



No 198 – October 2012

Agricultural Census `2010 – Main results and analyses

3 616 965 ha utilized agricultural area (UAA) are managed by 357 074 agricultural holdings, 13 148 agricultural holdings are without UAA.

The holdings have used collectively 858 563 ha grasslands for pasture

The results of the Census of agricultural holdings `2010 in Bulgaria represent a snapshot of the structure and means of production of the Bulgarian agriculture.

The total number of agricultural holdings in 2010 was 370 222. The average size of the utilized agricultural area in the holdings managing land is 10.13 ha, but substantial differences exist in the size of the surveyed structures represented by numerous small holdings and a small number of very large holdings. 69.5% of the holdings have UAA of up to 1 hectare which represents less than 2.3% of the total UAA of the surveyed units. 5 232 are the holdings with UAA over 100 ha which manage 78.2% of the total UAA.

There are big differences between the holdings of natural persons and legal entities (cooperatives, commercial companies, sole traders (ST), associations, etc.). The holdings of natural persons with UAA are 350 041. Only 26 211 of them manage over 5 ha UAA and cultivate 80.7% of the total UAA of

the surveyed natural persons. The average UAA is 3.4 ha. 39 of them manage over 1 000 ha and the average size of the UAA is as high as 1 282.9 ha.

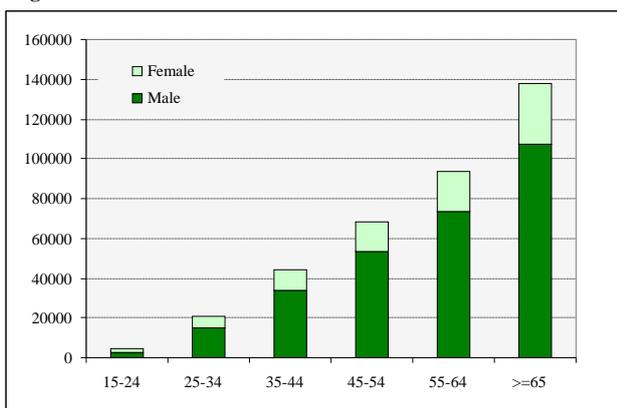
The size of the UAA managed by holdings of legal entities is much larger – the UAA managed by commercial companies reaches 316.4 ha and by cooperatives - 683.9 ha. The agricultural holdings and the holdings of commercial companies (incl. ST) are 2% of the total number of surveyed units. The cooperatives cultivate 17.8% of the total UAA in holdings, the commercial companies and the ST – 46.9%, and natural persons – 33.9%.

On the other hand, 3.6% of all surveyed holdings do not have UAA. These structures raise 46.4% of the counted poultry, 44.3% of the pigs, 5.5% of the buffaloes, 7.7% of the cattle and 7.1% of the sheep and the goats respectively. 96% of the holdings without UAA have a legal status of “natural person”.

About 19% of the managers of holdings are under 45 years of age, and 37% are over 65. In the group of managers under 25 years of age 37% are women. This ratio decreases in the next age groups and is between 21% and 23%.

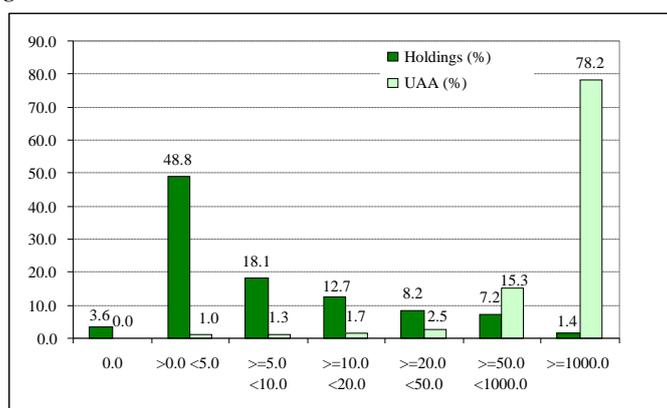
Nearly 63% of the managers of holdings are over 55, and 23% are women

Figure 1



5 232 holdings with over 1 000 dca cultivate 78.2% of the utilized agricultural area

Figure 2



Contents:	Crops	(page 2)	Labour force	(page 6)
	Livestock	(page 3)	Main results	(page 7)
	Typology	(page 4-5)	Methodology	(page 8)

Results and analyses

CROP PRODUCTION

76.6% of the UAA are sown with cereals and oil seed crops

The total utilized agricultural area of the surveyed holdings is 3 616 965 ha and over ¾ of it is sown with cereals and oil seed crops, over 13% – with permanent grasslands and fodder crops and 3% is fallow land. Fallow areas are land where the holdings do not grow any crops during the surveyed crop year and are left to “rest”. This category does not include agricultural areas that have not been cultivated for more than two years which are referred to the category “unfarmed land”.

