

METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT (DMET)

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2019 (RA 2019)

Statistical operation*_ name: Agricultural Census 2019

Acronym: RA 2019

Statistical operation_ code: 465

Accountability code / CGA:** 651 - Agricultural census 2019/2020

DMET version: 2.0

DMET version_ into force date: October 2019

DMet last update: August 2019

Responsible entity: Statistics Portugal (INE-PT)/ Department of Economic Statistics/
/Agriculture and Environment Statistics Office

*The term “statistical operation” is correspondent to Eurostat’s designation for “statistical process” (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-GQ-15-003>)

**Only applicable to INE-PT statistical operations

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I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE STATISTICAL OPERATION

☞ I. 1 Name

Recenseamento Agrícola 2019/ Agricultural census 2019

☞ I. 2 Acronym/abbreviation

RA 2019

☞ I. 3 Code

465

☞ I. 4 Accountability code/CGA

F Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries

60 Agriculture and Forest

601 Farm structure statistics

651 Recenseamento Agrícola 2019/ 2020 Agricultural Census 2019/2020

☞ I. 5 Methodological Document (DMet) version code

2.0

☞ I.6 Date of entry into force of this DMet version

October 2019

☞ I.7 Date of last update of this DMet version

August 2019

1.8 Responsible Entity

Statistics Portugal (INE-PT)

- **Unit:** Department of Economic Statistics / Agriculture and Environment Statistics Office
- Responsible technician
Name: Carlos Carvalho
Phone: (+351) 21 842 62 17
E-mail: Carlos.carvalho@ine.pt

Delegated Entities/Other national authorities

- Not applicable

1.9 Other External Entities related to the operation

- **Entity:** Eurostat
- Unit: **Unit E1 - Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics**
- Responsible technician
Name: Johan Selenius
Phone: (+ 352)4301-37322
E-mail: Johan.Selenius@ec.europa.eu

II. JUSTIFICATION FOR A NEW VERSION OF THE METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

<u>New version:</u>	
• Change of observation variables	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Change of concepts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Change of classifications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Change of dissemination products	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Change of data sources	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Change of data collection method	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Change of population scope	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Change of sample design	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Other reasons:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
○ Implementation of complementary procedures for maximizing the sampling base update level (referred to in topic V.2).	

III. IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS, OBJECTIVES AND FUNDING

☞ III.1 Context of the statistical operation

The Agriculture Census is an exhaustive data source, which gathers data on all national farms generating results at very detailed geographical levels. These data allow us to describe the agricultural population and its production methods. The resulting framework is therefore indispensable for concrete decision-making in agricultural, rural, regional and territorial development policies.

Due to their comprehensiveness, the Agricultural Census also allows the creation of an infrastructure of information essential to the statistical production process, i.e., the Sampling Bases. These sampling bases support the implementation of the various in between agricultural census, which are indispensable for monitoring developments in interim periods and therefore describe the changes in the agricultural activity.

Only in this way, by combining comprehensive census operations with sample surveys, is it possible to obtain official statistics in line with fundamental statistical principles and respecting national and international standards of statistical quality. Given the recognized importance of this project, a Monitoring Committee was created under the 21st Constitutional Government Program, with the mission of following up the preparation and implementation of the 2019 Agricultural Census.

The National Statistics Institute, IP is responsible for ensuring its coordination, as the entity responsible for carrying out the Agricultural Census, in cooperation with the Planning, Policy and General Administration Office, which is responsible for organically coordinating the production of statistical information within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and which also includes the relevant services, bodies and representative structures in this area. The operational role of the Regional Directorates of Agriculture and Fisheries is particularly relevant, especially in the tasks related to the data collection. The Regional Directorate of Statistics of Madeira and the Azores Regional Statistical Office are also part of the Commission, assuring a close coordination with the competent regional services.

At European Union (EU) level, ten-year census operations on the structure of farms are properly framed by Community legislation, which aims to harmonize the conditions of implementation in each of the Member States. The principle of harmonization at the methodological level, concepts and variables to be collected is indispensable for a correct assessment of the agricultural situation in the European Union in each Member State and allows comparative analysis to be carried out between the different countries of the Union.

Conducting the Census of Agriculture worldwide is in line with the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which recommends it to be held every 10 years aiming for a set of agricultural information as comparable as possible at a worldwide level.

The reasons for the submission of DMet version 2.0 are related to changes in the observation variables resulting from Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018, and from the national consultation of the various actors of agricultural sector, and are also due to the complementary procedures implemented for maximizing the sampling bases update level, as referred to in topic V.2.

☞ **III. 2 Identification of statistical information needs that justify the operation**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs arising from legal obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ European Union legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p><i>To specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018; - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1874 of 29 November 2018. ○ Commitments to international organizations <input type="checkbox"/> <p><i>To specify:</i> _____</p> ○ National legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • <i>To specify:</i> The Council of Ministers Resolution 40/2018 of 28 March Direct request for information from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National public authorities <input type="checkbox"/> ○ European Union entities <input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Statistical Program (ESP) <input type="checkbox"/> - Informal agreement (“gentlemen agreement”) <input type="checkbox"/> ○ Private entities, national or foreign <input type="checkbox"/> <p><i>To specify:</i> _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p> ○ The High Statistical Council (Recommendations, i.e. ...) <input type="checkbox"/> <p><i>To specify:</i> _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p> • Output from user needs surveys <input type="checkbox"/> • Data needs from other statistical operations <input type="checkbox"/> • Specific contract / protocol with external Entity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p><i>To specify:</i> Eurostat grants for 2019– “Integrated Farm Statistics programme pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council” <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> • Other needs <input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>To specify:</i> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>

👉 III.3 Objectives of the statistical operation

RA 2019, which is binding on European law, is a 10-year statistical operation for all farms, which seeks to meet national and international statistical needs, in particular:

- Describe farms structure in Portugal and analyse their trend in accordance with the previous structural operations (census and in-between census);
- Evaluate the trend of agricultural production systems;
- Make known the main agricultural production methods;
- Typify the family farming population and the agricultural labour force;
- Provide information on the source of income of the farmer;
- Present a set of information related to rural development and other gainful activities not directly related to the agricultural holding;
- Report on the evolution of the succession of the farm;
- Set up a farm universe and establish the Farm Base (BEA) to support farm surveys over the next decade.

👉 III.4 Funding of the statistical operation

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding square (single answer):

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • Total funding: | |
| ○ Of the responsible Entity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ From the responsible Entity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ Of the European Union (EUROSTAT) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ Of other Entity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ▪ To specify: _____ | |
| • Co-financing: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ Responsible Entity and European Union | |
| ○ Responsible Entity and other Entity (national or external to European Union) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ▪ To specify: _____ | |

IV. GENERAL CHARACTERISATION

☞ **IV.1 Statistical operation type**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding square single answer:

• Sampling survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Exhaustive survey (census)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Statistical study	<input type="checkbox"/>

☞ **IV.2 Type of data source(s) used in the statistical operation**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

• Direct source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Non-direct source	
○ Administrative source	<input type="checkbox"/>
○ Other statistical operation	<input type="checkbox"/>
○ Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
• To specify: _____	

☞ **V.3 Periodicity of the statistical operation**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding square (single answer):

• Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Quarterly	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Semiannual	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Annual	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Biennial	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Triennial	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Quadrennial	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Quinquennial	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Decennial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Not periodic	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

To specify: _____

☞ **IV.4 Geographical scope of the statistical operation**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

• Mainland	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Madeira	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Azores	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

To specify: _____

☞ IV.5 Main users

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

Users of the National Statistical System	
○ Statistical Portugal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
○ Central Bank	<input type="checkbox"/>
○ Regional Directorate of Statistics of Madeira	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
○ Azores Regional Statistics Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
○ Other National Authorities/Delegated Entities To specify: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other national users To specify: Several entities of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Energy Transition, Public Administration, Natural persons / General public, Agricultural Producers Associations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
European and other International Users To specify: - Eurostat: Environment Directorate-General (DG ENV), Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI), Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA), Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE), European Environment Agency (EEA), Joint Research Centre (JRC); - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

☞ IV.6 Dissemination

○ IV.6.1 Data dissemination standard

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1091, Articles 12 “”, §1, and 16 “Derogations” Portugal is required to transmit the information to Eurostat by 31 March 2021 at the latest.

