186	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Seed and seedlings production for grasses, root-crops (excl. potatoes), industrial crops (excl. oil seed crops)			0195	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other crops on the arable land (<i>Please specify the crops.</i>) <input type="text"/>			0196	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Arable land set aside/excluded from agricultural production/fallow land with entitlement to grant or premium without economic utilisation and without renewable resources 11			0201	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Fallow land without entitlement to grant/premium			0202	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>(Please add up the values from code 0101 to code 0202.)</i>					
Arable land, total			0210	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 2.2: Permanent crops, permanent grassland and other areas, 2010

12 Code 0217

Areas of young ligneous plants grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation. This includes areas with vine and root-stock nurseries, fruit tree nurseries, ornamental nurseries, nurseries of forest trees (excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland), trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments, e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers, including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings.

13 Code 0234

Permanent grassland excluded from production includes the grassland areas which, according to the Single Payment Scheme that took effect in 2005, have temporarily been excluded from agricultural production and are maintained in good agricultural and ecological condition and for which there is an entitlement to grant/premium.

14 Code 0241

This includes any areas no longer utilised agriculturally which have permanently been excluded from production without entitlement to premium. Land set aside to activate payment entitlements and areas temporarily excluded from production within the scope of the agricultural reform should be indicated under code 0201 (arable land set aside/excluded from agricultural production/fallow land with entitlement to grant or premium without economic utilisation and without renewable resources) or under code 0234 (permanent grassland excluded from production with entitlement to grant/premium).

15 Code 0242

Woodland includes tracks with a width of less than 5 m, openings (felled areas to be re-afforested), slightly stocked (non-productive forest) and unstocked areas (e.g. wood yards). Afforestation areas in the context of multi-annual setting aside of areas should also be indicated here. Forest tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements should be included, too.

16 Code 0244

This includes not only land occupied by buildings and farmyards but also larger landscape features near, or on utilised agricultural areas as well as other areas such as tracks, ponds, barren and infertile land, uncultivated moorland, camping sites, parks and green areas, ornamental gardens.

Section 2.2: Permanent crops, permanent grassland and other areas, 2010

		Code	ha	a	
Permanent crops	Outdoor	Orchards	0211	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Berry plantations (excl. strawberries)	0212	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Nuts (walnuts, hazelnuts, European chestnuts)	0213	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Areas under vines for wine grapes	0215	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Areas under vines for table grapes	0216	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Tree nurseries (excl. forest tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements) 12	0217	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Christmas tree plantations (outside forests)	0218	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Other permanent crops (e.g. osier willow plantations)	0219	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Permanent crops under glass or other accessible permanent protective cover (excl. protective and shadow nets)		0220	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Permanent grassland	Meadows (mainly for cutting)	0231	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Pastures (incl. mowing pastures and alpine pastures)	0232	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Low yielding permanent grassland (e.g. rough pastures and heathland)	0233	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Permanent grassland excluded from production and with entitlement to grant/premium 13	0234	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Kitchen gardens		0239	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<i>(Please add up the values from code 0210 on page 9 to code 0239.)</i>					
Utilised agricultural area		0240	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Other areas	Areas permanently excluded from agricultural production without entitlement to premium 14	0241	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Woodland 15	0242	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Short-rotation coppices (e.g. poplars, willows, locust trees for energy and pulp production)	0243	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Land occupied by buildings and farmyards and other areas 16	0244	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<i>(Please add up the values from code 0240 to code 0244.)</i>					
Total self-cultivated area		0250	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Section 2.3: Production of mushrooms in business year 2009/2010

1 Cultivation of mushrooms on all types of production areas specifically set up in buildings especially constructed or equipped for mushroom production or in underground premises, caves or cellars.

The actual cultivation or shelf area used once or several times during the past twelve months should be indicated only once.

Section 2.4: Intercropping, 2009/2010

1 Intercropping here refers to the cultivation of crops on arable land between two subsequent main crops in the period from June 2009 to May 2010. What should be indicated is the arable land on which intercrops were cultivated after harvesting the main crop of 2009 and before seeding the main crop for 2010. This includes underseeds, stubble seeds and mulch seeds. Not included is land planting in vineyards or tree nurseries.

Summer intercrops are harvested or ploughed up before winter, winter intercrops cover the soil until spring. The latter include the intercrops for mulch seeds freezing in winter. These data should also be indicated on page 15 in section 6.3 under code 2012 (winter crops, e.g. wheat, winter intercropping for fodder and biogas production) and under code 2013 (protective planting, winter intercropping for green manuring).

Section 3: Ownership and tenancy, 2010

1 The data on ownership and tenancy refer only to the utilised agricultural area rather than to the total area of the holding at the reference date.

Code 0401 must be equal to the relevant area entered under code 0240 in section 2.2, page 11.

2 Code 0402
Utilised agricultural area, owned and self-cultivated, if owned by the holding, or areas cultivated by the holder as the usufructuary or hereditary long-term lease-holder. Not included are leased or let areas and areas received or given for free.

3 Codes 0404, 0405
Utilised agricultural area received by the holding for use against payment (written or oral lease contract) and cultivated by the holding. This includes utilised agricultural areas leased which have temporarily been set aside. The leased area comprises the utilised agricultural area consisting of individual plots of land and entire holdings leased from family members (code 0404) and other landlords (code 0405).

Section 4: Leased areas and rents, 2010

1 The utilised agricultural area leased from other landlords (code 0405) should be transferred to code 0411 and entirely be broken down by

- the individual plots of land by type of use (codes 0412, 0413 and 0414), and
- the utilised agricultural area leased and referring to an entire holding leased (code 0451).

For all leased areas entered here, the amount of the current total annual rent should be indicated in full euros (not per ha). The amount of money, the value of the rent in kind and other benefits should be added up. Partial amounts of the annual rent that were paid for other used items or rights (e.g. buildings, inventory, entitlement to Single Payment, milk and sugar beet quotas) rather than for the utilisation of the area should be deducted from the total amount of the annual rent in euros after performing estimations where required.

2 Codes 0414, 0424 and 0433, 0443
Under "other utilised agricultural area", leased areas should be included for which rents cannot be indicated separately, e.g. arable land and permanent grassland. Vineyards, areas under fruit trees as well as tree nursery areas and glasshouse areas are included, too.

3 Codes 0431 to 0433 as well as 0441 to 0443
In case of first leases and changes in rent in the last two years, among the leased areas indicated under codes 0412 to 0414 those should be indicated separately which have been cultivated as leased areas by this holding for the first time since 1 March 2008 or for which the rent has changed after 1 March 2008.

4 Codes 0451, 0452
This refers to the lease of an entire holding including buildings. What should be entered, however, is only the utilised agricultural area leased and the relevant annual rent paid.

Section 2.3: Production of mushrooms in business year 2009/2010 **1**

Do you produce mushrooms?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Please go to code 0255
	no <input type="checkbox"/>	Please go to section 2.4

Mushrooms (please indicate every production area only once.)		Code	m ²
Production area for	white mushrooms	0255	<input type="text"/>
	other mushrooms (e.g. oyster mushrooms/king oyster mushrooms, shiitake; excl. cultivated truffles)	0256	<input type="text"/>

Section 2.4: Intercropping, 2009/2010 **1**

		Summer intercropping 2009			Winter intercropping 2009/2010		
		Code	ha	a	Code	ha	a
Total (incl. underseeds)		0281	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0271	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
of which	green manuring	0282	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0272	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	fodder production	0283	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0273	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	biomass production for energy generation	0284	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0274	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 3: Ownership and tenancy, 2010 **1**

		Code	ha	a
Utilised agricultural area (Please use the value from code 0240, page 11.)		0401	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
of which	utilised agricultural area, owned and self-cultivated	0402	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	utilised agricultural area, received for free for cultivation	0403	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
utilised agricultural area, leased 3	from relatives of the holding's owner and persons related to him/her by marriage	0404	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	from other landlords	0405	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 4: Leased areas and rents, 2010

		Leased area			Total annual rent for that area	
		Code	ha	a	Code	Full euros
Utilised agricultural area, leased from other landlords (Please use the value indicated under code 0405, section 3.)		0411	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0421	<input type="text"/>
Individual plots of land leased, total	Arable land (only outdoor)	0412	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0422	<input type="text"/>
	Permanent grassland	0413	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0423	<input type="text"/>
	Other utilised agricultural area	0414	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0424	<input type="text"/>
Including: Areas leased for the first time within the last two years and areas for which rent has changed 3	Arable land (only outdoor)	0431	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0441	<input type="text"/>
	Permanent grassland	0432	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0442	<input type="text"/>
	Other utilised agricultural area	0433	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0443	<input type="text"/>
Utilised agricultural area leased as part of an entire holding leased		0451	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	0452	<input type="text"/>

Section 5: Outdoor irrigation in calendar year 2009

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Code 0291
Please tick "yes" if, in terms of technical equipment and water availability, it was possible for you in calendar year 2009 to irrigate the areas cultivated by you.</p> | <p>3 Code 0293
Please indicate the size of the utilised agricultural areas actually irrigated in calendar year 2009. Please cover last year's entire harvest season.</p> |
| <p>2 Code 0292
Please indicate the size of the utilised agricultural area for which irrigation was possible in calendar year 2009. This is irrespective of whether or not areas of the holding were irrigated in the reference period.</p> | |

Section 6: Soil tillage methods, crop rotation and protection against erosion in the open air

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 This includes outdoor arable land which has been sown or tilled in the last 12 months. Excluded are areas with multi-annual crops where the soil has not been tilled, e.g. in the case of ley</p> | <p>cultivation, hops cultivation and crops under glass or other accessible protective cover.</p> |
| <p>2 Code 2002
Ploughless soil tillage on the arable land, such as mulch seeding, strip tillage or ridge tillage. Crop residues of the previous crop and/or intercrop may remain on the soil surface.</p> | <p>5 Code 2011
Excluded is arable land with multi-annual crops for which the soil did not have to be tilled, e.g. hops cultivation.</p> |
| <p>3 Code 2003
Cultivation of the arable land without tillage since the previous harvest (direct seeding).</p> | <p>6 Code 2013
Protective planting refers to measures taken to reduce erosion and nutrient loss. Usually the crops used for this purpose are ploughed in before sowing the main crop.</p> |
| <p>4 Code 2016
Arable land on which the same type of crop was cultivated from March 2007 to February 2010. Excluded are multi-annual crops such as hops, horticulture. Changing between different cereals (e.g. from wheat to barley to oats and back to wheat) is considered as crop rotation.</p> | <p>7 Code 2014
Arable land with plant residues (e.g. stubbles, straw) of the previous crop. Residues of potatoes should be excluded.</p> |
| | <p>8 Code 2015
Arable land on which no crop was sown from October 2009 to February 2010. If crop residues or other land cover of at least 10% (e.g. maize stubbles) are left on the arable land, those areas should be entered under code 2014 (arable land with residual vegetation).</p> |

Section 5: Outdoor irrigation in calendar year 2009

Did the holding have the possibility to irrigate utilised agricultural outdoor area (excluding frost protection irrigation and excluding irrigation of kitchen gardens)? 1	Code 0291	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Please go to code 0292
		no <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Please go to section 6

		Code	ha	a
Size of the utilised agricultural outdoor area	which could have been irrigated in 2009 2	0292	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	which actually was irrigated in 2009 3	0293	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 6: Soil tillage methods, crop rotation and protection against erosion in the open air **1**

Do you cultivate arable land?	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Please go to code 2001
	no <input type="checkbox"/>	Please go to section 7, page 17

Section 6.1: Soil tillage methods in the last 12 months

Please note: If several soil tillage methods were applied on the same area, please indicate only the area where the most intensive method was applied.

		Code	ha	a
Arable land with	conventional, inverting soil tillage (ploughing) 2	2001	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	conserving, non-inverting soil tillage (e.g. by grubbing, harrowing) 2	2002	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	direct seeding method (zero tillage) 3	2003	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 6.2: Crop rotation in the last three years

		Code	ha	a
Arable land on which the same non-perennial crop was cultivated for at least three consecutive times (e.g. maize, wheat) 4		2016	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 6.3: Protection against erosion from October 2009 to February 2010

		Code	ha	a
Arable land with soil cover (excluding areas with ley cultivation) 5		2011	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
of which with	winter crops (e.g. wheat, winter intercropping for fodder or biogas production) 6	2012	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Protective planting or winter intercropping for green manuring 6	2013	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Residual vegetation (including stubbles) of previous crop, from a soil cover of 10% 7	2014	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Arable land without soil cover from October 2009 to February 2010 8		2015	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 7: Livestocks on 1 March 2010

1 The reference day for which the livestock should be indicated is 1 March 2010. What is covered is the stocks of pigs, sheep, goats, poultry and equidae. Cattle stocks are taken from the HIT cattle database.