The common (soft) wheat occupies 63% of the total area of cereals followed by maize (18%) and barley (14%). The areas with oil seed crops occupy 27% of the total UAA, and the share of areas sown with sunflower (732 502 ha) and rape (223 185 ha), grown mainly by large holdings, is the largest.

Excluding kitchen gardens that occur in 64% of the holdings the most frequent crops and mostly on very small areas are potatoes (25%), maize (in 19.2% of the holdings), wine grape varieties (23%), permanent grasslands (30%).

The holdings of commercial companies grow 34% of the cereals. They grow 36.9% of oil seed crops, 28.6% of permanent crops. The agricultural cooperatives grow 21.2% of cereals, 21% of oil seed crops and 11% of permanent crops.

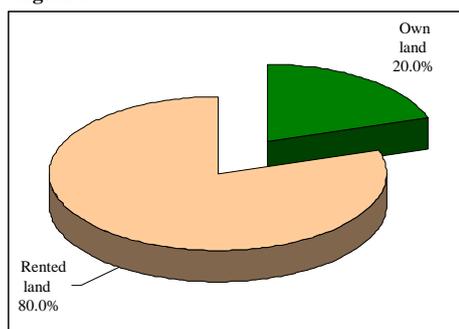
In the crop year 2009/2010 873 agricultural holdings distributed about 91 thousand decares to other holdings. About 24% of the holdings with UAA irrigated some of their area in 2010 and used 355 610 thousand cubic meters of water.

90 399 ha were irrigated – 53% of them are areas of natural persons and 31% – of commercial companies. Nearly half of the area was irrigated with water from a common irrigating network outside the holding, and slightly more than 30% of the area – with ground water (wells, drills and springs).

The collectively used common land for grazing animals with area of 858 563 ha was surveyed in 2010. Together with 3 616 965 ha UAA of holdings they form the total utilized agricultural area of **4 475 528 ha**.

80% of the utilized agricultural area is rented

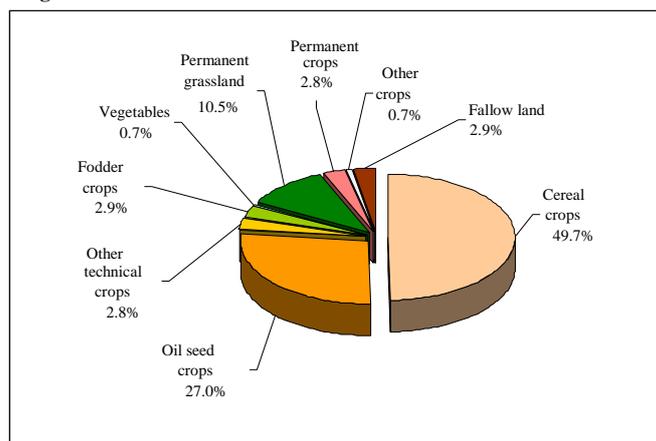
Figure 5



The land rented by holdings is 4 times more than the own land.

3 616 965 ha UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA

Figure 3

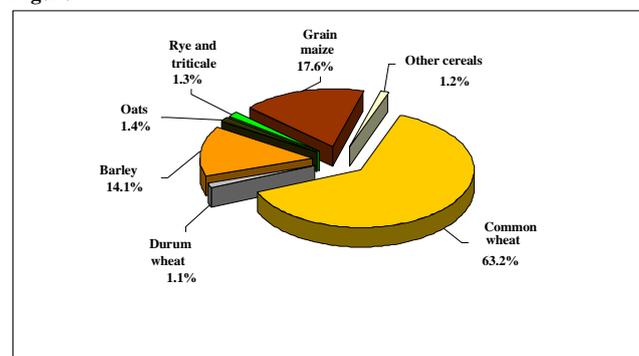


The holdings of sole traders grow 17.2% of the cereals, 22.1% of the maize and 6% of the permanent crops. The remaining area is mainly in holdings of natural persons and a very small number (less than 1%) are in holdings of associations and in holdings with other legal status.

The holdings of natural persons grow 27% of the cereals, 25.7 of the maize, 25% of the sunflower, 53.1% of the permanent crops, and most of the specialized crops - vegetables (80% of the areas), tobacco (73%), flowers (27.4%), over 71% of natural meadows and over 46% of vineyards.

Common (soft) wheat occupies 63% of the area with cereals

Figure 4



BRIEFLY...

- 74% of irrigated area was irrigated with surface irrigation, 7% with drip irrigation, 8% with sprinkler installation.
- 2 112 holdings grow 37 493 dca Damask rose. Commercial companies and natural persons grow respectively 42% of the areas.
- 578 910 dca coriander and 354 257 dca lavender are grown mainly by large holdings.
- 47% of vineyards are grown in holdings of natural persons.

