

## II

*(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)*

## COMMISSION

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 October 1989

relating to the definitions of the characteristics and to the list of agricultural products for the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings during the period 1988 to 1997

(89/651/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 of 29 February 1988 on the organization of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings between 1988 and 1997 <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 807/89 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas if the findings of the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 are to be in concordance throughout the European Economic Community, the terms contained in the list of characteristics must be understood and applied in a uniform manner;

Whereas Community definitions should therefore be laid down for these terms wherever necessary;

Whereas for the purpose of comparability of survey results the definitions and geographical areas used for previous surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings should be retained wherever possible;

Whereas in accordance with Article 8 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 the definitions relating to the list of characteristics and to regions and districts are those laid down in Commission Decision 83/461/EEC <sup>(3)</sup>, as last

amended by Decision 85/643/EEC <sup>(4)</sup>; whereas any amendments shall be adopted according to the procedure laid down in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 571/88;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 refers to a period extending from 1988 to 1997 and applies to several Community surveys; whereas a complete and updated list of agreed Community definitions for the characteristics to be surveyed should be established;

Whereas, furthermore, in order to permit practical use of the list of characteristics in the Member States and facilitate interpretation of the survey results, these Decisions should be supplemented by explanations and examples;

Whereas, in particular in the sense of Regulation (EEC) No 571/88, the statistical definition of the term 'agricultural holding' should be uniform throughout the European Economic Community and since that definition itself refers to 'agricultural products' it is consequently necessary to adopt the standard list of these products;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The Community definitions to be used for Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings as provided

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 56, 2. 3. 1988, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 86, 31. 3. 1989, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 251, 12. 9. 1983, p. 100.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 379, 31. 12. 1985, p. 61.

for by Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 are given in Annex I, together with the relevant explanations and examples.

*Article 2*

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

*Article 3*

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

*Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 October 1989.

*For the Commission*

Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

*Vice-President*

## ANNEX I

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

(I = definitions, II = explanatory notes)

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

I. A single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and the output of which is agricultural products.

II. 1. An agricultural holding is thus defined by the following characteristics:

1.1. Output of agricultural products

For the purpose of this survey 'agricultural products' are taken to be those products listed in Annex II.

1.2. Single management

There can be single management even though this is carried out by two or more persons acting jointly.

1.3. A single unit technically and economically

In general this is indicated by a common use of labour and means of production.

2. Special cases

2.1. (a) When a holding is for tax or other reasons split up among two or more persons; or

(b) when two or more separate holdings, each having previously been an independent holding, have been integrated in the hands of a single holder;

the treatment is as a single holding, if there is a single management and technical and economic unity.

2.2. Cases where a parcel of land has been retained by the former holder when transferring the holding to his successor (heir, tenant, etc.).

This is:

(a) included with the successor's holding if the retained land is worked in conjunction with the rest of the holding and if in general the same labour force and means of production as for the rest of the holding are employed;

(b) attributed to the previous holder's holding if normally worked with the labour force and means of production of that holding.

2.3. For the purposes of this survey, the following are counted as agricultural holdings in so far as they fulfil the other criteria mentioned above as defining an agricultural holding:

(a) bull, boar, ram and he-goat breeding stations, studs and hatcheries;

(b) the agricultural holdings of research institutes, sanatoria and convalescent homes, religious communities, schools and prisons;

(c) agricultural holdings which form part of industrial enterprises;

(d) common land consisting of pasture, horticultural or other land, provided that such land is operated as an agricultural holding by the local authority concerned (e.g. by the taking of animals into agistment <sup>(1)</sup>).

<sup>(1)</sup> The following are not considered here:

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

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

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

2.5. 'Single-product group-holdings' are treated as agricultural holdings independent of the 'parent' holdings if they mainly use their own factors of production and do not rely mainly on the factors of production of the 'parent' holdings <sup>(1)</sup>.

#### A. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE HOLDING

The holding and all the information relating to it is taken as being in that district where the headquarters of the holding is situated (A/01).

##### Headquarters of the holding

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

##### A/01 Districts

I. The regions and districts for the purposes of structure surveys are as follows:

##### GERMANY (country code = 01)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. Schleswig-Holstein	001. Schleswig-Holstein
003. Niedersachsen	001. Braunschweig 002. Hannover 003. Lüneburg 004. Weser-Ems
005. Nordrhein-Westfalen	001. Düsseldorf 003. Köln 005. Münster 007. Detmold 009. Arnsberg
006. Hessen	004. Darmstadt 005. Gießen 006. Kassel
007. Rheinland-Pfalz	001. Koblenz 002. Trier 003. Rheinhessen-Pfalz
008. Baden-Württemberg	001. Stuttgart 002. Karlsruhe 003. Freiburg 004. Tübingen
009. Bayern	001. Oberbayern 002. Niederbayern 003. Oberpfalz 004. Oberfranken 005. Mittelfranken 006. Unterfranken 007. Schwaben
010. Saarland	001. Saarland
012. Hamburg, Bremen und Berlin ( <i>West</i> )	001. Hamburg, Bremen und Berlin ( <i>West</i> )

<sup>(1)</sup> Single-product group-holdings are where separate holdings put together their resources for one particular farm enterprise to form a distinct joint enterprise run separately from the 'parent' holdings (e.g. common orchard or a common cattle lot) (partial fusion).

## FRANCE (country code = 02)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
011. Île-de-France	075. Paris 077. Seine-et-Marne 078. Yvelines 091. Essonne 092. Hauts-de-Seine 093. Seine-Saint-Denis 094. Val-de-Marne 095. Val-d'Oise
021. Champagne-Ardenne	008. Ardennes 010. Aube 051. Marne 052. Haute-Marne
022. Picardie	002. Aisne 060. Oise 080. Somme
023. Haute-Normandie	027. Eure 076. Seine-Maritime
024. Centre	018. Cher 028. Eure-et-Loir 036. Indre 037. Indre-et-Loire 041. Loir-et-Cher 045. Loiret
025. Basse-Normandie	014. Calvados 050. Manche 061. Orne
026. Bourgogne	021. Côte-d'Or 058. Nièvre 071. Saône-et-Loire 089. Yonne
031. Nord-Pas-de-Calais	059. Nord 062. Pas-de-Calais
041. Lorraine	054. Meurthe-et-Moselle 055. Meuse 057. Moselle 088. Vosges
042. Alsace	067. Bas-Rhin 068. Haut-Rhin
043. Franche-Comté	025. Doubs 039. Jura 070. Haute-Saône 090. Belfort (Territoire de)
052. Pays-de-la-Loire	044. Loire-Atlantique 049. Maine-et-Loire 053. Mayenne 072. Sarthe 085. Vendée
053. Bretagne	022. Côte-du-Nord 029. Finistère 035. Ille-et-Vilaine 056. Morbihan
054. Poitou-Charentes	016. Charente 017. Charente-Maritime 079. Deux-Sèvres 086. Vienne

072. Aquitaine	024. Dordogne 033. Gironde 040. Landes 047. Lot-et-Garonne 064. Pyrénées-Atlantiques
073. Midi-Pyrénées	009. Ariège 012. Aveyron 031. Haute-Garonne 032. Gers 046. Lot 065. Hautes-Pyrénées 081. Tarn 082. Tarn-et-Garonne
074. Limousin	019. Corrèze 023. Creuse 087. Haute-Vienne
082. Rhône-Alpes	001. Ain 007. Ardèche 026. Drôme 038. Isère 042. Loire 069. Rhône 073. Savoie 074. Haute-Savoie
083. Auvergne	003. Allier 015. Cantal 043. Haute-Loire 063. Puy-de-Dôme
091. Languedoc-Roussillon	011. Aude 030. Gard 034. Hérault 048. Lozère 066. Pyrénées-Orientales
093. Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur	004. Alpes-de-Haute-Provence 005. Hautes-Alpes 006. Alpes-Maritimes 013. Bouches-du-Rhône 083. Var 084. Vaucluse
094. Corse	02A. Corse-du-Sud 02B. Haute-Corse