When collecting the livestock, the following principles should be followed:

– **Animals kept jointly**

For animals kept jointly or animals accommodated jointly (e.g. in joint holdings, collective farming, producer associations, etc.), the livestock is entered in the questionnaire together on just one questionnaire rather than for every individual livestock farmer.

– **Animals sold**

Animals already sold but still present on the livestock farmer's premises on reference day should be included.

– **Animals for slaughter**

They should be included even if they are to be slaughtered on reference day or in the subsequent days.

– **Migratory flocks of sheep**

They should always be indicated at the seat of the owner's holding.

– **Boarded animals**

Animals staying in the holding on reference day for feeding or care should be entered in the questionnaire.

– **Absent animals**

Animals which are only temporarily absent on reference day (e.g. for mating) should be included.

Animals not to be included are those

- which are staying only temporarily in the holding (e.g. for mating).
- which are boarded in a third-party holding for grazing or other care.

2 Code 0331

This includes suckling and rearing piglets with a live weight of up to 20 kg.

3 Code 0332

Cull breeding sows should not be included here, they should rather be entered under code 0337 "other pigs".

4 Code 0337

Please indicate here young pigs with a live weight of 20 kg and over, fattening pigs, boars and cull breeding sows.

5 Code 0361

This also includes nurse goats, young goats mated and cull breeding goats.

6 Code 0371

What should be entered here is hens for egg production, irrespective of whether the eggs are intended for consumption or breeding. Included are hens which are not yet mature but which have already been housed as laying hens. Breeding cocks should be included.

7 Code 0390

What should be entered here is any horses, asses, mules and other equidae, even if they are kept only for leisure purposes of the holding's owner or his family.

Section 7: Livestocks on 1 March 2010 **1**

Do you keep cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry or equidae?	Code 0300	yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 0331</i>
		not currently, but there are places for keeping them <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <i>Please go to section 8, page 19</i>
		no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 10, page 23</i>

		Code	Number
Cattle	Cattle are taken over from the HIT cattle database by the statistical office.		
Pigs	Piglets	2 0331	<input type="text"/>
	Breeding sows including young sows intended for breeding purposes and having a live weight of 50 kg or over	3 0332	<input type="text"/>
	Other pigs (e. g. boars, fattening pigs)	4 0337	<input type="text"/>
	<i>(Please add up the values of code 0331, code 0332 and code 0337.)</i> Pigs, total	0330	<input type="text"/>
Sheep	Dairy sheep including lambs mated and intended for milk production	0352	<input type="text"/>
	Other ewes including lambs mated	0353	<input type="text"/>
	Sheep of under 1 year (excluding lambs mated)	0355	<input type="text"/>
	Rams intended for breeding	0356	<input type="text"/>
	Other sheep (e. g. wethers)	0357	<input type="text"/>
	<i>(Please add up the values of code 0352, code 0353, codes 0355 to 0357.)</i> Sheep, total	0350	<input type="text"/>
Goats	Female goats for breeding including young goats mated	5 0361	<input type="text"/>
	Other goats (e. g. goatlings, male goats)	0362	<input type="text"/>
	<i>(Please add up the values of code 0361 and code 0362.)</i> Goats, total	0360	<input type="text"/>
Poultry	Laying hens	6 0371	<input type="text"/>
	Pullets and pullet chicks	0372	<input type="text"/>
	Broilers and other chicks	0373	<input type="text"/>
	<i>(Please add up the values of codes 0371 to 0373.)</i> Hens, total	0370	<input type="text"/>
	Geese including goslings	0381	<input type="text"/>
	Ducks including ducklings	0382	<input type="text"/>
	Turkeys including turkey chickens	0383	<input type="text"/>
	<i>(Please add up the values of codes 0381 to 0383.)</i> Geese, ducks, turkeys, total	0380	<input type="text"/>
Equidae	Horses, asses, mules, etc.	7 0390	<input type="text"/>

Section 8: Keeping places and keeping methods on 1 March 2010 including keeping places temporarily not used

1 Codes 2202, 2203, 2205, 2206, 2212, 2213, 2215, 2216
 Keeping places in stables where farm manure is produced both as solid dung and as slurry should be entered under the category of slurry if more than half of the volume of farm manure produced is slurry. If less slurry than solid dung is produced, the farm manure of that stable belongs to the category of solid dung.

2 Codes 2207, 2217
 This includes not only the keeping places of year-round outdoor keeping but also calf igloos.

3 Codes 2223, 2233
 Sloping floor stables (sloping floor straw yard systems) are not included in this category; they should rather be entered under "other indoor keeping" under codes 2224 or 2234.

4 Codes 2241 to 2247
 Pullets are included under laying hens only if they have already been housed as laying hens. Otherwise they should be entered under "other hens".
 Classifying the keeping places to the various keeping methods is done according to the marketing standards for eggs (Regulation (EC) No 2295/2003):

Type of keeping	Marking of eggs
Barn (Code 2241)	2
Caging (Codes 2242 to 2246)	3
Free-ranging including ecological keeping (Code 2247)	0 and 1

5 Codes 2251, 2257
 The keeping places are classified according to the EU marketing standards for poultry (Regulation (EEC) No 1538/91). Keeping places for the production of poultry which meet the requirements for marking them as "free range", "traditional free range" or "free range - total freedom" and keeping places in houses for the production of ecologically certified poultry should be entered under code 2257, any other keeping places for other hens under code 2251.

Section 8: Keeping places and keeping methods on 1 March 2010 including keeping places temporarily not used

Please note: Please indicate only the number of **keeping places** rather than the number of animals.

Section 8.1: Cattle keeping methods

		Number of keeping places for			
		Code	Dairy cows	Code	Other cattle including calves
Stanchion-tied stable		2201	<input type="text"/>	2211	<input type="text"/>
of which	mainly with slurry	1 2202	<input type="text"/>	2212	<input type="text"/>
	mainly with solid dung	1 2203	<input type="text"/>	2213	<input type="text"/>
Loose housing		2204	<input type="text"/>	2214	<input type="text"/>
of which	mainly with slurry	1 2205	<input type="text"/>	2215	<input type="text"/>
	mainly with solid dung	1 2206	<input type="text"/>	2216	<input type="text"/>
Other keeping methods (e.g. shelters for year-round outdoor keeping)		2 2207	<input type="text"/>	2217	<input type="text"/>

Section 8.2: Pig keeping methods

		Number of keeping places for			
		Code	Sows and boars for breeding	Code	Other pigs
Completely slatted floors		2222	<input type="text"/>	2232	<input type="text"/>
Partially slatted floors		2221	<input type="text"/>	2231	<input type="text"/>
Continuous solid floor with litter and regular manure removal		3 2223	<input type="text"/>	2233	<input type="text"/>
Other indoor keeping (e.g. deep stable, sloping floor systems)		2224	<input type="text"/>	2234	<input type="text"/>
Free range		2225	<input type="text"/>	2235	<input type="text"/>

Section 8.3: Hen keeping methods

		Number of keeping places for			
		Code	Laying hens 4	Code	Other hens incl. pullets 5
Barn		2241	<input type="text"/>	2251	<input type="text"/>
Caging, total (all forms including small group keeping)		2242	<input type="text"/>		
of which	with manure belts (ventilated)	2243	<input type="text"/>		
	with manure belts (not ventilated)	2244	<input type="text"/>		
	with deep pit (slurry)	2245	<input type="text"/>		
	other forms of manure disposal (e.g. manure cellar)	2246	<input type="text"/>		
Free range		2247	<input type="text"/>	2257	<input type="text"/>

Section 9: Animal grazing in calendar year 2009

- 1** Code 2101
What should be indicated here is the holding's total self-cultivated area, including leased areas. Common land should not be included. For migratory shepherds, too, only the area belonging to the shepherd's own holding should be indicated. Other areas used for grazing are not relevant here. Where the same area is used several times for grazing, that area should be counted only once.
- 2** Codes 2141 to 2162
This includes areas which do not directly belong to the agricultural holding, but for which there are usufructuary rights exercised jointly with other farmers. Typically, the holding is not the owner of the areas but has just a usufructuary right, e.g. grazing rights for alpine pastures on common land.
- 3** Codes 2102, 2141, 2111, 2151, 2113, 2153, 2121, 2161
What should be indicated here is the total number of animals that grazed in the reference period.
- 4** Codes 2103, 2142, 2112, 2152, 2114, 2154, 2122, 2162
The grazing time is considered to be the time in which the animals are on the pasture for at least two hours a day. Where different herds have different grazing periods during the year, the average value should be indicated.
- 5** Codes 2104, 2115, 2123
What should be indicated here is the estimated average number of grazing hours per day during the grazing period. Animals which never graze should not be included. Where different herds have different grazing periods, the average grazing time of all grazing animals should be estimated.
- 6** Codes 2111, 2112, 2151, 2152
This includes animals that were on the pasture mainly for 24 hours a day during the grazing period.

Section 9: Animal grazing in calendar year 2009

Did you do animal grazing in calendar year 2009?	Code 2100	yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 2101</i>
		no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 10, page 23</i>

	Code	ha	a
What is the size of the holding's area grazed in calendar year 2009? 1	2101	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 9.1: Dairy cows

	Data on animal grazing			
	Code	on holding areas	Code	on common land (e.g. alpine pastures, dykes) 2
Number of grazing animals 3	2102	<input type="text"/>	2141	<input type="text"/>
Average annual grazing time in weeks 4	2103	<input type="text"/>	2142	<input type="text"/>
Average daily grazing time in hours 5	2104	<input type="text"/>		

Section 9.2: Other cattle including calves

	Data on animal grazing				
	Code	on holding areas	Code	on common land (e.g. alpine pastures, dykes) 2	
Animals grazing all day 6	Number of grazing animals 3	2111	<input type="text"/>	2151	<input type="text"/>
	Average annual grazing time in weeks 4	2112	<input type="text"/>	2152	<input type="text"/>
Animals not grazing all day	Number of grazing animals 3	2113	<input type="text"/>	2153	<input type="text"/>
	Average annual grazing time in weeks 4	2114	<input type="text"/>	2154	<input type="text"/>
	Average daily grazing time in hours 5	2115	<input type="text"/>		

Section 9.3: Sheep

	Data on animal grazing			
	Code	on holding areas	Code	on common land (e.g. alpine pastures, dykes) 2
Number of grazing animals 3	2121	<input type="text"/>	2161	<input type="text"/>
Average annual grazing time in weeks 4	2122	<input type="text"/>	2162	<input type="text"/>
Average daily grazing time in hours 5	2123	<input type="text"/>		

Section 10: Farm manure

- 1** Code 2276
Injection methods comprise any methods that put the slurry directly into the soil when spreading it during the last twelve months. This includes e.g. slurry grubbers and cutters on grassland. Dragging house methods are not included under injection methods.
- 2** Codes 2282 to 2285
The storage capacity is the storage space available and used during the last 12 months in relevant containers. This includes pits, lagoons, solid storage areas, etc. both inside and outside of stables. Rented capacities are included.
- 3** Code 2282
Waterproof solid area with or without roof, generally with container to catch the liquid manure. Uncovered storage in the field and stable floor space also used for storage of solid dung (e.g. deep stable) should not be included.
- 4** Code 2283
Open or closed waterproof container or lagoon. Where slurry and liquid manure are stored together, the capacity should be indicated under slurry.
- 5** Codes 2284, 2285
Slurry channels and cellars should be indicated only if slurry can be stored there for a longer period (more than three weeks). Where slurry and liquid manure are stored together, the capacity should be indicated under slurry. Floating manure channels and flushing channels are not considered as storage containers.
- 6** Code 2294
Due to the share of solid matter contained in the slurry, a natural floating cover is created at the surface of the storage facility. Generally, no natural floating cover occurs for pig slurry.
- 7** Code 2295
An artificial floating cover can be created through pellets (substances in solid, granular form) or chopped straw.