○ IV.6.2 Revisions

Not applicable.

○ **IV.6.3 Products of regular dissemination**

Fill in the following table:

<i>Statistical products to make available</i>			
<i>Type of product</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Dissemination periodicity</i>	<i>Geographic level (maximum geographical breakdown)</i>
Press release	Agricultural Census 2019	Decennial	NUTS 2
Publication			NUTS 2
Statistical indicators			Parish
Specific requests			Geographic sets of individual data
Microdata file*/**			Eurofarm

* To be made available under specific conditions.

** In the case of the microdata file, the maximum disaggregation of results is associated to the statistical observation unit (farmholding).

V. METHODOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION

☞ V.1 Target population

Existing farms in Portugal.

☞ V.2 Frame

Indicate the sampling basis used by marking a cross (X) in the corresponding square (single answer):

• Dwellings	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Legal units (excluding agricultural ones)	
○ Conjuncture (data collected refers to the current year)	<input type="checkbox"/>
○ Structure (data collected refers to previous years)	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Holdings	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Business units	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
○ Conjuncture (data collected refers to the current year)	
○ Structure (data collected refers to previous years)	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Non-profit institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Public Administration	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
To specify:	
The BEA - Farm Base, based on the 2009 Agricultural Census (RA09) and updated upon agricultural surveys and other sources, has a considerable degree of outdatedness. In order to support the fieldwork of RA 2019, a list of producers was created, resulting from the process of crossing BEA with information from administrative sources, held by the following entities, namely:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• IFAP - Portuguese Paying Agency;	
• DGADR - Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development - Colored and marked diesel - Identification of farmers benefiting from the reduction or exemption from the excise duty, taxed on the selling price to the public, of diesel purchased for the performance of certain economic activities. It has disposable information on the total area explored and areas pumped by crop pumping.	

- IVV – Wine Agency;
- RAM - Madeira.

The list of producers resulting from this iterative process reflects the assumptions agreed between the IT unit and the Technical unit associated with the quality of data sources.

- *Sampling unit:* beneficiaries of agricultural support, potential farms.

☞ **V.3 Statistical observation unit(s)**

Holding.

☞ **V. 4 Sample design**

Not applicable.

☞ **V.5 Questionnaire(s) design**

○ **V.5.1 Pre data collection tests performed to the questionnaire(s)**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple answer):

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • Office tests | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Field tests | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Specific tests for electronic questionnaires | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Within the scope of a pilot survey | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • No pre data collection tests were performed | <input type="checkbox"/> |

○ **V.5.2 Average response time**

Unknown.

☞ V. 6 Data collection

○ V.6.1 Direct data collection

▪ V.6.1.1 Data collection timetable

RA 2019 data collection is scheduled to start on 25 October 2019 (date to be confirmed), and the reporting period is estimated to extend until 31 May 2020, i.e. during seven months approximately.

▪ V. 6.1.2 Data collection method

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

By interview:	
• Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Paper And Pencil Interview Interviews (PAPI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Pen-and-Paper Telephone Interviewing	<input type="checkbox"/>
By autofill:	
• Electronic questionnaire (WebInq)	
• Electronic transmission of a file with predefined data structure (includes Excel and application)	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Paper questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/>
By direct observation	<input type="checkbox"/>

▪ **V. 6.1.3 Criteria for data collection closure**

Achievement of 100% response rate resulting from the census of all farms.

▪ **V.6.1.4 Proxy admittance**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding square (single answer):

• Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
To specify (criteria): _____	
• No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

▪ **V.6.1.5 Briefing sessions**

Mark a cross (X) in the corresponding squares (multiple choice):

	Assured by the National Structure (coordinators)	Assured by the Regional Structure (coordinators) – “cascade type”
• Initial informative session		
o Specific briefing session	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o General briefing session	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Refresher briefing session		
o Specific briefing session	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o General briefing session	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

○ **V. 6.2 Non-direct data collection**

Not applicable.

☞ V.7 Data processing

○ V. 7.1 Data validation and analysis

1. Identify the types of validations made (multiple answer):

- Domain rules
- Coherence rules
- Structure rules

2. Give a brief description of the methods used to analyze the collected data:

Interviewers record data after the paper-assisted interview.

In data entry there are validation rules that trigger warning and fatal errors. Errors can be viewed online or through listings. There are other types of listings / maps related to response and exhaustiveness control.

3. Describe the methodologies for measuring measurement and processing errors:

Real-time totalizers are available. During the data collection phase, validations, calculation of totalizers, selections and some analysis tables are performed using the software application SAGR - Apache Tomcat Java Server Application on Oracle database.

○ V.7.2 Non-response adjustments

Not applicable.

○ V.7.3 Procedures used for data compilation

In the case of a census, results are obtained by counting / summing the actual data / values.

○ V.7.4 Data adjustments (seasonality effects/other cases)

Not applicable.

○ **V.7.5 Data comparability and coherence**

The IT tool that allows the comparison of the data collected in RA 2019 with other data sources, besides allowing the analysis of individual data, also allows the analysis of aggregated data. In this way, it will be possible to monitor the main realities, taking into account not only the trends, but also administrative information that is available, namely from payment agency, vineyard agency, as well as other sources that are available and considered important for the validation of results. The results of the agricultural census are also compared with the results of structural survey data series (beginning of the 1989 data series).

○ **V.7.6 Data confidentiality**

1. Indicate whether the statistical operation is subject to data confidentiality treatment (single answer):

- Yes
- No

2. If the reply is “yes” complete the answer according to the completion instruction.

“The collection, processing and dissemination of statistical data is done in accordance with the provisions of Law 22/2008 of 13 May (National Statistical System/SEN Law), namely Article 6, which establishes the application of the principle of statistical confidentiality to all information that enables to individualize statistical units as well as the manuals implementing this principle by the Statistical Authority. Any directly or indirectly identifiable statistical units cannot be disclosed, not only for the protection afforded by this principle, but also for the rules arising from the application of the Data Protection Regulation. Breach of statistical confidentiality is punishable not only disciplinary but also criminally in accordance with article 32 of the SEN Law.

Data may only be disclosed or provided if they relate to three or more statistical units per base variable or set of variables, so that they do not allow any direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. The concealment of confidential data is performed by applying the deletion or aggregation methods.

At municipal level there is no treatment of statistical confidentiality, considering that the nature of the data to be disclosed safeguards the privacy of data subjects and ensures confidence in SEN.

At parish and only for certain variables the treatment of statistical confidentiality (primary and secondary) shall be applied in accordance with SEN law.

VI. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS AND OBSERVATION VARIABLES

☞ VI.1 Data collection instruments (questionnaires)

The RA 2019 questionnaires have been given the following registration numbers, valid until 12/31/2020:

- **Agricultural Census 2019 – Azores** – register number 10364;
- **Agricultural Census 2019 – Madeira** - register number 10365;
- **Agricultural Census 2019 – Mainland** - register number 10366.

☞ VI.2 Images (available in INE-PT Metadata System/SMI)

- **RA 2019 Azores:** <http://smi.ine.pt/SuporteRecolha/Detalhes/10364>;
- **RA 2019 Madeira:** <http://smi.ine.pt/SuporteRecolha/Detalhes/10365>;
- **RA 2019 Mainland:** <http://smi.ine.pt/SuporteRecolha/Detalhes/10366>.