## ITALY (country code = 03)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. Piemonte	001. Torino 002. Vercelli 003. Novara 004. Cuneo 005. Asti 006. Alessandria
002. Valle d'Aosta	007. Valle d'Aosta
003. Lombardia	008. Varese 009. Como 010. Sondrio 011. Milano 012. Bergamo 013. Brescia 014. Pavia 015. Cremona 016. Mantova

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005. Veneto	017. Verona
	018. Vicenza
	019. Belluno
	020. Treviso
	021. Venezia
	022. Padova
	023. Rovigo
006. Friuli-Venezia Giulia	024. Pordenone
	025. Udine
	026. Gorizia
	027. Trieste
007. Liguria	028. Imperia
	029. Savona
	030. Genova
	031. La Spezia
008. Emilia Romagna	032. Piacenza
	033. Parma
	034. Reggio nell'Emilia
	035. Modena
	036. Bologna
	037. Ferrara
	038. Ravenna
	039. Forlì
009. Toscana	040. Massa-Carrara
	041. Lucca
	042. Pistoia
	043. Firenze
	044. Livorno
	045. Pisa
	046. Arezzo
	047. Siena
	048. Grosseto
010. Umbria	049. Perugia
	050. Terni
011. Marche	051. Pesaro e Urbino
	052. Ancona
	053. Macerata
	054. Ascoli Piceno
012. Lazio	055. Viterbo
	056. Rieti
	057. Roma
	058. Latina
	059. Frosinone
013. Abruzzi	060. L'Aquila
	061. Teramo
	062. Pescara
	063. Chieti
014. Molise	064. Isernia
	065. Campobasso
015. Campania	066. Caserta
	067. Benevento
	068. Napoli
	069. Avellino
	070. Salerno
016. Puglia	071. Foggia
	072. Bari
	073. Taranto
	074. Brindisi
	075. Lecce

017. Basilicata	076. Potenza 077. Matera
018. Calabria	078. Cosenza 079. Catanzaro 080. Reggio di Calabria
019. Sicilia	081. Trapani 082. Palermo 083. Messina 084. Agrigento 085. Caltanissetta 086. Enna 087. Catania 088. Ragusa 089. Siracusa
020. Sardegna	090. Sassari 091. Nuoro 092. Oristano 093. Cagliari
021. Bolzano-Bozen	094. Bolzano-Bozen
022. Trento	095. Trento

## NETHERLANDS (country code = 04)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. Noord-Nederland	001. Groningen 002. Friesland 003. Drenthe
002. Oost-Nederland	004. Overijssel 005. Flevoland 006. Gelderland
003. West-Nederland	007. Utrecht 008. Noord-Holland 009. Zuid-Holland 010. Zeeland
004. Zuid-Nederland	011. Noord-Brabant 012. Limburg

## BELGIUM (country code = 05)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. Vlaams gewest en Brussel	001. Antwerpen
002. Région Wallone	002. Brabant 003. West Vlaanderen 004. Oost Vlaanderen 005. Hainaut 006. Liège 007. Limburg 008. Luxembourg 009. Namur

## LUXEMBOURG (country code = 06)

A single region — Luxembourg (code = 001)

A single district — Luxembourg (code = 001)



## UNITED KINGDOM (country code = 07)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. North	001. Cumbria 002. Northumberland, Tyne & Wear, Durham, Cleveland
002. Yorkshire and Humberside	003. Humberside 004. North Yorkshire 005. South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire
003. East Midlands	006. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire 007. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire 008. Lincolnshire
004. East Anglia	009. Norfolk and Suffolk 010. Cambridge
005. South East	011. Bedford, Hertfordshire, Greater London 012. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire 013. East Sussex, Surrey, West Sussex 014. Essex 015. Hampshire, Isle of Wight 016. Kent
006. South West	017. Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire 018. Cornwall, Devon, Isles of Scilly 019. Dorset, Somerset
007. West Midlands	020. Hereford and Worcester, Warwickshire, West Midlands (County) 021. Shropshire (Salop), Staffordshire
008. North West	022. Cheshire 023. Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Merseyside
009. Wales	024. Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys 025. Gwent, Mid-South-West Glamorgan
010. Scotland	026. South East (comprising Borders, Central, Fife, Lothian, Tayside) 027. South West (comprising Dumfries and Galloway, Strathclyde) 028. North West (comprising Highland, Western Isles, Orkney, Shetland) 029. North East (comprising Grampian Region)
011. Northern Ireland	036. Northern Ireland

## IRELAND (country code = 08)

A single region — Ireland (country code = 001)

*Districts*

001. Carlow	015. Kerry
002. Dublin	016. Limerick
003. Kildare	017. Tipperary North Riding
004. Kilkenny	018. Tipperary South Riding
005. Laois	019. Waterford
006. Longford	020. Galway
007. Louth	021. Leitrim
008. Meath	022. Mayo
009. Offaly	023. Roscommon
010. Westmeath	024. Sligo
011. Wexford	025. Cavan
012. Wicklow	026. Donegal
013. Clare	027. Monaghan
014. Cork	

## DENMARK (country code = 09)

A single region — Denmark (country code = 001)

*Districts*

001. København, Frederiksborg, Roskilde	007. Ribe
002. Vestsjælland	008. Vejle
003. Storstrøm	009. Ringkøbing
004. Bornholm	010. Århus
005. Fyn	011. Viborg
006. Sønderjylland	012. Nordjylland

## GREECE (country code = 10)

*Regions**Districts*

001. Ανατολική Μακεδονία και Θράκη	001. Ροδόπης
	002. Ξάνθης
	003. Έβρου
	004. Καβάλας
	005. Δράμας
002. Κεντρική Μακεδονία	006. Σερρών
	007. Θεσσαλονίκης
	008. Χαλκιδικής
	009. Κιλκίς
	010. Πιερίας
	011. Ημαθίας
	012. Πέλλας
003. Δυτική Μακεδονία	013. Φλώρινας
	014. Καστοριάς
	015. Κοζάνης
	016. Γρεβενών
004. Θεσσαλία	017. Λάρισας
	018. Μαγνησίας
	019. Τρικάλων
	020. Καρδίτσας
005. Αττική	021. Αττικής
006. Στερεά Ελλάδα	022. Βοιωτίας
	023. Φθιώτιδας
	024. Φωκίδας
	025. Ευρυτανίας
	026. Εύβοιας
007. Νότιο Αιγαίο	027. Κυκλάδων
	028. Δωδεκανήσων
008. Βόρειο Αιγαίο	029. Λέσβου
	030. Σάμου
	031. Χίου
009. Δυτική Ελλάδα	032. Αιτωλοακαρνανίας
	033. Αχαΐας
	034. Ηλείας
010. Πελοπόννησος	035. Κορινθίας
	036. Αργολίδας
	037. Μεσσηνίας
	038. Λακωνίας
	039. Αρκαδίας
011. Νησιά Ιονίου	040. Ζακύνθου
	041. Κεφαλληνίας
	042. Κέρκυρας
	043. Λευκάδας

012. Ήπειρος	044. Ιωαννίνων 045. Άρτας 046. Πρέβεζας 047. Θεσπρωτίας
013. Κρήτη	048. Ηρακλείου 049. Χανίων 050. Λασηθίου 051. Ρεθύμνης

## SPAIN (country code = 11)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. Andalucía	001. Almería 002. Cádiz (incluido Ceuta) 003. Córdoba 004. Granada 005. Huelva 006. Jaén 007. Málaga (incluido Melilla) 008. Sevilla
002. Aragón	001. Huesca 002. Teruel 003. Zaragoza
003. Asturias	001. Asturias
004. Baleares	001. Baleares
005. Canarias	001. Las Palmas 002. Sta. Cruz de Tenerife
006. Cantabria	001. Cantabria
007. Castilla-León	001. Ávila 002. Burgos 003. León 004. Palencia 005. Salamanca 006. Segovia 007. Soria 008. Valladolid 009. Zamora
008. Castilla-La Mancha	001. Albacete 002. Ciudad Real 003. Cuenca 004. Guadalajara 005. Toledo
009. Cataluña	001. Barcelona 002. Gerona 003. Lérida 004. Tarragona
010. Extremadura	001. Badajoz 002. Cáceres
011. Galicia	001. La Coruña 002. Lugo 003. Orense 004. Pontevedra
012. Madrid	001. Madrid
013. Murcia	001. Murcia