Section 10: Farm manure

Section 10.1: Production and spreading of farm manure in the last 12 months

Has solid dung or slurry been produced in the holding or been taken over from other holdings?	Code 2272	yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 2273</i>
		no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 11, page 25</i>

	Code	ha	a
Size of the utilised agricultural area on which solid dung or slurry has been spread at least once.	Solid dung	2273	<input type="text"/>
	Slurry	2274	<input type="text"/>
Including: With incorporation within four hours (including injection)	Solid dung	2275	<input type="text"/>
	Slurry 1	2276	<input type="text"/>
Where solid dung or slurry has been delivered or sold: What is their share in the total farm manure produced in the holding?	2277	<input type="text"/>	Percent

Section 10.2: Farm manure storage facilities in the last 12 months

Does the holding have farm manure storage facilities that have been used in the last 12 months?	Code 2281	yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 2282</i>
		no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 11, page 25</i>

	Code	Area or volume
Storage capacity/ capacities used in the last 12 months 2	Storage area for solid dung 3	2282 <input type="text"/> m ²
	Storage volume for liquid manure 4	2283 <input type="text"/> m ³
	Storage volume for slurry in the slurry container (including slurry cellar) 5	2284 <input type="text"/> m ³
	Storage volume for slurry in the lagoon 5	2285 <input type="text"/> m ³

	Code	Please tick
How are the storage facilities covered? <i>Please tick more than one box if appropriate</i>	Solid dung	without cover 2291 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		with foil cover or fixed cover (including closed rooms) 2292 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Slurry	without cover 2293 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		with natural surface crust 6 2294 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		with artificial surface crust 7 2295 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		with foil cover or fixed cover (including slurry cellar) 2296 <input type="checkbox"/> 1

Section 11: Organic farming, 2010

- 1** Code 0501
Code 0501 should be answered by "yes" if in the agricultural holding crop products and/or animal products are produced according to the principles of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and if the holding is subject to a compulsory control procedure performed by an approved control agency.
- 2** Code 0511
If the entire area or subareas of the agricultural holding are being converted, they should be entered under code 0511. The conversion period in arable farming is two years before seeding or planting for annual crops and crops cultivated every few years, two years for grassland and clover until utilisation (as fodder) and three years before harvest for perennial crops (standing permanent crops) except grassland. During that time, the agricultural products produced on those areas must not be labelled or marketed as organic products.
- 3** Code 0515
The cultivation of sugar beet for ethanol production should be included here.
- 4** Code 0519
What should be entered here is any crops cultivated on the arable land and not indicated under codes 0513 to 0518. According to section 2.1 of the questionnaire, this includes: crops for green harvesting (codes 0121 to 0125), other root-crops (code 0146), other industrial crops (codes 0171 to 0177), flowers and ornamental plants (codes 0184, 0185), horticultural seeds (code 0186), seed and seedlings production (code 0195), other crops (code 0196) as well as fallow land with or without entitlement to grant/premium (codes 0201, 0202).
- 5** Code 0523
The other crops cultivated on the holding's utilised agricultural area include, in addition to the crops indicated under codes 0520 to 0522, according to section 2.2 of the questionnaire the following: tree nurseries (code 0217), Christmas tree plantations and other permanent crops (codes 0218, 0219), permanent crops under glass (code 0220), low yielding permanent grassland (code 0233) and permanent grassland excluded from production (code 0234) as well as kitchen gardens (code 0239).

Section 11: Organic farming, 2010

Is your holding subject to the control procedure regarding organic farming according to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007? 1	Code 0501	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Please go to code 0510
		no <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Please go to section 12, page 27

		Code	ha	a
Utilised agricultural areas included in organic farming	which have already been converted	0510	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	which are currently being converted	0511	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Is the entire utilised agricultural area of the holding (code 0240, page 11) under organic farming?	Code 0512	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Please go to code 0531
		no <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Please go to code 0513

			Code	ha	a	
Cultivation on the utilised agricultural area occupied by organic farming	Arable land	Cereals (incl. maize) for grain production	0513	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Potatoes	0514	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Sugar beet (excl. seed production)	0515	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Pulses for grain production	0516	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Oil seed crops for grain production	0517	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Vegetables and strawberries, outdoor or under glass or other accessible protective cover	0518	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Please note: The utilised agricultural area occupied by organic farming comprises the values entered under codes 0510 and 0511.		Other crops, outdoor or under glass or other accessible protective cover	0519	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			Orchards and berry plantations (incl. nuts)	0520	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			Areas under vines (wine grapes and table grapes)	0521	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			Permanent grassland (excl. low yielding permanent grassland and permanent grassland excluded from production)	0522	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other crops, outdoor or under glass or other accessible protective cover	0523	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

Are all animals (incl. cattle) of the holding that have been entered in section 7 "Livestocks" on page 17 included in organic farming?	Code 0531	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Please go to section 2, page 27
		no <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Please go to code 0532

		Code	Number of animals
Animals included in organic farming	Cattle	0532	<input type="text"/>
	Pigs	0533	<input type="text"/>
	Sheep	0534	<input type="text"/>
	Goats	0535	<input type="text"/>
	Hens	0536	<input type="text"/>
	Geese, ducks, turkeys	0537	<input type="text"/>
	Equidae (horses, asses, mules, etc.)	0538	<input type="text"/>

Section 12: Renewable energy installations in the last 12 months

1 What should be indicated here is any installations of the agricultural holding whose energy is supplied to third parties for commercial purposes or is used within the holding. Installations used only for private purposes, and installations in

which – although located on the holding's area – the holding is not actively involved and for which the holding gets just rent should not be indicated. Also, very small installations (e.g. solar cells operating electric fence installations) are not part of the installations to be entered here.

2 Code 0607
What should be indicated here is the nominal output installed, rather than the output actually produced.

Section 13: Other gainful activities in the holding in calendar year 2009

1 Under other gainful activities, only those activities should be indicated which are performed in the agricultural holding and by which the agricultural holding achieves turnover. Such activities are performed by persons working for the agricultural holding and using the means of production belonging to the agricultu-

ral holding (land, buildings, machinery) and/or are based on products produced in the agricultural holding. Where a legally independent business establishment (e.g. subsidiary) has been set up for those activities, the relevant activities should not be included here.

2 Code 0613
Leisure activities include e.g. farm holidays, wellness programmes and tourist guide activities.

3 Code 0614
This includes only the accommodation (boarding) and keeping of horses for leisure activities, possibly in connection with the use of horses that can be hired or of training horses.

4 Code 0615
The production of renewable energies may be done e.g. by wind power installations, biogas installations, burning straw and the use of renewable resources such as rape, maize, wood in installations to produce heat and electricity from biomass. This includes neither installations used only for own consumption nor the mere production or sale of renewable resources.

5 Codes 0619, 0620
The activities for other agricultural holdings (code 0619) and the activities outside agriculture (code 0620) are performed against remuneration on the basis of an oral or written agreement. Contractual activities for other agricultural holdings include any agricultural activities such as field and inside work, transport services. Contractual activities outside agriculture include e.g. landscape conservation, road construction, winter maintenance.

6 Code 0622
Other gainful activities include e.g. fur breeding. Parking caravans, boats, etc. in farm buildings is included only if those buildings are also used for agricultural purposes.

Section 12: Renewable energy installations in the last 12 months 1

Are there renewable energy installations in the holding (excl. installations used only for the holder's household)?	Code 0601	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Please go to code 0602
		no <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Please go to section 13

Please tick more than one box if appropriate		Code	Please tick box or enter data
Wind power installation		0602	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Solar power installation (photovoltaics/solar heat)		0603	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Hydroelectric installation		0604	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Biogas installation		0606	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Nominal electric output of the biogas installation 2		0607	<input type="text"/> kW
Slurry processing (share of slurry in total substrate)		0608	<input type="text"/> Percent
Other installations for energetic use of biomass (e.g. vegetable oil press, biomass heating power station)		0605	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Other renewable energy installations (Please specify the type of installation.) <input type="text"/>		0609	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

Section 13: Other gainful activities in the holding in calendar year 2009 1

Does the holding achieve turnover from the activities below? Please note: Where a legally independent business establishment (e.g. subsidiary) has been set up for those activities, the relevant activities should not be included here	Code 0611	yes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Please go to code 0612
		no <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Please go to section 14, page 29

Please tick more than one box if appropriate		Code	Please tick
Processing and direct marketing of agricultural products, excluding production of wine (e.g. meat processing, cheese production)		0612	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Tourism, accommodation, leisure activities 2		0613	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Boarding horses and keeping riding horses 3		0614	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Production of renewable energies (excl. own consumption) 4		0615	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Production of craft products in the holding (e.g. furniture made from timber)		0616	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Treatment and processing of wood (e.g. building timber, firewood)		0617	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Aquaculture and fish production		0618	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Activities for other agricultural holdings 5		0619	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Activities outside agriculture (e.g. for municipalities) 5		0620	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Forestry		0621	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Other 6		0622	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

		Code	Please tick
Share of turnover from the above activities in the holding's total turnover	up to 10%	0623	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	over 10% up to 50%		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	over 50% to under 100%		<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Section 14: Persons employed in the agricultural holding from March 2009 to February 2010

1 The persons employed in the agricultural holding refer to persons aged 15 years and over. **Not included** are persons employed of a legally independent business establishment of the holder. Persons employed of con-

tractors who worked for the holding are shown separately in section 14.4, page 31. Work performed in other agricultural holdings under **mutual aid arrangements** should be included in work for this holding.

2 Section 14.1 should be completed only by sole proprietorships, not by civil-law associations. Persons permanently employed by a civil-law association should be entered in section 14.2. Relatives (by blood or marriage) of the holder who perform work for the holding and who live outside the holding as well as non-family employees should be entered in sections 14.2 and 14.3. Data should be entered for every single family worker. Recognised civil partners have the same status as the holder and his/her spouse. If the holder has no spouse or no person with the same status as a spouse, that line should definitely be left empty.

Activities referring to other gainful activities include only the activities mentioned in section 13.

Times worked for activities in the holder's household, such as family care regarding food, housing, clothing, health (nursing care) and child care, are **not** included.

Persons who started or ended their employment in the course of the reference period should proportionately be included in the survey by extrapolating their times worked to the 12-month period (incl. apprentices).

Times worked on Sundays or holidays and times of temporary sickness, vacation as well as maternity and parental leave should be included.

3 Code 0803 and Code 0903
The farm manager is the person who manages the agricultural holding, that is who performs all tasks of continuous management of the holding (planning, decision-making, organisation and control). **Only one person** per holding should be shown as manager. In sole proprietorships, that may be the holder himself, a family member or another person entrusted with the management who works in the agricultural holding. Where several natural persons are associated in the form of a partnership or joint heirship (e.g. holdings with several partners), the person basically entrusted with the management on the survey day should be indicated as the manager.

5 Code 0812 and Code 0912
Here the times worked by persons employed in the agricultural holding for other gainful activities should be entered separately. Data should be entered only if data have been entered in section 13.

6 Code 0813
This includes any gainful activities of the holder, spouse and other family members outside the agricultural holding (e.g. in industry, trade, public service, as self-employed).

4 Code 0811 and Code 0911
Here the entire time worked for the agricultural holding should be entered in terms of average hours worked per week. This includes any agricultural activities performed for the holding and any activities referring to other gainful activities of the holding.

7 In section 14.2 the persons **permanently employed** for activities of the holding and working in holdings of any legal form should be entered. Persons permanently employed are those with an open-end employment contract or with a contract limited to a minimum of six months. As regards sole proprietorships, only the non-family persons permanently employed and the relatives (by blood or marriage) of the holder who are not living in the holding should be indicated.

Agricultural activities performed for the holding are:

- any field, farmyard and inside work,
- activities for farm organisation and management,
- activities for maintenance of the farm buildings and machinery,
- activities for storage, treatment (e.g. silaging) and preparation for the market (e.g. packaging),
- internal transport, e.g. when selling self-produced products of the holding and when purchasing means of production,
- activities connected with, and inseparable from the main agricultural activity.

8 If there are more than 12 permanently employed persons, please use a supplementary questionnaire E in addition. You may get that questionnaire from the collection office or the statistical office.