☞ VI.3 Surveyed entity

Holding.

☞ VI.4 Observation variables

The information on this topic will be included in the document at a later stage.

VII. DERIVED VARIABLES

Not applicable.

VIII. INDICATORS TO BE AVAILABLE

Information on this topic will be included in the document at a later stage, when the list is complete and stabilized and the indicators registered in INE-PT Metadata System (SMI).

IX. CONCEPTS

(Note: This information is provisional as the list of concepts is still in the process of being completed / registered with SMI.)

SMI code	SMI concept designation and definition
02154	LAMB: Male sheep over 12 months old intended for breeding.
00598	TABLE OLIVE: Olive prepared from the sound fruits of the cultivated olive tree (<i>Olea europaea</i> L.) varieties that are chosen for their production of olives, which volume, shape, flesh/stone ratio, fine flesh, taste, firmness and ease of detachment from the stone make them particularly suitable for processing. Notes: Fruits are treated to remove its bitterness and preserved by natural fermentation, or by heat treatment, with or without the addition of preservatives. Table olive can be packed with or without a suitable liquid packing medium.
02763	COMPOSTING: Aerobic biological decomposition of organic waste to its stabilization, producing a humic substance, the compost, which can be used as fertiliser material.
04868	4868 - FOOD SELF-CONSUMPTION: Own production, or direct acquisition from nature, of food products of plant or animal origin by any household member, for the purpose of being consumed by the household itself.
07030	CEREALS FOR GRAIN: Cereals harvested dry for grain, regardless of use.
07141	OLIVE VIBRATOR HARVESTER: Self-propelled machinery (motorized), towed or mounted, consisting of an olive harvesting system, whether or not complemented by olive cleaning and sorting, transport and unloading systems.
07109	CROP ROTATION: Practice of alternating crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field.
07111	BROILER: Domestic animal of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> L., which is kept for the production of meat. Notes: the pullet, laying hen and cull layer are excluded.
07112	SLATTED FLOOR ANIMAL HOUSING: animal house which floor is completely slatted (metal, plastic or concrete) allowing the excreta and urine to fall below the floor into a pit, where they form slurry is formed.
00604	BULLOCK: Castrated male bovine animal not considered calve or young cattle. Notes: it corresponds to the community scale category C for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals.
07113	SOLID FLOOR ANIMAL HOUSING: Animal house which floor is made of solid and usually impermeable material such as cement that normally slopes away to the rear to make cleaning easier. Notes: solid floor covered with a thick layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material) is excluded.
07115	STACHION-TIED STABLE: Animal house where animals are tied to their places, permanently restricted to an individual physical space and not allowed to move freely.

07116	LOOSE HOUSING: Animal house where animals are allowed to move freely and have free access over entire building area intended for them.
07117	ANIMAL HOUSING WITH PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION OF SOLID MANURE: Animal house which produced manure is of pasty to solid consistency, usually identified as manure, resulting from the mixing of animal feces and urine with the layer of litter (straw, peat, sawdust, or other similar material) that covers the floor of the facility. Notes: the solid phase of the slurry, resulting from the slurry passing through the sieve, is called manure.
07118	ANIMAL HOUSE WITH PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION OF SLURRY: Animal house which produced manure is of fluid to pasty consistency, usually identified as slurry. Given the physical characteristics of slurry, there should be storage facilities capable of containing runoff, such as tanks or ponds. Notes: slurry production is related with some types of housing systems, namely: Slatted floor; -Water pumping cleaning system; lack of layer of litter covering the floor.
07119	LAIRAGING: Keeping animals in stalls, pens, covered areas or fields associated with or part of slaughterhouse operations, for their rearing and fattening.
07120	ANIMAL HOUSE WITH SOLID FLOOR AND DEEP-LITTER: Animal houses with impermeable floors, usually made of cement, covered with several layers of litter (deep-litter) that are removed monthly.
07121	ANIMAL HOUSE WITH SLATTED-FLOOR: Animal house which floor is completely or partially slatted, through which the feces and urine flow into to a pit, form slurry.
07124	HEN HOUSING PRODUCTION IN CAGE WITH MANURE BELT: Hen housing where hens are kept in cages, placed in long rows (batteries) allowing the excrement to be removed by moving belts made of “non-stick” material where the excrements are collected and transported outside the house for a closed storage. Notes: In improved systems, there is provision to dry the manure on the belts by forced air through perforated pipes or drying tunnels.
03165	REGIONAL WINE: Traditional specific term set for the labeling of table wines which may be marked with Geographical Indication. Notes: Reference to the above term does not require the use of the Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) classification.
07104	SOIL CONSERVATION: Set of practices that allow soil management for agricultural use with minimal changes in its composition, structure and natural biodiversity, protecting it from degradation processes (eg soil erosion and compaction).
07105	STRIP TILLAGE: Tillage method mostly applied to crops with large inter row (maize, sugar-beet and sunflower), where strips 5 to 20 cm in width are prepared to receive the seed whilst the soil along the intervening bands is not disturbed and remains covered with residues. Nota: It This could be classified as a intermediate practice between zero tillage and the reduced tillage practices. Notes: This could be classified as a intermediate practice between zero tillage and the reduced tillage practices.
07142	GRAPE HARVESTING MACHINE: Self-propelled or powered equipment consisting of a grape harvesting, receiving, transporting, cleaning and storing system.
07143	SLURRY STORAGE LAGOON: Slurry storage and/or treatment structure, constructed by excavation of the ground, with earth bank walls, whether or not lined with waterproof material, with or without cover.
07144	SLURRY STORAGE TANK: Open or covered watertight tank, usually made of impermeable material (such as steel or concrete), used for the storage of slurry; it does not include the watertight pits or cellars beneath or integrated in the livestock houses (slurry pits); tanks have low surface area to depth ratio. Notes: watertight pits or cellars beneath or integrated in animal houses are not included; tanks have low surface area to depth ratio.
07095	WELL: Shallow water abstraction and large diameter, which objective is the capture of groundwater. The diameter of the well varies between 1 and 5 meters, and its depth is usually below 20 meters.
07096	ARTESIAN BOREHOLE: Borehole crossing an artesian aquifer, in which the piezometric level is found to be above the upper level of aquifer formation. Notes: generally applied to groundwater abstraction regardless of the type of aquifer.
07097	SPRING: Location of the topographic surface where a considerable amount of groundwater naturally emerges, that normally feeds watercourses and can be used for human consumption, and irrigation, among others, through catchment works.
07101	BASIN IRRIGATION: Flood irrigation that consists on inundating plots, usually rectangular and with