014. Navarra	001. Navarra
015. Comunidad Valenciana	001. Alicante 002. Castellón de la Plana 003. Valencia
016. País Vasco	001. Álava 002. Guipúzcoa 003. Vizcaya
017. La Rioja	001. La Rioja

## PORTUGAL (country code = 12)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
001. Norte	001. Minho-Lima 002. Cávado 003. Ave 004. Grande Porto 005. Tâmega 006. Entre Douro e Vouga 007. Douro 008. Alto Trás-os-Montes
002. Centro	001. Baixo Vouga 002. Baixo Mondego 003. Pinhal Litoral 004. Pinhal Interior Norte 005. Dão-Lafões 006. Pinhal Interior Sul 007. Serra da Estrela 008. Beira Interior Norte 009. Beira Interior Sul 010. Cova da Beira
003. Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	001. Oeste 002. Grande Lisboa 003. Península de Setúbal 004. Médio Tejo 005. Lezíria do Tejo
004. Alentejo	001. Alentejo Litoral 002. Alto Alentejo 003. Alentejo Central 004. Baixo Alentejo
005. Algarve	001. Algarve
006. Açores	001. Açores
007. Madeira	001. Madeira

## A/02 Less-favoured area

Areas designated, on the date of the survey, as less-favoured within the meaning of Article 3 of Council Directive 75/268/EEC <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 <sup>(2)</sup> (and, where applicable, the most recent legislation), appearing in the Community list of less-favoured agricultural areas as communicated by the Member States in application of Article 2 of Directive 75/268/EEC.

## A/02 (a) Mountain area

- I. Areas designated, on the date of the survey, as mountain areas within the meaning of Article 3 (3) of Directive 75/268/EEC and appearing in the Community list of less-favoured agricultural areas as communicated by Member States in application of Article 2 of Directive 75/268/EEC.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 128, 19. 5. 1975, p. 10.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 93, 30. 3. 1985, p. 1.

**B. LEGAL PERSONALITY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLDING**

**B/01** The person legally or economically responsible for the holding (hereafter called the holder)  
and  
**B/02**

**I.** The holder of the holding is that (natural or legal) person in whose name the holding is operated. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long-term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee.

**II.** The holder may have delegated all or part of power of decision to a manager.

If on one holding two or more natural persons carry out the functions of the holder only one of them is shown as such (e.g. the one who bears the greatest share of the risk or who takes the main part in managing the holding. If such criteria still fail to pick out one individual the choice should be based on some other criterion, such as age).

In the case of share farming the share farmer is shown as holder.

**B/01** **Natural person**

**I.** For the purpose of this heading a natural person may be either a single individual or a group of individuals.

**II.** The following, *inter alia*, are to be regarded as groups of individuals: married couples, siblings, joint beneficiaries under a will or intestacy, etc.

**B/02** **Manager of the holding**

**I.** The person responsible for the normal daily running of the holding concerned.

**II.** The manager is generally but not always the same person as the holder. In case the holder is not also the manager he has charged someone else, for example a member of his family, with the running of the holding.

One person only is taken as the manager. In the case where more than one person takes part in the normal daily running of the holding, then the person who takes the greatest part is considered as the manager. If this part is equally divided the necessary distinction may be made on the basis of age.

**B/03** **Manager's agricultural training**

*Only practical experience*

**I.** Experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding.

*Basic training*

**I.** Any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specializing in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects).

**II.** A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.

*Full agricultural training*

**I.** Any training course continuing for at least two years after the end of compulsory education<sup>(1)</sup> and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject.

**B/04** **Are accounts kept for the management of the holding?**

**I.** Accounts must include at least the systematic and regular recording of all current income and expenditure for the purpose of establishing, at the end of the accounting period, the profit achieved by the holding.

<sup>(1)</sup> Age at which compulsory education ends in each Member State: see footnote on page 28 of this Official Journal.

- II. An accounting system is also deemed to exist if such recording did not commence until during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Agricultural accounts may serve as a basis for administration of the holding by the holding manager; they may also be used to draw up a balance sheet and a profit and loss account.

The following are not regarded as 'accounting systems':

- occasional notes on certain operations in a ledger or notebook,
- income and expenditure records (for calculating the rentability) for only part of the holding's activities,
- data prepared for tax purposes only.

## C. TYPE OF TENURE AND FRAGMENTATION OF THE HOLDING

### C/01 Utilized agricultural area to 03

- I. The total area taken up by arable land, permanent pasture, permanent crops and kitchen gardens (owner-farmed, tenant-farmed or worked free of charge).

#### II. Type of tenure — special cases

1. Where a 'single-product group holding' is treated as an independent holding (see 'agricultural holdings', point 2.5) the total agricultural area of the group-holding is attributed to the person named as holder (B/01/II) but given the type of tenure under which it is held by the 'parent' holding.
2. Land in co-ownership or leased and worked by several holdings but which does not constitute a 'single-product group-holding' is treated as relating to the holder who takes the greatest part in running it but each part is given the type of tenure under which it is held by the parent holding.

### C/01 Owner-farmed agricultural area

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

- II. Land allotted to a farm worker (for his own cultivation) as part of his wage is allocated to the holding making the allotment, unless the farm worker uses his own means of production.

Parcels of land retained by the former holder (see 'Agricultural holding', point 2.2) are allocated to the main holding if worked with that holding.

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

### C/02 Tenant-farmed agricultural area

- I. Land rented by the holding in general for a period of at least 12 months and in return for a fixed rent agreed in advance (in cash, kind or otherwise), and for which there is a (written or oral) tenancy agreement.

#### II. The rented land can consist of:

- a complete holding,
- individual parcels of land.

Parcels of land or holdings rented by the holder from members of the holder's family are included here if these areas are farmed as part of the holding surveyed. Also included is land belonging to another holding but worked by the holding under survey in return for a certain number of hours of labour but not land put at the disposal of a farm-worker as a form of wage <sup>(1)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> As opposed to the case of land put at the disposal of a farm worker as a form of wage, which generally remains within the crop rotation system of the holding, a tenancy agreement of the type envisaged here will specify not merely the area of land concerned but also where it is and its exact boundaries.

Land worked by the holding as conacre '11 month land' in Ireland and in Northern Ireland or as 'zaaklaargehuurd land' (land ready for sowing rented for a year) also comes under this heading.

Rented land which has been sublet to a third party is not included, since it does not constitute part of the holding surveyed.

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

##### I. (a) *Share-farmed agricultural area*

Land (which may constitute a complete holding) farmed in partnership by the landlord and the share-cropper under a written or oral share-farming contract. The production of the share cropped area is shared between two parties on an agreed basis.

##### (b) *Agricultural area utilized under other modes of tenure*

Other modes of tenure not covered by C/01 to 03 (a).

##### II. This includes *inter alia*:

###### 1. Land over which the holder enjoys rights:

- by virtue of his occupancy of a particular post (forester, priest, teacher, etc.),
- allotted by the parish or other organization, e.g. common grazing land apportioned on an acreage basis (as distinct from land over which common grazing rights are enjoyed).

###### 2. Land which the holding works free of any charge (e.g. areas from derelict holdings being worked by the holding surveyed).

###### 3. 'Colonia parziaria' — of complete holdings and of individual parcels of land <sup>(1)</sup>.

#### C/04 Number of parcels making up the utilized agricultural area

##### I. A parcel is any piece of land belonging to the holding but completely surrounded by land, water, roads or forests, etc., not belonging to the holding.

##### II. A parcel may consist of one or more adjacent fields. A field is a piece of land situated within, but separated from the rest of a block by clearly visible demarcation lines (e.g. tracks, ditches, brooks, hedgerows). A field may comprise one or more plots of land. A plot of land is that part of a field (or its entirety used for a given crop or combination of crops).

#### D LAND USE <sup>(2)</sup>

to  
I

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

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

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

Permanent crops and crops lasting several years (e.g. asparagus, strawberries or bushes), not yet in production, are included.

