

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS  
ROMANIA**

**FINAL REPORT**

**on Eurostat Grant Agreement no. 2018.0219**

**“Modernization of agricultural statistics”**

**July 2020**

## List of abbreviations

<i>Item</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Agricultural Statistics	AS
Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture	APIA
Agency for Payment on Rural Development and Fisheries	APRDF
Common Agricultural Policy	CAP
Directors' Group on Agricultural Statistics	DGAS
European Agriculture Statistics System	EASS
European Statistical System Committee	ESSC
European Statistical System	ESS
European Union	EU
Farm Structure Survey	FSS
Farm Register	FR
General Agricultural Census	GAC
Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions	GAEC
Geographic Information System	GIS
Holder Register	HR
Integrated Farm Statistics	IFS
Integrated Administration and Control System	IACS
Livestock and Animal Production Survey	LAPS
Land Parcel Identification System	LPIS
Livestock Standard Unit	LSU
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	MARD
National Institute of Statistics	NIS
National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority	NSVFSA
National Office of Vine and Wine Products	NOVWP
National Programme for Rural Development	NPRD
National System for Identification and Registration of Animals	NSIRA
National Register of Holdings	NRH
Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics	SCAS
Statistics on Agriculture Input/ Output	SAIO
Single Area Payment Application	SAPA
Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions	SVFSD
Sanitary Veterinary Standard	SVS
Transitional National Aid	TNA
Unique Identification Register	UIR
Unique Identification Code	UIC
Utilised Agricultural Area	UAA
Vineyard register	VR

## **Background**

Currently EASS contains more than 50 sets of data that are transmitted to Eurostat by NSIs for 7 statistical domains: structural data, agri-monetary data, crop production data, organic farming data, permanent crop data, animal products and livestock data and agri-environmental data.

These datasets describe agricultural land use, production of crop and animal products, farm structures, prices, economic inputs and outputs and the impact of agriculture on the environment, health and wellbeing.

The statistical domains have been developed over time with many changes since the 1950s. Despite streamlining and integration efforts, concepts, definitions and legislation have not been fully harmonized and thus the cross-domain coherence is not optimal.

Comparable agricultural statistics from all Member States are important in determining the development of agricultural policy in the EU.

Agricultural statistics aim to produce data on agriculture that meet the current and future user needs in an efficient manner with a bearable burden on data producers.

In order to fulfil these aims and requirements periodic strategic revisions are needed.

The need for a change in the EASS has been noticed by Eurostat, the main users and other stakeholders. This led to the SCAS and ESSC to endorse a suggestion from Eurostat to draft a Strategy on Agricultural Statistics 2020 and beyond. The work started in 2013, and a final text was accepted by the DGAS in June 2015.

Agricultural structures and practices are changing fast, the policy and regulatory environment has been transformed by the reforms of the CAP and also the global markets for agricultural products have become more turbulent and diversified with e.g. the growing use of biofuels. The tight links between agriculture, environment and climate are more complex and dynamic than previously thought. The impact of agricultural practices and products on human and animal health and welfare is strong but not fully understood.

The agricultural statistics strategy 2020 has to improve the coherence between the AS sub-domains, clarify and streamline the concepts and definitions, improve the integration between agricultural, forestry, land use and environmental statistics and increase the flexibility and reaction speed of the statistical system. Consultations have shown that the main new, emerging needs are linked to the greening of the CAP, challenges of the climate change, production structures, food supply chains, price volatility, yields and geo-referenced information. However it is also important to ensure the high quality base data and long-time series for trend analysis.

Agricultural Statistics have to cover the economic, environmental and social dimensions of agriculture and rural development. After the discussions with the stakeholders and careful deliberation of several options, a thorough legal revision of AS is under way.

The AS strategy aims at:

- producing in an efficient way statistics, which meet the users' needs
- not significantly increasing the burden on respondents and on statistical systems, while making more statistics available
- improving the coherence between the AS sub-domains
- clarifying and streamlining the concepts and definitions
- improving the quality of AS
- improving integration between agricultural, forestry, land use and environmental statistics
- increasing the flexibility and reaction speed of the statistical system allowing easier introduction of new needs, statistics and methodological approaches for supporting better the policy-making and decision processes
- developing a responsive and responsible governance structure for AS

Agricultural statistics (with the exception of Economic Accounts of Agriculture) are to be covered by two framework regulations:

- farm level data with micro-data transmission, based on a modular approach with core variables, modules and satellites (IFS) – new regulation in force since 2018
- aggregated agricultural input/output statistics with tabular data (SAIO) – new regulation under working

The IFS regulation entered into force in 2018, respectively the Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011 that replace the FSS regulation once finalising the FSS 2016. The work on SAIO is in progress with a target of being in place by 2022.

Not only needs for AS but also the available data are changing constantly. New data sources such as administrative data, various registers (such as: cattle, tax, business, farms or VRs), research projects in the inter-linked fields and big data have become more readily available. ICTs and other new technologies have also modernized data collection methods. New data sources and more flexible ways to collect and produce official statistics require an adaptation of the framework for AS. Agricultural statistics need to fit seamlessly into the entire ESS.

Key principles guiding the EASS are:

- re-use as much as possible the existing administrative, statistical and other data (such as big data or data from IACS)

- unique identifiers and geo-information are to be included in as many data collection exercises as possible to allow for data linkage
- common concepts and definitions should be used across statistical domains as well as shared validation rules, methodological practices, quality assurance, reporting and dissemination principles in line with the ESS Vision 2020

The EU member states must adapt existing systems and make better use of available sources adapting to new needs and improve the quality of data provided.

**The general objective** of the project is to prepare for the new IFS and statistics under recent ESS agreements by setting up or modernizing statistical systems and by improving methodological processes to be compatible with the new legal framework.

**According to the requirements of the grant, NIS Romania provides the following results and deliverables:**

- an interim technical report containing a description of the administrative data sources in view of their integration in AS system and proposal on how to approach small units
- a final technical and methodological report that will include:
  - The detailed analysis on administrative data sources and on the possibility of their integration on AS system
  - Proposal on how to approach small units
  - Design the questionnaires to be used for 2020 GAC
  - Proposals to reduce incoherence between FSS and crop survey data
  - A summary of the project results, problems faced and proposed future work related to the subject

In order to achieve the general objective, specific objectives and actions have been established, the development and results of which are described below.

## **I. Study of existing administrative data sources recommended by new Integrated Farm Statistics regulation for their integration in statistics (IACS, NSIRA, VR)**

For this specific objective, the following actions were performed under the project:

- *Contacting the institutions owning the administrative data sources to be analysed within the project and establishing the elements of collaboration*
- *Studying the methodologies of the administrative data sources analysed in the project*
- *Examining the main differences of concepts between administrative data sources analyzed and agricultural statistics*
- *Comparing the indicators of administrative data sources analyzed with those of AS*
- *Assessment of the results compared*
- *Evaluation of the main conceptual differences of concepts between administrative data sources analysed and AS*

During the project we analysed the main sources of administrative data that can be used in AS, both for providing information and for preparing and carrying out the GAC 2020 and future FSS.

For this, we have identified the institutions that own the data sources recommended by Regulation 2018/1091 and contacted them in order to determine the way of collaboration. The main institution that manage credible data sources that can be used in AS is APIA, that holds the IACS, established by the Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and LPIS.

### **Cooperation between NIS and APIA**

The Protocol of cooperation between NIS and APIA regulates the content and development of activities and cooperation between the two institutions, in the field of statistical information system, in order to complete and develop the capacity of information and decision and to assure the transfer of information at micro data level from APIA to NIS.

A first cooperation protocol between APIA and INS was signed within the grant “Pilot studies on links between IACS and other administrative registers and statistics”, during January 2015 – June 2016.

In order to extend the area of cooperation and to obtain additional information on the agricultural holdings geo-referenced using information from LPIS held by APIA, the initial protocol were updated and on April 9, 2019, a new collaboration protocol was signed between the two institutions on which the exchange of information will take place.

**NSVFSA holds NSIRA based on:**

- Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products based on Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of sheep and goats animals.

Between the NSVFSA and NIS there is a protocol that regulates the general cooperation between the two institutions, but it does not specifically answer to the requirements for the use of the data sources in the preparation of the general agricultural census. In this respect, the representatives of NIS contacted the NSVFSA and a meeting was established between the representatives of the two institutions in order to start the elaboration and signing of a new collaboration protocol in order to meet the above-mentioned requirements.

**NOVWP holds:**

- the VR implemented in accordance with Article 145 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council

The NOVWP is an institution subordinated to the MARD with which NIS has a collaboration protocol. On the basis of the VR, the research "Area cultivated with vines for wine grapes" was carried out every five years, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 13 December 2011, on European statistics on permanent crops.

*Analysis of the methodologies available for the administrative data sources revealed the following aspects of interest for the project purpose:*

**a) APIA-IACS**

Starting with 2007, Romania benefits from EU funds for agriculture, in the form of direct payments.

Direct payments represent EU aid to agriculture in EU member states as long as they are eligible and are intended for those applying for area financial support.

The eligibility conditions to be met by the farmer for financial support are:

- Use of an agricultural area of 1 ha or more, consisting of parcels larger than 0.3 ha
- Maintaining the area in good agricultural and environmental condition (according to GAEC)

A prerequisite for Romania in order to be able to access direct payments is to create a management system and ensure strict control over farmers' financial assistance requests. This is IACS, whose establishment, implementation and coordination are under APIA responsibility.

For the year 2016, the following area payment schemes it was coordinated by IACS:

- **SAPA**, according to Art. 36 par. (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013
- **Redistributive payment** according to art. 41 par. (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013
- **Payment for agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment** according to art. 43 par. (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013 Art. 43.1 Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013
- **Payment for young farmers** according to art. 50 par. (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013
- **Simplified scheme for small farmers** according to art. 61 par. (1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013
- **National Transition Assistance**
- **Coupled support** pursuant to Article 52 (1), (2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) No. 1307/2013

IACS consists of a set of components that means staff, procedures, processing and telecommunications to coordinate farmers' requests and verify the accuracy of the data they have declared.

Data accuracy checks are made by comparing the data declared by farmers with a set of reference data stored in the database system.

The amount that should be granted to a farmer depends directly on the area he utilizes, and the LPIS of IACS has an important role to play here.

When Romania joined the EU, besides developing the logistics and IT infrastructure necessary for the existence of a functional IACS, APIA carried out a number of other important activities, namely:

- Registration of farms according to the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 302/25 on April 2005 and creation of a database called the NRH;
- Development of LPIS, based on plans (orthophotograms) that allows physical identification of parcels. Thus, a unique system for identifying parcels has been created at national level. These two types of data have been integrated through the GIS system;
- Pre-identification of agricultural parcels. Farmers registered in the NRH received graphic material (orthophotographs, which parcels are uniquely identified) and were asked to identify the parcels declared in it.

The data declared by farmers in their application for payment is entered in the IACS application form. The agricultural area of each physical parcel is known after completion of the electronic process. The sum of the parcel areas declared by the farmer in a physical parcel is compared to the reference area of the physical parcel.

If the sum of areas declared by the farmer, as being an agricultural parcel utilized in a physical parcel is higher than the reference parcel, it means that one or more farmers declared more than they actually utilize.

The IACS flow of information is as follows:

1. The farmer fills in the application for area payment, declares the number and size of the utilized agricultural plot and makes an outline of the plot on the maps provided by APIA representatives.
2. The file with the farmer's payment application is filed at the local APIA headquarters. Farmers must be very careful that their agricultural plot can be correctly identified on the maps.
3. APIA requests are formally (visually) checked by an APIA official. If formal (obvious) errors are detected, the farmer will be required to correct them. When the application is complete and correct, it is accepted and approved by the APIA official.
4. Once the application is verified, it is registered in the IACS application database.
5. An automatic verification procedure is launched at the end of the payment application period and after registration in the IACS database. This control includes verifying the correctness and completeness of the data in the application, and performing a cross-check with the LPIS database. All farmers who have declared larger areas are requested by APIA to provide clarifications and supporting documents. It is very important for farmers to respond to clarifications required by APIA and to provide documents to justify what they have declared (if the case).
6. European regulations stipulate that, of the total number of applications registered, at least 5% must be checked directly on the ground - the sample of farmers is selected by IT application based on a risk analyses procedure (selection is done considering risk factors as size of the financial support requested, size of the agricultural area, type of agricultural crop, etc. as well as randomly). The sample under control is split into two parts: farms to be checked on the spot and farms to be controlled by remote sensing (satellite).
7. APIA employees perform either on-site or remote-sensing control on selected farms and prepare control reports that will be recorded in the IACS database. Farmers should not refuse access to APIA inspectors who conduct field control. In case of refusal, they will be excluded from payments.
8. All data stored in the IACS database is analysed and compared - an IT application that determines exactly the amount of penalties to be applied in case of deviations.

9. The APIA structure authorizing payment, checks the list, the quantum of the payment amounts and finally approves the payments.
10. The list of payments and beneficiaries is sent to the bank and the money is transferred directly to the farmer's accounts.

### **Unique Identification Register**

According to the Agriculture Minister's Order No 22/2011, to simplify the procedures for registering and identifying applicants having access to CAP measures, the reorganization of the NRH, which became the UIR, has been established. This register is a part of IACS and has common elements with applications related to market measures, milk quotas, the import of agricultural products and their promotion on the domestic market and in third countries, with State aid measures included in the NPRD 2014 - 2020.

UIR was developed in electronic format through an IT application elaborated and coordinated by APIA.

UIR takes over all existing data in NRH found in the financial support applications according to the measures foreseen in CAP, information relating to:

- Farmers identification
- Identification of applicants for funds for the measures foreseen in NRDP
- Identification of applicants for funds for the measures regarding the market, milk quotas, the import of agricultural products and their promotion on the domestic market and in third countries
- Identification of applicants for state subventions, other than those mentioned above

### **Unique Identification Code**

It is mandatory that APIA allocates to each farmer an UIC, so that this one could access financial aid, this code being assigned to each farmer once.

In the case of legal entities, UIC is allocated to the “mother” entity, not to the working points and / or entities of the “mother”.

To get an UIC, the applicants should provide one of the following documents:

1. Entry form in the UIR (Annex no.2), provided in Annex 1 of the Order of the Minister of Agriculture no. 22/2011.
2. Single application form for area financial aid, to be found in UIR.
3. Application form for the School Fruit Scheme and Community School Milk Aid. The form is to be found in the UIR.

4. Application form for potential beneficiaries of NPRD measures.
5. Notification of the selection of the applicant who, at the time of application for funds, was a natural person and was responsible for authorization according the law at the time of signing the financial/financing contract, along with the form in Annex 3 of Order No. 22/2011.
6. Application form for financial assistance from the State other than those mentioned above.
7. Request for validation of data registered and transmitted to APIA by other institutions (this validation request will be approved on the basis of a joint procedure of APIA and other institutions subordinated to the MARD).