LIVESTOCK

The holdings of natural persons raise 84% of the cattle, 98% of the goats, 91% of the sheep. The pigs and the poultry are raised mainly by commercial companies – respectively 60% of the pigs and 59% of the poultry.

67% of the cattle are in herds with 10 or more animals

576 339 cattle are raised in 95 357 holdings which makes an average of 6 cattle per holding, while the average number of dairy cows per holding is 4. The number of cattle holdings with 10 and more animals is 10.2 thousand and less than 10 animals are raised in 85.1 thousand holdings.

22% of ewes are raised in the largest holdings, and 24% – in the smallest

The holdings with sheep are 91.8 thousand and they raise 1 415 181 sheep. Ewes and ewe lambs are distributed evenly in categories of holdings and only in the holdings raising between 50 to 99 animals they account for 16% of all ewes. The holdings with 10 or more ewes are 22% and they raise 76% of the animals.

The holdings with goats are 8% less than the holdings with ewes

84.6 thousand holdings raise 388 866 goats. The holdings are owned mainly by natural persons – 99.8% of all holdings and have an average number of 4.5 goats per holding. The holdings with over 50 breeding female goats are 750 and they raise 21% of the total number of breeding female goats in the country.

60% of the pigs are raised in the holdings of commercial companies

83% of the holdings with pigs raise 1 or 2 pigs. Pig holdings with over 1 000 animals which are 69, raise over 64% of the total number of pigs in the country.

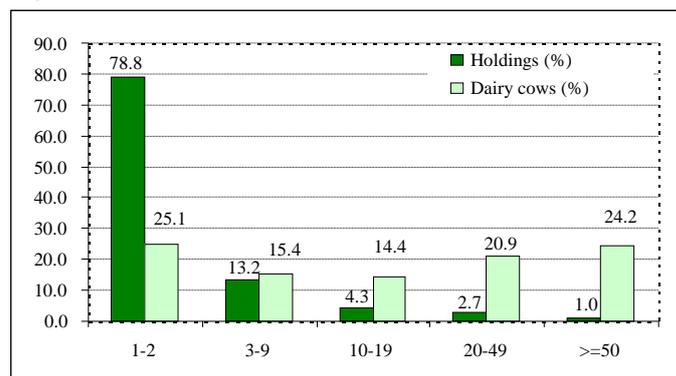
Only 3% of the holdings with pigs have no UAA but they raise 44.3% of the pigs. 2.4% of the holdings with poultry are without UAA and they raise 46.4% of all birds.

BRIEFLY ...

- 279 717 agricultural holdings raise at least one species of animals, poultry or bee families.
- 92 806 thousand holdings raise 112 632 equidae; the horses are 69 374 and the other equidae – 43 258.
- Most of the holdings raise poultry – 185 455 birds. 97% of them raise laying hens and pullets, and 10% - chickens for fattening.
- 1 207 poultry holdings with over 100 laying hens raise 69% of the hens in the country.
- 319 commercial companies raise 59% of the poultry.
- 23 982 beekeepers raise 588 694 bee families.
- 1 028 buffalo holdings raise 10 038 buffaloes, of which 6 323 buffalo-cows.

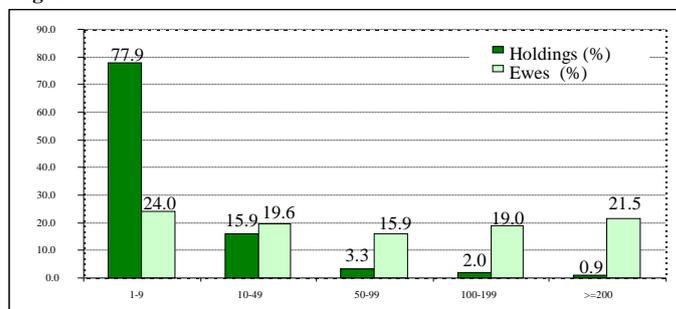
Distribution of the holdings and the dairy cows raised in them according to the number of animals in the herd

Figure 6



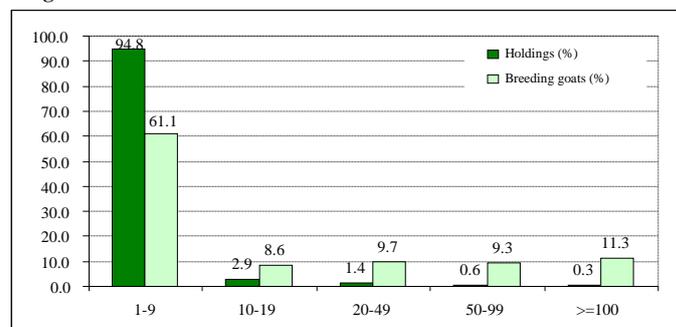
Distribution of the holdings and the ewes raised in them according to the number of animals in the herd