Cultivated mushrooms are excluded.

In the case of combined crops the utilized agricultural area is allocated among the crops *pro rata* to the use of the ground by the crops concerned.

<sup>(1)</sup> In 'colonia parziaria' of complete holdings the grantor entrusts a farm to the head of a family, who undertakes to carry out with the aid of the members of his family (the farm family) all the work required on the holding and himself to bear part of the outgoings and to divide the farm's production with the grantor in fixed proportions.  
In 'colonia parziaria' of individual parcels of land the grantor entrusts solely one or more parcels of land which are used under the same conditions as described under (a).

<sup>(2)</sup> The reference numbers given in the definitions of items under headings D to G are based on the list of agricultural products (Annex II).

Areas of agriculture combined with woodland are similarly split up.

This principle does not apply to mixed crops (these are crops grown and harvested together on the same ground, e.g. mixed corn), or to successive crops (e.g. barley undersown with clover for later harvesting).

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

In the case of successive crops the area of each successive crop is not calculated. The area is allocated to one crop taken as the main crop <sup>(1)</sup>.

An exemption from the principle of *pro rata* allocation may be made where the results would not be satisfactory, provided that the rules established by the Member States in agreement with the Commission are respected.

#### D. ARABLE LAND

- I. Land worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.
- II. Arable land comprises crop categories D/01 to D/20 and fallow land (D/21).

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

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

D/01 Common wheat and spelt

D/02 Durum wheat

D/03 Rye

- I. Including meslin.

D/04 Barley

D/05 Oats

- I. Including summer meslin.

D/06 Grain maize

D/07 Rice

D/08 Other cereals

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

D/09 (a) of which single crops for fodder: field peas, field beans, vetches, sweet lupins

D/09 (b) others (single or mixed)

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

<sup>(1)</sup> The main crop where during one harvest year several crops are grown in succession on an area is the crop the production of which has the highest value. If the value of production does not determine which is the main crop, then the main crop is taken as the one which occupies the ground for the longest time.



D/11 Sugar beet (excluding seeds)

D/12 Forage roots and tubers (excluding seeds)

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

D/13 (a) *Tobacco*

D/13 (b) *Hops*

D/13 (c) *Cotton*

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

D/13 (d) (i) Oil seeds (total)

of which:

- rape and turnip rape
- sunflower
- soya bean

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

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

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

D/13 (d) (iii) Other industrial crops of which:

- sugar-cane

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

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

D/14 Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries — outdoor or under low (non-accessible) cover

D/14 (a) *Open field*

I. Vegetables, melons, strawberries grown on land in rotation with other agricultural crops.

D/14 (b) *Market gardening*

I. Vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on land in rotation with other horticultural crops.

D/15, Crops under glass or high (accessible) cover  
D/17  
and  
G/07

I. Crops which for the whole of their period of growth or for the predominant part of it are covered by greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic).

II. This excludes sheets of plastic laid flat on the ground, also land under cloches or tunnels not accessible to man or movable glass-covered frames.

For mobile greenhouses or high cover the area reported is the total area actually covered during the preceding 12 months (summing them up to calculate the total area covered), not merely the area covered by the installation at any one time.

Areas of crops which are grown temporarily under glass and temporarily in the open air are reported as entirely under glass, unless the period under glass is of extremely limited duration.

If the same area under glass is used more than once it is reported once only.

Only the base area of multi-storeyed greenhouses is counted.

**D/16 Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding seedlings)**  
and  
**17**

**D/18 Forage plants**

- I. All green forage crops grown in rotation and occupying the same land for less than five years (annual or multiannual feed crops).
- II. Cereals and industrial plants harvested and/or consumed green for forage are included. Fodder roots and brassicas (D/12) are excluded.

**D/18 (a) Temporary grass**

- I. Pasture, lasting at least one crop year and less than five years, sown with grass or grass mixtures.

**D/18 (b) Other**

Other predominantly annual fodder crops (e.g. vetches, fodder maize, cereals harvested and/or green, lucerne).

**D/19 Arable land seeds and seedlings (excluding cereals, pulses, potatoes and oil seed plants)**

- I. Areas producing seeds and seedlings for sale, excluding cereals, rice, pulses, potatoes and oil seeds. Seeds and seedlings for the own needs of the holding (e.g. young vegetable plants such as cabbage or lettuce seedlings) are included under the heading of the crop concerned.
- II. Includes green forage seeds.

**D/20 Other arable crops**

- I. Arable crops not included under D/01 to 19 or under D/21.

**D/21 Fallow land**

- I. All land included in the crop rotation system, whether worked or not, but not producing a harvest for the duration of a crop year.
- II. Fallow land is not to be confused with successive crops (I/01) and unutilized agricultural area (H/01). The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a crop year.

Fallow land may be:

1. bare land bearing no crops at all;
2. land with spontaneous natural growth, which may be used as feed or ploughed in;
3. land sown exclusively for the production of green manure (green fallow).

**E. KITCHEN GARDENS**

- I. Land separated off from the rest of the holding and recognizable as kitchen garden, devoted to the cultivation of products which are mainly for consumption by persons living on the holding.

## II. Not included are:

- pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (H/03),
- areas cultivated by collective households, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools, prisons, etc. These areas count as an agricultural holding if such a holding, while linked to a collective household, is operated in such a way as to fulfil the other criteria of an agricultural holding. These areas are, in the same way as the areas of an agricultural holding, classified according to their use.

## F. PERMANENT PASTURE AND MEADOW

## F/01 Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing

- I. Land other than rough grazing, not included in the crop rotation system, used for the permanent production (five years or longer) of green forage crops, whether sown or self-seeded.
- II. The following are excluded:
  - rough grazing, whether used intermittently or permanently (F/02),
  - non-used pasture and hill or mountain grazing (H/01).

## F/02 Rough grazing

- I. Pasture, usually on hilly land, unimproved by fertilizer, cultivation, reseeding or drainage.
- II. This can include: stony ground, heath, moorland and 'deer forests' in Scotland.  
Rough grazing not in use is excluded (H/01).

## G. PERMANENT CROPS

- I. Crops not grown in rotation, other than permanent pasture, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.
- II. This category includes nurseries (except non-commercial nurseries of forest trees grown in woods, which are included under woodland), and plants used for plaiting or weaving (osier, reeds, rushes, etc.: G/06).

Permanent crops which are treated as vegetables or as ornamental plants or industrial plants (e.g. asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops) are not included in this category.

## G/01 Fruit and berry plantations

- I. Areas containing trees and bushes for the production of fruit. Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees or of the non-continuous type with large spacing, and may not contain other crops.
- II. Chestnut trees are included.  
Citrus and olive plantations and vines are excluded (G/02, 03, 04).

G/01 (a) *Fresh fruit and berry species of temperate climate zones*G/01 (b) *Fruit and berry species of subtropical climate zones*

- II. The following crops are regarded as subtropical fruit and berry species: anona (*Anona* spp.), pineapple (*Ananas* spp.), avocado (*Persea* spp.), banana (*Musa* spp.), prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), lychee (*Litchi* spp.), kiwi (*Actinidea* spp.), papaya (*Carica* spp.), mango (*Mangifera* spp.), guava (*Psidium* spp.), passion fruit (*Passiflora* spp.).

G/01 (c) *Nuts*G/02 *Citrus plantations*

**G/03 Olive plantations**G/03 (a) *normally producing table olives*G/03 (b) *normally producing olives for oil production***G/04 Vineyards**G/04 (a) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: quality wine*

I. Crops of wine grape varieties normally grown for the production of quality wines produced in specific regions (quality wines psr) which comply with the requirements of Regulations (EEC) No 817/70 <sup>(1)</sup> and (EEC) No 823/87 <sup>(2)</sup> or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and the requirements laid down in implementation of these, and laid down by national regulations.

G/04 (b) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: other wines*

I. Crops of wine grape varieties grown for the production of wines other than quality wines psr.

G/04 (c) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: table grapes*G/04 (d) *Vineyards, of which normally producing: raisins***G/05 Nurseries**

I. Areas of young ligneous plants grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation:

(a) vine and root-stock nurseries;

(b) fruit tree nurseries;

(c) ornamental nurseries;

(d) nurseries of forest trees (excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland);

(e) trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments, e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers, including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings.