Documents mentions at items 1, 2 and 3 above should be transmitted to APIA headquarters.

Documents mentioned at items 4 and 5 above should be transmitted to the APRDF.

Documents mentioned at item 6 should be transmitted to APIA headquarters or other institutes of MARD subordination.

The registration form in the UIR is obtained from the institution where the application was filed. Applicants who are already registered in UIR intending to be involved in foreign trade and/or promote agricultural products on the domestic market and in third countries as well as applications already carrying out such activities and applying for subsidies for the first time should send the form to APIA headquarters together the other documents mentioned in legislation.

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the data declared in the documents referred to in Article 3 (a) to (f) of the Order No. 22/2011, having regard to the Penal Code.

The applicant must declare any change in the situation that he/she declared at the time of registration in the UIR within 10 working days of its occurrence, by submitting supporting documents.

In the case of applicants for measures on imported agricultural products and their promotion on the domestic market and in third countries, APIA generates a UIC with an IT application, within 5 working days from the date when the application of the farmer was registered, supported by documents, this code being subsequently communicated to the applicant.

APIA communicates in writing to the applicant that it is allowed to use the UIC for the activity of foreign trade or promotion of agricultural products on the domestic market and in third countries, within 5 working days from the date of receipt of the complete documentation.

The minimum information to be included in the UIR is mentioned in Annex 2 to Order No. 22/2011.

UIC allocated by APIA to the farmer will be mentioned in all requests that the farmer will make to other institutions coordinated by MARD, if any.

**b) NSVFSA - NSIRA**

NSVFSA manages controls and supervises NSIRA, and represents all the applications, devices, documents and procedures used for the identification and registration of animals.

The implementation and operation of NSIRA throughout Romania is carried out according to the legislation in force, by registering the users, the primary suppliers, the secondary suppliers, the farms, the individual identification and registration of each animal, the registration of each movement and the events suffered by it, in order to establish traceability.

All animals in Romania will be individually identified using an ear tag for sheep, goats and pigs, two ear tags (with the same identification code) for cattle and a microchip for equine animals.

NSIRA will store the information of any holding for a period of three consecutive years from the moment there is no longer any animal on the holding.

In order to achieve the objective of this traceability assurance register, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- Every farm is registered in the NRH
- Every NSIRA user is registered
- Each owner of a non-professional holding is issued by the veterinary practitioner a certificate of registration of the holding
- Animals are identified and registered in NSIRA
- Bovine animals are assigned a passport
- Each movement of animals is carried out only with the forms/movement documents and is registered in NSIRA
- Every secondary supplier is registered in NSIRA

For a proper recording and operation of NSIRA, national law provides for a series of obligations as follows:

- Obligations of the owners of farms, animal owners and animal holders concerning: the regime of agricultural holdings, the identification and movement of animals, the transport of animals, the activity of slaughterhouses;
- Obligations of the authorized veterinarian for: identification and registration of holdings, identification and registration of animals, movement of animals, registration of events, slaughterhouse activity, import of animals;
- Obligations of the official veterinarian on: identification and registration of holdings, identification and registration of animals, movement of animals, slaughterhouse activity, export of animals;

- Obligations of SVFSD on: management and control of farms, monitoring of animal identification and registration, monitoring of livestock slaughter, import of animals, inspection and control;
- Obligations of NSVFSA on: monitoring identification and registration of animals and holdings
- Animals are identified according to the following deadlines:
  - a) animals of bovine species, within 20 days of their birth (according to Article 4, paragraph (1), letter a) of the Veterinary Sanitary Norm of Order no. 40 on 29 April 2010 on the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary Norm for the implementation of the process of identification and registration of pigs, sheep, goats and bovine animals);
  - b) animals of sheep and goats species within 6 months of their birth (according to Article 5, paragraph (2) of Law No 191 on 30 October 2012: "All sheep and goats animals must be identified at the same time of their movement from the holding where they were born or at the latest at the age of six months);
  - c) animals of the pigs species, within 60 days of their birth (according to Article 4, paragraph (1), letter c) of the Veterinary Sanitary Norm of Order no. 40 on 29 April 2010 on the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary Norm for the implementation of the process of identification and registration of pigs, sheep, goats and bovine animals).

**NRH** contain in electronic format identification information of each farm in Romania.

**HR** containing paper and/or electronic information about the identified animals from the holding and their movement in accordance with the model set out in Annex no.1 of this report; in non-professional holdings, the HR contain information about documents which are returned to the owner of the holding when registering the movement of the animals, inclusive to the initial identification, by archiving the documents in chronological order, duly filed and kept by the owner for a period of at least 3 years from the date of closure of the holding.

***Examining the main differences of concepts between administrative data sources analysed and agricultural statistics, the following results were obtained:***

**a) IACS and AS**

In order to evaluate the difference between the concepts and definitions of IACS and AS, we analysed the crop nomenclatures for each of the two data sources (Annex no.2 of this report).

Following categories, groups were identified and analysed:

- Main categories of use
- Main groups of crops

- Main crops within the groups

For the main categories of use, the UAA is recorded in IACS as a total of arable land, pastures and meadows and permanent crops and in AS, in contrast to IACS, the kitchen gardens are part of UAA.

The main groups of crops included in the categories of use mentioned above they are common both for IACS and AS.

Indicators related to agricultural area and short-term rotation system are not covered by IACS.

For the main crops within the groups, there are some small differences in the degree of detail but do not raise significant problems. For example vineyards in bearing with grapes for noble wine is not split into grapes for wine with protected designation of origin (PDO) and grapes for wine with protected geographical of origin (PGI) as is needed in agricultural census and could be analysed only as a summing group.

Concerning livestock, there are some differences:

- In IACS, livestock is registered only for holdings having applied for subsidies;
- The reference period for livestock in IACS was between 1 March - 17 May 2016, (extended up to 1 June), while in AS (referring to FR) a unique reference moment was set up for 1 December 2016;
- In IACS, livestock is registered by total species, while in FR the species are registered broken down by categories

**b) NSIRA from NSVFSA and AS**

All animals (bovine, pigs, sheep, goats and equine species) are individually identified and registered in the NSIRA and the NSVFSA is the central authority responsible for management of NSIRA in Romania.

Regarding the concepts and definitions of NSIRA to those in AS, in the category of pigs, detailing cannot be assured by the information collected through NSIRA.

There are a lot of issues affecting the data quality, as for example:

- Database is not held by NSVFSA
- The data quality is influenced by the lack of interest or the interest of the owners to declare the animals
- The direct subsidy is granted for a period of 5 years and the farmers who buy animals in this interval do not receive subsidies
- Sows are very few compared to other pigs because some of the animals are imported
- Livestock is not broken down by the same categories as in AS

*Based on comparative analyses of the indicators from administrative data sources and AS we derived the following results:*

**a) IACS vs. AS**

A comparative analysis between IACS and AS indicators was carried out within the project, with reference to year 2016.

The analysis was conducted for main categories of use and types of holdings.

In the case of FSS 2016, UAA represents the total area calculated as the sum of arable land, pastures and meadows, permanent crops and kitchen gardens, utilized by the agricultural holding, irrespective of the type of tenure or if is utilized as part of the common land (according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1200/2009, implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on structural surveys in agriculture and the survey on agricultural production methods, on livestock coefficients and the definition of characteristics).

In the case of IACS, the UAA represents the sum of total arable land, pastures and meadows and permanent crops. The area of kitchen gardens is not included in UAA.

At national level, the number of agricultural holdings and the UAA registered at FSS 2016, compared to IACS, is presented in the following tables:

	Unit	Total agricultural holdings			Agricultural holdings without legal personality			Agricultural holdings with legal personality		
		FSS 2016	IACS	%	FSS 2016	IACS	%	FSS 2016	IACS	%
<b>Holdings</b>	Nº	3 422 026	901 506	26.3	3 395 925	876 715	25.8	26 101	24 791	95.0
<b>UAA</b>	Ha	12 502 535.5	9 412 272.4	75.3	6 926 256.1	4 827 436.0	69.7	5 576 279.4	4 584 836.4	82.2
<b>Arable land</b>	Ha	7 813 433.2	6 898 522.8	88.3	4 253 436.9	2 824 133.5	66.4	3 559 996.3	4 074 389.3	114.5
<b>Pastures and meadows</b>	Ha	4 245 421.2	2 173 773.7	51.2	2 290 274.1	1 760 595.6	76.9	1 955 147.1	413 178.0	21.1
<b>Permanent crops</b>	Ha	301 348.1	196 848.3	65.3	240 212.1	128 847.7	53.6	61 136.1	68 000.5	111.2

Comparison of the main indicators shows that agricultural holdings without legal personality in IACS represent 25.8 % of those in AS, while in the case of agriculture holdings with legal personality represent 95%.

Analysing UAA, it is noticed that the IACS area for which subsidies were obtained represents 75.3 % of the total UAA (69.7 % in the case of agricultural holdings without legal personality and 82.2 % in the case of holdings with legal personality).

The arable land in IACS represents 88.3 % of that registered in AS, and in the case of the holdings with legal personality it is registered a higher percentage in IACS compared with the AS.

In the above table, it can be observed that almost all agricultural holdings with legal personality applied for subsidies. Besides the legal units that were included in the FSS, in IACS were included the individual business, family business and authorised persons that, according to the national legislation, even if they have unique identification code for fiscal purposes, do not have legal personality; this fact explains the differences between the legal units from IACS and FSS..

#### **b) NSIRA and AS**

Regarding the indicators in the NSIRA, managed by NSVFSA and those from AS, the analysis was carried out in two phases:

- 1) the NSIRA indicators with reference at 31 December 2016 were compared with the data from FSS 2016,
- 2) the NSIRA indicators with reference at 1 December 2017 were compared with the indicators from the Livestock and Animal Production Survey 2017 (LAPS 2017).

#### **❖ NSIRA vs. FSS 2016, on 31 December 2016**

The differences between livestock recorded in the two data sources, at national level and by counties are presented in Annexes no. 3 to 6 of this report. From the comparative analysis the following differences are observed:

##### **• Bovine animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA exceeds those registered at FSS 2016 by almost 24%
- At county level, it can be noticed that the counties with the highest difference are Giurgiu, with 75.6 % in favour of NSIRA, followed by Tulcea, with 74.6 % and Bucharest, with 70.4 %, while Suceava recorded a higher number of heads at FSS 2016 (9.1 %). (Annex no.3)

##### **• Pigs animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA are almost 50%, below those recorded at FSS 2016
- At county level, the situation is different as of bovine animals, i.e. at FSS 2016 there were more heads than NSIRA, although the reference moment for both records is after the Christmas period, when according to national habits a large number of pigs is slaughtered. Exceptions are observed in case of counties of Botosani, Dolj, Galati, Gorj and Bucharest, where the data from the NSIRA far exceeds those of the FSS 2016. (Annex no.4)

##### **• Sheep animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA exceeds those registered at FSS 2016 by almost 40%

- At county level, there are more heads registered in NSIRA, especially in Ilfov county and Bucharest, where we have a difference of over 100 % (with exception of Bacau and Suceava counties. (Annex no.5)

- **Goats animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA exceeds those registered at FSS 2016 by almost 40 %
- At the county level, we observe a higher number of heads registered at NSIRA, with two small exceptions (Bacau and Braila counties) and we have an interesting situation in Bucharest, with a difference of over 300 %, the explanation based on the registration methodology between FSS 2016 and NSIRA. (Annex no.6)

- ❖ **NSIRA vs. LAPS, on 1 December 2017**

The differences between livestock recorded in the two data sources, at national level and by counties are presented in Annexes no. 7 to 10 of this report. From the comparative analysis the following differences are observed:

- **Bovine animals**

- At national level, data recorded at NSIRA exceeds those registered in LAPS by almost 7 %
- At county level, one can notice that the county with the largest difference between NSIRA and LAPS data is Sibiu County, with 52.6 % in favour of NSIRA, followed not by far by Alba County, with 46.2 % and Tulcea County, with 41.2 %. On the opposite side there are the Dambovitza and Ialomita counties, with extremely small differences, 0.3 % and 0.8 %, respectively. We note that at NSIRA there are 26 counties with positive differences, i.e. a higher number of registered heads, while at LAPS, only 16 counties registered more heads than at NSIRA. (Annex no.7)

- **Pigs animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA are almost 60 %, i.e. 58.8 % below those recorded at LAPS
- At county level, there were more heads at LAPS than at NSIRA, with the exception of the counties of Botosani, Gorj and Bucharest. In Bucharest, the difference is close from single to double, while at LAPS we have 87 heads, and NSIRA, 177 heads. (Annex no.8)

- **Sheep animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA exceeds those registered in LAPS by almost 30 %
- At county level, there are two counties, Arad and Bihor, reporting for the number of heads recorded differences of more than 85 % by NSIRA methodology against LAPS

registration. It can be seen that only Covasna, Dolj, Ilfov, Suceava counties and Bucharest, there are more heads registered in NSIRA than in LAPS, with an extremely small difference in the county of Suceava, of only 0.2 %. (Annex no.9)

- **Goats animals**

- At national level, the data recorded at NSIRA exceeds those registered in LAPS by almost 24 %
- At county level, we have an interesting situation in Bucharest, with a difference of almost 500%, being explained by the methodology in LAPS different of that in NSIRA (Annex no.10)

Within the project, the indicators were compared from the IACS and NSIRA administrative sources, with those from AS and the results were assessed.

- a) IACS vs. FSS 2016**

- The number of agricultural holdings in IACS is only 26.3 % compared to AS, but for holdings with legal personality their share in IACS is 95 %. This is due to very small agricultural holdings in the case of farms without legal personality that do not meet the eligibility criteria for subsidies (over 1 ha used agricultural area consisting of plots over 0.3 ha) 73.7 % of small holdings not registered in IACS own only 24.7 % of the UAA
- Agricultural holdings with legal personality and associated areas are recorded in IACS at a rate of 95 % and in some cases the areas exceed the ones in AS (arable land and permanent crops) in which cases all holdings with legal personality meet the eligibility criteria for subsidies and have an interest to declare all their areas in order to get subsidies. In IACS the individual business, family business and authorised person are included in agricultural holdings with legal personality but in FSS are treated as agricultural holdings without legal personality.
- In the case of permanent pastures and meadows, the differences between IACS and FSS comes from the common land. In IACS, the common land was registered for every farmer (with legal or without legal personality) which has legal rights to use it. On the other hand, in FSS, the common land was allocated to artificial holdings (mayoralities), created in order to avoid the double registrations.