Figure 7



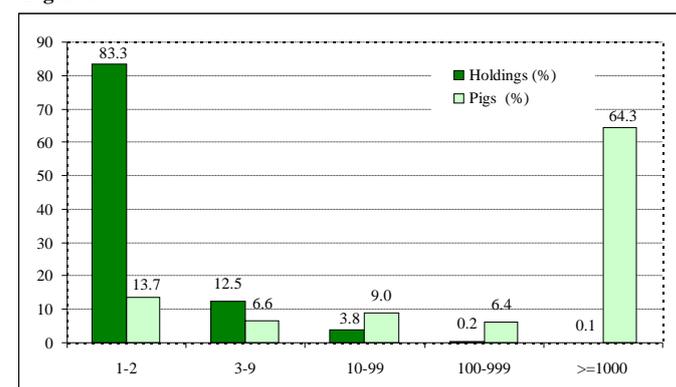
Distribution of the holdings and the breeding female goats raised in them according to the number of animals in the herd

Figure 8



Distribution of the holdings and the pigs raised in them according to the number of animals in the herd

Figure 9



54% of the standard production volume is formed by holdings with size over 100 thousand EUR

The average size of the holdings in Bulgaria is 6 640 EUR

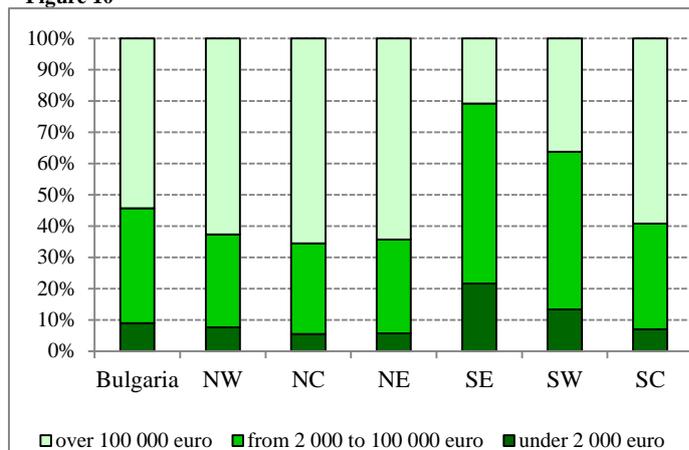
The holdings with size up to 2 thousand EUR (see the explanations in the box below) are about 255.1 thousand (69% of all holdings). Their average UAA is 0.65 ha and they contribute about 9% of the total **standard output (SO)** of the country. 40% of these holdings are mixed, 22% are specialized in the raising of grazing animals and 16% raise field crops.

30% of the holdings in the country have size from 2 thousand to 100 thousand EUR and form 37% of the total SO of the country. Their average UAA is 9.1 ha. One third of these holdings are mixed, nearly one third are specialized in raising grazing animals. The other holdings in this group raise field crops (17%) or vegetables and mushrooms (10%).

The holdings with size over 100 thousand EUR are only 3 538 (1%), but they contribute to 54% of the total SO of the country. Their average UAA is 685.5 ha. The share of mixed holdings in this group is insignificant.

Share of the holdings by size in the total standard output

Figure 10



NW – Northwest Region; NC – North Central Region; NE – Northeast Region; SE – Southeast Region; SC – South Central Region; SW – Southwest Region.

71% of the holdings are specialized in growing field crops, and 11% of the holdings raise pigs and poultry.

Methodology for determination of the economic size and the specialization of the holdings

What is “economic size” of an agricultural holding? – The economic size of the holding is measured in euro and represents the total standard output (SO). It indicates the holding’s potential but not its financial results. The economic size allows for comparing holdings with different specializations because the physical size (average area, number of animals, etc.) does not bring sufficient information.

The economic size of a holding is determined as the sum of the SO of each product produced in the holding. The holdings are grouped in **size classes** (from I to XIV). The 1st class includes holdings with size up to 2 thousand EUR. The holdings with economic size from 2 thousand EUR to 100 thousand EUR are grouped in classes from II to VII, and the holdings with economic size over 100 thousand EUR fall in classes from VIII to XIV.

What is “typology” of a holding?

The **typology** of holdings allows for determination of their specialization and size by using a single method for unified classification of the holdings in the European Union depending on their activity. The classification is based on economic indicators called standard outputs.