II. Commercial forest-tree nurseries, whether in woodland or outside, are included under G/05, as are non-commercial forest-tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown outside woodland. However the (generally small) nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland are included with other woodland (item H/02).

In tabular form:

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

**G/06 Other permanent crops**

I. Open-air permanent crops other than those included under G/01 to 05 and in particular those for plaiting or weaving (011.93):

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 20.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 59.

**H. OTHER LAND**

'Other land' includes unutilized agricultural land (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons, and which is not used in the crop rotation system) and other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, etc.).

H/01 Unutilized agricultural land (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons, and which is not used in the crop rotation system) and other land (land occupied by buildings, H/03 farmyards, pleasure gardens, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.).

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

In the current list of definitions, these two characteristics are still listed separately to ensure continuity between the surveys carried out from 1988 on and previous ones.

H/01 Unutilized agricultural land (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons, and which is not used in the crop rotation system)

I. Area previously used as an agricultural area and during the reference year of the survey no longer worked for economic social or other reasons and which is not used in the crop rotation system.

II. This land could be brought back into cultivation using the resources normally available on an agricultural holding.

The following are excluded:

- pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (H/03),
- fallow land (D/21).

**H/02 Woodland**

I. Areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirements.

II. Where agricultural crops are combined with woodland the area is split *pro rata* to the use of the ground.

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

Christmas trees are included here.

The following are excluded:

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

**H/02 (a) Non-commercial**

I. Woodland not commercially exploited.

II. Woodland producing wood primarily for the holding's own consumption and woodland used primarily for purposes other than wood production.

**H/02 (b) Commercial**

Woodland kept with the intention of selling most of the wood produced,

and/or

**H/02 (c) Deciduous**

Woodland where at least 75 % of the trees are deciduous.

H/02 (d) *Coniferous*

Woodland where at least 75 % of the trees are coniferous.

H/02 (e) *Mixed*

- I. All other woodlands not included under H/02 (c) or H/02 (d).

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

- I. All those parts of the total area belonging to the agricultural holding which constitute neither utilized agricultural area, non-utilized area or woodland.
- II. This heading covers in particular:
1. areas not used directly for crop production, but necessary for working the farm, such as ground occupied by buildings or roadways;
  2. areas unsuitable for agricultural production, i.e. which can be cultivated only by extreme means not normally available on an agricultural holding, for example marshland, heaths, etc.
  3. pleasure gardens (parks and lawns).

I. **COMBINED AND SUCCESSIVE SECONDARY CROPPING, MUSHROOMS, IRRIGATION, GREENHOUSES, SET-ASIDE OF ARABLE LAND**I/01 **Successive secondary crops (excluding market-garden crops and crops under glass)**

- I. Crops following (or possibly preceding) the main crop and harvested during the 12 months of reference.
- II. The following are excluded:
- market-garden crops, crops under glass and kitchen gardens,
  - intermediate crops for the production of green manure.

I/01 (a) *Cereals (D/01 to D/08), non-fodder*I/01 (b) *Pulses (D/09), non-fodder*I/01 (c) *Oil seeds (D/13 (i), non-fodder*I/01 (d) *Other successive secondary crops*I/02 **Mushrooms**

- I. Cultivated mushrooms grown in buildings which have been specially erected or adapted for growing mushrooms, as well as in underground premises, caves and cellars.
- II. The survey must record the area of the beds available for growing crops which are or will be filled with compost at least once during the 12-month reference period.
- If this is done more than once the area is still counted once only.

I/03 **Irrigated area**I/03 (a) *Total irrigable area*

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

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

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

- II. Crops under glass and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should not be included. If more than one crop is grown in a field during the harvest year, the area should only be indicated once: for the main crop, if irrigation was used for it, or otherwise for the most important irrigated secondary or successive crop.

I/04 Ground area covered by greenhouses in use

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

The following are excluded:

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

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

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

I/05 Combined crops

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

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

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

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

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

I/05 (d) *Others*

I/06 Land subject to the set-aside incentive scheme for arable land and recorded under:

(a) *Fallow land, with rotation possibilities (D/21)*

(b) *Permanent pasture and meadow used as grazing for extensive livestock farming (F/01 and F/02)*

(c) *Lentils, chick peas and vetches (D/09)*

(d) *Wooded areas or areas being prepared for afforestation (H/02)*

(e) *Areas for the time being or permanently used for non-agricultural purposes (H/01 and H/03)*

(f) *Total*

- I. Areas for which the holding is entitled to financial aid in order to encourage the set-aside of arable land according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1137/88<sup>(2)</sup>, and according to Commission Regulations (EEC) No 1272/88<sup>(3)</sup> and (EEC) No 1273/88<sup>(4)</sup> or, where applicable, the most recent legislation.

- II. Only those areas are included, for which the holding is entitled to financial aid relating to the reference year of the survey.

(1) OJ No L 93, 30. 3. 1985, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 108, 29. 4. 1988, p. 1.

(3) OJ No L 121, 11. 5. 1988, p. 36.

(4) OJ No L 121, 11. 5. 1988, p. 41.

**J. LIVESTOCK (on the day of the survey)****J/01 Livestock  
to  
16**

I. Number, by head, of animals belonging to the holding or in agistment on the day of the survey. These animals may be on the holding (on utilized areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazings or in the course of migration, etc.).

II. Animals in agistment on the holding but belonging to a non-agricultural undertaking (e.g. feed-mill, slaughterhouse) are included.

*Migrating* herds which do not belong to holdings using agricultural areas are regarded as independent holdings.

The following are excluded:

- animals in transit (e.g. female animals being taken for service),
- animals in agistment on another holding.

**J/01 Equidae**

II. Riding and racehorses are included.

**J/02 Bovine animals (buffaloes are included)  
to  
08****J/02 Bovine animals under one year old****J/03 Male bovine animals one but less than two years old****J/04 Female bovine animals one but less than two years old**

II. Female bovine animals which have already calved are excluded (J/07 and J/08).

**J/05 Bovine animals two years old and over, male****J/06 Heifers**

I. Female bovine animals of two years old and over which have not yet calved.

II. Female bovine animals of two years and over which have not yet calved are included here even if they are in calf on the day of the survey.

**J/07 Dairy cows, other cows  
and  
08**

I. Cows: female bovine animals which have already calved (including those less than two years old).

**J/07 Dairy cows**

I. Cows which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally to produce milk for human consumption or for processing into dairy products. These include cull dairy cows (whether or not fattened between their last lactation and their slaughter).



**J/08 Other cows**

- I.
  1. Cows which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally for the production of calves and whose milk is not intended for human consumption or for processing into dairy products.
  2. Draft cows.
- II. Other cull cows (whether or not fattened before slaughter).

**J/09 Sheep (all ages)****J/09 (a) Sheep: breeding females**

- I. Female sheep which have lambed.
- II. Including:
  - ewes and ewe lambs for breeding,
  - cull ewes.

**J/09 (b) Other sheep**

- I. All other than breeding females.

**J/10 Goats (all ages)****J/10 (a) Goats: breeding females**

- I. Female goats which have kidded.
- II. Including:
  - nanny-goats and kids for breeding,
  - cull nanny-goats.

**J/10 (b) Other goats**

- I. All goats other than breeding females

**J/11 Pigs**

to  
13

**J/11 Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kilograms****J/12 Breeding sows weighing 50 kilograms and over**

- II. Cull sows are excluded.

**J/13 Other pigs**

- I. Pigs with a live weight from 20 kilograms to less than 50 kilograms, fattening pigs including cull boars and cull sows with a live weight of 50 kilograms and more (whether or not fattened before their slaughter) and breeding boars of a live weight of 50 kilograms and more.

**J/14 Poultry**

to  
16

**J/14 Broilers**

- II. Pullets, laying hens and cull layers are excluded.

**J/15 Laying hens**

- II. Growing pullets before point of lay and cull hens are included. All hens which have started to lay are included, whether the eggs are for consumption or for breeding. Breeding cocks for laying hens are included.