The areas with permanent pastures and meadows are higher in FSS than in IACS due to:

- in IACS is included a small share of the common land, for holdings with legal personality which apply for subsidies and holdings without legal personality which applies for subsidies.

- in IACS are not included the land managed by the mayoralties but used by the small and very small holdings, without legal personality, that do not all of them apply for subsidies.

For GAC 2020, we intend to survey exhaustively the holdings and the common land to be declared by the holdings that use common land.

**b) NSIRA vs. FSS 2016**

- There are very large differences between the numbers of animals registered in NSIRA compared to those recorded at FSS 2016. The number of animals registered in NSIRA is higher (cattle 24.0 %, sheep 37.3 %, goats 39.1 %), except for the pigs that are lower by 45.0 %
- By counties there are differences (+/-) for all species

**c) NSIRA vs. LAPS in 2017**

- The number of animals registered in NSIRA on 1 December 2017 compared to LAPS 2017, the differences are the same as those between NSIRA and FSS, such as cattle 6.7 %, sheep 26.1 %, goats 23.9 %, pigs - 58.8 %

***Evaluation of the main conceptual differences between administrative data sources analysed and AS revealed the following:***

As presented above in the project report, there are some differences between the methodological concepts in the administrative data sources and AS.

Thus, between IACS and AS most crops are common among the two data sources (Annex no.2 of this report) with some small inconsistencies as follows:

- In IACS:
  - There are no kitchen gardens
  - There are no pastures and meadows on rough grazing
  - The group on fresh vegetables, strawberries and melons is not broken down by open field and market gardening

With all these small differences, we consider conceptually that IACS indicators could be used in AS, as IACS methodology meets AS needs.

Between NSIRA and AS, the main categories of animals: cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, total species correspond to those in AS. Concerning the cattle, NSIRA should register the gender and the birth date, which would allow grouping according to AS. In reality, these records are not correct, that explains the big differences between the two data sources. Also, buffaloes are not highlighted separately.

According to the NSVFSa representatives, the pigs cannot be broken down by the categories required in the AS.

As the differences between NSIRA and FSS are very high it is not possible for the NSIRA information to be used for GAC2020. During 2019 between NIS and NSVFSa it was signed a protocol of collaboration and it was created a working group with the aim to study the data from this two data sources and to establish the causes for these very big differences having in view the improvement of data quality.

## II. Developing an approach on future data collection on small units in 2020 FSS

The following actions were performed under the project, for achieving above specific objective:

- *Setting criteria defining small units*
- *Testing different coverage thresholds for UAA/LSU*
- *Assessing the coverage test results for UAA / LSU small units*
- *Recommendations on future data collection on small units in 2020 and beyond*

The data required by the Regulation (EU). 2018/1091 shall cover 98 % of the total UAA (excluding kitchen gardens) and 98 % of the LSU of each Member State.

In order to meet these requirements should be provided data representative of the agricultural holdings and common land agricultural units that meet at least one of the physical thresholds listed below with regard to the size of agricultural land or the number of LSU.

### List of the physical thresholds (1)

Item	Threshold
UAA	5 ha
Arable land	2 ha
Potatoes	0.5 ha
Fresh vegetables and strawberries	0.5 ha
Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, flowers and ornamental plants, seeds and seedlings, nurseries	0.2 ha
Fruit trees, berries, nut trees, citrus fruit trees, other permanent crops excluding nurseries, vineyards and olive trees	0.3 ha
Vineyards	0.1 ha
Olive trees	0.3 ha
Greenhouses	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Cultivated mushrooms	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Livestock	1.7 LSU

(1) The thresholds are applicable to the group of items as listed.

All the agricultural holdings meeting those requirements are registered as core structural data holdings.

Where the frame does not represent 98 % of the UAA and 98 % of the livestock units, should extend the frame in accordance with Article 6 by establishing lower thresholds than those presented above. The additional agricultural holdings assure the core structural data for holdings in frame extension.

*Having in view the requirements of the regulation, testing of different coverage thresholds for UAA/LSU were performed:*

**The coverage using the thresholds according to the Regulation (EU)2018/1091**

Number of core holdings	Total number of holdings (2010 GAC)	% of core holdings in total number of holdings	Number of core holdings without legal status	Total number of holdings without legal status (2010 GAC)	% of core holdings without legal status in total number of holdings without legal status	Number of core holdings with legal status	Total number of holdings with legal status (2010 GAC)	% of core holdings with legal status in total number of holdings with legal status
1 369 492	3 859 043	<b>35.49</b>	1 347 553	3 828 345	<b>35.20</b>	21 939	30 698	<b>71.47</b>

  

UAA of core holdings (ha)	UAA of total number of holdings (2010 GAC) (ha)	% UAA for core holdings in UAA for total number of holdings	Arable land of core holdings (ha)	Arable land of total number of holdings (2010 GAC) (ha)	% arable land for core holdings in total number of holdings	LSU of core holdings	LSU of total number of holdings (2010 GAC)	% LSU for core holdings in total number of holdings
11 569 938	13 306 128	<b>86.95</b>	7 403 675	8 306 416	<b>89.13</b>	4 096 404	4 653 020	<b>88.04</b>

  

UAA of core holdings (ha)	UAA of core holdings with legal status (ha)	% of UAA for core holdings with legal status in UAA of core holdings	Arable land of core holdings (ha)	Arable land of core holdings with legal status (ha)	% of arable land for core holdings with legal status in total number of core holdings	LSU of core holdings	LSU of core holdings with legal status	% of LSU for core holdings with legal status in total number of core holdings
11 569 938	5 848 310	<b>50.55</b>	7 403 675	3 578 428	<b>48.33</b>	4 096 404	1 880 572	<b>45.91</b>

Number of the core holdings represents the number of agricultural holdings that meet one of the following thresholds, meaning **at least**:

- 5 ha UAA
- 2 ha arable land
- 0.5 ha cultivated with potatoes
- 0.5 ha fresh vegetables and strawberries
- 0.2 ha aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, flowers and ornamental plants, seeds and seedlings, nurseries
- 0.3 ha fruit trees, berries, nut trees, citrus fruit trees, other permanent crops excluding nurseries, vineyards and olive trees
- 0.1 ha vineyards
- 100 m<sup>2</sup> greenhouses

- 100 m<sup>2</sup> cultivated mushrooms
- 1.7 LSU

***The coverage test results for UAA / LSU small units allowed an assessment of data collection for this type of holdings:***

Analysing the data obtained in the table “The coverage using the thresholds according to the Regulation (EU) 2018/1091” it can be observed that from the total number of holdings (3 859 043, GAC 2010) a number of 1 369 492 agricultural holdings, representing 35.5 %, respect at least one of the thresholds.

Referring to the agricultural holdings with legal status it can be observed that out of total number of agricultural holdings with legal status (30 698, GAC 2010) a number of 21 939, representing 71.5 %, respect at least one of the thresholds.

Concerning the agricultural holdings without legal status it can be observed that from the total number of agricultural holdings without legal status (3 828 345, GAC 2010) a number of 1 347 553, representing 35.2 %, respect at least one of the thresholds.

Relating to the UAA out of Total UAA belonging to the total number of holdings (13 306 128 ha, GAC 2010) an area of 11 569 938 ha, representing about 87.0 % belong to the agricultural holdings that respect at least one of the thresholds.

Also, out of UAA of holdings that respect at least one of the thresholds (11 569 938 ha) an area of 5 848 310 ha representing 50.6 % belong to the agricultural holdings with legal status that respect at least one of the thresholds.

Analysing the arable land can be observed that out of the arable land of agricultural holdings (8 306 416 ha, GAC 2010) an area of 7 403 675 ha, representing 89.1 %, belong to the agricultural holdings that respect at least one threshold.

But, out of the arable land of core holdings that respect at least one of the thresholds (7 403 675 ha) an area of 3 578 428 ha, representing 48.3 % belong to the agricultural core holdings with legal status (that respect at least one of the thresholds).

Referring to the animal livestock out of the LSU of total number of agricultural holdings (4 653 020 LSU, GAC 2010) a number of 4 096 404 LSU, representing 88.0 % belong to the agricultural holdings that respect at least one of the thresholds.

Also, out of the LSUs of core agricultural holdings, that respects at least one of the thresholds (4 096 404 LSU) a number of 1 880 572 LSU, representing 45.9 % belong to the agricultural holdings with legal status that respect at least one of the thresholds.

Using the thresholds established by regulation can be covered only about 87.0 % out of the total UAA and 88.0 % out of the total LSU. To fulfil the requirements of the regulation respective to

cover 98 % of the total UAA (excluding kitchen gardens) and 98% of the LSU, the frame can be extended by establishing lower thresholds or all the agricultural holdings can be surveyed.

***Based on the results and assessment, recommendations were established concerning future data collection on small units in 2020 and beyond:***

Analysing the data from FR, the holdings that meet the thresholds set out in Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1091 are in number of 1 369 492 agricultural holdings and those that do not meet the thresholds are in total a number of 2 489 551 agricultural holdings.

Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 specifies the coverage of 98 % of UAA and 98 % of LSU.

In Romania, small-scale farms account for 64.5 % of the agricultural holdings covering 13.1 % of the UAA and 12.0 % of LSU.

Having in view the large number of agricultural holdings and the very small size of these to support national agricultural policies and to analyse the evolution of subsistence and semi-subsistence agricultural holdings, it is necessary to obtain recent and detailed information from as many holdings as possible.

Also, for updating the FR with the information necessary to provide the sampling base for agricultural surveys, the best option is that all agricultural holdings to be surveyed during GAC 2020.

Taking into account the national agricultural specificity, the share of the small holdings into total number of holdings, the data needs at national level for these holdings, the national purposes and the need to update the statistical register of agricultural holdings which represent the selection basis for all the surveys from the agricultural statistics domain, the best variant is to survey exhaustively these holdings.

### **III. Elaboration of the questionnaire according to the new IFS regulation**

In order to meet the specific objective the following actions were performed:

- *Studying the IFS methodology in order to develop the new questionnaires for data collection*
- *Drawing up the questionnaires for data collection*

The first step in developing the new questionnaire was to study the methodology used for agricultural census 2020.

The Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 provides the legal basis for the structural survey for the years 2020, 2023 and 2026. This Regulation establishes a framework for European statistics at the level of agricultural holdings and provides for the integration of information on the structure with that on rural development measures and agro-environmental aspects. According to this regulation all member states have to collect and provide the core structural data related to the

agricultural holdings referred to in Article 3(2) and (3), for the reference years 2020, 2023 and 2026, as listed in Annex III of the regulation. For the reference year 2020 the data collection for core structural data shall be carried out as a census.

For the year 2020, besides core data collection as are presented in Annex III of the regulation it has to be provided data for the following modules: labour force and other gainful activities, rural development and animal housing and manure management.

The core data collection refers to the following basic information: survey information, location of the agricultural holding, legal personality of the agricultural holding, manager of the agricultural holding, type of tenure of the UAA (in relation to the holder), organic farming, variables of land and livestock.

***To draft the questionnaire for data collection, the list of variables and their descriptions were studied:***

The implementing regulation that specifies descriptions of variables listed in Annex III of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 was adopted and published in the EU Official Journal in November 2018 as the Regulation (EU) 2018/1874. Both the base and implementing regulations were considered in the design of the structure of the GAC 2020 questionnaire in xls format (for core structural data and modules).

The questionnaire developed under this project contains only variables to be collected according to the European regulation. For the core structural data and for modules data collection it will be used only one questionnaire, also, for national purposes, additional variables will be included in the GAC 2020 questionnaire. The draft of this questionnaire is presented in Annex no 11.

Besides the questionnaire, a guide with explanations for every variable collected and a manual for enumerators, similar to a handbook, with detailed explanations will be available; these are to be installed to the electronic questionnaire. For testing, a pilot census is established to be performed in October 2020.

The project analysis revealed the lack of common identifier in the IACS and AS, and other administrative registers. The IACS data will be used to establish the agricultural holdings to be surveyed (to establish the entire holding with all working points according to definition). Information regarding rural development from IACS at national level will be used to validate and check data collected from holdings, as there is a lack of common identifier to connect the databases and prepare the rural development microdata at agricultural holdings level for transmission to Eurostat.

#### **IV. Improving methodological processes to be compatible with the new legal framework of IFS**

For this specific objective the following actions were performed:

- *Analysis of FSS and crop survey methodology/data*
- *Identifying incoherence between FSS and crop survey methodologies/data*
- *Map the existing list of codes for harmonizing between FSS and crop survey*
- *Harmonize the list of codes between FSS and crop survey*

Both FSS and crop surveys are regulated by European legislation.

According to the legal framework for FSS2016 (Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008), the survey shall cover:

- a) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilised for farming is one hectare or more;
- b) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilised for farming is less than one hectare, if those holdings produce a certain proportion for sale or if their production unit exceeds certain physical thresholds. Member States which use a survey threshold above one hectare shall fix this threshold at a level that excludes only the smallest agricultural holdings which together contribute 2 % or less to the total utilised agricultural area excluding common land and 2 % or less to the total number of farm livestock units. We need to mention that in Romania no thresholds were used and the holdings only with kitchen garden were not surveyed.

The crop survey methodology is regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 concerning crop statistics and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 837/90 and (EEC) No 959/93 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of concerning crop statistics

Referring to coverage the Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 provides that statistics shall be representative of at least 95 % of the following areas:

- a) total area under cultivation of crops from arable land;
- b) total harvested area of vegetables, melons and strawberries ;
- c) total production area of permanent crops;
- d) utilised agricultural area.

Related to the precision requirements it provide that member states conducting sample surveys in order to obtain statistics, as the case of Romania, shall ensure that data meet the following precision requirements: the coefficient of variation of the data to be provided shall not exceed, at national level, 3 % for the area under cultivation for each of the following groups of main crops:

cereals for the production of grain (including seed), dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses), root crops, industrial crops and plants harvested green.

A detailed comparison of both methodologies is presented in Annex no 12.

Related to the incoherence between FSS and crop survey methodologies/data can be noticed from detailed comparison between both methodologies that statistics provided by FSS shall be representative of at least 98% of the total utilised agricultural area and of total number of farm livestock units.

The statistics provided by crop survey shall be representative of at least 95% of total area under cultivation of crops from arable land; total harvested area of vegetables, melons and strawberries; total production area of permanent crops; utilised agricultural area. In ACS were surveyed all the land utilised including the land from kitchen gardens, holdings only with that being quite many.

Referring to the sample frame the survey 2016 FSS was based on a representative sample of about 302 000 agricultural holdings without legal personality, out of a total of 3 828 000 agricultural holdings without legal personality, registered in the 2010 General Agricultural Census and included in the Farm Register, updated with FSS 2013 records. Beside the sample of agricultural holdings without legal personality, all agricultural holdings with legal personality (around 28 000) were surveyed for FSS 2016.