The typology of holdings is used in the EU’ agricultural statistics for preparation of samples and analysis of the results of the statistical surveys. The holdings are grouped in **nine common types**:

Specialized in:

1. Field crops;
2. Vegetables and mushrooms;
3. Permanent crops;
4. Grazing livestock;
5. Pigs and poultry;

Mixed holdings:

6. Mixed crop holdings;
7. Mixed livestock holdings;
8. Mixed crop and livestock holdings;
9. Not classified holdings.

In this publication mixed holdings (types 6, 7 and 8) are analyzed together.

How is typology determined?

The determination of the typology of holdings has the following steps:

- Calculation of the individual SO for all agricultural products (from crop and livestock) for a particular crop year or as an average value of several years. The individual SO reflects the average monetary value of the agricultural products at producer’s price. The SO does not include direct payments; value added tax and other taxes.
- These individual standard outputs are applied to the data of each farm (the area of each crop species and the number of each animal category raised on the farm are multiplied by their respective SO) and are summed to obtain the total SO of the farm in euro.
- The specialization of farms is determined on the basis of a classification scheme laid down in Regulation (EC) 1242/2008, amended by Regulation (EC) 867/2009.

SO’2007, calculated as weighted average values for the period 2005-2009, were used to determine the typology of the holdings for the census of agricultural holdings in Bulgaria in 2010.

The grouping of the holdings in homogenous groups by type of specialization and economic size allows for comparing the agricultural structures in different countries and in time.

More than half of the holdings are mixed

Mixed holdings grow a large number of agricultural crops and animals

37.4% of the holdings in Bulgaria (approx. 138.6 thousand) are mixed. Their average UAA is 2.3 ha. A large number of the crops traditionally grown on small areas are grown in these farms. 24% of the holdings raise grazing animals and 17% grow field crops. Nearly 25% of the holdings in the country raise grazing animals, and 52% are specialized in milk production, 17% - in sheep stocks and 11% in goat stocks. 17% of the holdings in the country are specialized in the growing of field crops but their share in the total standard output is 47%.

The average UAA per holding is 10.3 ha

The average size of the utilized agricultural area is largest in holdings specialized in field crops – 45 ha. Thus 80% of the average UAA for the country is occupied by cereal and oil seed crops. The holdings with such specialization are about 63.1 thousand. Although most of the holdings specialized in field crops are small (over 65% have size under 2 thousand EUR), 2/3 of the holdings with size over 100 thousand EUR fall in this group.

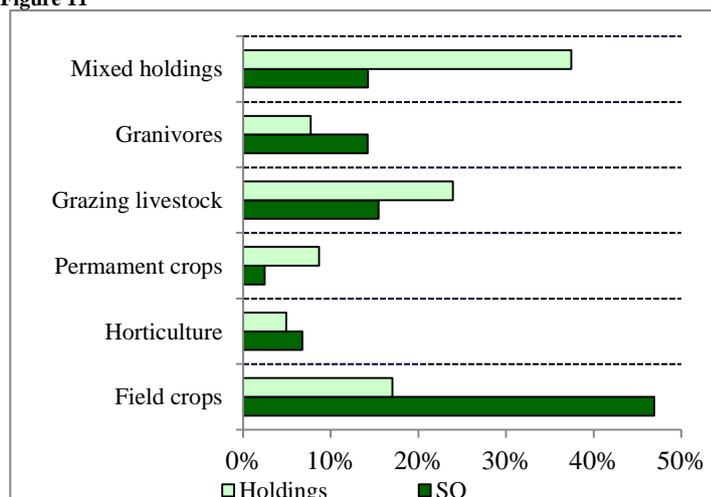
The holdings specialized in vegetables are 18.2 thousand and have 1.2 ha UAA on average. The holdings specialized vineyards and fruit have 2 ha UAA on average. This is so because 87% of all 32 thousand holdings in this group have SO below 2 thousand EUR. The UAA of holdings with grazing animals is higher. The average UAA of holdings specialized in raising pigs and poultry is the lowest. The reason is that a substantial part of the concentrated forage for raising these animals is purchased.

The economic size of holdings growing field crops is 3 times above the average size for the country

With an average size of 18.3 thousand EUR the holdings, specialized in field crops, are at the top. This fact is due to the concentration of holdings with size over 100 thousand EUR in this group. The holdings raising pigs and poultry have an economic size that is twice higher than the average size for the country. With 3 thousand EUR over the average size are the holdings growing vegetables and mushrooms. The holdings raising grazing animals and permanent crops are below the average economic size and the average size of the latter is the lowest.