**J/16 Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea-fowl)****J/17 Rabbits: breeding females**

- I. Female rabbits which have littered.

**J/18 Bees**

- I. Number of hives occupied by bees kept for the production of honey.
- II. Each colony (swarm) of bees is recorded as one hive, regardless of the nature and the type of the bee hive.

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

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

*Belonging to the holding:*

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

*Used by several holdings:*

1. **Belonging to another holding:**
- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the property of an agricultural holding and used by the holding under review (e.g. under mutual aid arrangements or on hire from a machinery hire syndicate).
2. **Belonging to a cooperative:**
- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant belonging to cooperative associations and used by the agricultural holding under review.
3. **Jointly owned:**
- I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant owned jointly by two or more agricultural holdings or belonging to a machinery group.

*Belonging to a service supply agency:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**K/03 Combine harvesters**

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

**K/04 Forage harvesters**

- I. Machinery, self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, for the continuous harvesting of straw and green forage, milled or dry, standing or windrowed, with harvesting, chopping and delivery into a trailer by mechanical or pneumatic means.

**K/05 Fully-mechanized potato harvesting machines**

- I. Machinery, self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, which lifts potatoes, removes the haulm, lays the potatoes in rows (certain types of machines only), picks them and/or pulls them into sacks or boxes or into loading containers or into a trailer.
- II. Harvesting may be carried out in one or more operations (e.g. when several machines having different functions are used in a continuous sequence, in such a case the various machines are counted as a single machine).

**K/06 Fully-mechanized sugar-beet harvesting machines**

- I. Machinery, self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, which tops and lifts sugar-beet, lays them in rows or collects them in containers and/or pulverizes or windrows (longitudinally or transversally) the leaves.
- II. Harvesting may be carried out in one or more operations (e.g. when several machines with different functions are used in a continuous sequence, in such a case the various machines are counted as a single machine).

**K/07 Milking machinery (fixed or movable)**

- I. Milking installations (bucket or a pipe system), milking sheds and mobile milking units (lorries equipped with machinery for milking and collecting milk) operating on the suction principle.

**K/08 Separate milking parlour**

- I. Milking installations to which the cows come to be milked in groups.
- II. The cows come to the installation specifically to be milked.  
Cowsheds where the cows are normally kept as well as being milked are excluded.

The following types of milking parlour are included:

- carousel,
- abreast (e.g. 2 × 2 stalls),
- tandem (e.g. 2 × 2 stalls),
- herringbone (e.g. 2 × 6 stalls),
- diamond (e.g. 4 × 6 stalls).

**K/08 (a) Separate milking parlour, fully automated**

- I. Parlours where the entry and exit of the cows is controlled automatically and/or the milking equipment is disconnected automatically when the flow of milk is reduced significantly.
- II. This type of installation can milk at least 50 cows per hour.

## L. FARM LABOUR FORCE

L/01 Farm labour force of the holding  
to  
06

- I. All persons having completed their compulsory education <sup>(1)</sup> who carried out agricultural work for the holding under survey during the 12 months up to the survey day <sup>(2)</sup>.

This includes:

- the holder and holding manager (L/01 and L/01 (a)),
- members of the holder's family (L/02 and L/03),
- non-family labour (L/04 to L/06).

- II. 'Agricultural work' means every type of work on the surveyed holding which contributes to the production of the products listed in Annex II.

'Work which contributes to production' includes, *inter alia*, the following tasks:

- organization and management (buying and selling, accounting, etc.),
- field-labour (ploughing, hay-making, harvesting, etc.),
- raising of animals (preparation and distribution of feed, milking, care of animals, etc.),
- all work carried out on the holding in respect of storage, processing and market-preparation (ensiling, butter-making, packing, etc.)
- maintenance work (on buildings, machinery, installations, etc.),
- own-account transport, in as far as this is carried out by the holding's own labour force.

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

Also excluded from 'agricultural work for the holding' are:

- work for the private household of the holder or the manager and their families,
- any forestry, hunting, fishery or fish farming operation (whether or not carried out on the holding), however a limited amount of such work carried out by an agricultural worker is not excluded if it is impossible to measure it separately,
- work in respect of any non-agricultural activity carried on by the holder.

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

In the case of holdings where the holder is not a natural person the sections 'holder' (L/01), 'spouse' (L/02) and 'other members of the family' (L/03 (a) and L/03 (b)) are not completed. The manager is recorded under L/01 (a) and considered to be non-family labour.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Age at which compulsory education ends in each Member State:

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| — Belgium: 14 years, | — Ireland: 15 years,        |
| — Denmark: 16 years, | — Italy: 14 years,          |
| — Germany: 15 years, | — Luxembourg: 15 years,     |
| — Greece: 14 years,  | — Netherlands: 16 years,    |
| — Spain: 16 years,   | — Portugal: 14 years,       |
| — France: 16 years,  | — United Kingdom: 16 years. |

Although in Portugal compulsory education ends at the age of 14, in the framework of structure surveys young people working in agriculture are recorded from the age of 12.

<sup>(2)</sup> The observation period may be less than 12 months if the information provided is on a 12-months basis.

**L/02 Holder's spouse**

- II. Only spouses carrying out 'agricultural work' for the holding surveyed (see above) should be included. Where the spouse is the holding manager he or she should be entered under L/01 (a).

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

- I. 'Other members of the holder's family' are those other than the holder's spouse who live and work on the holding or who live elsewhere but do agricultural work on the holding.
- II. 'Members of the holder's family' means: the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line and other relatives (including those by marriage and by adoption). It is irrelevant whether or not such persons receive a wage.

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

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

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

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

- I. Regular employment: Persons who worked every week on the holding under survey during the 12 months preceding the survey, irrespective of length of the working week.

Persons who worked regularly for part of that period, but where unable, for any of the following reasons, to work for the entire period are also included:

1. special conditions of production on the holding;
2. absence by reason of holidays, military service, sickness, accident or death;
3. commencement or cessation of employment with the holding;
4. complete stoppage of work on the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire, etc.).

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

Point 3 above covers workers who move from one farm to another during the 12 months before the day of survey. Short-term seasonal workers, e.g. labour engaged solely as fruit and vegetable pickers, are not included here but under L/05 and 06, where the number of days worked is entered.

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

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

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

- I. The working time actually devoted to agricultural work for the holding, excluding work in the households of the holder or manager.

'Full-time' means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of annual hours then 1 800 is to be taken as the minimum figure (225 working days of 8 hours per day).

A working day is any day during which there is performed for a period of not less than eight hours work of the kind normally carried out by a full-time agricultural worker. Days of leave and sickness do not count as working days.

#### OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITY

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

- I. Every activity other than activity relating to agricultural work as defined under L, carried out for remuneration (salary, wages or other payment, including payment in kind, according to the service rendered).
- II. This includes gainful activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation for tourist, etc.) or on another agricultural holding as well as activity in a non-agricultural enterprise.

#### Major occupation

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

#### Subsidiary occupation

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

L/10 **Total number of working days of agricultural work, not included under L/01 to L/06, undertaken on the holding by persons not employed directly by the holding (e.g. contractors' employees).**

- I. All types of agricultural work (see notes under L/01 to L/06 'Farm labour force of the holding') undertaken on the holding by persons who are not employed by the holding, but are self-employed or employed by third parties, e.g. contractors or cooperatives.
- II. Persons working on the holding surveyed on behalf of another person are included. Work done by agricultural accounting firms and unpaid mutual aid are excluded. The number of hours worked must be converted into the equivalent number of days or weeks on a full-time basis.