The sample of the crop survey was made on the basis of a stratified survey plan by counties, legal status of the agricultural holding and size classes of the agricultural area used, in accordance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 543/2009.

The sampling frame consists of agricultural holdings in Romania that use agricultural areas, registered in the Statistical Register of Farms. Features of interest: cultivated agricultural areas, harvested agricultural areas, total yields and average crop yields. Sample size: about 60 000 farms.

***For an in-depth analysis, the existing lists of codes were mapped, in order to harmonize between FSS and crop survey***

A comparison between variables of FSS 2016 described in Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 715/ 2014 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1166/ 2008 and variables of ACS presented in Annex of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of concerning crop statistics is presented in Annex no. 13.

Regarding the correspondence between the FSS 2016 and ACS indicators, considering the analysis performed by mapping the lists between the two surveys revealed that there are no significant differences.

The codification of the variables in FSS and ACS is harmonised with some differences which could cause misinterpretations, for example: when is referring to rye in FSS, in ACS could be interpreted the addition to the rye the winter cereal mixtures (maslin) or for oats could be interpreted in addition the spring cereal mixture.

Also, in FSS the observation unit is agricultural holding while in ACS the work done revealed that by misinterpretations the working point could be registered separately and lead to differences between the final results of the crop survey and FSS. This means that future efforts are needed to avoid double recordings and/or missing data that could be a source for differences. In ACS were registered all the areas cultivated while in FSS the agricultural holdings that had only kitchen garden were not surveyed, this can explain also some differences between both sets of data.

**V. Exchanges of good practices related to the modernization of agricultural statistics by setting up study visits in member states with agricultural features comparable to the Romanian ones to benefit from the exchange of information/experience with other countries**

Even if during the grant development it was planned to set up some study visits it was not possible to be done in 2019, and the plans for the first part of 2020 were thwarted by the international situation created by the Covid-19 pandemic.

However, it is important to mention that Romania benefited from the opportunity to participate in a Workshop on Modernisation of Agricultural Statistics that took place in Olsztyn, Poland, on 8-9 October 2019.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- Romania is still in progress for developing a functional system for the use of administrative data sources, as it has not used such data sources for FSS 2010/2013 or 2016. This progress will be continued, as it is far from complete to be what is necessary to ensure full harmonization of administrative data and registers for the benefit of the field of agricultural statistics.
- Analysing the IACS administrative data sources, one can conclude that even if from a conceptual point of view IACS indicators could be used in AS, from the coverage requirements point of view it is not possible to prefill data related to areas and animal livestock for agricultural holdings without legal status and data related to animal livestock for agricultural holdings with or without legal status because of coverage requirements. The number of agricultural holdings in IACS is only 26.3 % compared to

AS, but for holdings with legal personality their share in IACS is 95 % and for agricultural holdings without legal personality in IACS represent 25.8 % of those in AS. Related to UAA, one can note that the IACS area for which subsidies were obtained represents 75.3 % of the total UAA (69.7 % in the case of agricultural holdings without legal personality and 82.2 % in the case of holdings with legal personality). The arable land in IACS represents 88.3 % of that registered in AS, and in the case of the holdings with legal personality it is registered a higher percentage in IACS compared with the AS.

- The IACS data could be used in agricultural census for establishing the surveyed population, setting up the agricultural holding. According to the definition „farm’ or ‘agricultural holding’ means a single unit, both technically and economically, that has a single management and that undertakes economic activities in agriculture in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 belonging to groups A.01.1, A.01.2, A.01.3, A.01.4, A.01.5 or to the ‘maintenance of agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition’ of group A.01.6 within the economic territory of the Union, either as its primary or secondary activity.”
- Regarding the indicators in the NSIRA, managed by NSVFSA, there are very large differences between the numbers of animals registered in NSIRA compared to those recorded at FSS 2016. At national level the number of animals registered in NSIRA is higher (cattle 24.0 %, sheep 37.3 %, goats 39.1 %), except for the pigs that are lower by 45.0 %. By counties there are differences (+/-) for all species.
- The information from NSIRA could be used if the quality of the registers were improved. It is hard to say how these improvements would be implemented mainly because the database is not held by NSVFSA and the data are overestimated.
- Having in view the large number of agricultural holdings and the very small size of these to support national agricultural policies and to analyse the evolution of subsistence and semi-subsistence agricultural holdings, it is necessary to obtain recent and detailed information from as many holdings as possible.
- Also, for updating the FR with the information necessary to provide the sampling base for agricultural surveys, the best option is for all agricultural holdings to be surveyed during GAC 2020.
- The questionnaire for census 2020 data collection covering the variables required by the Regulation (EU) No 2018/1091 was designed and presented in the report; this questionnaire was used for designing the electronic questionnaire.
- It is very important for IFS 2020 to establish the agricultural holdings according to the definition and to avoid in the ACS survey the double recordings and/or missing data that

could be a source for differences between both surveys. Also attention needs to be paid to the registration of kitchen garden in both IFS (FSS) and ACS.

**The Holder Register should contain the following up-to-date information:**

**Agricultural holding data:**

- Code
- Address
- Name and address of the holder
- Production type

**Livestock:**

- UIC
- Birth date
- Date of identification
- Gender
- Breed and genotype, if known
- Specific date when the animal died on the holding
- Information of any replacement of ear tags

**Data on new animals entering the agricultural holding:**

- UIC
- Code of the agricultural holding from where the animals have been transferred;
- Date of entry;
- Series and number of the movement form / document
- Business intermediary registration code with live animals

**Data on animals leaving the agricultural holding:**

- Code of the agricultural holding or of the slaughterhouse of destination
- Date of departure
- Series and number of the movement form /document
- Registration number of the means of transport, including the trailer
- Business intermediary registration code with live animals

**Data on the control of the competent sanitary-veterinary authority and food safety:**

- In case of non-professional agricultural holdings, the SVFSD representative shall seal, stamp and sign on the back each existing form in the holding register operated at the time of the inspection, also recording the date of its execution
- In case of commercial holdings and commercial holdings of type A, the holding register must also provide a box where the SVFSD representative records the date of the inspection, signing and applying the seal / stamp

## Mapping of variables between GAC 2020 and APIA 2018

GAC 2020		APIA 2018	
Type of culture	Code	Type of culture	Code
<b>ARABLE LAND</b>	CLND 002	<b>ARABLE LAND</b>	
<b>CEREALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN (including seed)</b>	CLND 003	<b>CEREALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN (including seed)</b>	
Common wheat and spelt	CLND 004	Common wheat and spelt	101,1010,132
Durum wheat	CLND 005	Durum wheat	102,1020
Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	CLND 006	Rye	104,1040
Barley	CLND 007	Barley and two raw barley	105,1050,106,1060
Oats and spring cereals mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)	CLND 008	Oats	107,1070
		Maize	108
		Sweet maize	109
		Early maize	115
		Semi-early maize	116
		Late maize	117
Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	CLND 009	Semi-late maize	118
Triticale	CLND 010	Triticale	103,1030
		Sorghum	110
		Early sorghum	119
		Semi-early sorghum	120
		Late sorghum	121
Sorghum	CLND 011	Semi-early sorghum	122
Other cereals not elsewhere classified (buckwheat, millet, canary seeded.)	CLND 012	Other cereals for seeds	112,113,114
Rice	CLND 013	Rice	111,1117
<b>Dry pulses and protein crops for production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</b>	CLND 014		
		Field peas	151,1511,1517,15171
		Beans	152,1521,1527,15271
		Sweet lupine	155,1551
Field peas, beans and sweet lupine	CLND 015	Autumn field peas fodder	159,1591
		Lentil	153,1531
		Grain	154,1541
		Little beans	156,1561
		Chickpeas	157,1571
		Vetch	158
Other dry pulses for grain		Other dry pulses for grain	160
<b>Root crops</b>	CLND 016		
		Early potatoes	251
		Early potatoes for industrialization	2517
		Late potatoes	253
		Other crops of potatoes	254
Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	CLND 017	Potatoes for seeds	255,2557
Sugar beet (excluding seeds)	CLND 018	Sugar beet	301,3017
Other root crops n.e.c.	CLND 019	Feed beet	302

GAC 2020		APIA 2018	
Type of culture	Code	Type of culture	Code
<b>ARABLE LAND</b>	CLND 002	<b>ARABLE LAND</b>	
<b>CEREALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN (including seed)</b>	CLND 003	<b>CEREALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN (including seed)</b>	
Common wheat and spelt	CLND 004	Common wheat and spelt	101,1010,132
Durum wheat	CLND 005	Durum wheat	102,1020
Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	CLND 006	Rye	104,1040
Barley	CLND 007	Barley and two raw barley	105,1050,106,1060
Oats and spring cereals mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)	CLND 008	Oats	107,1070
		Maize	108
		Sweet maize	109
		Early maize	115
		Semi-early maize	116
		Late maize	117
Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	CLND 009	Semi-late maize	118
Triticale	CLND 010	Triticale	103,1030
		Sorghum	110
		Early sorghum	119
		Semi-early sorghum	120
		Late sorghum	121
Sorghum	CLND 011	Semi-early sorghum	122
Other cereals not elsewhere classified (buckwheat, millet, canary seeded.)	CLND 012	Other cereals for seeds	112,113,114
Rice	CLND 013	Rice	111,1117
<b>Dry pulses and protein crops for production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)</b>	CLND 014		
		Field peas	151,1511,1517,15171
		Beans	152,1521,1527,15271
		Sweet lupine	155,1551
Field peas, beans and sweet lupine	CLND 015	Autumn field peas fodder	159,1591
		Lentil	153,1531
		Grain	154,1541
		Little beans	156,1561
		Chickpeas	157,1571
		Vetch	158
Other dry pulses for grain		Other dry pulses for grain	160
<b>Root crops</b>	CLND 016		
		Early potatoes	251
		Early potatoes for industrialization	2517
		Late potatoes	253
		Other crops of potatoes	254
Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	CLND 017	Potatoes for seeds	255,2557
Sugar beet (excluding seeds)	CLND 018	Sugar beet	301,3017
Other root crops n.e.c.	CLND 019	Feed beet	302

<b>Industrial crops</b>	CLDN 020		
<b>Oilseeds</b>	CLDN 021		
Rape and turnip rape seeds	CLDN 022	Rape	202,2020
Sunflower seeds	CLDN 023	Sunflower Early sunflower Semi-early sunflower Late sunflower Semi-late sunflower	201 123 124 125 126
Soya	CLDN 024	Soya Early soya Semi-early soya Late soya Semi-late soya	203,2031,2037,20371 127,1271 128,1281 129,1291 130,1301
Linseed (oil flax)	CLDN 025	Oil flax	204
Other oil seed crops n.e.c.	CLDN 026	Other oil seed crops Peanuts Poppy Castor Sesame Sunflower Hemp for oil	205 215 216 217 218 219 220,2207
<b>Fiber crops</b>	CLDN 027		
Fiber flax	CLDN 028	Fiber flax	206
Hemp	CLND 029	Fiber hemp	207,2077
Cotton	CLND 030		
Other fiber crops n.e.c.	CLND 031		
Tobacco	CLND 032	Tobacco	208
Hops	CLND 033		
Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	CLND 034	Fennel Lavender Mint Anise Other medicinal plants	209 210 211 212 213,2013
Energy crops n.e.c.	CLDN 035	Energy crops for biomass Energy crops for biomass	9540 - 9560 9531-9537
Other industrial crops n.e.c.	CLND 036	Other industrial plants	214

<b>Plants harvested green from arable land</b>	CLND 037		
Temporary grasses and grazing	CLND 038	Temporary meadows	450
		Clover	973
		Lucerne	974
		Trefoil	978
Leguminous plants harvested green	CLDN 039	Mixtures of leguminous fodder	452
Green maize	CLDN 040	Corn silage	131
Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)	CLDN 041		
Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.	CLDN 042	Fodder plants	451
		Mixtures of crop species	460-471
<b>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries</b>	CLND 043		
Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries grown in rotation with horticultural crops (market gardening)	CLND 044	Fresh annual vegetables	351
		Perennial fresh vegetables	3510
		Green and yellow melons	352
Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries grown in rotation with non-horticultural crops (open field)	CLND 045	Tomatoes	353,3537
		Cucumbers	354,3547
<b>Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)</b>	CLND 046	Flowers and ornamental plants	400
Seeds and seedlings	CLND 047	Lot seeder	500,501
Other arable land crops, n.e.c.	CLND 048	Other arable land crops	550,551
Fallow land	CLND 049	Fallow land	970
<b>PERMANENT GRASSLAND</b>	CLND 050	Pastures and meadows	603-608
<b>Pastures and meadows, excluding rough grazing</b>	CLND 051		
<b>Rough grazing</b>	CLND 052		
<b>Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payments of subsidies</b>	CLND 053		
<b>PERMANENT CROPS (including young and temporarily abandoned plantations, excluding area producing for own consumption only)</b>	CLND 054		
<b>Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)</b>	CLND 055	Fruit trees	651-659
Pome fruits	CLND 056		
Stone fruits	CLND 057		
Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones	CLND 058		
Berries (excluding strawberries)	CLND 059	Raspberry, gooseberry, others	801,802,804
Nuts	CLND 060	Chestnuts, walnuts, hazelnuts	701-704

<b>Citrus fruits</b>	CLND 061		
<b>Grapes</b>	CLND 062		
<b>Grapes for wines</b>	CLND 063		
Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)	CLND 064	Vineyards in bearing with grapes for noble wine	961
Grapes for wines with protected geographical of origin (PGI)	CLND 065	Vineyards in bearing with grapes for noble wine	961
Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)	CLND 066	Vineyards with hybrid varieties for wine	964
<b>Grapes for table use</b>	CLND 067	Vineyards in bearing with grapes for table use	962
<b>Grapes for raisins</b>	CLND 068		
<b>Olives</b>	CLND 069		
<b>Nurseries</b>	CLND 070	Vineyards nurseries	901
		Forestry nurseries	902
		Fruit tree nurseries	903
		Other nurseries	904
<b>Other permanent crops including other permanent crops for human consumption</b>	CLND 071		
<b>Christmas trees</b>	CLND 072		
<b>Kitchen gardens</b>	CLND 073		
<b>OTHER FARMLAND</b>	CLND 074		
<b>Unutilised agricultural land</b>	CLND 075		
<b>Wooded area</b>	CLND 076	Wooded land	1006
<b>Short rotation coppices</b>	CLND 077		
<b>Other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds and other non-productive areas)</b>	CLND 078		
<b>SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AREAS</b>			
<b>Cultivated mushrooms</b>	CLND 079	Mushrooms	979
<b>UAA under glass or high accessible cover</b>	CLND 080	Land under glass or high accessible cover- cultivated	971
<b>Vegetables, including melons and strawberries under glass or high accessible cover</b>	CLND 081	Tomatoes	355,359
		Cucumbers	356,360
		Pepper	357,361
		Cabbage	358,362
		Eggplants	363
<b>Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries) under glass or high accessible cover</b>	CLND 082	Flowers and ornamental plants under glass	401
<b>Other arable land crops under glass or high accessible cover</b>	CLND 083		
<b>Permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover</b>	CLND 084		
<b>Other UAA under glass or high accessible cover n.e.c.</b>	CLND 085	Land under glass or high accessible cover- uncultivated	972