Section 14: Persons employed in the agricultural holding **1**

Section 14.1: Family workers in sole proprietorships (excl. civil-law associations) from March 2009 to February 2010 **2**

Family workers in sole proprietorships	Serial number of the person	Sex		Year of birth (Please enter only the last two digits.)	Who is the manager? 3	Average number of hours worked per week		Average number of hours worked per week for another gainful activity 6
		male	female			for the total holding 4	including: in other gainful activities (see section 13) 5	
Code	0800	0801		0802	0803	0811	0812	0813
Holder	001	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Spouse	002	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Family worker	003	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Family worker	004	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Family worker	005	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Family worker	006	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

0850 Will be completed by the statistical office.

Abschnitt 14.2: Persons permanently employed, excluding family workers, in holdings of any legal form from March 2009 to February 2010 **7**

Persons permanently employed If there are more than 12 permanently employed persons, please complete a supplementary questionnaire. 8	Serial number of the person	Sex		Year of birth (Please enter only the last two digits.)	Who is the manager? 3	Average number of hours worked per week	
		male	female			for the total holding 4	including: in other gainful activities (see section 13) 5
Code:	0900	0901		0902	0903	0911	0912
Person	001	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	002	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	003	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	004	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	005	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	006	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	007	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	008	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	009	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	010	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	011	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person	012	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

0950 Will be completed by the statistical office.

Section 14: Persons employed in the agricultural holding from March 2009 to February 2010

- 9** In section 14.3 the seasonal workers of holdings of any legal form should be indicated. Those are persons with fixed-term employment contracts of less than six months. For those persons only the times worked for **agricultural activities** should be entered. Times worked for other gainful activities should not be entered.
- 10** Codes 1002 and 1004
In case of times worked on an hourly basis, eight hours are considered as a full working day. If a seasonal worker is employed several times a year in the holding, this is counted as one person.
- 11** Section 14.4 To simplify response, working-time equivalents for selected services are asked for here. According to section 27 subsection 1 number 10 of the Agricultural Statistics Law, the results for that variable are published only in the form of working time in terms of hours or labour units. This includes any services performed for the agricultural holding against invoice (e.g. work performed by contractors or other agricultural holdings). Settlement may also be done cashless on the basis of fixed rates (e.g. activities of machinery rings). If an agricultural service is performed several times a year on the same area (e.g. several travels for crop protection or fertilisation), the area should be included several times.
Example: If mineral fertiliser is applied three times from March 2009 to February 2010 on 10 ha of utilised agricultural area, 30 ha should be entered in code 1027 "mineral fertiliser application".
- 12** Code 1023
This includes the chopping of maize, grass and total plant crop silage and the harvesting of grass by means of a self-loading trailer.
- 13** Code 1025
Soil tillage/seeding can comprise several work steps. They can be done separately or together (e.g. with combined equipment). If different work steps such as stubble tillage, primary tillage, secondary tillage and seeding are performed in several work steps on the same area, the area must be included several times (see example under **11**).
- 14** Code 1029
Any services that cannot be allocated to the work steps mentioned before (codes 1020 to 1028) should be indicated here. Please indicate the volume of those services in hours.
This includes e.g. activities regarding the maintenance of agricultural buildings, the milling and dressing of grain, the mixing of feeding rations, feed supply, grain transport, stable cleaning and disinfection, vintage using the fully equipped grape harvester, leaf cutting in viticulture.
- 15** Code 1010
The annual net income of the holder and/or spouse includes income
- from a business establishment, from self-employment or free-lance activity,
 - from employment as an employee,
 - from sources of private or statutory social security (incl. children's allowance),
 - from letting and capital assets.

Section 14.3: Seasonal workers performing agricultural activities in holdings of any legal form from March 2009 to February 2010 **9**

	Code	Male	Code	Female
Number of persons	1001	<input type="text"/>	1003	<input type="text"/>
Work performed in full days 10	1002	<input type="text"/>	1004	<input type="text"/>

Section 14.4: Services performed by contractors and others for holdings of any legal form from March 2009 to February 2010 **11**

Did the holding entrust workers not employed by the holding (e.g. contractors) with agricultural activities between March 2009 and February 2010?

yes Please go to code 1020

no Please go to section 14.5

Please note: If an agricultural service is performed several times a year on the same area, the area should be included several times.

	Code	Total	
Combine harvesting	1020	<input type="text"/>	ha
Beet harvesting	1021	<input type="text"/>	ha
Potato harvesting	1022	<input type="text"/>	ha
Harvesting of green/total plants (e.g. chopping) 12	1023	<input type="text"/>	ha
Bale pressing for silage, hay or straw	1024	<input type="text"/>	ha
Soil tillage/seeding 13	1025	<input type="text"/>	ha
Crop protection	1026	<input type="text"/>	ha
Mineral fertiliser application	1027	<input type="text"/>	ha
Spreading of slurry and stable manure	1028	<input type="text"/>	ha
Other services (e.g. transport and maintenance, veterinarian, insemination) 14	1029	<input type="text"/>	hours

Section 14.5: Annual net income in sole proprietorships (excl. civil-law associations) in calendar year 2009

Do the holder and/or the spouse receive non-holding income (including children's allowance, pensions, capital gains, etc.)?

yes Please go to code 1010

no Please go to section 15, page 33

	Code	Please tick
Which annual net income of holder and/or spouse together was higher? 15	1010	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2

Section 16: Agricultural vocational training of the farm manager, 2010

1 What should be entered here is the **agricultural** vocational training with the **highest qualification** of the farm manager ticked in section 14.1 or 14.2 on page 29.

2 Code 0653
Tick "yes" if the farm manager has participated in a vocational training measure in the last 12 months. This includes training intended to obtain basic knowledge and advanced training to enhance knowledge in agriculture or business areas in connection with other gainful activities. Generally the (advanced) training takes place outside the workplace and is performed by competent **educational institutions**.

Section 15: Continuing the holding, "farm succession" in sole proprietorships (excl. civil-law associations), 2010

<p>Please complete only if the holder is aged 45 years or over. Is there a person who will take over this holding in due time on the basis of an arrangement, agreement or other understanding?</p>	Code 0661	<p>yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 0662</i></p> <p>no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 16</i></p> <p>unclear <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <i>Please go to section 16</i></p>
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Information on the farm successor		Code	Please tick
Successor's sex	Male	0662	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Female		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Successor's age	Under 15 years	0663	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	15 to under 25 years		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	25 to under 35 years		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	35 years and over		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Successor aged 15 years or over	Vocational training achieved or intended <i>Please tick more than one box if appropriate</i>	Agricultural training	0664 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Non-agricultural training	0665 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		No vocational training	0666 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Activity in this holding	Permanent	0667 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Occasional	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		No activity	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Section 16: Agricultural vocational training of the farm manager, 2010 **1**

		Code	Please tick
Only practical agricultural experience		0651	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Agricultural vocational training with the highest qualification of	vocational school/full-time vocational school (excl. in-house training)	0652	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	vocational training/apprenticeship (qualifying examination of apprentices, skilled workers or other)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	agricultural school (incl. viticultural, horticultural, winter school)		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	advanced training for qualification as a master farmer, qualified agricultural technician		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	major agricultural college, technical school, specialised academy		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	university of applied sciences, engineering school		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	university, institution of higher education		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Has the farm manager participated in a vocational training measure in the last 12 months? 2	yes	0653	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	no		<input type="checkbox"/> 2

Section 17: Determination of profit/turnover taxation in business year 2009/2010

1 Code 0462

The determination of profit for tax purposes may be done by one of the four methods indicated. Holdings with the legal form of sole proprietorship submitting income tax declarations to the local tax office should tick "yes" here and indicate one of the four types of profit determination. Partnerships (civil-law associations – GbR, unlimited companies – OHG, limited partnerships – KG) and private-law legal persons should tick "yes" here because, for those holdings, a determination of profits is always done also for tax purposes. Partnerships (civil-law associations – GbR) should indicate one of the four types of profit determination. Joint heirships are not obliged to keep accounts or their data are estimated by the local tax office, i.e. the data for joint heirships are provided as they are for sole proprietorships. For OHG and KG as well as for private-law legal persons, "accounting with annual balance sheet" is the only type of profit determination applicable.

2 Code 0471

Agricultural holdings may choose between flat rates and normal taxation regarding turnover tax. In the case of flat rates, holdings generally are not obliged to make payments to the local tax office and, consequently, do not have to keep accounts. However, agricultural holdings may submit a written request to the local tax office, choosing the normal taxation. Once the normal taxation has been chosen, the general VAT rates of 7% or 19% are applicable rather than the VAT flat rates. The amounts of VAT received and the input tax paid must continuously be recorded. If a relevant request has been filed, "normal taxation" must always be ticked.

Section 18: Maintenance/installation of landscape features in the last three years

1 It is not relevant whether the holding has received support funds for installing or maintaining the hedges, tree lines or stone walls. This also applies if a landscape feature, together with a utilised agricultural area, is subject to a premium scheme.

Section 17: Determination of profit/turnover taxation in business year 2009/2010

Section 17.1: Determination of profit

Is profit determination performed for tax purposes for this holding?	Code 0461	yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 0462</i>
		no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Please go to section 17.2</i>

		Code	Please tick
Type of profit determination 1	Accounting with annual balance sheet	0462	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Net income method		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	By average rates (section 13a of the Income Tax Act)		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	By profit estimation performed by the local tax office		<input type="checkbox"/> 4

Section 17.2: Turnover taxation

		Code	Please tick
Type of turnover taxation 2	Normal taxation	0471	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Flat rate		<input type="checkbox"/> 2

Section 18: Maintenance/installation of landscape features in the last three years **1**

Please note: This covers any hedges, tree lines and stone walls you have maintained or installed in the last three years, irrespective of whether they are located on your holding's areas or outside.

Have landscape features been maintained or installed in the last three years?	Code 2031	yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Please go to code 2035</i>
		no <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>End of survey</i>

		Code	Please tick
What landscape features have been maintained? <i>Please tick more than one box if appropriate</i>	Hedges	2035	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Tree lines	2036	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Stone walls	2037	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
What landscape features have been installed? <i>Please tick more than one box if appropriate</i>	Hedges	2038	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Tree lines	2039	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Stone walls	2040	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

Purpose, type and scope of the survey

The census of agriculture (LZ), the survey on agricultural production methods (ELPM) and the main survey of land use (BO) will be conducted in spring 2010. The LZ and the BO will be conducted as a complete enumeration in all agricultural holdings, while the ELPM will cover a sample of a maximum of 80,000 holdings. The goal of the survey is to obtain comprehensive, up-to-date, realistic and reliable statistical information on the structure of holdings, the social situation in the agricultural holdings and the activities performed for land management and environmental protection. The data will be used to identify the structural change in agriculture and to study its causes as well as to calculate and forecast harvested quantities. Also, the results will provide the statistical bases required for decision-making and actions on the part of government, administration, the agricultural profession, the economy and the scientific community at the national and supranational levels.

At the same time, the results will meet the statistical requirements of the European Union regarding the EU structures survey. As the results will also be used for planning and activities for the benefit of agriculture, the survey deserves full support.

Legal bases

Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys of the European Community (OJ of the European Union No L 321 p. 14 of 1 December 2008). Data are collected according to Annexes III and V to the Regulation.

Agricultural Statistics Law as published on 19 July 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1662), last amended by the law of 6 March 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 438). Data are collected according to sections 8 subsection 1, 27 subsection 1, 30 subsection 1, and 32 subsection 2.

Federal Statistics Law of 22 January 1987 (Federal Law Gazette I, pp. 462, 565), last amended by section 3 of the act of 7 September 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2246).

Law on the equal treatment of areas set aside and utilised agricultural areas of 10 July 1995 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 910), last amended by section 62a of the act of 13 April 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 855).

Obligation to provide information

According to section 93 subsection 2 number 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Law in connection with section 15 of the Federal Statistics Law, the persons obliged to provide information are the **holders or managers of agricultural holdings**.

According to section 15 subsection 3 of the Federal Statistics Law, response must be given **truthfully, completely and within the time limits set** by the statistical offices of the Länder, **free of charge and postage paid** to the recipient (the statistical offices of the Länder).

Objections and actions for rescission brought against the summons to provide information **will not have a suspensive effect**, according to section 15 subsection 6 of the Federal Statistics Law.