## ANNEX II

A. LIST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS <sup>(1)</sup>

011	VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE WHETHER CULTIVATED OR NOT
011.1	Cereals (excluding rice) <sup>(2)</sup>
011.11	Wheat and spelt
111	Common wheat and spelt
111.1	Winter wheat and spelt
111.2	Spring wheat
112	Durum wheat
112.1	Winter wheat
112.2	Spring wheat
011.12	Rye and meslin
121	Rye
121.1	Winter rye
121.2	Spring rye
122	Meslin
011.13	Barley
130.1	Spring barley
130.2	Winter barley
011.14	Oats and summer meslin
141	Oats
142	Summer meslin
011.15	Maize
011.19	Other cereals (excluding rice)
191	Buckwheat
192	Millet
193	Grain sorghum
194	Canary seed
199	Cereals, not elsewhere specified (nes) (excluding rice)
011.2	Rice (in the husk or paddy) <sup>(3)</sup>
011.3	Pulses
011.31	Dried peas and fodder peas
311	Dried peas (other than for fodder)
311.1	Dried peas (excluding chick peas)
311.2	Chick peas
312	Fodder peas

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: NAPRO 1971 (Nomenclature of agricultural products); established by the Statistical Office of the European Communities on the basis of 'class 01, nomenclature for general industrial classification of economic activities in the European Communities — classification and nomenclature of input-output branches (NACE/CLIO)'.

<sup>(2)</sup> Cereal seed (excluding rice seed) is included in the headings and subheadings of sub-group 011.1.

<sup>(3)</sup> Rice seed is included in sub-group 011.2.

- 011.32 Haricot beans, kidney and horse beans
  - 321 - Haricot beans
  - 322 Kidney and horse beans
- 011.39 Other pulses
  - 391 Lentils
  - 392 Vetches
  - 393 Lupins
  - 399 Dried legumes, not elsewhere classified, pulse mixtures, cereal and pulse mixtures
- 011.4 Roots and fodder brassicas
- 011.41 Potatoes
  - 411 Potatoes (excluding seed potatoes)
    - 411.1 New potatoes
    - 411.2 Main crop potatoes
  - 412 Seed potatoes
- 011.42 Sugar beet
- 011.49 Mangolds; swedes; fodder carrots and fodder turnips; other root; fodder brassicas
  - 491 Mangolds
  - 492 Swedes, fodder carrots, fodder turnips
    - 492.1 Swedes
    - 492.2 Fodder carrots, fodder turnips
  - 493 Fodder cabbages and kales
  - 499 Other roots and fodder brassicas
    - 499.1 Jerusalem artichokes
    - 499.2 Sweet potatoes
    - 499.9 Roots and fodder brassicas not elsewhere specified
- 011.5 Industrial crops
- 011.51 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)
  - 511 Colza and rape seed
    - 511.1 Winter colza
    - 511.2 Sommer colza
    - 511.3 Rape
  - 512 Sunflower seed
  - 513 Soja beans
  - 514 Castor seed
  - 515 Linseed
  - 516 Sesame, hemp, mustard and poppy seed
    - 516.1 Sesame seed
    - 516.2 Hemp seed
    - 516.3 Mustard seed
    - 516.4 Oil poppy and poppy seed
- 011.52 (019.52)
- 011.53 Fibre plants
  - 531 Flax
  - 532 Hemp
- 011.54 (019.54)



- 011.55 Unmanufactured tobacco (including dried tobacco)
- 011.56 Hop cones
- 011.57 Other industrial crops
  - 571 Chicory roots
  - 572 Medicinal plants, aromatics, spices and plants for perfume extraction
    - 572.1 Saffron
    - 572.2 Caraway
    - 572.9 Medicinal plants, aromatics, spices and plants for perfume extraction, not elsewhere specified
- 011.58 (019.58)
- 011.6 Fresh vegetables
- 011.61 Brassicas
  - 611 Cauliflowers
  - 619 Other brassicas
    - 619.1 Brussels sprouts
    - 619.2 White cabbages
    - 619.3 Red cabbages
    - 619.4 Savoy cabbages
    - 619.5 Green cabbages
    - 619.9 Cabbages, not elsewhere specified
- 011.62 Leaf and stalk vegetables other than brassicas
  - 621 Celery and celeriac
  - 622 Leeks
  - 623 Cabbage lettuces
  - 624 Endives
  - 625 Spinach
  - 626 Asparagus
  - 627 Witloof chicory
  - 628 Artichokes
  - 629 Other leaf and stalk vegetables
    - 629.1 Corn salad
    - 629.2 Cardoons and edible thistle
    - 629.3 Fennel
    - 629.4 Rhubarb
    - 629.5 Cress
    - 629.6 Parsley
    - 629.7 Broccoli
    - 629.9 Leaf and stalk vegetable not elsewhere specified
- 011.63 Vegetables grown for fruit
  - 631 Tomatoes
  - 632 Cucumbers and gherkins
  - 633 Melons
  - 634 Aubergines, marrows and pumpkins
  - 635 Sweet capsicum
  - 639 Other vegetables grown for fruit
- 011.64 Root and tuber crops
  - 641 Kohlrabi
  - 642 Turnips
  - 643 Carrots

644	Garlic
645	Onions and shallots
646	Salad beetroot (red beet)
647	Salsify and scorzonera
649	Other root and tuber crops (chives, radishes, French turnips, horse radishes)
011.65	Pod vegetables
651	Green peas
652	Beans
659	Other pod vegetables
011.66	Cultivated mushrooms <sup>(1)</sup>
011.7	Fresh fruit, including citrus fruit ( <i>excluding grapes and olives</i> )
011.71	Dessert apples and pears
711	Dessert apples
712	Dessert pears
011.72	Cider apples and perry pears
721	Cider apples
722	Cider pears
011.73	Stone fruit
731	Peaches
732	Apricots
733	Cherries
734	Plums (including greengages, mirabelles and quetsches)
739	Other stone fruit
011.74	Nuts
741	Walnuts
742	Hazel-nuts
743	Almonds
744	Chestnuts
745	Other nuts (excluding tropical nuts)
745.1	Pistachios
745.9	Nuts, not elsewhere specified
011.75	Other tree fruits
751	Figs
752	Quinces
759	Other tree fruits, not elsewhere specified (excluding tropical fruit)
011.76	Strawberries
011.77	Berries
771	Black currants and red currants
771.1	Black currants
771.2	Red currants
772	Raspberries
773	Gooseberries
774	Other berries (e.g. cultivated blackberries)

<sup>(1)</sup> In Germany mushrooms grown underground in caves or in buildings specially erected or adapted for mushroom growing are excluded.

- 011.78 Citrus fruit
  - 781 Oranges
  - 782 Mandarines and clementines
  - 783 Lemons
  - 784 Grape fruit
  - 785 Other citrus fruit
    - 785.1 Citrons
    - 785.2 Limes
    - 785.3 Bergamots
    - 785.9 Citrus fruit, not elsewhere specified
- 011.79 (019.79)
- 011.8 Grapes and olives
  - 011.81 Grapes
    - 811 Dessert grapes
    - 812 Other grapes (for wine making, fruit juice production and processing into raisins)
  - 011.82 Olives
    - 821 Table olives
    - 822 Other olives (for olive oil production)
- 011.9 Other vegetable products
  - 011.91 Fodder plants <sup>(1)</sup>
  - 011.92 Nursery plants
    - 921 Fruit trees and bushes
    - 922 Vine slips
    - 923 Ornamental trees and shrubs
    - 924 Forest seedlings and cuttings
  - 011.93 Vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting
    - 931 Osier, rushes, rattans
    - 932 Reeds, bamboos
    - 939 Other vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting
  - 011.94 Flowers, ornamental plants and Christmas trees
    - 941 Flower bulbs, corms and tubers
    - 942 Ornamental plants
    - 943 Cut flowers, branches and foliage
    - 944 Christmas trees (a)
    - 945 Perennial plants
  - 011.95 Seeds
    - 951 Agricultural seeds <sup>(2)</sup>
    - 952 Flower seeds
  - 011.96 Products gathered in the wild <sup>(3)</sup> (a)

(a) See Part B.

<sup>(1)</sup> For example hay, clover (excluding fodder kale).

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding cereal seeds, rice seeds and seed potatoes (011.1, 011.2, 011.4).

<sup>(3)</sup> For example: wild mushrooms, cranberries, bilberries, blackberries, wild raspberries, etc.