	almost no slope, surrounded by land barriers which prevent water from flowing to other fields.
07102	BASIN IRRIGATION FOR TREES: Flood irrigation that consists on inundating small plots that usually surround a tree and which are delimited by soil frames, keeping the water inside.
03155	"ENFORCADO": A way of guiding vines in which are planted at the foot of a chestnut tree, poplar tree or plane tree and allowed to grow freely, intertwining with the branches of the tree, which are aggressively pruned to make more room for the vine.
03365	ABANDONED HOLDING: A holding that complied with the established limits (in area, number of animals or animal production) to be considered an agricultural holding (in the Agricultural Census), but that at the time of a particular agricultural survey was not in production, while still able to resume farming activity.
00788	AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILISED FOR FARMING BY CROP YEAR TENANT: A utilised agricultural area operated under a lease agreement, which transfers from one party to the other the cultivation of crops in one or more fields for one or more seasons, for each crop and fixes the rent payable.
00789	AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILISED FOR FARMING BY FIXED TENANT: A utilised agricultural area which is at the holding's disposal for more than one agricultural season against payment in cash, in kind, both or in services provided to an fixed amount regardless of the holding's results. This amount is fixed in a lease agreement (written or verbal) between the owner of the land and the farmer that establishes the duration of use and the utilisation of the land by the farmer.
00790	AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILISED FOR FARMING BY VARIABLE TENANT: A utilised agricultural area operated in association by the owner and the farmer on the basis of a written or verbal partnership agreement in which they agree how to share the production and expenses.
00792	AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILISED FOR SHARED FARMING: See AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILISED FOR FARMING BY VARIABLE TENANT.
02346	AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILISED IN OTHER MODES: A way of operating a used agricultural area that is not on the farmer's own behalf or for rent (granted free of charge, farmed under crop licence, etc.).
00657	AGRICULTURAL HOLDING: Technical-economic unit that uses common production factors such as labour, machinery, facilities, land, among others, fulfilling the following four conditions: 1) yield agricultural products or maintain, in good agricultural and environmental conditions, the lands that are no longer used for productive purposes; 2) reach or exceed a certain size (in area or number of animals); 3) be subject to a single management; 4) be located in a well-defined and identifiable area. Note: Regarding the size of the holding in area or number of animals, one of the following three conditions must be considered, by the indicated order: Condition 1 - have an Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) of 10 000 m2 in the Mainland and 1 000 m2 in Azores and Madeira; Condition 2 - have a minimum Area, as main crop, of at least one of the crops indicated below: in the Mainland (500 m2 of flowers and ornamental plants, 500 m2 of greenhouses, 500 m2 of plant nurseries, 500 m2 of aromatic plants, 1 000 m2 of market gardening fresh vegetables, 1 000 m2 of crops for seeds of forage crops or for seeds and seedlings of other non-woody crops, 2 000 m2 of industrial crops (excluding aromatic plants), 2000 m2 of orchard (including citrus fruits) , 2 000 m2 of vineyard, 5 000 m2 of olive groves, 5 000 m2 of potatoes (excluding kitchen garden and market gardening), 5 000 m2 of open field fresh vegetables, 1 tonne of cultivated mushrooms); in the Azores (500 m2 of flowers and ornamental plants, 500 m2 of greenhouses, 500 m2 of plant nurseries, 2 000 m2 of orchard (including citrus trees), 2 000 m2 of vineyard, 5 000 m2 of potatoes (excluding kitchen garden and market gardening), 5 000 m2 of open field fresh vegetables); in Madeira (100 m2 of banana plantations, 100 m2 of flowers and ornamental plants for sale, 100 m2 occupied with pots with flowers for sale, 100 m2 of greenhouses with crops for sale, 100 m2 of fresh vegetables for sale, 100 m2 of crops for seed and seedlings of temporary crops; 100 m2 of orchard; 100 m2 of vineyard; 100 m2 plant nurseries). Condition 3 - on the day of the interviewer's visit, have as existence or production in the agricultural year, in the Mainland, Azores and Madeira, any of the species indicated: existence (in number of animals) of 1 breeding bull; 1 cow (excluding work animals); 2 bovine animals aged 2 years and over (excluding work animals); 3 fattening pigs; 1 breeding sow; 6 sheep; 6 goats; 10 breeding female rabbits; 100 laying hens and/or breeding poultry (chicken, turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea-fowls); 10 occupied beehives (regardless of the nature and the type of the hive); 2 breeding ostriches; 500 laying/breeding quails; production (in number of animals) of 5 bovine animals, 5 pigs, 250 geese, 250 turkeys, 250 guinea-fowls, 500

	broilers, 500 ducks, 15 ostriches and 10 000 quails. The 2003 CAP reform introduced the maintenance of land in good agricultural and environmental condition as an agricultural activity (Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003). Farmers, to access the Single Payment Scheme (RPU), do not have to carry out any other agricultural activity beyond this.
00747	AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD: Members of the (sole) holder's domestic household, no matter whether they work on the holding or not, as well as other family members that regularly carry out farm work on the holding but who do not belong to the household.
00809	AGRICULTURAL WORK : All work done for an agricultural holding contributing to the production of agricultural products.
00649	ANIMAL LIVESTOCK : Animals owned by an agricultural holding and those bred under contract by the holding.
02176	ANNUAL MIX CROPS : Associations of several species of grasses occupying the land for some months in autumn and winter.
00816	ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) : A unit of measure corresponding to the work performed by 1 person on a full-time basis over a year, measured in hours (1 AWU = 240 working days of 8 hours each).
00801	ARABLE LAND : Land cultivated for plant production, fallow land, or land kept in good agricultural and environmental condition pursuant to Article 5 of EC Regulation no. 1782/2003, and land occupied by greenhouses or covered by fixed or mobile structures.
00802	ARABLE LAND IN MAIN AREA : Land with main temporary crops and fallow land, which are clear, i.e. without permanent crops, woods or forests.
05069	ARTIFICIAL LAGGON : A volume held back by a dam (content), the land surrounding the volume (bank) or both. Either sense can be deduced from the context.
00631	ASSOCIATED CROPS : Two or more crops simultaneously occupying the same area for all or part of their vegetative cycle.
00760	AUTONOMOUS SOLE HOLDER : A natural person who permanently and predominantly uses his/her own or his/her household's work on his/her holding with or without paid workers. Natural person who permanently and predominantly uses his/her own or household's work on his/her holding with or without exceptional use of paid workers.
03516	BASIC AREA OF GREENHOUSE OR HIGH COVER : Surface on which plants are grown in a greenhouse or shelter, including paths and any equipment.
02134	BILLY-GOAT : An adult male goat for reproduction.
06599	BIOGAS : Fuel originating from anaerobic biological degradation of organic matter contained in agricultural, agro-industrial or urban effluents and landfills of Urban Solid Waste, consisting of a mixture of gases: methane (CH ₄) in percentages ranging from 50% to 70%. % and the remainder essentially carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Gaseous fuels produced from biomass.
00603	BLOCK OF AGRICULTURAL LAND : Part of an agricultural holding completely surrounded by land or other elements not belonging to the holding.
02374	BOAR : Male swine for breeding, weighing more than 50 kg live weight, that regularly covers.
10276	BOREHOLE Drilling in consolidated or unconsolidated materials for the purpose of obtaining water, oil, gas or minerals.
00748	BREEDING SOWS : Female pigs with a live weight of 50 kg or more that have given birth or that have not given birth but are intended for reproduction (except cull sows).
02366	BULL : Uncastrated, adult bovine for breeding.
02136	CATTLE : Domestic animals of the genus Bos.
04984	CENTER PIVOT : An irrigation device that rotates around an axis passing through one of its ends.
00783	COLLECTIVE IRRIGATION SYSTEM : A system that serves several holdings and consists of infrastructure operated by a public organization or private individuals belonging to a farmer's organisation or association in which, in any part of them, the system is used collectively. There is usually also a set of buildings and/or facilities owned exclusively by the holdings.
00610	COMBINE HARVESTERS : Self-propelled machines for harvesting (reaping and threshing) cereals (including rice and grain maize), grain dried pulses and oilseeds, pulses and grasses seeds. There used to be tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted models.