Confidentiality

In accordance with section 16 of the Federal Statistics Law, the individual data collected are generally kept secret. Only in exceptional cases explicitly provided for by law may individual data be passed on. Passing on the collected data to the competent supreme Federal or Land authorities in the form of tables containing statistical results – even where table cells show one case only – is permitted according to section 98 subsection 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Law in connection with section 16 subsection 4 of the Federal Statistics Law. Also, according to section 98 subsection 5 of the Agricultural Statistics Law, passing on statistical results from the agricultural structure survey (section 24 subsection 1 number 1) is allowed for activities of policy impact assessment to the *Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für ländliche Räume, Wald und Fischerei*.

According to section 16 subsection 6 of the Federal Statistics Law, individual data may also be passed on to institutions of higher education or other institutions entrusted with independent scientific research for the purpose of carrying out scientific projects, if an allocation of the individual data to the respondents or parties concerned is possible only with unreasonable efforts in terms of time, cost and manpower. The obligation to keep data secret also applies to persons receiving individual data.

Auxiliary characteristics, separation and deletion

Auxiliary characteristics are first and last names (name of company, institute or authority, where applicable), address, date and signature as well as voluntary information on telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. They are used only for the technical conduct of the survey and will be separated from the questionnaire after finishing data checks at the latest and will be deleted with the exception of name, address, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, which are entered into the register of holdings.

Identification number of the holding and register of holdings

According to section 97 subsection 3 of the Agricultural Statistics Law, a non-systematic and Land-specific identification number is allocated for every survey unit, which is then entered by the statistical offices of the Länder into the register of agricultural holdings to be maintained according to section 97 subsection 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Law. It is used for the allocation of holdings in the context of agricultural statistics.

The following auxiliary and survey characteristics are included in the register of holdings according to section 97 subsection 2 of the Agricultural Statistics Law:

- Name and address of the holder or manager of the holdings, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses,
- Seat of the holding and name for regional allocations as well as geographical co-ordinates of the holding's seat,
- Type of holding,
- Legal status of the holder,
- Size of areas and numbers of animals which are required to determine the group of respondents and to correctly allocate the holding to a stratum in the sample,
- Identification number in the register,
- Participation in surveys of agricultural statistics,
- Day of inclusion into the register of holdings,
- Key figures for identification within the scope of the utilisation of administrative data according to section 93 subsections 5 and 6 of the Agricultural Statistics Law.

Rights and duties of the interviewers

To reduce the burden on respondents, interviewers may be employed. They must not use the information gained through their activity for other procedures or other purposes. That obligation will continue to apply after they have finished their activity. The interviewers should help the respondents in answering the questions.

Upon request, respondents may enter the data into the questionnaire by themselves and give the questionnaire to the interviewer or hand it over in a sealed envelope or deliver it to the survey office or send it there within one week with sufficient postage paid.

**Irrigation follow-up survey of the
census of agriculture 2010**

LZB

Please return by
XX. XXXXXXX XXXX

Name of the authority
Organisational unit
Street and street number
Postal code, town

For window envelopes: postal address of the authority conducting the survey

The data are confirmed to be correct.
Date and signature:

[Signature box]

Contact for queries
(voluntary)
Name (please print):

[Name box]

Telephone or fax:

[Telephone or fax box]

You may contact us at

Telephone:
Mr. XXXXXX XXXXX-XXXXXXX
Ms XXXXXX XXXXX-XXXXXXX
Fax: XXXXX-XXXXXXX
E-Mail: XXXXX.XXXXX@xxxxxxxxxxx.de

Thank you for your co-operation.

For legal bases and other legal
information please refer to page 4
of this questionnaire.

If address or name is no longer applicable, please correct on page 2

Identification number:
(please indicate in queries)



Box for internal handling

**The follow-up survey of the census of agriculture 2010 is a stock-taking of
(sprinkler) irrigation in all agricultural holdings.**

**The follow-up survey covers all holdings which indicated in the main survey of the
census of agriculture that utilised agricultural areas were irrigated in 2009.**

Please **note the following instructions** on how to complete the questionnaire.

Please **return the completed questionnaire** to the sender.

When completing the questionnaire, please proceed as follows:

- 1) Give the information asked for
by ticking the applicable answers, e.g.
- or
by entering the values asked for
(number, area) in a right-aligned way, e.g.
- 2) For explanatory notes on the individual questions
please refer to the relevant opposite page.
Those explanatory notes are indicated as a reference in the text (e.g. **2**).

Please update your address if required.

Name and address

Please return to

Name of the authority conducting the survey
Address

Notes

To avoid queries on our part, you may use this box to indicate special events and circumstances which have an impact on your current data.

Explanatory notes

Section 1: Outdoor irrigation in calendar year 2009

- 1** Code 2062
Size of the utilised agricultural area actually irrigated at least once in 2009. This should cover last year's entire harvest season. Where several successive crops were irrigated on the same area, please indicate the crop irrigated most intensively.
- 2** Code 2075
This includes the areas of other plants for green/total plant harvesting, other root-crops excl. seed production (e.g. common beet, feeding beet, rooted turnips, feeding kale, feeding carrots), other industrial crops (e.g. hops, aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants, rolled turf), outdoor flowers and ornamental plants, horticultural seeds and production of young plants for sale, seed and seedlings production for grasses, root-crops (excl. potatoes) and industrial crops (excl. oleaginous fruits) as well as other crops on the arable land.
- 3** Code 2079
This includes meadows mainly for cutting, pastures incl. moving pastures and alpine pastures as well as poor-quality permanent grassland (e.g. rough pastures and heathland) and permanent grassland excluded from production and with entitlement to grant/premium.
- 4** Code 2080
This includes tree nurseries (excl. forest tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements), Christmas tree plantations (outside forests) and other permanent crops (e.g. osier willow plantations) in the open air.

Section 2: Irrigation methods, water origin and quantity in calendar year 2009

- 1** **Not to be included** is the irrigation of crops under glass or other accessible protective cover, in kitchen gardens as well as frost protection irrigation.
- 2** Code 2092
Irrigation method where water is transferred to the plants by drops just above ground level, as well as micro-spray and misty-spray installations.
- 3** Code 2093
Water source mainly used for outdoor irrigation:
Receipt of water from public or private supply networks = 1:
This includes water sources outside the agricultural holding (incl. water supplied in containers) which are not classified under non-holding surface water, e.g. rivers, lakes. Water supply can be public or private (e.g. through a water association). The origin of the water is not relevant here.
Ground water (also spring water and bank filtrate) = 2:
This refers to ground water sources/wells on or near the area of the agricultural holding.
- The required water is pumped from wells drilled or dug, from freely running ground water sources and the like. This may also refer to ground water sources/wells used not only for irrigation by the agricultural holding.
Surface water belonging to the holding (e.g. ponds, reservoirs) = 3:
This refers to small natural ponds or artificial reservoirs which are either located direct on the holding's area or are used only by the holding.
Non-holding surface water (e.g. rivers, lakes) = 4:
This refers to non-holding water from lakes, rivers or other waterways not specifically built for irrigation. Small reservoirs (< 1000 m³) ensuring smooth functioning of the pumps in small watercourses/brooks should also be included here.
- 4** Code 2099
Where no exact data are available from calculations, water meters, etc., a careful estimation should be performed. (The origin of the water is not relevant.)

Section 1: Outdoor irrigation in calendar year 2009

	Code	ha	a
Utilised agricultural outdoor area irrigated in calendar year 2009, total - excl. frost protection irrigation and excl. kitchen gardens - (total of codes 2063 to 2080) 1	2062	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Please note: In case of several successive crops on the same area, please indicate only the crop irrigated most intensively :			
Cereals for grain production (excl. maize), incl. seed production	2063	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Grain maize/maize to ripen fully (incl. corn cob mix), incl. seed production	2064	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Silage maize/green maize incl. maize groats of ear, husk and part of stalk	2065	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Potatoes	2066	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sugar beet (incl. for ethanol production), excl. seed production	2067	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pulses for grain production, incl. seed production and mixed cultivation	2068	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Rape and bird rape for grain production, incl. seed production	2069	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sunflowers for grain production, incl. seed production	2070	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other oleaginous fruits for grain production, incl. seed production (e.g. oil flax, mustard, garden poppy, soybeans)	2071	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Plants for fibre production (e.g. hemp, flax, kenaf)	2072	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Vegetables and strawberries (incl. asparagus, excl. mushrooms) in the open air	2073	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ley/grass cultivated on arable land (incl. mixtures with predominant share of grass)	2074	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other crops on the arable land	2 2075	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Orchards and nuts	2076	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Berry plantations (excl. strawberries)	2077	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Areas under vines (wine and table grapes)	2078	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Permanent grassland	3 2079	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other crops outside the arable land	4 2080	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Size of the utilised agricultural outdoor area irrigated on average in the last 3 calendar years (2007 to 2009)	2061	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 2: Irrigation methods, water origin and quantity in calendar year 2009 **1**

	Code	Please tick	
Outdoor irrigation methods	Sprinkler irrigation	2091	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Drop irrigation (just above ground level, also micro-sprinklers)	2 2092	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Water source mainly used for outdoor irrigation 3	Receipt of water from public or private supply networks	2093	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Ground water (incl. spring water and bank filtrate)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Surface water belonging to the holding (e.g. ponds, reservoirs)		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Non-holding surface water (e.g. rivers, lakes)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Other origin (e.g. brackish water, processed water)		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Water quantity consumed in calendar year 2009	4 2099	<input type="text"/>	m ³

Notification in accordance with section 17 of the Federal Statistics Law

Purpose, type and scope of the survey

The census of agriculture (LZ) and the survey on agricultural production methods (ELPM) were conducted in spring 2010. The LZ was conducted as a complete enumeration in all agricultural holdings, while the ELPM covered a sample of a maximum of 80,000 holdings. The follow-up survey covering the irrigation variables will be conducted only in holdings which indicated in the LZ 2010 that (part of) their utilised agricultural areas were irrigated in 2009. The goal of the survey is to obtain comprehensive, up-to-date and reliable statistical information on irrigation in agricultural holdings. The data, in connection with the results of other agricultural statistics, will be used at the national and supranational levels to draw comparisons between countries and regions and to obtain key figures for the interaction between agriculture and the environment. Also, the results will provide the statistical bases required for decision-making and actions on the part of government, administration, the agricultural profession, the economy and the scientific community at the national and European levels.

At the same time, the results will meet the statistical requirements of the European Union. As the results will also be used for planning and activities for the benefit of agriculture, the survey deserves your full support.

Legal bases

Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys of the European Community (OJ of the European Union No L 321 p. 14 of 1 December 2008). Data are collected according to Annex V to the Regulation.

Agricultural Statistics Law as published on 19 July 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1662), last amended by the law of 6 March 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 438). Data are collected according to section 32 subsection 1 number 1 and subsection 2 number 4.

Federal Statistics Law of 22 January 1987 (Federal Law Gazette I, pp. 462, 565), last amended by section 3 of the law of 7 September 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2246).

Law on the equal treatment of areas set aside and utilised agricultural areas of 10 July 1995 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 910), last amended by section 62a of the law of 13 April 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 855).

Obligation to provide information

According to section 93 subsection 2 number 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Law in connection with section 15 of the Federal Statistics Law, the persons obliged to provide information are the **holders or managers of agricultural holdings**.

According to section 15 subsection 3 of the Federal Statistics Law, response must be given **truthfully, completely and within the time limits set by the statistical offices of the Länder, free of charge and postage paid** to the recipient (the statistical offices of the Länder).

Objections and actions for rescission brought against the summons to provide information **will not have a suspensive effect**, according to section 15 subsection 6 of the Federal Statistics Law.

Confidentiality

In accordance with section 16 of the Federal Statistics Law, the individual data collected are generally kept secret. Only in exceptional cases explicitly provided for by law may individual data be passed on. Passing on the collected data to the competent supreme Federal or Land authorities in the form of tables containing statistical results – even where table cells show one case only – is permitted according to section 98 subsection 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Law in connection with section 16 subsection 4 of the Federal Statistics Law. Also, according to section 98 subsection 5 of the Agricultural

Statistics Law, passing on statistical results from the agricultural structure survey (section 24 subsection 1 number 1) is allowed for activities of policy impact assessment to the *Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für ländliche Räume, Wald und Fischerei*.