## Comparisons between bovines data from FSS 2016 and NSIRA on 31 December 2016

COUNTY	BOVINES			
	FSS 2016	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	76071	95486	19415	25.5
ARAD	39403	55938	16535	42.0
ARGES	59195	66845	7650	12.9
BACĂU	56269	64747	8478	15.1
BIHOR	67200	79682	12482	18.6
BISTRIȚA NĂSAUD	70536	77264	6728	9.5
BOTOȘANI	99998	107723	7725	7.7
BRAȘOV	51133	68974	17841	34.9
BRĂILA	36464	49877	13413	36.8
BUZĂU	53026	58057	5031	9.5
CARAȘ SEVERIN	29988	33293	3305	11.0
CĂLĂRAȘI	21451	26487	5036	23.5
CLUJ	53016	64775	11759	22.2
CONSTANȚA	28682	42599	13917	48.5
COVASNA	33087	48103	15016	45.4
DÂMBOVIȚA	28854	35825	6971	24.2
DOLJ	25309	37890	12581	49.7
GALAȚI	24817	36770	11953	48.2
GORJ	41331	53908	12577	30.4
GIURGIU	11635	20427	8792	75.6
HARGHITA	72045	94101	22056	30.6
HUNEDOARA	33786	46042	12256	36.3
IALOMIȚA	28394	29472	1078	3.8
IASI	61615	86459	24844	40.3
ILFOV	5377	7018	1641	30.5
MARAMUREȘ	76392	90413	14021	18.4
MEHEDINȚI	24679	36555	11876	48.1
MUREȘ	60292	83547	23255	38.6
NEAMȚ	61295	73680	12385	20.2
OLT	24712	34771	10059	40.7
PRAHOVA	34058	45181	11123	32.7
SATU MARE	40398	44779	4381	10.8
SĂLAJ	27656	27531	-125	-0.5
SIBIU	35107	54092	18985	54.1
SUCEAVA	147183	133733	-13450	-9.1
TELEORMAN	27179	36332	9153	33.7
TIMIȘ	33588	43880	10292	30.6
TULCEA	24092	42052	17960	74.5
VASLUI	42269	60017	17748	42.0
VÂLCEA	41553	47127	5574	13.4
VRANCEA	39992	50853	10861	27.2
BUCUREȘTI	152	259	107	70.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1849279</b>	<b>2292564</b>	<b>443285</b>	<b>24.0</b>

## Comparisons between pigs data from FSS 2016 and NSIRA on 31 December 2016

COUNTY	PIGS			
	FSS 2016	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	95151	81207	-13944	-14.7
ARAD	97642	81880	-15762	-16.1
ARGES	164643	51481	-113162	-68.7
BACĂU	88449	35683	-52766	-59.7
BIHOR	131348	101074	-30274	-23.0
BISTRIȚA NĂSĂUD	58144	56018	-2126	-3.7
BOTOȘANI	40787	58765	17978	44.1
BRAȘOV	99223	4692	-94531	-95.3
BRĂILA	138639	82330	-56309	-40.6
BUZĂU	115163	70869	-44294	-38.5
CARAȘ SEVERIN	35094	14202	-20892	-59.5
CĂLĂRAȘI	126632	56761	-69871	-55.2
CLUJ	72286	72389	103	0.1
CONSTANȚA	71975	19913	-52062	-72.3
COVASNA	34989	28989	-6000	-17.1
DÂMBOVIȚA	71382	46643	-24739	-34.7
DOLJ	94290	118435	24145	25.6
GALAȚI	46565	56521	9956	21.4
GORJ	82371	118946	36575	44.4
GIURGIU	72701	48804	-23897	-32.9
HARGHITA	21887	20132	-1755	-8.0
HUNEDOARA	24209	29619	5410	22.3
IALOMIȚA	103635	55436	-48199	-46.5
IAȘI	104876	73427	-31449	-30.0
ILFOV	17749	6351	-11398	-64.2
MARAMUREȘ	80185	65777	-14408	-18.0
MEHEDINȚI	66680	26265	-40415	-60.6
MUREȘ	94187	76996	-17191	-18.3
NEAMȚ	117949	21294	-96655	-81.9
OLT	158785	101653	-57132	-36.0
PRAHOVA	76707	58425	-18282	-23.8
SATU MARE	125274	69283	-55991	-44.7
SĂLAJ	62400	65212	2812	4.5
SIBIU	55312	23183	-32129	-58.1
SUCEAVA	54023	22380	-31643	-58.6
TELEORMAN	68532	110463	41931	61.2
TIMIȘ	713386	60921	-652465	-91.5
TULCEA	84367	24002	-60365	-71.6
VASLUI	58444	48916	-9528	-16.3
VÂLCEA	84445	62734	-21711	-25.7
VRANCEA	232236	43170	-189066	-81.4
BUCUREȘTI	43	273	230	534.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4142785</b>	<b>2271514</b>	<b>-1871271</b>	<b>-45.2</b>

## Comparisons between sheep data from FSS 2016 and NSIRA on 31 December 2016

COUNTY	SHEEP			
	FSS 2016	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	328605	500877	172272	52.4
ARAD	425495	660746	235251	55.3
ARGES	167198	216307	49109	29.4
BACĂU	256098	210677	-45421	-17.7
BIHOR	303129	460523	157394	51.9
BISTRITA NĂȘAUD	352237	412681	60444	17.2
BOTOȘANI	273645	316604	42959	15.7
BRĂȘOV	399718	558508	158790	39.7
BRĂILA	233943	301293	67350	28.8
BUZĂU	221623	282267	60644	27.4
CARAȘ SEVERIN	264863	325003	60140	22.7
CĂLĂRAȘI	103461	162957	59496	57.5
CLUJ	421383	638875	217492	51.6
CONSTANȚA	230727	471209	240482	104.2
COVASNA	167682	238803	71121	42.4
DĂMBOVIȚA	40082	63503	23421	58.4
DOLJ	145957	154166	8209	5.6
GALAȚI	177972	250248	72276	40.6
GORJ	87811	140143	52332	59.6
GIURGIU	43447	73860	30413	70.0
HARGHITA	193330	256503	63173	32.7
HUNEDOARA	184225	289551	105326	57.2
IALOMIȚA	124587	178605	54018	43.4
IAȘI	265243	325282	60039	22.6
ILFOV	10125	24965	14840	146.6
MARAMUREȘ	224379	280350	55971	24.9
MEHEDINȚI	90045	141899	51854	57.6
MUREȘ	350119	519547	169428	48.4
NEAMȚ	181107	216386	35279	19.5
OLT	107989	118689	10700	9.9
PRAHOVA	165550	254453	88903	53.7
SATU MARE	186552	256535	69983	37.5
SĂLAJ	232790	337094	104304	44.8
SIBIU	476275	656669	180394	37.9
SUCEAVA	264502	264003	-499	-0.2
TELEORMAN	107405	131048	23643	22.0
TIMIȘ	584301	829446	245145	42.0
TULCEA	282743	426449	143706	50.8
VASLUI	204295	277956	73661	36.1
VĂLCEA	101591	113773	12182	12.0
VRANCEA	123872	166099	42227	34.1
BUCUREȘTI	435	1228	793	182.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9106536</b>	<b>12505780</b>	<b>3399244</b>	<b>37.3</b>

## Comparisons between goats data from FSS 2016 and NSIRA on 31 December 2016

COUNTY	GOATS			
	FSS 2016	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	19684	33198	13514	68.7
ARAD	14485	25952	11467	79.2
ARGES	34208	40417	6209	18.2
BACĂU	91580	84835	-6745	-7.4
BIHOR	23671	28934	5263	22.2
BISTRIȚA NĂSAUD	22615	30706	8091	35.8
BOTOȘANI	32194	43545	11351	35.3
BRAȘOV	12653	21127	8474	67.0
BRĂILA	42599	40825	-1774	-4.2
BUZĂU	39671	54672	15001	37.8
CARAȘ SEVERIN	11695	17843	6148	52.6
CĂLĂRAȘI	28936	38407	9471	32.7
CLUJ	16789	34685	17896	106.6
CONSTANȚA	82633	128789	46156	55.9
COVASNA	8751	10210	1459	16.7
DÂMBOVIȚA	24431	32986	8555	35.0
DOLJ	84287	159456	75169	89.2
GALAȚI	51927	81334	29407	56.6
GORJ	28592	39951	11359	39.7
GIURGIU	16619	27096	10477	63.0
HARGHITA	16926	23287	6361	37.6
HUNEDOARA	15465	24172	8707	56.3
IALOMIȚA	30472	34078	3606	11.8
IAȘI	36562	58512	21950	60.0
ILFOV	4541	9428	4887	107.6
MARAMUREȘ	24450	34312	9862	40.3
MEHEDINȚI	52054	86114	34060	65.4
MUREȘ	28175	40752	12577	44.6
NEAMȚ	41146	42906	1760	4.3
OLT	73103	93067	19964	27.3
PRAHOVA	30068	51919	21851	72.7
SATU MARE	13433	14636	1203	9.0
SĂLAJ	14577	21750	7173	49.2
SIBIU	18252	30298	12046	66.0
SUCEAVA	16171	20758	4587	28.4
TELEORMAN	63934	93743	29809	46.6
TIMIȘ	15454	24912	9458	61.2
TULCEA	78412	85944	7532	9.6
VASLUI	59068	72981	13913	23.6
VÂLCEA	24999	26101	1102	4.4
VRANCEA	27331	44122	16791	61.4
BUCUREȘTI	179	776	597	333.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1372792</b>	<b>1909536</b>	<b>536744</b>	<b>39.1</b>

## Comparisons between bovines data from LAPS and NSIRA on 1 December 2017

COUNTY	BOVINES			
	LAPS	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	65116	95200	30084	46.2
ARAD	39614	54516	14902	37.6
ARGES	60166	59425	-741	-1.2
BACĂU	63857	58494	-5363	-8.4
BIHOR	74523	74299	-224	-0.3
BISTRIȚA NĂSĂUD	73474	75723	2249	3.1
BOTOȘANI	96357	102272	5915	6.1
BRAȘOV	58470	66566	8096	13.8
BRĂILA	36319	44267	7948	21.9
BUZĂU	55388	52440	-2948	-5.3
CARAȘ SEVERIN	34240	28852	-5388	-15.7
CĂLĂRAȘI	24870	23610	-1260	-5.1
CLUJ	63482	62870	-612	-1.0
CONSTANȚA	35346	39159	3813	10.8
COVASNA	45459	46651	1192	2.6
DÂMBOVIȚA	30614	30701	87	0.3
DOLJ	32321	34242	1921	5.9
GALAȚI	30082	34334	4252	14.1
GORJ	42913	45701	2788	6.5
GIURGIU	15963	18953	2990	18.7
HARGHITA	71850	89944	18094	25.2
HUNEDOARA	42425	42962	537	1.3
IALOMIȚA	25681	25886	205	0.8
IASI	72366	78484	6118	8.5
ILFOV	6525	6057	-468	-7.2
MARAMUREȘ	79510	85812	6302	7.9
MEHEDINȚI	27029	30446	3417	12.6
MUREȘ	71313	80924	9611	13.5
NEAMȚ	71901	71329	-572	-0.8
OLT	32684	29816	-2868	-8.8
PRAHOVA	38848	44301	5453	14.0
SATU MARE	46137	44399	-1738	-3.8
SĂLAJ	29102	26257	-2845	-9.8
SIBIU	35198	53718	18520	52.6
SUCEAVA	139890	127723	-12167	-8.7
TELEORMAN	29599	33232	3633	12.3
TIMIȘ	41006	43878	2872	7.0
TULCEA	30063	42439	12376	41.2
VASLUI	55330	52646	-2684	-4.9
VÂLCEA	43320	42114	-1206	-2.8
VRANCEA	42509	45745	3236	7.6
BUCUREȘTI	268	235	-33	-12.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2011128</b>	<b>2146622</b>	<b>135494</b>	<b>6.7</b>

## Comparisons between pigs data from LAPS and NSIRA on 1 December 2017

COUNTY	PIGS			
	LAPS	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	86512	68079	-18433	-21.3
ARAD	189239	63816	-125423	-66.3
ARGES	175462	40691	-134771	-76.8
BACĂU	81449	30564	-50885	-62.5
BIHOR	154653	80008	-74645	-48.3
BISTRIȚA NĂSĂUD	63871	44248	-19623	-30.7
BOTOȘANI	41253	44331	3078	7.5
BRAȘOV	107989	6137	-101852	-94.3
BRĂILA	214702	77398	-137304	-64.0
BUZĂU	135009	54037	-80972	-60.0
CARAȘ SEVERIN	66381	10508	-55873	-84.2
CĂLĂRAȘI	130310	38707	-91603	-70.3
CLUJ	68518	59429	-9089	-13.3
CONSTANȚA	104708	13079	-91629	-87.5
COVASNA	35436	23285	-12151	-34.3
DÂMBOVIȚA	69086	36288	-32798	-47.5
DOLJ	129153	98033	-31120	-24.1
GALAȚI	61849	46703	-15146	-24.5
GORJ	90676	102482	11806	13.0
GIURGIU	81059	36836	-44223	-54.6
HARGHITA	25790	14603	-11187	-43.4
HUNEDOARA	51918	26353	-25565	-49.2
IALOMIȚA	111423	36967	-74456	-66.8
IAȘI	101019	59677	-41342	-40.9
ILFOV	27237	4783	-22454	-82.4
MARAMUREȘ	74962	52355	-22607	-30.2
MEHEDINȚI	84379	20058	-64321	-76.2
MUREȘ	94615	55703	-38912	-41.1
NEAMȚ	111739	18389	-93350	-83.5
OLT	173431	76360	-97071	-56.0
PRAHOVA	84272	42231	-42041	-49.9
SATU MARE	122971	69237	-53734	-43.7
SĂLAJ	79167	48831	-30336	-38.3
SIBIU	50549	17896	-32653	-64.6
SUCEAVA	60095	17323	-42772	-71.2
TELEORMAN	102203	92739	-9464	-9.3
TIMIȘ	611793	46510	-565283	-92.4
TULCEA	95117	16528	-78589	-82.6
VASLUI	62839	40158	-22681	-36.1
VÂLCEA	80653	50777	-29876	-37.0
VRANCEA	112440	34306	-78134	-69.5
BUCUREȘTI	87	166	79	90.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4406014</b>	<b>1816609</b>	<b>-2589405</b>	<b>-58.8</b>