10028	COMPLETE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL : Higher level of education that has been successfully completed, or for which equivalence has been obtained, and which confers a certificate or diploma. Higher level of education that has been successfully completed, or for which equivalence has been obtained, and which confers a certificate or diploma.
00665	COMPLETE FORMAL AGRICULTURAL TRAINING : Training acquired via a course, at least 2 years in duration, subsequent to the conclusion of compulsory schooling, concluded in a secondary school, agricultural college or university, in the field of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, forestry, fish farming, veterinary sciences, agricultural technology or associated fields.
03960	CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE : Traditional tilling of the soil based on using a plough, normally followed by passes with other agricultural machinery such as a harrow or scarifier.
03961	CONVERSATION TILLAGE (low tillage) : A tilling system for preserving the soil that, although it covers the whole surface of the land, maintains an appreciable quantity of waste from the previous crop on the surface of the soil. This system uses vertical tillers. The use of machines that turn the soil or raise clods is not allowed.
02372	COW : Female cattle that has already given birth.
04909	CROP FARMER : A farmer engaging in family-type agriculture who grows annual crops in the open air on land rented for an agricultural season.
02138	CULL GOAT : Female goat useless for breeding due to age, illness or other cause.
03513	CUT FLOWERS : Plant species grown for the production of flowers to be sold without roots.
00819	DAIRY COWS : Female bovine animals that have already calved and are kept exclusively or principally to produce milk for sale or for consumption by the holder's family (includes reject dairy cows).
02103	DAM : In its broadest sense, a set formed by the retaining structure, foundation, neighbouring downstream area, operating and safety facilities and the reservoir or, in a stricter sense, the retaining structure with or without other components. The sense should be construed from the context case by case (coastal and river dikes and cofferdams that do not last beyond the construction period are not included).
02316	DIRECT VITICULTURES : American vine varieties obtained by crossing European and American or other species that are resistant to pests and disease.
00682	DRIED PULSES : Pulses grown for dry harvesting, whether they are for human or animal consumption.
02240	DRIED PULSES FOR GRAIN IN UNMIXED CROPS FOR LIVESTOCK : Dried pulses for grain, such as peas, broad beans, horse beans, vetch and lupine seeds in unmixed crops for use as animal feed.
00771	DRIP IRRIGATION : A localised irrigation method in which the water is applied directly to the roots of plants at a slow rate (2 to 12 l/h) at low pressure using tricklers.
03896	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL : Level of the education and training system that is structured according to pre-school education and study cycles of educational levels such as: 1st cycle, 2nd cycle, 3rd cycle of basic education; secondary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education; (pre-bologna) bachelor degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate in tertiary education. Level of the education and training system that is structured according to pre-school education and study cycles of educational levels such as: 1st cycle, 2nd cycle, 3rd cycle of basic education; secondary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education; (pre-bologna) bachelor degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate in tertiary education.
10278	ENRICHED CAGE PRODUCTION HEN HOUSING Hen housing where laying hens are kept in cages that meet specific requirements such: 1) having at least 750 cm ² of cage area per hen, 600 cm ² of which shall be usable, being that the height of the cage other than that above the usable area shall be at least 20 cm at every point and no cage shall have a total area that is less than 2000 cm ² ; 2) having a nest, litter such that pecking and scratching are possible, appropriate perches allowing at least 15 cm per hen, suitable claw-shortening devices and a feed which may be used without restriction; 3) to facilitate inspection, installation and depopulation of hens there must be a minimum aisle width of 90 cm between tiers of cages and a space of at least 35 cm must be allowed between the floor of the building and the bottom tier of cages.
02196	EQUIDAE : Domestic animals of the genus Equus, commonly known as horses. This designation also includes other species, such as the donkey and the zebra and hybrids such as the mule or the hinny.

00730	EWE : Females of the ovine species which have already lambed. The concept includes ewe lambs destined for reproduction and reject ewes.
02135	EWE LAMBS PUT TO THE RAM : Females of the ovine species put to the ram for the first time.
04967	EWE-LAMBS PUT TO THE RAM : Young ewe mated for the first time.
00634	EXTENSIVE MARKET-GARDEN CROPS : Market-garden crops grown once in the agricultural year or cultivated in fields for rotation with other non-market-garden crops. Different horticultural crops do not normally succeed each other in the same field in an agricultural year.
00749	FALLOW : Land included in crop rotation, which may be worked, not providing crops at any time in the season in order to improve it. It may take the form of a) land with no crops, b) land with spontaneous vegetation sometimes used by animals or buried or c) land sowed for the exclusive production of green matter for burying to increase soil's fertility.
02365	FALLOW LAND : See FALLOW
00644	FARM MANAGER : A person responsible for the current, daily management of an agricultural holding and who must have a regular job there. Daily management of the holding is understood to be making decisions every day on work to be done on the holding and operations without any great economic repercussions on the operation of the holding.
04906	FARM WEIR : A structure for collecting water for irrigation or for the creation of a certain water level for gravity irrigation.
04908	FARMER : Natural or legal persons engaging in agricultural activity, with or without paid workers, using their own or third parties production factors.
00570	FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD : People who normally live together under the same roof with blood or de facto ties. Include people who, while not related, live with the farmer or employees who do not do farm work but live at the farmer's abode. It excludes day labourers who are not related to the farmer but live at his abode.
03963	FERTILISER : Substance used (manure and/or corrective fertiliser) to directly and indirectly improve plant nutrition.
02098	FERTILISERS : Substances that, by their nature and content of one or more primary macro nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium), are used to improve agricultural production by rapidly making the nutrients available to the plants.
07924	FIBRE CROPS : Plants grown mainly for their fibre content (cotton, flex, hemp, amongst others).
02329	FIXED IRRIGATION : Irrigation method characterised by the distribution of small amounts of water near ground level, using drippers, diffusers or micro-sprinklers arranged at regular intervals along supply lines in order to save water, as it is applied directly to the root area, thereby reducing loss. Fertilisers can be supplied to the plants through the water.
05024	FIXED OR MOBILE SPRINKLER IRRIGATION : An irrigation method in which the land is covered as if by rain. The installation may be fixed (the pipes are laid out on the ground or buried throughout the crop cycle) or mobile (the pipes and sprinklers are moved to other irrigating positions).
02330	FLOOD IRRIGATION : An irrigation method in which the water flows over the land in a sheet of more or less regular thickness, infiltrating the soil while the flow lasts.
00633	FODDER CROPS : Crops for cutting to feed livestock that are harvested before completing their vegetative cycle (maturing) so that they are easier for the animals to digest. They can be consumed by the livestock while green or after storing as hay, as silage, being dried in the sun, or artificially dried.
03364	FORMER HOLDING : A holding that complied with the established limits (in area, number of animals or animal production) to be considered an agricultural holding (in the Agricultural Census), but that at the time of a particular agricultural survey no longer met them.
00303	FULL-TIME WORKER : Employed person whose normal hours of work are equal to or more than the normal hours of work prevailing on the enterprise/institution, for the respective professional category or in the respective profession.
02149	GOATS : Domestic animals of the genus Capra.
04940	GOATS MATED FOR THE FIRST TIME : Young female goat mated for the first time.
00656	GREENHOUSE : A fixed or mobile, flexible or rigid facility in glass or plastic or some other translucent but waterproof material, heated or not, used to alter the climatic conditions in its interior to make them more propitious to the development of a crop and in which a person can work standing erect.
00567	HIGH COVER : See GREENHOUSE