According to section 16 subsection 6 of the Federal Statistics Law, individual data may also be passed on to institutions of higher education or other institutions entrusted with independent scientific research for the purpose of carrying out scientific projects, if an allocation of the individual data to the respondent or parties concerned is possible only with unreasonable efforts in terms of time, cost and manpower. The obligation to keep data secret also applies to persons receiving individual data.

Auxiliary characteristics, separation and deletion

Auxiliary characteristics are first and last names (name of company, institute or authority, where applicable), address, date and signature as well as voluntary information on telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. They are used only for the technical conduct of the survey and will be separated from the questionnaire after finishing data checks at the latest and will be deleted with the exception of name, address, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, which are entered into the register of holdings.

Identification number of the holding and register of holdings

According to section 97 subsection 3 of the Agricultural Statistics Law, a non-systematic and Land-specific identification number is allocated for every survey unit, which is then entered by the statistical offices of the Länder into the register of agricultural holdings to be maintained according to section 97 subsection 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Law. It is used for the allocation of holdings in the context of agricultural statistics.

The following auxiliary and survey characteristics are included in the register of holdings according to section 97 subsection 2 of the Agricultural Statistics Law:

- Name and address of the holder or manager of the holdings, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses,
- Seat of the holding and name for regional allocations as well as geographical co-ordinates of the holding's seat,
- Type of holding,
- Legal status of the holder,
- Size of areas and numbers of animals which are required to determine the group of respondents and to correctly allocate the holding to a stratum in the sample,
- Identification number in the register,
- Participation in surveys of agricultural statistics,
- Day of inclusion into the register of holdings,
- Key figures for identification within the scope of the utilisation of administrative data according to section 93 subsections 5 and 6 of the Agricultural Statistics Law.

Rights and duties of the interviewers

To reduce the burden on respondents, interviewers may be employed. They must not use the information gained through their activity for other procedures or other purposes. That obligation will continue to apply after they have finished their activity. The interviewers should help the respondents in answering the questions.

Upon request, respondents may enter the data into the questionnaire by themselves and give the questionnaire to the interviewer or hand it over in a sealed envelope or deliver it to the survey office or send it there within one week with sufficient postage paid.

		NUTS2-region									
Number of holdings in the NUTS2-region		DE12	DE24	DE25	DE26	DE40	DE71	DE72	DE73	DE80	
Associated NUTS1-region		DE1	DE2	DE4		DE7	DE8				
Number of holdings of the associated NUTS1-region		44512	97873	5566		17805	4725				
UAA, ha of the associated Nuts1-region		1 409 988	3 136 843	1 323 691		766 437	1 350 882				
	Area of cereals in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	529 317	1 167 566	519 962		303 963	559 168				
	% Cereals in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	37,54	37,22	39,28		39,66	41,39				
	Area of pot. and sugar beet in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	21 008	102 799	15 990		18 523	38 487				
	% pot. and sugar beet in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	1,49	3,28	1,21		2,42	2,85				
	Area of oilseed crops in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	71 151	153 941	154 899		67 114	252 661				
	% oilseed crops in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	5,05	4,91	11,70		8,76	18,70				
	Area of perm. crops in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	48 508	13 900	4 724		5 851	3 072				
	% perm. outdoor crops in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	3,44	0,44	0,36		0,76	0,23				
	Area of fresh veg., melons, strawb., flowers in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000	13 964	17 768	6 824		8 097	2 365				
	% fresh veg., melons, strawb., flowers in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000	0,99	0,57	0,52		1,06	0,18				
	Area of tem. grass and permanent grassland in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000	531 692	1 070 618	286 945		283 666	264 468				
	% tem. grass and permanent grassland in the UAA of the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000	37,71	34,13	21,68		37,01	19,58				
	Total LSU in NUTS1	1355341,4	3556055,26	756663,72		573266,68	687481,67				
	Number of bovine animals in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in	743646,3	2461335,5	404066,1		341453,6	397336,6				
Bovine animals (all ages)	LSU										
	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	54,87	69,22	53,40		59,56	57,80				
	% of national share of bovine animals in LSU	8,21	27,17	4,46		3,77	4,39				
	Number of sheep and goats in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in	27385,6	44726,1	10668,2		14790,4	8599,5				
Sheep and goats (all ages)	LSU										
	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings region	2,02	1,26	1,41		2,58	1,25				
	% of national share of sheep and goats in LSU	12,23	19,98	4,77		6,61	3,84				
	Number of pigs in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in LSU	463567,89	838659,72	179999,61		169445,66	177839,39				
Pigs	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings region	34,20	23,58	23,79		29,56	25,87				
	% of national share of pigs in LSU	7,25	13,12	2,82		2,65	2,78				
	Number of poultry in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in LSU	72948,81	140674,74	147616,21		21917,02	92610,98				
Poultry	% of the LSU in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings region	5,38	3,96	19,51		3,82	13,47				
	% of national share of poultry in LSU	4,65	8,97	9,41		1,40	5,90				
	Bovine animals	9060067,40	9060067,40	9060067,40		9060067,40	9060067,40				
	Sheep and goats	223847,70	223847,70	223847,70		223847,70	223847,70				
	Pigs	6389912,57	6389912,57	6389912,57		6389912,57	6389912,57				
	Poultry	1568460,98	1568460,98	1568460,98		1568460,98	1568460,98				

Annex 6: List of total strata

Schleswig-Holstein Nuts2*-Region DEFO

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0010	3500 and more other pigs	32	32	100,00	1 / 1
2	0011	250 and more breeding sows	110	110	100,00	1 / 1
3	0012	13000 and more poultry	43	43	100,00	1 / 1
4	0013	500 and more sheep	166	166	100,00	1 / 1
5	0014	200 and more ha UAA	583	583	100,00	1 / 1
6	0015	25 and more ha potatoes	34	34	100,00	1 / 1
13	0022	Market gardening more than 20% market gardening area more than 20 ha UAA	230	230	100,00	1 / 1
UAA-Strata						
20	0029	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Hamburg Nuts2*-Region DE6

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Market gardening more than 20% market gardening area				
1	0030	under 5 ha UAA	506	506	100,00	1 / 1
2	0031	5 to less than 10 ha UAA	35	35	100,00	1 / 1
3	0032	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	58	58	100,00	1 / 1
4	0033	more than 20 ha UAA	34	34	100,00	1 / 1
		UAA-Strata				
5	0034	under 5 ha UAA	15	15	100,00	1 / 1
10	0039	100 to less than 200 ha UAA	17	17	100,00	1 / 1

Niedersachsen Nuts2*-Region DE93

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0042	1600 and more other pigs	146	146	100,00	1 / 1
2	0043	110 and more breeding sows	249	249	100,00	1 / 1
3	0044	400 and more dairy cows	9	9	100,00	1 / 1
4	0045	and more poultry	101	101	100,00	1 / 1
5	0046	450 and more sheep	35	35	100,00	1 / 1
6	0047	500 and more ha UAA	23	23	100,00	1 / 1

Niedersachsen Nuts2*-Region DE94

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0064	2500 and more other pigs	201	201	100,00	1 / 1
2	0065	300 and more breeding sows	170	170	100,00	1 / 1
3	0066	300 and more dairy cows	8	8	100,00	1 / 1
4	0067	1600 and more cattle	3	3	100,00	1 / 1
5	0068	31000 and more poultry	422	422	100,00	1 / 1
6	0069	200 and more sheep	114	114	100,00	1 / 1
23	0086	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Niedersachsen Nuts2*-Region DE91/DE92

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0087	1500 and more other pigs	155	155	100,00	1 / 1
2	0088	150 and more breeding sows	160	160	100,00	1 / 1
3	0089	125 and more dairy cows	63	63	100,00	1 / 1
4	0090	250 and more cattle	27	27	100,00	1 / 1
5	0091	12000 and more poultry	108	108	100,00	1 / 1
6	0092	500 and more sheep	24	24	100,00	1 / 1
25	0111	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Bremen Nuts2*-Region DE5

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Market gardening more than 20% market gardening area				
1	0112	under 5 ha UAA	13	13	100,00	1 / 1
2	0113	5 to less than 10 ha UAA	0	0	100,00	1 / 1
3	0114	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	0	0	100,00	1 / 1
4	0115	more than 20 ha UAA	1	1	100,00	1 / 1
		UAA-Strata				
5	0116	under 5 ha UAA	3	3	100,00	1 / 1
10	0121	100 to less than 200 ha UAA	19	19	100,00	1 / 1
		total	173	173	100,00	

Nordrhein-Westfalen Nuts2*-Region DEA3

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0124	400 and more breeding sows	70	70	100,00	1 / 1
2	0125	125 and more dairy cows	46	46	100,00	1 / 1
3	0126	825 and more cattle	6	6	100,00	1 / 1
4	0127	10000 and more poultry	90	90	100,00	1 / 1
5	0128	200 and more sheep	24	24	100,00	1 / 1
6	0129	200 and more ha UAA	19	19	100,00	1 / 1
13	0136	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	51	51	100,00	1 / 1
14	0137	more than 20 ha UAA	111	111	100,00	1 / 1

Nordrhein-Westfalen Nuts2*-Region DEA1,DEA2,DEA4,DEA5

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0145	1600 and more other pigs	188	188	100,00	1 / 1
2	0146	200 and more breeding sows	230	230	100,00	1 / 1
3	0147	250 and more dairy cows	13	13	100,00	1 / 1
4	0148	475 and more cattle	9	9	100,00	1 / 1
5	0149	11000 and more poultry	183	183	100,00	1 / 1
6	0150	200 and more sheep	176	176	100,00	1 / 1
23	0167	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Hessen Nuts2*-Region DE71,DE72,DE73

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0168	2000 and more other pigs	18	18	100,00	1 / 1
2	0169	175 and more breeding sows	75	75	100,00	1 / 1
3	0170	5000 and more poultry	55	55	100,00	1 / 1
4	0171	300 and more sheep	141	141	100,00	1 / 1
5	0172	200 and more ha UAA	290	290	100,00	1 / 1
12	0179	5 to less than 10 ha UAA	86	86	100,00	1 / 1
13	0180	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	72	72	100,00	1 / 1

Rheinland-Pfalz Nuts2*-Region DEB1,DEB2,DEB3

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0189	690 and more other pigs	124	124	100,00	1 / 1
2	0190	75 and more breeding sows	66	66	100,00	1 / 1
3	0191	5000 and more poultry	36	36	100,00	1 / 1
4	0192	300 and more sheep	97	97	100,00	1 / 1
5	0193	200 and more ha UAA	273	273	100,00	1 / 1
24	0212	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Baden-Württemberg Nuts2*-Region DE11

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0213	1100 and more other pigs	183	183	100,00	1 / 1
2	0214	140 and more breeding sows	312	312	100,00	1 / 1
3	0215	70 and more dairy cows	227	227	100,00	1 / 1
4	0216	240 and more cattle	11	11	100,00	1 / 1
5	0217	5000 and more poultry	109	109	100,00	1 / 1
6	0218	350 and more sheep	78	78	100,00	1 / 1
27	0239	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Baden-Württemberg Nuts2*-Region DE12

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0240	650 and more other pigs	63	63	100,00	1 / 1
2	0241	70 and more breeding sows	36	36	100,00	1 / 1
3	0242	70 and more dairy cows	65	65	100,00	1 / 1
4	0243	90 and more cattle	66	66	100,00	1 / 1
5	0244	2400 and more poultry	38	38	100,00	1 / 1
6	0245	300 and more sheep	30	30	100,00	1 / 1
27	0266	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Baden-Württemberg Nuts2*-Region DE13

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0267	550 and more other pigs	95	95	100,00	1 / 1
2	0268	75 and more breeding sows	28	28	100,00	1 / 1
3	0269	75 and more dairy cows	80	80	100,00	1 / 1
4	0270	225 and more cattle	9	9	100,00	1 / 1
5	0271	3000 and more poultry	34	34	100,00	1 / 1
6	0272	300 and more sheep	44	44	100,00	1 / 1
UAA-Strata						
26	0292	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Baden-Württemberg Nuts2*-Region DE14

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0293	1200 and more other pigs	106	106	100,00	1 / 1
2	0294	150 and more breeding sows	135	135	100,00	1 / 1
3	0295	150 and more dairy cows	6	6	100,00	1 / 1
4	0296	3000 and more poultry	77	77	100,00	1 / 1
5	0297	300 and more sheep	65	65	100,00	1 / 1
6	0298	200 and more ha UAA	63	63	100,00	1 / 1
25	0317	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*-Region DE21