## Comparisons between sheep data from LAPS and NSIRA on 1 December 2017

COUNTY	SHEEP			
	LAPS	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	402460	509675	107215	26.6
ARAD	394180	732776	338596	85.9
ARGES	212481	218689	6208	2.9
BACĂU	196287	225491	29204	14.9
BIHOR	241435	447758	206323	85.5
BISTRIȚA NĂSĂUD	403364	417622	14258	3.5
BOTOȘANI	291693	298784	7091	2.4
BRAȘOV	386745	546343	159598	41.3
BRĂILA	259138	309800	50662	19.6
BUZĂU	231074	288318	57244	24.8
CARAȘ SEVERIN	299132	315684	16552	5.5
CĂLĂRAȘI	144590	171572	26982	18.7
CLUJ	407466	616367	208901	51.3
CONSTANȚA	307542	446336	138794	45.1
COVASNA	245122	239043	-6079	-2.5
DÂMBOVIȚA	61636	68131	6495	10.5
DOLJ	199523	155145	-44378	-22.2
GALAȚI	212084	256168	44084	20.8
GORJ	117255	142023	24768	21.1
GIURGIU	67035	76385	9350	13.9
HARGHITA	197353	247143	49790	25.2
HUNEDOARA	186857	299188	112331	60.1
IALOMIȚA	163934	199823	35889	21.9
IASI	250000	321633	71633	28.7
ILFOV	29091	27715	-1376	-4.7
MARAMUREȘ	191141	280808	89667	46.9
MEHEDINȚI	120134	135250	15116	12.6
MUREȘ	467932	511580	43648	9.3
NEAMȚ	187715	214962	27247	14.5
OLT	117050	121056	4006	3.4
PRAHOVA	178563	253225	74662	41.8
SATU MARE	210090	266768	56678	27.0
SĂLAJ	226018	342340	116322	51.5
SIBIU	592389	662833	70444	11.9
SUCEAVA	256997	256459	-538	-0.2
TELEORMAN	131647	134176	2529	1.9
TIMIȘ	581490	794136	212646	36.6
TULCEA	334054	475559	141505	42.4
VASLUI	213140	270957	57817	27.1
VÂLCEA	114560	120735	6175	5.4
VRANCEA	150270	169522	19252	12.8
BUCUREȘTI	1192	1092	-100	-8.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9981859</b>	<b>12589070</b>	<b>2607211</b>	<b>26.1</b>

## Comparisons between goats data from LAPS and NSIRA on 1 December 2017

COUNTY	GOATS			
	LAPS	NSIRA	Difference heads (2-1)	Difference % (3/1x100)
	1	2	3	4
ALBA	18000	32277	14277	79.3
ARAD	14375	26435	12060	83.9
ARGES	36937	35492	-1445	-3.9
BACĂU	70130	86965	16835	24.0
BIHOR	17814	27063	9249	51.9
BISTRIȚA NĂSĂUD	24760	29603	4843	19.6
BOTOȘANI	30438	42059	11621	38.2
BRAȘOV	19625	18534	-1091	-5.6
BRĂILA	46087	39510	-6577	-14.3
BUZĂU	40975	54327	13352	32.6
CARAȘ SEVERIN	29653	16299	-13354	-45.0
CĂLĂRAȘI	34531	38873	4342	12.6
CLUJ	20982	29358	8376	39.9
CONSTANȚA	107063	130382	23319	21.8
COVASNA	10311	9570	-741	-7.2
DÂMBOVIȚA	28235	32902	4667	16.5
DOLJ	104501	160636	56135	53.7
GALAȚI	65048	81718	16670	25.6
GORJ	28510	37241	8731	30.6
GIURGIU	20668	26134	5466	26.4
HARGHITA	26491	21990	-4501	-17.0
HUNEDOARA	17021	23267	6246	36.7
IALOMIȚA	29980	31912	1932	6.4
IASI	36259	56660	20401	56.3
ILFOV	13438	9571	-3867	-28.8
MARAMUREȘ	26180	32994	6814	26.0
MEHEDINȚI	52355	80116	27761	53.0
MUREȘ	44948	38580	-6368	-14.2
NEAMȚ	35022	40291	5269	15.0
OLT	78959	89975	11016	14.0
PRAHOVA	39053	50295	11242	28.8
SATU MARE	11419	16030	4611	40.4
SĂLAJ	14103	22048	7945	56.3
SIBIU	19835	32196	12361	62.3
SUCEAVA	18868	19448	580	3.1
TELEORMAN	71872	91048	19176	26.7
TIMIȘ	17947	22699	4752	26.5
TULCEA	79216	85013	5797	7.3
VASLUI	40131	70717	30586	76.2
VÂLCEA	22028	28306	6278	28.5
VRANCEA	39402	43860	4458	11.3
BUCUREȘTI	100	581	481	481.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1503270</b>	<b>1862975</b>	<b>359705</b>	<b>23.9</b>





## CHAPTER 2. LAND USE

(2019 - 2020 crop year)

	Cod	Area			Cod	Area	
		Hectares	Ares			Hectares	Ares
<b>9. ARABLE LAND</b>				<b>9.3.6. Energy crops on arable land, not mentioned elsewhere</b>			
<b>9.1. Cereals for grain<sup>*)</sup></b>				(for production of biofuels or other renewable energy)			
9.1.1. Common wheat and spelt	01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	26	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9.1.2. Durum wheat	02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>9.3.7. Other industrial crops<sup>*)</sup></b>			
9.1.3. Rye and winter cereal mixtures	03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>9.4. Root crops (tubers)</b>			
9.1.4. Barley and two-row barley	04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.4.1. Potatoes <sup>*)</sup> (early, semi-early and autumn)			
9.1.5. Oats and spring cereal mixtures	05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.4.2. Sugar beet <sup>**)</sup>			
9.1.6. Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	06	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.4.3. Other root crops			
9.1.7. Triticale	07	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>9.5. Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries<sup>*)</sup></b>			
9.1.8. Sorghum	08	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.1. In open field			
9.1.9. Rice	09	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.1.1. Fresh vegetables			
9.1.10. Other cereals for the production of grain	10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.1.2. Melons			
<b>9.2. Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain<sup>*)</sup></b>				9.5.1.3. Strawberries			
9.2.1. Field peas	11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.2. Market gardening			
9.2.2. Beans	12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.2.1. Fresh vegetables			
9.2.3. Sweet lupins	13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.2.2. Melons			
9.2.4. Other dry pulses (lentils, chick peas, broad beans etc.)	14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.5.2.3. Strawberries			
<b>9.3. Industrial crops</b>				<b>9.6. Flowers and ornamental plants<sup>**)</sup></b>			
<b>9.3.1. Fibre crops</b>				<i>(nurseries not included)</i>			
9.3.1.1. Fiber flax <sup>**)</sup>	15	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.6.1. In open field			
9.3.1.2. Hemp <sup>**)</sup>	16	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>9.7. Plants harvested green from arable land<sup>**)</sup></b>			
9.3.1.3. Other crops for fibre <sup>**)</sup>	17	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.7.1. Temporary grasses & grazii			
<b>9.3.2. Oilseed crops<sup>*)</sup></b>				9.7.2. Leguminous plants harvested green (lucerne, clovers, vetches and other perennial)			
9.3.2.1. Sunflower	18	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.7.3. Green maize			
9.3.2.2. Rape	19	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.7.4. Other cereals harvested green <i>(maize not included)</i>			
9.3.2.3. Soya	20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9.7.5. Other plants harvested green from arable land			
9.3.2.4. Linseed	21	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>9.8. Seeds and seedlings, for market</b>			
9.3.2.5. Other oilseed crops	22	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	43 <input type="text"/>			
<b>9.3.3. Medicinal, aromatic and culinary plants<sup>*)</sup></b>				<i>(cereals, dried pulses, potatoes, oil seed crops, medicinal, aromatic and culinary plants, vegetables, melons and strawberries are not included)</i>			
9.3.4. Tobacco <sup>**)</sup>	24	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<b>9.9. Other arable land crops</b>			
9.3.5. Hop <sup>**)</sup>	25	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	44 <input type="text"/>			
				<b>9.10. Fallow land</b>			
				45 <input type="text"/>			
				<b>9.11. TOTAL ARABLE LAND</b>			
				<b>(01+ ... +45)</b>			
				46 <input type="text"/>			

<sup>\*)</sup> Areas for production of grain is **included**.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Areas for production of grain is **not included**.

National Institute of Statistics, Romania  
16, Libertății Bld., sector 5, Bucharest

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## CHAPTER 2. LAND USE (2019 - 2020 crop year)

cont'd

	Code	Area			Code	Area									
		Hectares	Ares			Hectares	Ares								
<b>10. KITCHEN GARDENS</b>	47	X	X	X	X	X		12.2.3. Grapes for raisins	69						
<i>(areas from codes 31 to 36 are not included)</i>								<b>12.3. Nurseries</b>	70						
<b>11. PERMANENT GRASSLAND</b>								<b>12.4. Other permanent crops, including those for human consumption</b>							
11.1. Pastures and meadows excluding rough grazings	48							<b>of which:</b>							
11.2. Rough grazings	49							12.4.1. Christmas trees	72						
11.3. Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies	50							<b>12.5. TOTAL PERMANENT CROPS (52 + ... + 71)</b>							
<b>11.4. TOTAL PERMANENT GRASSLAND (48+49+50)</b>	51							<b>13. UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA - TOTAL (46 + 47 + 51 + 73)</b>							
<b>12. PERMANENT CROPS</b>								<b>14. UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA UNDER GLASS OR HIGH ACCESSIBLE COVER</b>							
<b>12.1. Fruit plantations</b>								14.1. Fresh vegetable, including melons and strawberries	75						
<b>12.1.1. Pome fruits</b>								14.2. Flowers and ornamental plants							
12.1.1.1. Apples	52							<i>(nurseries not included)</i>							
12.1.1.2. Pears	53							14.3. Other arable land crops under glass or high accessible cover	77						
12.1.1.3. Quinces	54							14.4. Permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover	78						
12.1.1.4. Others	55							14.5. Others UAA under glass or high accessible cover not mentioned above	79						
<b>12.1.2. Stine fruits</b>								<b>14.6. TOTAL (75 +...+ 79)</b>							
12.1.2.1. Plums	56							<b>15. OTHER AREAS</b>							
12.1.2.2. Apricots and greens	57							15.1. Unutilised agricultural area	81						
12.1.2.3. Peaches and nectarines	58							15.2. Wooded area of which:	82						
12.1.2.4. Cherries and morellos	59							15.2.1. Short rotation coppices	83						
12.1.2.5. Others	60							15.3. Land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds	84						
<b>12.1.3. Edible nuts</b>								<b>15.4. TOTAL (81 + 82 + 84)</b>							
12.1.3.1. Chestnuts	61							<b>16. TOTAL AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING (74 + 85)</b>							
12.1.3.2. Nuts and hazelnuts	62							<b>17. CULTIVATED MUSHROOMS</b>							
12.1.3.3. Other species	63							<b>18. TOTAL IRRIGABLE AREA</b>							
<b>12.1.4. Berry trees (raspberry, currant, other berry trees)</b>								87						m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>12.2. Vineyards</b>								88							
12.2.1. Grapes for wines															
12.2.1.1. With protected designation of origin (PDO)	65														
12.2.1.2. With protected geographical indication (PGI)	66														
12.2.1.3. Grapes for other wines	67														
12.2.2. Grapes for table use	68														

## CAPITOLUL 3. LIVESTOCK

(2020, 31<sup>st</sup> of December)

19. BOVINE ANIMALS (bulls and buffalos)	Code	Heads
19.1. Bovine animals less than 1 year old	01	<input type="text"/>
19.2. Bovine animals, 1 to less than 2 years old		
19.2.1. Males	02	<input type="text"/>
19.2.2. Heifers	03	<input type="text"/>
19.3. Bovine animals, 2 years old and over		
19.3.1. Males	04	<input type="text"/>
19.3.2. Females		
19.3.2.1. Heifers <sup>*)</sup>	05	<input type="text"/>
19.3.2.2. Cows		
19.3.2.2.1. Dairy		
19.3.2.2.1.1. Cows (bulls)	06	<input type="text"/>
19.3.2.2.1.2. Buffalo cows	07	<input type="text"/>
19.3.2.2.2. Non-dairy		
19.3.2.2.2.1. Cows (bulls)	08	<input type="text"/>
19.3.2.2.2.2. Buffalo cows	09	<input type="text"/>
<b>19.4. TOTAL BOVINE ANIMALS (01+...+09)</b>	<b>10</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>20. SHEEP</b>		
20.1. Breeding female sheep	11	<input type="text"/>
20.2. Other sheep	12	<input type="text"/>
<b>20.3. TOTAL SHEEP (11+12)</b>	<b>13</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>21. GOATS</b>		
21.1. Breeding female goats	14	<input type="text"/>
21.2. Other goats	15	<input type="text"/>
<b>21.3. TOTAL GOATS (14+15)</b>	<b>16</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>22. PIGS</b>		
22.1. Piglets, live weight of under 20 kilograms	17	<input type="text"/>
22.2. Breeding sows, live weight 50 kilograms and over	18	<input type="text"/>
22.3. Other pigs	19	<input type="text"/>
<b>22.4. TOTAL PIGS (17+18+19)</b>	<b>20</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>23. POULTRY</b>		
23.1. Chickens, hens and broilers	21	<input type="text"/>
23.2. Laying hens	22	<input type="text"/>
23.3. Other poultry		
23.3.1. Turkeys	23	<input type="text"/>
23.3.2. Ducks	24	<input type="text"/>
23.3.3. Geese	25	<input type="text"/>
23.3.4. Ostriches	26	<input type="text"/>
23.3.5. Other poultry not mentioned above (quails, guinea-fowls, doves, pheasants etc.)	27	<input type="text"/>
<b>23.4. TOTAL POULTRY (21+ ... +27)</b>	<b>28</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>24. RABBITS - breeding females</b>	<b>29</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>25. FUR ANIMALS</b>	<b>30</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		<b>Number</b>
<b>26. BEE FAMILIES</b>	<b>31</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>27. OTHER ANIMALS, not elsewhere mentioned</b>	<b>32</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<sup>\*)</sup> Bovine animals females, 2 years old and over, who had no calving and were diagnosed as pregnant.