02182	HIVE : A shelter for bees made with cylindrical pieces of cork.
00718	HOEING MACHINES : Machine with rotary hoes which is not only a very common piece of working equipment but also a means of propulsion.
00758	HOLDER : The holder of the holding is that natural person or the legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding. The holder reaps the benefits and bears any losses, takes the strategic decisions regarding the production system, investment loans, among others.
03948	HOLDING SURFACE WATER : Water coming from natural lagoons or reservoirs created by artificial dams situated on and used exclusively by a holding.
06701	HYDRO POWER ENERGY : Potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.
00782	INDIVIDUAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM : A system designed to serve only one agricultural holding with no collective use of any of the system's segments.
02185	INDUSTRIAL CROPS : Crops intended for industrial processing, such as tobacco, hops, rape, sunflowers, soy, aromatic plants and sugarcane, among others. Tomatoes for industry are not included.
00635	INTENSIVE MARKET-GARDEN CROPS : Market-garden crops grown as a single crop in the agricultural year or cultivated in fields intended exclusively for market-garden crops. Several of these crops succeed each other in the same field in an agricultural year.
02232	INTRA CONSUMPTION : A series of agricultural products with its origin in agriculture and used as means of production (e.g. seeds and plants, animal feed, eggs for incubation, etc.).
00797	IRRIGABLE AREA : The maximum area in a holding that could be irrigated if necessary by the holding's own equipment and with an amount of water normally available.
00796	IRRIGATED AREA : An agricultural area of a holding occupied by main temporary crops, permanent crops and permanent meadows and pastures that have been irrigated at least once in the agricultural year.
03954	IRRIGATED CROPS : Crops that were actually watered at least once in the year of reference.
02327	IRRIGATION : application of water to the soil to replace the level of moisture necessary to the appropriate development of crops, to protect them against low temperatures, provide them with fertilisers diluted in the irrigation water or wash out excess salts from the soil. Application of water to the soil to restore the required level of humidity to the proper development of the crops, ensure their protection against low temperatures, provide them with diluted fertilizers in the irrigation water or promote the washing of salts in excess of the profile from soil.
02326	IRRIGATION NET : Set of channels and/or ducts, boxes, accessories and equipment, among others, that allow the distribution of water to all points of the irrigation area.
04910	IRRIGATION WATER : Surface or underground water or waste water used to satisfy or complement the needs of agricultural crops or forestry.
02146	JET : Rotating irrigation device operating at high pressure (5 to 10 bar), high spray rate (40 to 120 m ³ /h) and a reach of 30 to 70m.
02139	KID : Nursing male or female goat under 1 year of age.
00679	KITCHEN GARDEN : A cultivated area less than 20 ares, devoted solely to growing products such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, primarily for use by the cultivator and not for sale.
00710	LABOUR NOT DIRECTLY EMPLOYED BY THE HOLDER : Persons not directly employed by the holder that perform farm work on the holding, either as self-employed workers or employed by third parties (such as cooperatives or piece-work companies).
02192	LABOUR DAY : The work normally done by a full-time agricultural workforce for at least eight hours a day.
04936	LAMB : A suckling male or female ovine less than one year old. Male sheep over 12 months old intended for breeding.
03959	LAND PLOUGHING : Motorised, towed or mounted machines passing over or between rows in the soil. This operation may be used to prepare the land for sowing, fighting infestations, or creating favourable conditions for installing and developing crops.
00674	LAYING AND BREEDING HENS : Female birds of the Gallus genus that lay eggs for consumption or incubation.
00614	LEACHATE : Liquid or semi-liquid waste from stables consisting of a mixture of faeces, urine and water from washing out and therefore of variable dilution. It can be used directly to fertilise land

	provided that the land is not too near human habitations and there is no danger of polluting the soil or water tables (legislation). The flowage from nitre beds is commonly called leachate.
04905	LOW COVER : A fixed or mobile structure covered with translucent, waterproof material that changes the climatic conditions inside it to make to them more favourable to the development of a crop and which is too low for a person to work upright.
00640	MAIN TEMPORARY CROP : A crop with the highest income, when several crops are planted successively in the same field of land in the same agricultural year. By convention, whenever woods and forests are associated with temporary crops, the crops are the main ones. In associations of temporary and permanent crops the temporary crops are always considered to be the secondary ones.
00654	MANURE : A mixture of solid or liquid animal excrement and vegetal waste with straw and brush in a greater or lesser state of decomposition.
02238	MARSH : Fertile and irrigated land for permanent pasture. There are irrigated marshes (with water all year round), incompletely irrigated marshes (not enough water for irrigation in summer) and dry land (no water for irrigation), all of which are suitable for permanent pastures for cutting and/or grazing.
02331	MICRO-SPRINKLER IRRIGATION : A localised irrigation method in which the water is applied directly to the plant roots with outputs of around 20 to 150 l/h at low pressure by micro-sprinklers and diffusers.
04968	MILK EWE-LAMBS PUT TO THE RAM : Young ewe mated for the first time, which is milked regularly after the birth and weaning of her lambs.
04942	MILK GOAT MATED : Young female goat mated for the first time, which is milked regularly after the birth and weaning of her kids.
00719	MILLING MACHINE : See HOEING MACHINES
00720	MOTO MOWERS : Single-purpose machines on one or two driving wheels equipped with a cutting bar to cut fodder or harvest grain.
00721	MOWING-MACHINE : See MOTO MOWERS
02194	MUTUAL AID : Unpaid work done on a holding by a family member or friend of the farmer's, probably in return for other services provided by the farmer or his/her household.
00726	NITRE-BED : Cement pavement dung hill slightly sloped to facilitate the drainage of liquid (Leachate) that exits from the base of the piles of manure to a gutter that takes it to an underground tank where it is collected.
00711	NON-FAMILY LABOUR : All persons doing farm work for and paid by the agricultural holding other than the holder and members of his/her family.
00807	NON-REGULAR WORKER : Person carrying out work on the holding during the agricultural year in a non-regular manner, without continuity.
00818	NURSING COW : A female bovine that has calved and whose milk is consumed mainly by the calf (includes cull cows).
02278	OILSEEDS : Plants producing edible or industrial oils such as sunflowers, castor, soy, etc.
02283	OLIVE TREES FOR OLIVE OIL : Trees intended primarily for the production of olives for transformation into olive oil.
02284	OLIVE TREES FOR TABLE OLIVES : Trees intended primarily for the production of olives for preservation and consumption while fresh.
00746	ORCHARD : A regular stand of fruit trees with a minimum density of 100 trees/ha or 45 in the case of olive trees, fig trees and dried fruits.
03302	ORGANIC FARMING : A form of sustainable agricultural production based on the biological activity of the soil, fertilised with organic material, avoiding the use of synthetic chemical products and readily soluble fertilisers, respecting animal welfare and appropriate numbers, favouring preventive strategies in plant and animal health. The aim is to achieve high-quality foodstuffs, environmental sustainability, use of local resources and dignification of agricultural activities.
02286	ORIGIN OF IRRIGATION WATER : The place where water for use in irrigation is obtained.
02221	ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS AND PLANTS : Indoor or outdoor flowers and other ornamental plants, irrespective of whether or not they are used for cut flowers or foliage.
03515	ORNAMENTAL PLANTS : Ornamental indoor or outdoor species sold with roots, irrespective of whether they are used to produce flowers or cutting foliage.
04981	OTHER COWS : Milk cows (including cull) and working cows.