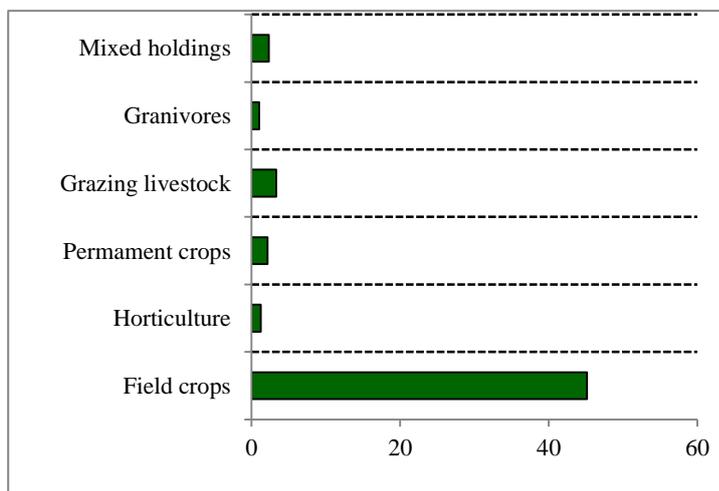
Distribution of holdings and their standard output by specialization

Figure 11



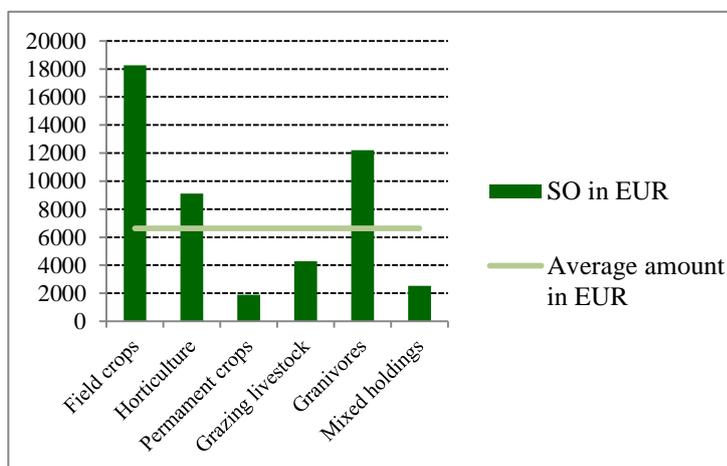
Distribution of utilized agricultural area by specialization of holdings (ha)

Figure 12



Average size of holdings (in EUR) depending on their specialization

Figure 13



Only 982 holdings are not classified as their activity does not form a standard output. Holdings with fallow land and other unused areas fall in this category.

LABOUR FORCE

Over 738.6 thousand people work in the agricultural sector

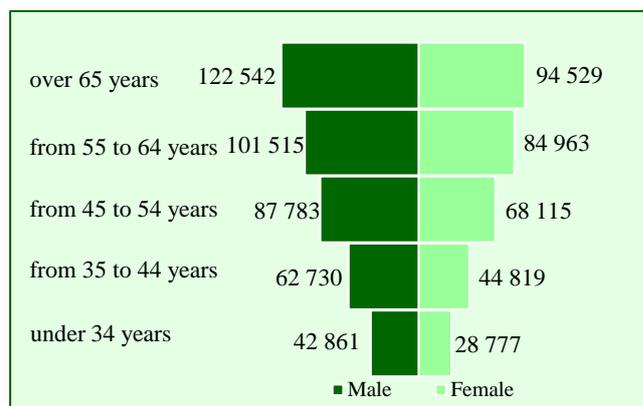
The census of agricultural holdings in Bulgaria in 2010 collected complete information about the persons working in the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is a source of income for about 738.6 thousand people (without seasonal workers) and their work is equal to 389.1 thousand **annual work units** (AWU).

Seasonal workers worked slightly more than 4.0 million man-days which correspond to 17.4 thousand AWU. The external services received in 2010 are equal to the work of 1 943 full-time employees.

Distribution of agricultural workers by age groups and sex

Figure 14



Usually the owner and his wife work in the holding

92% of those working in the agricultural sector are the owners and their family members (so called family labour force). Owners' spouses work in 62% of the holdings. About 77% of owners are men. Women account for 45% of the family labour force. Over 54% of the people working in the holdings (for men and for women), are aged over 54.

More than 86% of the family labour force (including the owner) work part time. 46% of them are aged between 45 and 64, 32% of them are aged 65 and over and 22% are aged under 45.

People employed in agriculture who are non-family workers (they are not members of the owner's family in the holding where they work) are 57 432; more than 72% of them are men. 71% of them are full-time workers. More than 60% of non-family workers both with regard to men and women are in the age groups from 35 to 54.

For 17% of the employees the employment in agriculture is sole or major employment, and 40% are pensioners employed in agriculture. About 225 thousand people have additional employment in 2010. These are people who are employed in other branches of the economy and who devoted a smaller part of their spare time to agriculture.

BRIEFLY...