## CHAPTER 4. ANIMAL HOUSING (2020, 31<sup>st</sup> of December)

### 28. ANIMAL HOUSING

Animal species	Housing	Code	Average number of animals			
<b>28.1. Bovine animals (bulls and buffalos)</b>	<b>28.1.1. Dairy cows</b>	01	Number of places			
	28.1.1.1. In tied stalls (slurry)	02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.2. In tied stalls (solid manure)	03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.3. In loose/cubicle housing (slurry)	04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.4. In loose/cubicle housing (solid manure)	05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.5. In other types of housing (slurry)	06	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.6. In other types of housing (solid manure)	07	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.7. Always outdoor	08	Number of months per year			
	28.1.1.8. Partly outdoor (grazing)	09	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.1.9. With access to exercise yards	10	Yes	<input type="text"/>	No	<input type="text"/>
	<b>28.1.2. Other bovine animals</b>	11	Average number of animals			
			Number of places			
	28.1.2.1. In tied stalls (slurry)	12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.2.2. In tied stalls (solid manure)	13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.2.3. In loose/cubicle housing (slurry)	14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.2.4. In loose/cubicle housing (solid manure)	15	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.2.5. In other types of housing (slurry)	16	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.2.6. In other types of housing (solid manure)	17	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.1.2.7. Always outdoor	18	Number of months per year			
	28.1.2.8. Partly outdoor (grazing)	19	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
28.1.2.9. With access to exercise yards	20	Yes	<input type="text"/>	No	<input type="text"/>	
<b>28.2. Pigs</b>	<b>28.2.1. Breeding sows</b>	21	Average number of animals			
			Number of places			
	28.2.1.1. In fully slatted floor	22	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.1.2. In partially slatted floor	23	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.1.3. In solid floor housing ( <i>deep litter not included</i> )	24	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.1.4. Where entire surface is deep litter	25	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.1.5. In other types of housing	26	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.1.6. Outdoor (free range)	27	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.1.7. Outdoor (free range)	28	Number of months per year			
	<b>28.2.2. Other pigs</b>	29	Average number of animals			
			Number of places			
	28.2.2.1. In fully slatted floor	30	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.2.2. In partially slatted floor	31	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.2.2.3. In solid floor housing ( <i>deep litter not included</i> )	32	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
28.2.2.4. Where entire surface is deep litter	33	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
28.2.2.5. In other types of housing	34	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
28.2.2.6. Outdoor (free range)	35	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
28.2.2.7. Outdoor (free range)	36	Number of months per year				
<b>28.3. Poultry</b>	<b>28.3.1. Laying hens</b>	37	Average number of animals			
			Number of places			
	28.3.1.1. In deep litter housing (straws, sawdust etc.)	38	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.3.1.2. In aviary house (without litter)	39	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.3.1.3. In cages with manure belts	40	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.3.1.4. In cages with deep pits	41	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.3.1.5. In cages with stilt house	42	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	28.3.1.6. In other types of housing	43	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
28.3.1.7. Outdoor (free range)	44	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

## CHAPTER 5. MANURE MANAGEMENT (2019 - 2020 crop year)

29. NUTRIENT USE AND MANURE ON THE FARM	Code	Hectares	Ares
29.1. Total UAA fertilised with mineral fertilisers	01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
29.2. Total UAA fertilised with manure	02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
29.3. Slurry/liquid manure		Cubic meters	
29.3.1. Imported by the agricultural holding	03	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
29.3.2. Exported by the agricultural holding	04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
29.4. Solid manure		Tons	
29.4.1. Imported by the agricultural holding	05	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
29.4.2. Exported by the agricultural holding	06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
29.5. Organic and waste based fertilisers other than manure	07	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30. MANURE APPLICATION TECHNIQUES		% of animal manure	
		<i>(only integers are entered)</i>	
30.1. Manure broadcast no incorporation	08	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30.2. Manure broadcast incorporation within 4 hours	09	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30.3. Manure broadcast incorporation after 4 hours	10	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30.4. Manure band spread trailing hose	11	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30.5. Manure band spread trailing shoe	12	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30.6. Manure injection shallow/open slit	13	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
30.7. Manure injection deep/closed slit	14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31. MANURE STORAGE FACILITIES AND CAPACITIES		% din dejectiile animaliere	
		<i>(only integers are entered)</i>	
31.1. Manure solid storage in heaps	15	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.2. Manure stored in compost piles	16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.3. Manure stored in pits below animal confinement	17	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.4. Manure stored in deep litter systems	18	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.5. Liquid manure/ slurry storage without cover	19	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.6. Liquid manure/ slurry storage with permeable cover	20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.7. Liquid manure/ slurry storage with impermeable cover	21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.8. Manure stored in other facilities n.e.c.	22	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.9. Daily spread	23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Number of months	
31.10. Manure stored in compost piles	24	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.11. Manure storage in pits below animal confinement	25	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.12. Manure storage in deep litter systems	26	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.13. Liquid manure/slurry storage	27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31.14. Manure stored in other facilities n.e.c.	28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

## CHAPTER 6. ORGANIC FARMING

32. PLANT SECTOR (2019 - 2020 crop year)	Code	Hectares	Ares
<b>32.1. Organic certified utilised agricultural area</b>	01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.2. Utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic</b>	02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3. Arable land</b>			
<b>32.3.1. Cereals for grain<sup>*)</sup></b>			
32.3.1.1. Common wheat and spelt	03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.1.2. Durum wheat	04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.1.3. Others	05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.2. Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain<sup>*)</sup></b> <i>(mixtures of cereals and legumes included)</i>	06	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.3. Oilseed plants</b>			
32.3.3.1. Soya <sup>*)</sup>	07	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.3.2. Others	08	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.4. Other industrial crops</b> <i>(crops for fibres, aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, tobacco, hops etc. **)</i>	09	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.5. Root crops</b>			
32.3.5.1. Potatoes <sup>*)</sup> (early, semi-early and autumn)	10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.5.2. Sugar beet <sup>**)</sup>	11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.5.3. Others	12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.6. Plants harvested green from arable land</b>			
32.3.6.1. Temporary grasses and grazings	13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.6.2. Leguminous plants harvested green	14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.3.6.3. Others	15	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.7. Fresh vegetables, including melons and strawberries</b> <i>(in open field and market gardening)</i>	16	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.3.8. Seeds and seedlings</b>	17	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.4. Permanent grassland</b>			
32.4.1. Pastures and meadows excluding rough grazing	18	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.4.2. Rough grazing	19	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.5. Permanent crops in open field</b>			
32.5.1. Fruit trees, fruit-bearing tree and edible nuts <i>(grapes and strawberries not included)</i>	20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.5.2. Grapes for wines	21	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.5.3. Others	22	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>32.6. Fresh vegetables, including melons and strawberries</b> <b>under glass or high accessible cover</b>	23	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>33. ANIMAL SECTOR (2020, 31<sup>st</sup> of December)</b>		<b>Heads</b>	
<b>33.1. Bovine animals (bulls and buffalos)</b>			
33.1.1. Dairy cows	24	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
33.1.2. Cows, other than dairy cows	25	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
33.1.3. Buffalo	26	<input type="text"/> Yes	<input type="text"/> No
<b>33.2. Sheep</b>	27	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>33.3. Goats</b>	28	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>33.4. Pigs</b>	29	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>33.5. Poultry</b>	30	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
33.5.1. Broilers	31	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
33.5.2. Laying hens	32	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>33.6. Bee families</b>	33	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>34. Does the farms participates in other certification schemes relating to the environment other than organic farming?</b>	34	<input type="text"/> Yes	<input type="text"/> No

<sup>\*)</sup> Areas for production of grain is **included**.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Areas for production of grain is **not included**.

National Institute of Statistics, Romania  
16, Libertății Blvd., sector 5, Bucharest

GAC 2020/ 8

## CHAPTER 7. LABOUR FORCE

(2019 - 2020 crop year)

### 35. MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING WITHOUT LEGAL PERSONALITY

(to be filled **only** for persons aged 15 and over who have carried out agricultural activities)

(**only** for agricultural holdings without legal personality, Chapter 1, point 2.1.)

№.	35.1. Members of agricultural holding without legal personality	Manager of the agricultural holding <sup>1)</sup>	Head of the agricultural holding and members of the agricultural holding by their relation to the head of the agricultural holding <sup>2)</sup>	Gender (male = 1 / female = 2)	Year of birth <sup>3)</sup>	Number of worked days on own agricultural holding <sup>4)</sup> (in equivalent 8 hours/day)	Other gainful activities <sup>5)</sup>													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
A	B																			
1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>35.2. TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKED DAYS</b>						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>35.3. FARM SAFETY PLAN</b>						Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1)</sup> The figure "1" will be put only once at the individual declared "manager of the agricultural holding".

<sup>2)</sup> **01** = head of agricultural holding; **02** = spouse; **03** = son/ daughter; **04** = son-in-law/ daughter-in-law; **05** = nephew / niece;

**06** = father/mother; **07** = father-in-law/ mother-in-law; **08** = brother/ sister; **09** = brother-in-law/ sister-in-law; **10** = grandfather/ grandmother; **11** = other relations; **12** = unrelated individuals.

<sup>3)</sup> To be filled in **only** for the manager/ head of the agricultural holding (on the row with code "1" or "01")

<sup>4)</sup> Number of farm work days represents the conversion into a minimal equivalent 8 hours / day.

<sup>5)</sup> The adequate box will be marked. **If column 6 or 7 is marked, then mandatory the column 8 or 9 will be marked.**

## CHAPTER 7. LABOUR FORCE

(2019 - 2020 crop year) - cont'd

36. EMPLOYEES AND OTHER CATEGORIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	Code	Gender male = 1 female = 2	Number of worked days (in equivalent 8 hours / day)	Other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding <sup>1)</sup>	
				As major occupation	As secondary occupation
				4	5
A	1	2	3		
<b>36.1. Manager of the agricultural holding</b>	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>36.2. Regularly employed labour<sup>2)</sup> (One row will be filled in for each person within this category)</b>					
1	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>36.3. TOTAL number of worked days by regularly employed people<sup>3)</sup> (in equivalent 8 hours/day)</b>	03	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>36.4. Number of worked days by non-regularly employed labour force (in equivalent 8 hours/day)</b>	04	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>36.5. Number of worked days by other category of labour force (third parties etc.) (in equivalent 8 hours/day)</b>	05	<input type="checkbox"/>			

<sup>1)</sup> The adequate box will be marked.

<sup>2)</sup> If the number of regularly employed labour (code 02) exceeds the space allocated on this form (20 individuals), the filling-in will continue on an additional page, beginning with No. "21".

<sup>3)</sup> If several additional pages were filled-in, for point 36.2 "Regularly employed labour", when calculating "Total number of days worked" (Chapter 7, point 36.3, code 03) its sub-totals calculated on additional pages are cumulative. The general total is filled in only one time on the main page of the registration questionnaire (Chapter 7, point 36.3., code 03). The number of days worked in agriculture represents the transformation in equivalent 8 hours/ day.

## CHAPTER 7. LABOUR FORCE

(2019 - 2020 crop year) - cont`d

### 37. INFORMATION ON THE MANAGER OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

To fill in only for the person registered at point 35.1., who is the manager of the agricultural holding, and for the person registered at point 36.1.

37.1. Year of birth for the manager of the agricultural 01

37.2. Year of appointment as manager of the agricultural holding 02

### 38. TRAINING LEVEL OF THE MANAGER OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

For the point 38.1. the filling-in is **mandatory**. The manager is a person registered at point 35.1., or at point 36.1.

38.1. Training level in agricultural field	Code	(single answer accepted)
38.1.1. Only practical farm experience (no agricultural school training)	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
38.1.2. Basic agricultural training (graduate of a vocational school, agricultural highschool)	04	<input type="checkbox"/>
38.1.3. Full agricultural training (college graduate, agricultural university)	05	<input type="checkbox"/>
38.2. Professional training (improvement) in the last 12 months	06	<input type="checkbox"/>

## CHAPTER 8. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES

(2019 - 2020 crop year)

39. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	Code	Activity (multiple answers accepted)
39.1. Processing of farm products	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.2. Wood processing (sawing etc.)	02	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.3. Tourism, accomodation and other leisure activities	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.4. Contractual work (using the production means of the agricultural holding)		
39.4.1. Agricultural services (for other agricultural holdings)	04	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.4.2. Non-agricultural services	05	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.5. Production of renewable energy	06	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.6. Handicraft (wickerwork, folk art etc.)	07	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.7. Aquaculture	08	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.8. Forestry	09	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.9. Provision of health, social or educational services	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.10. Other gainful activities not mentioned above	11	<input type="checkbox"/>

39.11. Importance of the above mentioned gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding

(their share in the total income of the agricultural holding) 12    % (only integers are entered)

## CHAPTER 9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT *(in the last 3 years)*

### 40. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*(multiple answers accepted)*

	Code	
40.1. Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.2. Farm and business development		
40.2.1. Support for setting up for young farmers	02	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.2.2. Support for setting up small farms	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.3. Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs	04	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.4. Investment in physical assets	05	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.5. Restoring agriculture production potential damaged by natural disasters and catastrophic events and introduction of appropriate prevention actions	06	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.6. Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests	07	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.7. Agri-environment payments and climate		
40.7.1. Agri-environment and climate	08	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.7.2. Forestry services, climate services and forest conservation	09	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.8. Organic farming	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.9. Natura 2000 and the water framework Directive payments	11	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.10. Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints	12	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.11. Animal welfare	13	<input type="checkbox"/>
40.12. Risk management	14	<input type="checkbox"/>

## CHAPTER 10. OTHER INFORMATION

### 41. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INTERVIEWING

*(single answer accepted)*

- 41.1. The manager of the agricultural holding 1
- 41.2. The head of the agricultural holding 2
- 41.3. The spouse of the head of the agricultural holding 3
- 41.4. Another family member 4
- 41.5. Other person 5

### 42. COMPLETION CODE

*(single answer accepted)*

- 42.1. Complete interview 1
- 42.2. Agricultural holding that ceased to exist 2
- 42.3. Agricultural holding temporarily without activity 3
- 42.4. Rejected interview 4
- 42.5. Other situations (unidentified agricultural holding, agricultural holding that could not be reached etc.) 5