03366	OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES (non-farm work on the holding) : Profit-making activities at a holding that are not farming but are directly related to agricultural activity and use the holdings resources.
02288	OTHER LAND : Areas occupied by buildings, threshing floors, yards, paths, dams, reservoirs, gardens, woodland and forests laid out exclusively to protect the environment or for recreation.
00791	OWNER-FARMED AGRICULTURAL AREA : The utilised agricultural area which is the property of the holder. The concept also considers owner-farmed agricultural land to be that farmed by the holder as usufructuary, lease holder or under any other equivalent legal instrument, where: a) the usufructuary is the beneficiary of a right named usufruct, which consists of the right to take the use or product of a tied asset for the usufructuary's own benefit, obtaining all the profit that the usufruct asset may produce; b) a leaseholder is the beneficiary of the right to own plantations set on another's land, with the consent or authorisation of the land owner.
00304	PART-TIME WORKER : An employed person whose normal hours of work are less than the normal hours of work prevailing on the enterprise/institution, for the respective professional category or in the respective profession.
01301	PENSION : Monthly cash benefit continually granted on the occurrence of death (survivors' pension), disability, occupational illness and old age.
00636	PERMANENT CROPS : Crops which occupy the soil for a long period and provide repeated yields of crops over several years and do not rotate with other crops. They do not include permanent grasslands and pastures. In relation to fruit trees, only regular plantations with a minimum density of 100 trees, or 45 trees in regard to olive, fig and nut trees, are considered.
00733	PERMANENT GRASSLAND AND MEADOW - GRASSLAND AND MEADOW : Sowed or spontaneous pastures that are improved by fertilisation, cultivation, seeding or drainage.
00734	PERMANENT GRASSLAND AND MEADOW - IRRIGATED : Permanent pastures irrigated at least once a year on open land or under-planted under woods or forests. By definition, only sowed and spontaneous pastures are considered to be irrigated.
00735	PERMANENT GRASSLAND AND MEADOW - ROUGH GRAZINGS : Permanent, spontaneous pastures used occasionally or permanently to feed livestock that are not improved by fertilisation, cultivation, seeding or drainage. They are often found in uneven terrain.
02308	PERMANENT GRASSLAND AND MEADOW ON CLEAR GROUND : Land occupied by sown or spontaneous grass or other forage not included in rotation for five years or more and not under-planted or associated with any permanent crop (orchards, olive groves, vineyards) or woodland or forests.
00732	PERMANENT GRASSLAND AND MEADOW TOTAL : Sowed or spontaneous, usually herbaceous plants for livestock to eat at the site where they grow but that can also be cut at certain times of the year. They are not included in rotation and occupy the land for more than five years.
05005	PIGLETS UNDER 20 KG LIVE WEIGHT : Male or female pigs weighing less than 20 kg liveweight, whether or not they are with their mother (nursing or weaned). They are normally around two months old.
05561	PIGS : Domestic animals of the genus <i>Sus</i> .
02305	PIGS FOR FATTENING : Non-reproducing male or female pigs weighing 20 kg or more live weight.
04925	POULTRY : These are hens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quail, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and flightless birds (ratites) raised or kept in captivity for breeding, meat or egg production for consumption or to supply game species for restocking.
05025	POULTRY FARM : A poultry holding facility for the production of meat and eggs for eating and incubation, whether the chicks are intended for sale or to populate their own egg, consumer or meat production sections.
02223	PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL TRAINING : Training acquired through practical work in one or more agricultural holdings.
03877	PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION : Level of education that aims to ensure learning at an elementary or intermediate level of complexity, allowing the pursuit of studies or entry into the labour market.
03930	PROPAGATION AREA : A piece of land where plants or parts of plants are cultivated, with the exception of wood crops for transplantation.
04962	PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (PGI) : The name of a region, a specific place or, in exceptional cases, a country, used to describe an agricultural product or a foodstuff having reputation, a specific quality or other characteristics attributed to this geographical origin and

	which production and/or processing and/or preparation take place in the defined geographical area. Note: wines or products covered by the Common Market Organisation (CMO) for wine, with the exception of vinegars, are not covered.
04948	PROTECTED ORIGIN DENOMINATION (POD) : A name, recognised at the EU level, of a region, a particular place or, exceptionally, a country used to designate an agricultural product or foodstuff from that region, place or country, whose quality or characteristics are due essentially or exclusively to the geographical location, including natural and human factors and whose production, processing and preparation occur in the delimited geographical area.
00611	PUDDLE : A small or large depression or excavation in the ground where shallow water accumulates from different sources and can be used for irrigation.
05010	QUALITY WINE PRODUCED IN A SPECIFIED REGION (VQPRD) : Quality wine produced in a specified region, submitted by the production conditions defined for its region of origin.
02169	RABBIT BREEDING FEMALE : Female rabbit that has already given birth.
00808	REGULAR WORKER : A salaried worker that regularly works on the holding during the agricultural year, i.e. every day, a few days per week or a few days per month.
6904	RENEWABLE ENERGY Energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy; tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogas
03327	RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE : Non-fossil and non-mineral energy source, renewable from natural cycles.
01430	RETIREMENT PENSION : A monthly payment granted to living beneficiaries on completing 40 years of service before reaching the age of 65 or completing 35 years of service and being over 60 years of age.
00717	ROTOVATOR : Highly versatile machines which can pull or power a variety of equipment (ploughs, rotary hoes, crop sprayers, reapers, trailers, etc.). They run on the ground and are propelled by a single wheel, two wheels (most common type) or tracks.
03069	RURAL SPACE TOURISM : Establishment intended to provide accommodation services in rural areas, having for its operation an adequate set of facilities, structures, equipment and complementary services, in order to preserve and enhance the architectural, historical, natural and landscape heritage of the respective region. Notes: it can be classified into one of the following groups: agrotourism, country houses and rural hotels.
03518	SHADE COVER : Structure with wooden pillars, tubes or other supports, with net covering (roof and/or walls), set up to protect plants from the sun rays.
02290	SHEEP : Domestic animals of the genus Ovis.
02289	SHEEP MILK : A ewe which is kept exclusively or principally to produce milk for human consumption and/or for processing into dairy products.
00605	SHE-GOAT : Female goat that has already kidded. Includes reject goats.
02111	SOIL ANALYSIS : See LAND ANALYSIS
00759	SOLE HOLDER : A holder that as a natural person encompasses both the autonomous and entrepreneurial facets of ownership. Collective entities, such as companies, cooperatives, the State, etc., are excluded.
02172	SPACING : The distance separating the plants from each other in their rows and between the rows in a regular plantation.
00774	SPECIFIED REGION : A region which, due to its soil conditions and climate, produces quality, well-characterised products, as a result of which it has been officially demarcated.
02117	SPRAYER : A device used in sprinkling, operating in circles or sectors, spraying the water under pressure onto the plants through a hole.
00772	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION : An irrigation method in which the water is distributed uniformly on the land at an appropriate pressure in the form of rain using various devices (sprinklers, water cannon).
02328	STRIP IRRIGATION : Irrigation method by flooding in which the water advances slowly and uniformly on rectangular plots of land.
03957	SUBSIDY : Amounts granted to enterprises by the State, which receives nothing directly in return, to ensure their economic activity.
00642	SUCCESSIVE TEMPORARY CROPS : Crops that are grown successively on the same field and in the