- Only 2 558 of the holdings of natural persons are not managed by their owners.
- 63% of the managers are aged over 55, 24% of them are managers of specialist holdings with grazing animals and nearly 22% of mixed crop and livestock holdings.
- The number of managers aged under 44 years is largest in the holdings specialized in field crops (34.8%). 26% of them are women.
- Female managers are most numerous in the holdings specialized in field crops (29%), and in the holdings with permanent crops and vegetables and mushrooms they are respectively 26%.

What is an annual work unit (AWU)?

The amount of work invested is calculated in the form of AWU. This indicator should not be considered equivalent to the number of employees in agriculture. According to a definition given by the European Union 1 AWU is equal to the working hours per worker in full working time within one year.

In Bulgaria it is assumed that 1 AWU is equal to 1 856 hours worked per year or 232 man-days. In case the person worked 1 856 man-hours or more, his work is equal to 1 ГПЕ. If the person worked less than 1 856 man-hours, his work is calculated as percentage of 1 AWU.

The man-days worked by seasonal workers are divided into 232, to turn their work into AWU.

Table 1 Distribution of persons working in agriculture by age groups (thousands)

Age groups	Total number of persons working in the holdings	Family workers and owner working in the holding			Non-family workers		
		Total	of which		Total	of which	
			full-time	part-time		full-time	part-time
Total	738.6	681.5	95.2	586.3	57.2	40.6	16.6
up to 35 years	71.6	63.6	9.9	53.7	8.1	5.6	2.5
from 35 to 44 years	107.5	92.6	13.3	79.3	14.9	10.5	4.4
from 45 to 54 years	155.9	136.3	17.9	118.4	19.6	14.1	5.5
from 55 to 64 years	186.5	173.9	24.3	149.5	12.6	9.1	3.5
65 and over	217.1	215.1	29.8	185.4	2.0	1.3	0.7

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS `2010 IN NUMBERS

Table 2 Main results of the structure of agricultural holdings

Indicators	Unit	Total	Legal status				
			Natural persons	Sole traders	Cooperatives	Commercial companies	Associations and others
Number of holdings	no.	370 222	362 766	2 257	946	3 921	332
of which with UAA	no.	357 074	350 041	2 134	941	3 639	319
Workers in the holding	thousand	738.6	684.0	9.8	12.4	29.7	2.7
Labour in AWU*	thousand	389.1	339.8	7.9	11.7	27.2	2.5
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	dca	36 169 647	12 012 799	5 443 876	6 435 547	11 514 508	762 917
Average UAA per holding	dca	101.3	34.3	2 551.0	6 839.1	3 164.2	2 391.6
Irrigated area in crop year 2009/2010	dca	903 987	482 632	90 580	46 042	277 482	7 251
Arable land	dca	31 249 280	8 745 938	5 290 308	6 239 520	10 759 557	213 957
Wheat	dca	11 497 374	3 083 328	1 912 441	2 521 762	3 902 201	77 642
Barley	dca	2 523 437	633 418	390 720	625 253	858 244	15 802
Oats	dca	253 705	140 133	18 651	35 692	53 583	5 646
Triticale	dca	109 947	37 339	18 083	14 891	37 864	1 770
Rye	dca	121 591	57 003	9 655	24 143	30 116	674
Maize for grain	dca	3 151 539	810 525	695 601	548 990	1 083 503	12 920
Pulses	dca	83 479	20 269	16 049	10 510	33 799	2 852
Sunflower	dca	7 325 024	1 843 769	1 280 372	1 667 591	2 486 015	47 277
Rape	dca	2 231 853	235 805	549 737	355 328	1 085 376	5 607
Tobacco	dca	246 080	179 850	43 749	4 296	16 723	1 462
Potatoes	dca	135 530	121 692	4 241	930	8 428	239
Open field vegetables	dca	141 209	107 749	6 590	5 090	21 734	46
Garden vegetables	dca	86 272	75 808	3 138	125	7 092	109
Forage crops	dca	1 061 335	575 873	85 576	132 889	250 666	16 331
Permanent grasslands	dca	3 820 230	2 634 170	94 560	85 967	470 124	535 409
Permanent crops	dca	996 491	529 351	58 811	110 058	284 730	13 541
Fruit trees	dca	455 049	274 641	28 095	37 660	107 528	7 125
Vineyards	dca	523 357	250 270	29 670	72 030	168 478	2 909
Cattle - total	no.	576 339	484 392	25 779	13 713	49 663	2 792
Cows	no.	347 291	295 280	14 961	7 490	28 074	1 486
Buffaloes - total	no.	10 038	6 916	429		2594	99
Buffalo-cows	no.	6 323	4 283	346		1644	50
Equidae	no.	112 632	109 273	592	15	2423	329
Sheep	no.	1 415 181	1 284 797	26 296	8 242	86 653	9 193
Goats	no.	388 866	381 035	2 351	35	4 801	644
Pigs - total	no.	670 469	222 438	37 315	5 566	404 303	847
Breeding sows	no.	73 547	29 315	5 295	519	38 277	141
Laying hens	thousand	6 163.3	2 381.7	462.2	0.1	3 306.7	12.6
Chickens for fattening	thousand	7 564.6	1 396.6	1 177.4	0	4 990.6	0
Turkeys, ducks and geese	thousand	1 784.7	502.2	557.7	0	721.6	3.2
Holdings providing mechanized services	no.	2 743	2 052	170	233	278	10
Holdings using their own agricultural machinery:	no.	45 328	40 603	1 378	821	2364	162
of which own tractors	no.	34 322	29 830	1 300	812	2230	150
of which own combines	no.	9 070	6 391	755	647	1209	68
of which with own soil working and other machines	no.	39 063	34 702	1 277	803	2131	150
Holdings renting agricultural machinery	no.	3 910	3 607	73	50	174	6