### 43. SURNAME AND FIRST NAME OF THE INTERVIEWEE

*(only caps lock letters)*

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Completion date

day month year

**Completed,**  
Surname and first name of the censor *(only caps lock letters)*

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

#### Conventional measure units

1 ha = 100 ares = 10.000 sqm

1 are = 100 sqm

1 stânjén = 3,60 sqm

1 pogon = 0,5 ha = 5.000 sqm

1 prăjină fâlcească = 1,8 ares = 180 sqm

1 jugăr = 57,55 ares = 5.755 sqm

1 stânjén pătrat moldovenesc = 4,97 sqm

1 lanț = 5.800 sqm

1 acre = 50 ares = 5.000 sqm



## Comparison between FSS 2016 and ACS 2016

	<b>FSS 2016</b>	<b>ACS 2016</b>
<b>Legal frame</b>	<p>The legal frame for the 2016 Farm Structure Survey (FSS 2016) in Romania was the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation (EC) no.1166/ 2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods.</li> <li>• Regulation (EC) no.1200/ 2009 of the Commission for implementing Regulation (EC) n.1166/ 2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods concerning livestock unit coefficients and definitions of the characteristics.</li> <li>• Commission Regulation (EU) No 715/ 2014 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1166/ 2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, as regards the list of characteristics to be collected in the farm structure survey 2016</li> <li>• Order no.1192/ 2015 of the President of the National Institute of Statistics, regarding the setting up of the coordination and implementation team for the “Farm Structure Survey 2016” project</li> <li>• Order no. 446/ 2016 of the President of the National Institute of Statistics, regarding the approval of the statistical tool for 2016 Farm Structure Survey</li> </ul>	<p>The legal frame for The 2016 Crop Survey was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law no. 226/2009 regarding the organization and functioning of official statistics as subsequently amended and supplemented.</li> <li>▪ The methodology of the statistical research carried out according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 543/2009, amended by Regulation (EU) no. 1350/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557 of the Commission on vegetable production, approved in the Methodological Approval Committee (CAM) and approved by Order no. 134/2015 of the President of the National Institute of Statistics.</li> </ul>
<b>Scope</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining information regarding the structure of agricultural holdings: number of agricultural holdings, the average size of an agricultural holding, utilized agricultural area, soil and manure management practices, livestock, irrigations, organic farming, labour force, rural development etc.</li> </ul>	<p>The main objective of the statistical research is the collection of statistical data on the surface and the production made in the main arable crops (grains for grains, legumes for grains, roots, industrial plants, vegetables, melons, annual and perennial green fodder and</p>

		other crops in the field. arable), permanent crops (fruit trees, fruit trees, vines and other permanent crops), permanent pastures and meadows. Further information is obtained regarding the surface and the production: greenhouses, solariums, intercalated, successive crops and family gardens.
<b>Purposes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data assurance, comparable at an international level, for substantiating national agricultural policies, is in agreement with the statistical acquis communautaire, needed for Romania's participation process to Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).</li> <li>• Establishing the typology and economic size of the agricultural holdings, based on the data from FSS 2016 and Standard Production Coefficients 2013.</li> <li>• Updating the Farm Register (FR), which represents the sample frame for all the agricultural surveys.</li> <li>• Obtaining statistics for the improvement of the agro-environment quality indicators and for the drafting of the agricultural and rural development policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data assurance, comparable at an international level, for substantiating national agricultural policies, is in agreement with the statistical acquis communautaire, needed for Romania's participation process to Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).</li> <li>• Obtaining statistics for the improvement of the agro-environment quality indicators and for the drafting of the agricultural and rural development policies</li> </ul>
<b>Observation unit</b>	<p>According to Regulation (EC) No.1166/ 2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, the observation unit for FSS 2016 was the agricultural holding defined as a single unit, both technically and economically, who has single management and performs agricultural activities through utilizing agricultural area or/and livestock breeding, or maintains the agricultural areas in good agricultural and environmental conditions, either as its primary or secondary activity.</p> <p>The agricultural holding defined as a single unit, both economically and technically, implies jointly using the labour force and the production means (lands, agricultural machinery etc).</p> <p>The unique administration of the</p>	The units of observation of the statistical research are the agricultural holdings (agricultural holdings with legal personality and agricultural holdings without legal personality), which used agricultural areas in the agricultural year 2015-2016.

	<p>agricultural holding implies the existence of a person, or a group of persons, that have the economic and legal responsibility for it.</p> <p>The agricultural activities that are being mentioned are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultivating non-permanent plants</li> <li>• Cultivating permanent plants</li> <li>• Plant breeding</li> <li>• Cultivating mushrooms</li> <li>• Raising animals</li> <li>• Cultivating plants combined with raising animals</li> <li>• Keeping agricultural areas in good agricultural and environmental conditions.</li> </ul> <p>The following categories of economical units were not included in the survey and were not considered agricultural holdings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stables for racehorses, for riding horses, for gallop horses (the area used for training racehorses)</li> <li>• Marketplaces, slaughterhouses (without animal raising)</li> <li>• Units developing hunting, sylviculture and forestry</li> <li>• Units developing pisciculture, except the units that developed also agricultural activities.</li> </ul> <p>Based on their legal status, the agricultural holdings were classified in:</p> <p><b>a) Agricultural holdings without legal personality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- individual agricultural holding</li> <li>- authorized natural person, individual company, family company</li> </ul> <p><b>b) Agricultural holdings with legal personality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- autonomous administration – structures of autonomous administrations</li> <li>- agricultural company/ association</li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- commercial company with private majority capital</li> <li>- commercial company with state majority capital</li> <li>- institute/ research station, agricultural school unit (high school)</li> <li>- town hall</li> <li>- other public institutions</li> <li>- co-operative unit</li> <li>- other types (foundation, religious unit, school, etc)</li> </ul>	
<b>Coverage</b>	<p>2016 Farm Structure Survey aimed agricultural holdings without legal personality covered in the sample, as well as all the agricultural holdings with legal personality, that have carried out agricultural activities, either as primary or secondary activity, no matter the size and contribution to the agricultural production, situated on the country territory, in rural and urban environment.</p>	<p>According to Regulation 543/2015 each Member State shall produce statistics on the crops listed in the Annex of the regulation, and produced on the utilised agricultural area within its territory. Statistics shall be representative of at least 95% of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total area under cultivation of crops from arable land</li> <li>▪ Total harvested area of vegetables, melons and strawberries</li> <li>▪ Total production area of permanent crops</li> <li>▪ Utilised agricultural area.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample frame</b>	<p>The survey 2016 FSS was based on a representative sample of about 302 thousand agricultural holdings without legal personality, out of a total of 3.828 thousand agricultural holdings without legal personality, registered in the 2010 General Agricultural Census and included in the Farm Register, updated with FSS 2013 records, and all of the agricultural holdings with legal personality (around 28 thousand.)</p> <p>The confidence interval was of 95%, with a +/- 5% standard relative error.</p>	<p>The sample of the statistical research was made on the basis of a stratified survey plan by counties, legal status of the agricultural holding and size classes of the agricultural area used, in accordance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 543/2009, amended by Regulation (EU) no. 1350/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1557.</p> <p>The sampling frame consists of agricultural holdings in Romania that use agricultural areas, registered in the Statistical Register of Farms.</p> <p>Features of interest: cultivated</p>

		<p>agricultural areas, harvested agricultural areas, total yields and average crop yields.</p> <p>Sample size: about 60 000 farms.</p> <p>Sample allocation: Neyman optimal allocation according to the agricultural area of interest in the layers given by the characteristics: county of residence, counties for locating agricultural areas, legal status of agricultural holding and size classes of agricultural area.</p>
<b>Reference moments and periods</b>	<p><b>31<sup>st</sup> of December 2016</b> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livestock</li> <li>▪ Organic farming – animal sector</li> </ul> <p><b>Agricultural year 2015–2016</b> (October 1<sup>st</sup> 2015 – September 30<sup>th</sup> 2016), for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use</li> <li>• Soil and manure management practices</li> <li>• Irrigations</li> <li>• Organic farming – vegetal sector</li> <li>• Labor force</li> <li>• Other gainful activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Last 3 years</b>, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for rural development</li> </ul>	<p>The period for which the data is recorded in the statistical research questionnaire Vegetable production at main crops (PVPC) is the agricultural year 2015-2016.</p>
<b>Registration period</b>	<p>The field data collection for the 2016 Farm Structure Survey was carried out during the period January 10<sup>th</sup> – February 10<sup>th</sup> 2017.</p>	<p>The collection of data in the field will be done between 1 and 30 November 2016.</p>

## Mapping of variables between FSS 2016 and ACS 2016

FSS 2016			ACS 2016		
B_1_1	ha	Cereals	C1000	ha	Cereals
B_1_1_1	ha	Common wheat and spelt	C1100	ha	Wheat and spelt
B_1_1_2	ha	Durum wheat	C1120	ha	Durum wheat
B_1_1_3	ha	Rye	C1200 / C1210	ha	Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin) / Rye
B_1_1_4	ha	Barley	C1300 / C1310	ha	Barley / Winter barley
B_1_1_5	ha	Oats	C1400 / C1410	ha	Oats and spring cereal mixtures / Oats
B_1_1_6	ha	Grain maize	C1500	ha	Grain maize and corn- cob-mix
B_1_1_7	ha	Rice	C2000 / C2100 / C2200	ha	Rice / Rice Indica / Rice Japonica
B_1_1_99	ha	Other cereals	C1900	ha	Other cereals
B_1_2	ha	Pulses - total	P0000	ha	Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain
B_1_2_1	ha	Peas, field beans and sweet lupines	P1100 / P1200 / P1300	ha	Field peas / Broad and field beans / Sweet lupines
B_1_2_2	ha	Pulses other than peas, field beans and sweet lupines	P9000	ha	Other dry pulses and protein crops
B_1_3	ha	Potatoes	R1000	ha	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)
B_1_4	ha	Sugar beet	R2000	ha	Sugar beet (excluding seed)
B_1_5	ha	Fodder roots and brassicas		ha	
B_1_6	ha	Industrial plants	I0000	ha	Industrial crops
B_1_6_1	ha	Tobacco	I3000	ha	Tobacco
B_1_6_2	ha	Hops	I4000	ha	Hops
B_1_6_3	ha	Cotton	I1150 / I2300	ha	Cotton seed / Cotton fibre
B_1_6_4	ha	Rape and turnip	I1111 / I1112	ha	Rape and turnip rape seeds / Winter rape and turnip rape seeds
B_1_6_5	ha	Sunflower	I1120	ha	Sunflower seed
B_1_6_6	ha	Soya	I1130	ha	Soya
B_1_6_7	ha	Linseed (oil flax)	I1140	ha	Linseed (oil flax)
B_1_6_8	ha	Other oil seed crops	I1190	ha	Other oilseed crops
B_1_6_9	ha	Flax	I2100	ha	Fibre flax
B_1_6_10	ha	Hemp	I2200	ha	Hemp
B_1_6_11	ha	Other textile crops	I2900	ha	Other fibre crops
B_1_6_12	ha	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	I5000	ha	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants

B_1_6_99	ha	Industrial plants not mentioned elsewhere	I9000	ha	Other industrial crops
B_1_7	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries	V0000_S0000	ha	Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries
B_1_7_1	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor		ha	
B_1_7_1_1	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - open field	V0000_S0000	ha	Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries
B_1_7_1_2	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - market gardening	V0000_S0000	ha	Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries
B_1_7_2	ha	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - under glass	V0000_S0000	ha	Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries
B_1_8	ha	Flowers	N0000	ha	Flowers and ornamental plants
B_1_8_1	ha	Flowers - outdoor		ha	
B_1_8_2	ha	Flowers - under glass		ha	
B_1_9	ha	Forage plants - total		ha	
B_1_9_1	ha	Forage plants - temporary grass		ha	
B_1_9_2	ha	Forage plants - other green fodder - total	G0000	ha	Plants harvested green from arable land
B_1_9_2_1	ha	Forage plants - other green fodder - green maize	G3000	ha	Green maize
B_1_9_2_2	ha	Forage plants - other green fodder - leguminous plants	G2000	ha	Leguminous plants harvested green
B_1_9_2_99	ha	Forage plants - other green fodder - other than green maize and leguminous	G9100 / G9900	ha	Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize) Other plants harvested green from arable land
B_1_10	ha	Seeds and seedlings	E0000	ha	Seeds and seedlings
B_1_11	ha	Other arable land crops	PECR9	ha	Other permanent crops
B_1_12	ha	Fallow land	Q0000	ha	Fallow land
B_2	ha	Kitchen gardens	K0000	ha	Kitchen gardens
B_3	ha	Permanent grassland and meadow - total	J0000	ha	Permanent grassland
B_3_1	ha	Permanent grassland and meadow - pasture and meadow	J0000	ha	Permanent grassland
B_3_2	ha	Permanent grassland and meadow - rough grazings	J0000	ha	Permanent grassland

B_3_3	ha	Permanent grassland and meadow - no used for production, eligible for subsidies	J0000	ha	Permanent grassland
B_4	ha	Permanent crops	PECR	ha	Permanent crops
B_4_1	ha	Fruit and berry plantations - total	F0000	ha	Fruits, berries and nuts
B_4_1_1	ha	Fruit and berry plantations - Fruit species	F1100 / F1200	ha	Pome fruits / Stone fruits
B_4_1_1_1	ha	Fruit species of temperate climate zones		ha	
B_4_1_1_2	ha	Fruit species of subtropical climate zones	F2000	ha	Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones
B_4_1_2	ha	Berry species	F3000	ha	Berries (excluding strawberries)
B_4_1_3	ha	Fruit and berry plantations - nuts	F4000	ha	Nuts
B_4_2	ha	Citrus plantations	T0000	ha	Citrus fruits
B_4_3	ha	Olive plantations - total	O1000	ha	Olives
B_4_3_1	ha	Olive plantations - table olives	O1100	ha	Olives for table use
B_4_3_2	ha	Olive plantations - oil production	O1910	ha	Olives for olive oil
B_4_4	ha	Vineyards - total	W1100	ha	Grapes for wines
B_4_4_1	ha	Vineyards - quality wine	W1110	ha	Grapes for wines with protected designation of origin (PDO)
B_4_4_2	ha	Vineyards - other wines	W1190	ha	Grapes for other wines
B_4_4_3	ha	Vineyards - table grapes	W1200	ha	Grapes for table use
B_4_4_4	ha	Vineyards - raisins	W1300	ha	Grapes for raisins
B_4_5	ha	Nurseries	L0000	ha	Nurseries
B_4_6	ha	Other permanent crops	H9000	ha	Other permanent crops for human consumption
B_4_7	ha	Permanent crops under glass	H9000	ha	Other permanent crops for human consumption
B_5_1	ha	Unutilised agricultural land		ha	
B_5_2	ha	Wooded area		ha	
B_5_2_1	ha	Wooded area - with short rotation		ha	
B_5_3	ha	Other land		ha	
B_6_1	ha	Mushrooms	U1000	ha	Cultivated mushrooms
B_6_3	ha	Energy crops	I6000	ha	Energy crops