011.97	By-products from plant cultivation <sup>(1)</sup> (a)
971	Cereals (excluding rice)
972	Rice
973	Pulses
974	Roots and fodder brassicas
975	Industrial crops
976	Fresh vegetables
977	Fruit and citrus fruit
978	Grapes and olives
979	Other plants
011.99	Vegetable products, not elsewhere specified
012	GRAPE MUST AND WINE (a)
012.0	Grape must and wine
012.01	Grape must
012.02	Wine
012.09	By products of wine production <sup>(2)</sup>
013	OLIVE OIL, UNREFINED (a)
013.0	Olive oil
013.01	Pure olive oil
013.02	Olive oil, unrefined <sup>(3)</sup>
013.09	By products of olive oil extraction <sup>(4)</sup>
014	ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND HUNTING
014.1	Cattle
014.10	Domestic cattle
101	Calves
102	Other cattle, less than one year old
103	Heifers
104	Cows
105	Male breeding animals
105.1	One to two years old
105.2	More than two years old
106	Cattle for slaughter and fattening
106.1	One to two years old
106.2	More than two years old

(a) See Part B.

<sup>(1)</sup> For example: straw, beet and cabbage leaves, pea and bean husks.

<sup>(2)</sup> For example: wine, argol, etc.

<sup>(3)</sup> The distinction between heading Nos 013.01 and 013.02 is based on the method of processing rather than on different production stages.

<sup>(4)</sup> For example: olive oil cakes and other residual products of olive oil extraction.

014.2	<b>Pigs</b>
014.20	Domestic pigs
201	Piglets
202	Young pigs
203	Pigs for fattening
204	Breeding sows
205	Breeding boars
014.3	<b>Equines</b>
014.31	Horses
014.32	Donkeys
014.33	Mules and hinnies
014.4	<b>Sheep and goats</b>
014.41	Domestic sheep
014.42	Domestic goats
014.5	<b>Poultry, rabbits, pigeons and other animals</b>
014.51	Hens, cocks, chicks, chickens
014.52	Ducks
014.53	Geese
014.54	Turkeys
014.55	Guinea-fowl
014.56	Domestic rabbits
014.57	Domestic pigeons
014.59	Other animals (a)
591	Bees
592	Silkworms
593	Animals reared for fur
594	Snails (excluding sea-snails)
599	Animals, not elsewhere specified
014.6	<b>Game and game meat (a)</b>
014.61	Game (1)
014.62	Game meat
014.7	<b>Milk, untreated</b>
014.71	Cow's milk
014.72	Ewe's milk
014.73	Goat's milk
014.74	Buffalo milk

(a) See Part B.

(1) Live game includes only specially reared game and other game kept in captivity.

014.8	Eggs
014.81	Hen eggs
811	Hatching eggs
812	Other
014.82	Other eggs
821	Hatching eggs
822	Other
014.9	Other animal products
014.91	Raw wool (including animal hair) <sup>(1)</sup>
014.92	Honey (a)
014.93	Silkworm cocoons (a)
014.94	By-products of animal rearing <sup>(2)</sup> (a)
014.95	Animal products, not elsewhere specified (a)
014.96	(019.96)
015	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES <sup>(3)</sup> (a)
019	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LARGELY OR WHOLLY IMPORTED
019.52	Tropical oil seeds and oleaginous fruit
521	Ground-nuts
522	Copra
523	Palm nuts and kernels
524	Cotton seed
529	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit not elsewhere specified
019.54	Tropical fibre plants
541	Cotton
542	Other fibre plants
542.1	Manila hemp
542.2	Jute
542.3	Sisal
542.4	Coir
542.5	Ramie
542.9	Fibre plants not elsewhere specified
019.58	Other tropical plants for industrial use
581	Coffee
582	Cocoa
583	Sugar cane

(a) See Part B.

<sup>(1)</sup> If it is a principal product.

<sup>(2)</sup> For example: skins and animal hair and pelts of slaughtered game, wax, manure, liquid manure.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is services which are normally provided by the agricultural holdings themselves, e.g. ploughing, mowing, threshing, tobacco drying, sheepshearing, care of animals.

019.79	Tropical fruit
791	Nuts in shell
791.1	Coconuts
791.2	Cashew nuts
791.3	Brazil nuts
791.4	Pecans
792	Other tropical fruit
792.1	Dates
792.2	Bananas
792.3	Pineapples
792.4	Papaws
792.5	Tropical fruit, not elsewhere specified
019.96	Ivory, raw

#### B. LIST OF PRODUCTS EXCLUDED

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

011.944	Christmas trees
011.96	Products gathered in the wild <sup>(1)</sup>
011.97	By-products (from cultivation of cereals, rice, pulses, fodder, roots and brassicas, industrial crops, fresh vegetables, fruit and citrus fruits, grapes and olives and other crops <sup>(2)</sup> )
012	Must and wine <sup>(3)</sup>
013	Olive oil, unrefined <sup>(3)</sup>
014.59	Other animals (silkworms, animals reared for fur, snails, animals nes)
014.6 ex	Game and game meat
014.92	Honey <sup>(3)</sup>
014.93	Silkworm cocoons
014.94	By-products of animal rearing <sup>(2)</sup>
014.95	Animal products nes
015	Agricultural services

<sup>(1)</sup> Since they are not generally gathered/harvested by the holding, do not grow on the agricultural area and cannot be assessed statistically.

<sup>(2)</sup> Since the main product is included.

<sup>(3)</sup> Since the first stage of production is included.

## ANNEX III

## LIST OF EXCEPTIONS ACCEPTED IN THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS

## (a) Denmark

- E The characteristic 'kitchen gardens' is included under 'Other land' (H).  
 J/15 Breeding cocks for laying hens are not included under the heading 'Laying hens'.

## (b) France

- J/02 For the 'mushrooms' characteristic, production is recorded and converted into cultivation areas.  
 J/14 The characteristic 'broilers' includes breeding cocks not included under 'Laying hens' (J/15).

## (c) Ireland

- D/14 and D/15 The characteristic 'Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries' does not cover strawberries which are included under the characteristic 'Fruit and berry plantations' (G/01).  
 J/09 (a) Cull ewes are not included.

## (d) Italy

- C/03 For the purposes of the characteristic 'agricultural area utilized for share farming or other modes':  
 — the land is considered as being under ownership and not under share ownership if it comes under a right of tenure for an official or an employee or if it has been allocated by an administration or other institution,  
 — land which is farmed free of charge is considered as being utilized for tenant farming.  
 J/09 (a) The heading 'Ewes' does not include lambs for breeding.

## (e) Netherlands

- D/13 The characteristic 'industrial plants' includes the seeds of fibre plants, hops and tobacco.  
 E The characteristic 'kitchen gardens' is included under 'Other land' (H).  
 J/14 and J/15 The characteristics 'broilers' and 'laying hens' also include their chicks. Breeding cocks are not included under these characteristics.  
 L/03 Children of the holder who undertake agricultural work on the holding are always treated as family labour, however, other members of the holder's family, not living on the holding are regarded as 'non-family labour' (L/04 to L/06).

## (f) Federal Republic of Germany

- J/14 The characteristic 'broilers' includes breeding cocks for laying hens, these are not included under the characteristic 'Laying hens' (J/15).  
 L/03 Other members of the holder's family, undertaking agricultural work on the holding but not living there are treated as 'non-family labour' (L/04 to L/06).

## (g) United Kingdom

- D/11 and D/12 The characteristics 'sugar beet' and 'forage roots and tubers' include seeds, which is not the case for other Member States.  
 D/13 The characteristic 'industrial plants' includes the seeds of fibre plants, hops and tobacco.  
 D/19 The characteristic 'arable land seeds and seedlings' includes only areas for field grasses and clover, all others being included under the corresponding entries for crops.  
 E The characteristic 'kitchen gardens' is given under 'Other areas' (H).



**(h) Portugal**

J/14 The characteristic 'broilers' includes breeding cocks for laying hens, these are not included under the characteristic 'Laying hens' (J/15).

**(i) Spain**

C/04 The characteristic 'number of parcels' refers to the total area of the holding and not to the utilized agricultural area.

J/14 The characteristic 'broilers' includes breeding cocks for laying hens, these are not included under the characteristic 'Laying hens' (J/15).

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