* The work expressed in annual work units (AWU) includes the work of family workers and permanently employed labour force.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS`2010: METHODOLOGY

This publication presents and analyzes the data of 370 222 agricultural holdings which meet the thresholds of agricultural holdings specified in the Law on the census of agricultural holdings in the Republic of Bulgaria in 2010 (SG, no. 102/22.12.2009). In the analysis of the results in the publications agricultural holdings are divided into “natural persons” and “legal entities”. The group of holdings of natural persons includes holdings whose owners are not registered under any law. The group of holdings of legal entities includes, besides cooperatives and commercial companies, also holdings of sole traders and associations. Although sole traders and associations are not legal entities, in the analysis of the results from the counting they are included in this group because in terms of size and behavior they are closer to cooperatives and commercial companies than to the holdings of natural persons.

106 012 economic units “under the thresholds” of agricultural holding were interviewed during the census. 96 394 of them have 83 320 dca utilized agricultural area (UAA), of which 10 289 dca is occupied with cereals, 6 905 dca with forage crops, 4 160 dca with potatoes, 10 578 dca with permanent grasslands, 7 932 dca with vineyards. The interviewed “under-the-threshold” units raise 1 280 cattle different from cows, 10 154 equidae, 7 871 breeding female goats, 24 856 ewes, 24 072 pigs different from breeding sows, 910 016 poultry of which 619 836 laying hens, 20 911 breeding female rabbits and 10 873 bee families.

USED DEFINITIONS

Agricultural holding or ‘holding’ is a technical-economic unit, under single management, which is engaged in agricultural production or maintains agricultural land that is no longer used for production purposes in good agricultural and environmental condition within the meaning of article 2, letter ‘a’ of Regulation (EC) № 1166/2008 and meets at least one of the criteria laid down in Annex № 2 to article 5 of the Law on Agricultural Census 2010 in Bulgaria.

Utilized agricultural area (UAA) of holdings includes their arable land, permanent crops, permanent grassland and kitchen gardens. The UAA of holdings does not include common areas collectively used by several holdings for grazing animals.

Common areas – in 2010 the common areas that are used collectively by the holdings (mainly for grazing animals) were examined and cannot be distributed individually to holdings. They are distributed by municipalities and are entered into the database as 264 special units. The area of these units and the utilized agricultural area distributed in holdings determine the total utilized agricultural area of the agricultural holdings in the crop year 2009/2010.

The UAA covered by the census does not include the areas of small agricultural units that do not correspond to the definition of an agricultural holding in the law.

Kitchen garden is an area where numerous and diverse crops (vegetables and orchard crops) are grown and the area of each crop is very small and may not be referred to the code of the relevant crop.

Open field and garden vegetables – according to EU definitions ‘open field vegetables’ are vegetables grown in rotation with other agricultural crops different from vegetables while ‘garden vegetables’ are vegetables grown in rotation only with other vegetables.

Period of observation is the crop year: from 1st October 2009 to 30th September 2010 for the areas. The number of the animals is reported on 31.08.2010. The labour force is reported for a period of 12 months ending on 31.08.2010 and the last three years (2008, 2009, 2010) for the average irrigated area and the measures for development of rural regions.

ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCTING OF THE CENSUS

The census of the agricultural holdings was held from 1st September to 30th November 2010. The information was collected by interviewers who visited the holdings meeting the criteria of an agricultural holding and interviewed their owners or managers.

2 605 interviewers and 281 supervisors were specifically trained on how to fill data of holdings in the statistical questionnaire of the census; the data entry from the completed questionnaires was followed by verifications and compliance controls that were designed to ensure the quality of the collected information.

All participants in the data collection and data processing are obliged to keep strict statistical secret and the individual data of the holdings may not be used for other purposes but statistical ones (Chapter VI of the Law on Agricultural Census 2010 in Bulgaria).