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0318	700 and more other pigs	148	148	100,00	1 / 1
2	0319	75 and more breeding sows	159	159	100,00	1 / 1
3	0320	2500 and more poultry	89	89	100,00	1 / 1
4	0321	300 and more sheep	39	39	100,00	1 / 1
5	0322	200 and more ha UAA	72	72	100,00	1 / 1
13	0330	more than 20 ha UAA	62	62	100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*-Region DE22

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0338	1200 and more other pigs	117	117	100,00	1 / 1
2	0339	125 and more breeding sows	191	191	100,00	1 / 1
3	0340	75 and more dairy cows	101	101	100,00	1 / 1
4	0341	275 and more cattle	23	23	100,00	1 / 1
5	0342	12000 and more poultry	87	87	100,00	1 / 1
6	0343	300 and more sheep	44	44	100,00	1 / 1
9	0346	Vineyards	2	2	100,00	1 / 1
26	0363	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*-Region DE23

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0364	500 and more other pigs	134	134	100,00	1 / 1
2	0365	70 and more breeding sows	97	97	100,00	1 / 1
3	0366	7000 und mehr poultry	30	30	100,00	1 / 1
4	0367	300 and more sheep	19	19	100,00	1 / 1
5	0368	200 and more ha UAA	25	25	100,00	1 / 1
12	0375	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	9	9	100,00	1 / 1
13	0376	more than 20 ha UAA	5	5	100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*-Region DE24

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0384	500 and more other pigs	123	123	100,00	1 / 1
2	0385	75 and more breeding sows	58	58	100,00	1 / 1
3	0386	100 and more dairy cows	24	24	100,00	1 / 1
4	0387	200 and more cattle	7	7	100,00	1 / 1
5	0388	600 and more poultry	30	30	100,00	1 / 1
6	0389	300 and more sheep	14	14	100,00	1 / 1
25	0408	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*Region DE25

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0409	900 and more other pigs	107	107	100,00	1 / 1
2	0410	100 and more breeding sows	141	141	100,00	1 / 1
3	0411	100 and more dairy cows	27	27	100,00	1 / 1
4	0412	300 and more cattle	8	8	100,00	1 / 1
5	0413	1700 and more poultry	43	43	100,00	1 / 1
6	0414	300 and more sheep	59	59	100,00	1 / 1
19	0427	more than 20 ha UAA	29	29	100,00	1 / 1
26	0434	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*-Region DE26

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0435	1000 and more other pigs	67	67	100,00	1 / 1
2	0436	100 and more breeding sows	112	112	100,00	1 / 1
3	0437	75 and more dairy cows	55	55	100,00	1 / 1
4	0438	100 and more cattle	101	101	100,00	1 / 1
5	0439	2000 and more poultry	25	25	100,00	1 / 1
26	0460	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Bayern Nuts2*-Region DE27

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0461	1000 and more other pigs	111	111	100,00	1 / 1
2	0462	100 and more breeding sows	131	131	100,00	1 / 1
3	0463	150 and more dairy cows	3	3	100,00	1 / 1
4	0464	300 and more cattle	8	8	100,00	1 / 1
5	0465	2000 and more poultry	70	70	100,00	1 / 1
6	0466	300 and more sheep	38	38	100,00	1 / 1
19	0479	more than 20 ha UAA	45	45	100,00	1 / 1
26	0486	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Saarland Nuts2*-Region DECO

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Market gardening more than 20% market gardening area				
1	0487	under 5 ha UAA	80	80	100,00	1 / 1
2	0488	5 to less than 10 ha UAA	9	9	100,00	1 / 1
3	0489	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	12	12	100,00	1 / 1
4	0490	more than 20 ha UAA	4	4	100,00	1 / 1
		UAA-Strata				
5	0491	under 5 ha UAA	64	64	100,00	1 / 1
10	0496	100 to less than 200 ha UAA	233	233	100,00	1 / 1

Berlin Nuts2*-Region DE30

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Market gardening more than 20% market gardening area				
1	0499	under 5 ha UAA	25	25	100,00	1 / 1
2	0500	5 to less than 10 ha UAA	1	1	100,00	1 / 1
3	0501	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	0	0	100,00	1 / 1
4	0502	more than 20 ha UAA	3	3	100,00	1 / 1
		UAA-Strata				
5	0503	under 5 ha UAA	2	2	100,00	1 / 1
10	0508	100 to less than 200 ha UAA	8	8	100,00	1 / 1

Brandenburg Nuts2*-Region DE40

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
Total strata						
1	0511	100 and more other pigs	240	240	100,00	1 / 1
2	0512	100 and more breeding sows	2	2	100,00	1 / 1
3	0513	100 and more dairy cows	404	404	100,00	1 / 1
4	0514	100 and more other cattle	278	278	100,00	1 / 1
5	0515	1500 and more poultry	89	89	100,00	1 / 1
6	0516	200 and more sheep	116	116	100,00	1 / 1
9	0519	under 5 ha LF	268	268	100,00	1 / 1
UAA-Strata						
20	0530	500 to less than 1000 ha UAA	163	163	100,00	1 / 1

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Nuts2*-Region DE8

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0532	100 and more other pigs	218	218	100,00	1 / 1
2	0533	100 and more breeding sows	2	2	100,00	1 / 1
3	0534	100 and more dairy cows	484	484	100,00	1 / 1
4	0535	100 and more other cattle	257	257	100,00	1 / 1
5	0536	1500 and more poultry	125	125	100,00	1 / 1
6	0537	200 and more sheep	88	88	100,00	1 / 1
9	0540	under 5 ha UAA	83	83	100,00	1 / 1
20	0551	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Sachsen Nuts2*-Region DED2,DED4,DED5

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0552	100 and more other pigs	204	204	100,00	1 / 1
2	0553	100 and more breeding sows	3	3	100,00	1 / 1
3	0554	100 and more dairy cows	313	313	100,00	1 / 1
4	0555	100 and more other cattle	89	89	100,00	1 / 1
5	0556	6500 and more poultry	44	44	100,00	1 / 1
6	0557	200 and more sheep	112	112	100,00	1 / 1
9	0560	Vineyards	63	63	100,00	1 / 1
12	0563	10 to less than 20 ha UAA	24	24	100,00	1 / 1
13	0564	more than 20 ha UAA	69	69	100,00	1 / 1
22	0573	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Sachsen-Anhalt Nuts2*-Region DEE0

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0574	100 and more other pigs	263	263	100,00	1 / 1
2	0575	100 and more breeding sows	4	4	100,00	1 / 1
3	0576	100 and more dairy cows	371	371	100,00	1 / 1
4	0577	100 and more other cattle	107	107	100,00	1 / 1
5	0578	1500 and more poultry	90	90	100,00	1 / 1
6	0579	200 and more sheep	120	120	100,00	1 / 1
9	0582	Vineyards	82	82	100,00	1 / 1
11	0584	under 5 ha UAA	128	128	100,00	1 / 1
12	0585	5 to less than 10 ha UAA	25	25	100,00	1 / 1
22	0595	500 to less than 1000 ha UAA	219	219	100,00	1 / 1
23	0596	Holdings with Mushrooms			100,00	1 / 1

Thüringen Nuts2*-Region DEG0

Item	Stratification No.	Stratum limits	Frequency	Sample size	Sampling fraction	sample code for STIA: .../... (... from ...)
		Total strata				
1	0597	100 and more other pigs	213	213	100,00	1 / 1
2	0598	100 and more dairy cows	183	183	100,00	1 / 1
3	0599	100 and more other cattle	133	133	100,00	1 / 1
4	0600	1500 and more poultry	39	39	100,00	1 / 1
5	0601	200 and more sheep	168	168	100,00	1 / 1
6	0602	1000 and more ha UAA	48	48	100,00	1 / 1
		Market gardening more than 20% market gardening area				
12	0608	more than 20 ha UAA	32	32	100,00	1 / 1
		UAA-Strata				
19	0615	200 to less than 500 ha UAA	213	213	100,00	1 / 1
22	0001	New admissions			100,00	1 / 1

Appendix 7: IACS conversion key

Gegenüberstellung der Merkmale der Bodennutzungshaupterhebung zu den Merkmalen aus InVeKoS

zulässige Ausnahmen der Zuordnung
BO - Merkmale

Code 812 (Steuern ohne Wiesenutzung) wird auf der AKBO Ernte diskutiert.
InVeKoS

Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	BLE - Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	Länder														Anmerkung					
				BW	BY	BE	BB	HB	HH	HE	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST		SH	TH			
Merkmalskatalog																							
Getreide zur Körnergewinnung einschl. Saatguterzeugung				Getreide																			
0101	Winterweizen einschl. Dinkel und Einkorn	114	Dinkel	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		115	Winterweizen (ohne Durum)	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		118	Emmer, Einkorn		X																X		
0102	Sommerweizen (ohne Durum)	116	Sommerweizen (ohne Durum)	X 1)	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X			
0103	Hartweizen (Durum)	113	Hartweizen (Durum)	X 1)	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X			
0104	Roggen und Wintermenggetreide	120	Roggen							X					X								
		121	Winterroggen	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X		
		122	Sommerroggen	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	
		125	Wintermenggetreide	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	
		126	Wintermenggetreide ohne Weizen	X 1)	X																		
0105	Triticale	155	Triticale					X		X	X	X			X				X		X		
		156	Wintertriticale	X 1)	X	X	X		X					X		X 1)	X	X					
		157	Sommertriticale	X 1)	X	X	X		X					X		X 1)	X	X					
0106	Wintergerste	131	Wintergerste	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X			
0107	Sommergerste	132	Sommergerste	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X			
0108	Hafer	140	Hafer		X					X					X						X		
		142	Winterhafer	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X		
		143	Sommerhafer	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X		
0109	Sommermenggetreide	144	Sommermenggetreide mit Weizen	X 1)	X																		
		145	Sommermenggetreide	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X		
0110	Körnermais/Mais zum Ausreifen (einschl. Corn-Cob-Mix)	171	Körnermais	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		172	Corn-Cob-Mix	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		919	Mais zur Saatgutvermehrung	X																			
0111	anderes Getreide zur Körnergewinnung (z. B. Hirse, Sorghum, Kanariensaat)	181	Hirse	X		X	X		X		X			X	X	X 1)	X	X					
		182	Buchweizen			X	X		X		X			X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X		
		183	Körnersorghum						X		X								X	X	X	Falls es zur Ausreife kommt!	
		186	Amaranth																	X			
		190	alle (anderen) Getreidearten	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	BLE - Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	Länder														Anmerkung		
				BW	BY	BE	BB	HB	HH	HE	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST		SH	TH
Merkmalskatalog																				
Weitere Handelsgewächse																				
0171	Hopfen	750	Hopfen	X	X					X				X			X			X
		751	Aromahopfen			X	X				X							X		
		752	Bitterhopfen			X	X				X							X		
		753	Hopfen vorübergehend stillgelegt (Gerüst steht noch)	X		X	X							X		X	X	X		X
0172	Tabak	760	Tabak	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X
		761	Tabak Sortengruppe I FLUE CURED (z.B. Virgin D und Hybriden...)					X				X								
		762	Tabak Sortengruppe II LIGHT AIR CURED (z.B. Badischer Burley und Hybriden...)					X				X								
		763	Tabak Sortengruppe III DARK AIR CURED (z.B. Badischer Geudertheimer und Hybriden...)					X				X								
0173	Heil-, Duft- und Gewürzpflanzen	770	Heil-, Duft- und Gewürzpflanzen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		771	Küchenkräuter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X
0174	Hanf	793	Hanf	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0175	andere Pflanzen zur Fasergewinnung (z.B. Flachs, Kenaf)	342	Faserflachs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		778	Faserbrennnesseln												X					
0176	ausschl. zur Energieerzeugung genutzte Handelsgewächse (z.B. Miscanthus)	896	Chinaschilf (Miscanthus)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0177	alle andere Handelsgewächse (z.B. Zichorie, Rollrasen)	790	alle anderen Handelsgewächse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X10
		794	Rollrasen		X	X	X		X		X							X	X	

Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	BLE - Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	Länder																Anmerkung			
				BW	BY	BE	BB	HB	HH	HE	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH				
Merkmalskatalog																							
Dauerkulturen im Freiland																							
0211	Baumobstanlagen	811	Kern- und Steinobst	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X			
		813	Birnen (Ertragsanlagen)			X	X																
		814	Sonst. Obstanlagen in Vollanbau (ohne Äpfel, Birnen, Pfirsiche)			X	X					X			X								
		815	Kernobst z.B. Äpfel, Birnen					X	X			X		X	X				X	X			
		816	Steinobst, z.B. Kirschen, Pflaumen					X	X			X		X	X				X	X			
		821	Pfirsiche in Vollanbau	X		X	X																
		822	Kirschen (Ertragsanlagen)			X	X																
		823	Pflaumen (Ertragsanlagen)			X	X																
		827	Äpfel in Vollanbau			X	X																
828	sonst. Steinobst (ohne Kirschen, Pflaumen)			X	X																		
0212	Beerenobstanlagen (ohne Erdbeeren)	817	Beerenobst, z.B. Johannis-, Stachel-, Himbeeren	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		818	Sanddorn				X	X	X				X										
		819	sonstige Obstanlagen z.B. Holunder, Sanddorn	X	X	X1	X1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
0213	Nüsse (Walnüsse, Haselnüsse, Esskastanien/ Maronen)	824	Haselnüsse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		825	Walnüsse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		826	sonstige Schalenfrüchte												X			X					
0215	Rebflächen für Keltertrauben	850	Rebland	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X						
		851	Bestockte Rebfläche		X				X						X				X	X			
		852	Unbestockte Rebfläche	X	X	X	X			X					X						X	X	
0216	Rebflächen für Tafeltrauben	855	Steillagenweinbau							X													
		856	Tafeltrauben	X	X										X	X							
		830	Baumschulen, nicht für Beerenobst	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
0217	Baumschulen (ohne forstliche Pflanzgärten für den Eigenbedarf)	831	Beerenobst zur Vermehrung (in Baumschulen)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		853	Rebschulfläche	X	X	X	X			X					X	X							
		854	Unterlagsrebfläche			X	X			X					X								
		846	Weihnachtsbäume	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
0219	Andere Dauerkulturen	845	Korbweiden		X	X	X			X	X						X	X					
		890	sonstige Dauerkulturen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
0220	Dauerkulturen unter Glas oder anderen begehbaren dauerhaften Schutzabdeckungen (ohne Schutz- und Schattennetze)																						

BW: "unbestockte Obstbaufläche"

Es handelt sich überwiegend um Strauchbeeren (dazu zählt auch bei der Ernte auch Holunder). Ausnahme für B-BB, siehe Fußnote.

Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	BLE - Codes	Bezeichnung der Codes	Länder														Anmerkung						
				BW	BY	BE	BB	HB	HH	HE	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST		SH	TH				
Merkmalskatalog																								
Dauergrünland																								
0231	Wiesen (hauptsächlich Schnittnutzung)	451	Wiesen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
0232	Weiden (einschließlich Mähweiden und Almen)	452	Mähweiden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		453	Weiden und Almen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		455	Almen und Alpen	X	X																			
		491	Anteil an Gemeinschaftsweiden	X		X	X			X												X		
		960	Dämme und Deiche					X				X		X							X			
		454	Hutungen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		458	Streuwiesen		X	X	X		X								X	X	X	X				
			alle (anderen) Dauergrünlandnutzungen			X	X		X		X			X			X	X	X	X				
0233	ertragsarmes Dauergrünland (z.B. Hutungen und Heiden)	459																						
		460	Sommerweiden für Wanderschafe	X	X																			
		462	beweidete Sandheiden	X				X				X												
		463	beweidete Moorheiden					X				X												
		464	beweideter Magerrasen					X				X												
		465	beweidete montane Wiesen					X				X												
		466	gemähter Magerrasen					X				X												
		467	gemähter montane Wiesen					X				X												
		480	Streuobstfläche mit Grünlandnutzung			X	X	X	X			X	X						X	X	X			
		490	nicht BP-beihilfefähige Hutungen								X								X	X				
		570	Streuobstwiese															X						
		812	Streuobst (ohne Wiesennutzung)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		925	Biotop mit landwirtschaftliche Nutzung	X				X				X												
		966	unkultivierte Heidefläche			X	X	X	X			X											X	
970	Heide (Grünlandnutzung)																			X				
994	Unbef. Mieten-, Stroh-, Futter u. Dugl.-Pl. auf DGL	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

Es sollte die Zuordnung zum Code 0233 bestehen bleiben. Begründung: im InVeKoS Nutzungscode sind die intensiven Nutzungsformen (Wiese, Weide, Mähweide) separat ausgewiesen. Es ist anzunehmen, dass es sich bei "alle anderen Dauergrünlandnutzungen" eher um extensive Nutzungsformen handelt. Die Umsetzung in SH erfolgt ab 2012.

Zuweisung zum Code 0233 sollte weiterhin bestehen bleiben. Bei einer Zuordnung der Flächen zu den Baumobstanlagen (0211) werden diese Betriebe dann in der Baumobstanbauerhebung befragt. Das Streuobst wird aber aus der Erfahrung heraus nicht vermarktet. Thema wird auf der AKBO Ernte besprochen Anfang Mai diskutiert.

Das Argument der Ertragsberechnung ist vernachlässigbar. Die Flächen sind i.d.R. sehr klein. Es handelt sich eher um unbefestigte Lagerflächen, die als größere Flächen nicht erlaubt sind.

Appendix 8: Standard error accuracy requirement

		DE1			DE2				DE9		DEA	DEF
		DE11	DE13	DE14	DE21	DE22	DE23	DE27	DE93	DE94	DEA3	DEFO
Precision requirements												
	Number of holdings in the NUTS2 region	0,59	0,68	0,53	0,5	0,66	0,62	0,48	0,61	0,48	0,37	0,49
	UAA, ha of the NUTS2 region	1,35	1,03	0,69	0,57	0,73	0,58	0,76	0,62	0,57	0,51	0,32
	Area of cereals in ha in the NUTS2 region	1,87	2,59	1,66	1,78	1,46	1,18	2,3	1,75	1,96	1,02	0,96
	Area of pot. and sugar beet in ha in the NUTS2 region	5,92	12,28	12,29	6,37	5,06	7,2	6,45	3,88	5,89	8,62	2,88
	Area of oilseed crops in ha in the NUTS2 region	3,94	5,96	3,61	4,38	5,49	3,27	5,44	3,91	5,59	4,87	1,26
	Area of perm. crops in ha in the NUTS2 region	2,68	1,78	2,09	6,49	20,85	19,1	6,88	6,4	5,87	17,11	3,61
	Area of fresh veg., melons, strawb., flowers in ha in the NUTS2 region	8,98	3,87	9,21	6,09	4,38	16,08	6,26	5,39	3,24	4,48	2,87
	Area of tem. grass and permanent grassland in ha in the NUTS2 region	2,26	1,53	1,67	1,74	2,42	1,68	1,64	1,72	2,24	2,03	0,96
Bovine	Number of bovine animals in the NUTS2 in LSU	2,09	1,86	2,15	1,83	2,05	1,89	1,51	2,23	2,01	1,82	1,14
Sheep and	Number of sheep and goats in the NUTS2 in LSU	5,75	6,84	4,74	8,38	5,02	7,77	6,53	5,26	3,59	11,23	2,48
Pigs	Number of pigs in the NUTS2 in LSU	3,1	2,84	3,3	2,81	2,85	2,58	3,29	2,79	2,72	1,97	2,43
Poultry	Number of poultry in the NUTS2 in LSU	3,33	4,02	3,59	5,6	3,18	3,18	3,38	7,28	4,87	4,17	7,49

Evaluation of the sample holdings for the National Methodology Report

		NUTS2-region	DE12	DE24	DE25	DE26	DE40	DE71	DE72
		Number of holdings in the NUTS2-region	4930	8702	9938	9195	5566	5780	4456
		Associated NUTS1-region	DE1	DE2			DE4	DE7	
		Number of holdings of the associated NUTS1-region	0,32	0,23			0,36	0,35	
		UAA, ha of the associated Nuts1-region	0,56	0,29			0,12	0,28	
		Area of cereals in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	1	0,63			0,25	0,67	
		Area of pot. and sugar beet in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	4,49	2,49			0,74	2,38	
		Area of oilseed crops in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	2,17	1,51			0,38	1,21	
		Area of perm. crops in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings	1,22	4,51			1,93	2,5	
		Area of fresh veg., melons, strawb., flowers in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000	3,95	2,68			0,66	1,71	
		Area of tem. grass and permanent grassland in ha in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000	0,96	0,8			0,49	0,89	
Bovin		Number of bovine animals in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in LSU	1,15	0,79			0,29	1,27	
Shee		Number of sheep and goats in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in LSU	3	2,64			1,62	3,03	
Pigs		Number of pigs in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in LSU	2,01	1,3			0,09	2,75	
Poultry		Number of poultry in the associated NUTS1 region with at least 1000 holdings in LSU	2,46	8,28			0,17	4,86	

DE73	DE80	DE91	DE92	DEA1	DEA2	DEA4	DEA5	DEB1	DEB2	DEB3	DEC0	DED4	DED2	DED5	DEE0	DEG0
7569	4725	4682	7149	5388	5775	7788	6137	6406	5208	8950	1319	2385	2720	1182	4219	3658
	DE8	DE9		DEA				DEB			DEC	DED			DEE	DEG
	0,56	0,31		0,31				0,33			0,06	0,37			0,31	0,36
	0,13	0,34		0,37				0,55			0,03	0,08			0,13	0,02
	0,23	0,84		0,87				1,25			0,07	0,16			0,22	0,05
	0,64	1,96		2,96				3,77			0,49	0,61			0,59	0,17
	0,33	1,69		2,43				2,07			0,16	0,25			0,34	0,06
	4,84	4,43		7,15				0,7			0,88	1,63			1,74	0,8
	2,06	2,5		2,28				2,78			0,31	0,62			0,98	0,09
	0,4	1,25		1,57				1,37			0,06	0,41			0,62	0,14
	0,29	1,35		1,44				1,73			0,08	0,29			0,41	0,12
	1,86	3,09		3,91				5,82			0,64	3,1			1,93	0,48
	1,23	1,93		1,62				3,08			0,27	0,11			0,1	0,04
	3,16	4,15		3,51				1,92			0,88	1,22			1,31	0,13

Appendix 9: Publication schedule

Strukturen landwirtschaftlicher Betriebe			
Census of Agriculture / Farm Structure Survey (FSS) and Survey of Agricultural Production Methods (SAPM)	Variables	Publication date or expected publication date	
Census of Agriculture / FSS	Betriebe mit Waldflächen (ab 2010)	Dezember 2011	
	Bodennutzung der Betriebe einschließlich Zwischenfruchtanbau	Dezember 2011	
	Viehhaltung der Betriebe	Juni 2011	
	Betriebswirtschaftliche Ausrichtungen und Standardoutput	November 2011	
	Sozialökonomische Verhältnisse	November 2011	
	Eigentums- und Pachtverhältnisse	Oktober 2011	
	Arbeitskräfte	November 2011	
	Einkommenskombinationen	Dezember 2011	
	Landwirtschaftliche Betriebe mit ökologischem Landbau	September 2011	
	Betriebe mit Weinbau	Dezember 2011	
	Ausgewählte Zahlen der Agrarstrukturerhebung	März 2012	
	Methodische Grundlagen der Landwirtschaftszählung	Mai 2010	
	Landwirtschaftliche Berufsbildung der Betriebsleiter/Geschäftsführer Landwirtschaftszählung 2010	September 2011	
	Arbeitskräfte Landwirtschaftszählung 2010	Dezember 2011	
	Eigentums- und Pachtverhältnisse Landwirtschaftszählung 2010	Dezember 2011	
	Hofnachfolge in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben der Rechtsform Einzelunternehmen Landwirtschaftszählung 2010	September 2011	
	Agrarstrukturen in Deutschland (regionale Ergebnisse der Landwirtschaftszählung)	November 2011	
	SAPM	Bodenbearbeitung, Bewässerung, Landschaftselemente	November 2011
		Wirtschaftsdünger, Stallhaltung, Weidehaltung	Oktober 2011