	same agricultural year. One of them is considered the main crop and the others secondary crops.
02246	SUCKLING PIGS : Male or female pigs with less than 20 kg live weight.
00773	SURFACE IRRIGATION(flooding, furrows) : An irrigation system in which the water is distributed to the land without pressure using only a slope without any form of energy.
02860	SURFACE WATER : Water which flows over, or rests on the surface of a land mass, natural watercourses such as rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, etc., as well as artificial watercourses such as irrigation, industrial and navigation canals, drainage systems, alluvium (subsurface water) and natural and artificial reservoirs. Excluded are sea-water, permanent bodies of stagnant water both natural and artificial, and transitional waters, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuaries.
03949	SURFACE WATER OUTSIDE THE HOLDING : Water coming from lakes, water courses or reservoirs created by artificial dams and used by more than one holding.
02170	SWARM : A shelter made specially for raising bees and producing honey.
04853	TANK : Feedlot on land made up of several materials, from earth to concrete.
03623	TAX IDENTITY NUMBER : A number given by Tax Offices to sole proprietors, when they have registered as such. Concerning number begins with the digit 1 or 2.
00639	TEMPORARY CROPS : Crops with a growth cycle that does not exceed 1 year (annual plants) as well as those that are resown at intervals of no greater than 5 years (strawberry, asparagus, temporary grassland, etc.).
00753	TEMPORARY GRASS : Sowed herbaceous plants to be eaten by livestock at the place where they grow normally, occupying the land for no more than five years. They may also be cut at certain times of the year.
03889	TERTIARY EDUCATION : Level of education that succeeds to upper secondary education, characterized by high complexity and specialized learning, oriented to the transition into the labour market. Note: this level of education comprises three study cycles of varying normal duration and autonomous frequency, grants diplomas and academic degrees of graduate, master and doctor, as well as diplomas not conferring academic degrees, and is organized according to a binary system of university and polytechnic education.
00798	TOTAL AREA : Sum of used agricultural area, woods and forests without under-planting, unused agricultural area and other areas of the holding.
02363	TOTAL FARMING TIME : Time spent farming, which is the equivalent of 240 work days per year (equivalent to a 40-hour or more working week, including 1 month's holidays).
02341	TRAINING ACTION : Activity that is organized with the purpose of providing the acquisition or deepening of professional knowledge and skills. Note: the training action may take the form of a course, seminar, congress, conference or lecture, among others.
03955	TRANSFER RAMP OR LATERAL of MOBILE IRRIGATION : A motorised irrigation boom similar to the central pivot, designed to irrigate rectangular areas by continuous movement of the lateral sprinkler boom perpendicular to its length. It is normally supplied from a ditch or flexible pipes.
02633	TREATED WASTEWATER : Waste water after being subjected to primary, secondary or higher level treatment, with the aim of reducing the pollution caused in the receiving environment as well as the associated public health risks, thus fulfilling the quality requirements imposed by the competent licencing entity.
00664	TYPE OF TENURE : Legal form determining the relationship between the land owner and the holder (natural or legal person economically and legally responsible for the holding).
00638	UNDER PERMANENT CROPS : Crops grown on arable land under the cover of permanent crops planted at regular intervals and of woods and forests in regular stands.
02188	UNDER WOODED AREAS CROPS : Temporary crops, permanent pastures and fallow land under the cover of woods and forests, which are conventionally known as primary crops.
03947	UNDERGROUND WATERS : Water coming from wells, natural underground water sources (springs) or similar sources on a holding.
00793	UNUTILISED AGRICULTURAL LAND : Area of the holding previously used as an agricultural area which has ceased to be used for economic, social or other reasons and does not enter into cultural rotation but may be reused by means of the resources available on the holding.
03885	UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION : Level of education that succeeds basic education, is characterized by greater diversity and complexity of education and training provision and aims to deepen learning for further studies or entering labor market. Notes: It corresponds to a study cycle of three schooling years (10th, 11th and 12th) and grants a diploma.

00787	UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA : Area of the holding which includes arable land (cleared and under cover of scrub and forests), family vegetable garden, land under permanent crops and permanent pasture.
00799	VINE AREA : Vineyards, whether or not in production for producing grapes and/or material for propagating vines that are tended regularly.
00823	VINEYARD FOR TABLE GRAPES : An area planted with vines whose grapes are for consumption in their natural state and are produced in varieties for this purpose.
00824	VINEYARD FOR WINE : An area planted with vines whose grapes are for wine making.
00827	VINEYARDS NURSERIES : An area planted with vines for the production of rooted vines or grafted rooted vines.
02856	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT : Range of installations and devices where artificial wastewater treatment processes are applied (before the final destination of waste water) aiming to accelerate the natural processes of purification in a controlled manner. Note: the level of treatment depends on the ability of the receiving environment for self-regeneration, according to the pollution burden and amount of wastewater discharged, or due to according environmental and quality parameters in specific legislation.
06902	WIND ENERGY : Kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines.
03945	WOOD CROP GROWTH AREA : A piece of land where woody plants or parts of plants are grown, with the exception of forest species for transplantation.
00803	WOODED AREA : Land belonging to an agricultural holding occupied by natural or artificial forest whose products are used. It's considered unmixed when a given species occupies three-quarters or more of the total area.
00713	WOODED AREA WITHOUT UNDER-CROPS : Surfaces covered with trees or bushes including poplars, including pure stands (one species only) or mixed stands (several species) and tree nurseries located inside forests to meet the needs of the holding.
00800	WORKING TIME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING : Working time set for agricultural work and para-agricultural work on the holding.
03962	ZERO-TILLING : A method in which no machinery is used on the soil before sowing and only the rows are tilled. It is the sower that tills the strip of earth only as much as necessary to enable the seeds to develop, leaving the area between the rows undisturbed in order to maintain the waste from the previous crop to protect the soil against erosion.
10277	ZONAL TILLAGE Vide STRIP TILLAGE

X. CLASSIFICATIONS

SMI code	SMI version/classification designation	Acronym
V00017	Code of the administrative division (districts/municipalities/parishes)	
V00027	Agrarian and forest classification, 1997 - variant 1	
V00083	Postal code	
V00105	Types of agricultural holding	
V00106	Utilized agricultural area classes	
V00109	Types of utilization of UAA	
V00110	Economic size classes	
V00112	Types of agricultural labour force	
V00153	Sex	
V00180	Typology yes/no	
V00305	Sex (dissemination MF)	

V00307	Work duration regime	
V00460	ISO 3166-1 - codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions	(ISO alpha 2)
V00685	Types of bovine (livestock)	
V00687	Types of ovine (livestock)	
V00688	Types of caprine (livestock)	
V00689	Types of equine (livestock)	
V00815	Utilized agricultural areas classes - variant 1	
V00872	Age groups (15 - 24; >=65) - variant 7	
V01259	Types of rabbits (livestock)	
V01260	Types of pigs (RA09 - livestock)	
V01284	Types of poultry (livestock)	
V01288	Permanent crops	
V01290	Temporary crops (cumulative hierarchy - diffusion)	
V01306	Economic size classes (diffusion)	
V01307	Type of tenure of UAA (diffusion)	
V01311	Legal personality of the holder (diffusion) - variant 1	
V01312	Source of the sole holder's household income (observation)	
V01313	Source of the sole holder's household income (dissemination)	
V01314	Levels of education (of sole holder) - variant 4	
V01316	Degree of relationship with the sole holder (diffusion)	
V01317	Size classes of AWU of permanent workers	
V01318	Types of agricultural accounting	
V01321	Size classes of bovines	
V01322	Size classes of ovines	
V01323	Size classes of caprines	
V01324	Size classes of suines	
V01351	Composition of NUTS in terms of agrarian regions	
V01352	Composition of utilized agriculture area (UAA)	
V01353	Composition of total area	
V01354	Permanent grasslands	
V01356	Gainful activities other than agriculture (of the holding)	
V01358	Machinery and agricultural equipment (long series) - variant 1	
V01360	Size classes of tractor number (time series)	
V01362	Non familiar agricultural labour force	
V01363	Reasons for the continuity of the agricultural activity	
V01364	Agricultural training	
V01366	Status in employment (outside the agricultural holding)	
V01367	Size classes of importance of subsidies/aids on farm income	
V01368	Source of holding income (long series)	
V01369	Size classes of forage area	
V01370	Size classes of livestock units	
V01371	Duration of the agricultural activity	
V01376	Importance of temporary crops	
V01379	Agricultural holdings specialization - variant 1	
V01392	Size classes of crops area	
V01461	Occupation type of temporary crops secondary area	
V01463	Ranks of used agricultural surface - variant 2	
V01464	Ranks of used agricultural surface - variant 3	
V01484	Intention of continuity on the agricultural activity	
V01543	Tillage methods (1)	
V01591	Paid activities outside the holding (diffusion)	
V01593	Legal personality of sole holder	
V01857	Types of potato	

V01860	Source of irrigation water (observation - Azores)	
V01861	Irrigation method (Mainland)	
V01864	Potato exploration regime	
V01868	Types of permanent grassland (Mainland)	
V01874	Types of irrigation system	
V01875	Source of irrigation water (observation - Mainland)	
V01876	Source of irrigation water (observation - Madeira) - variant 1	
V01880	Storage location of fertilizers and pesticides	
V01881	Types of animal houses (for cattle)	
V01882	Types of animal houses (for pigs)	
V01884	Property regime of permanent grasslands	
V01889	Types of crops in organic production (Mainland)	
V01892	Tractors horse power size classes (observation RA09 - Mainland and Azores)	
V01896	Size classes of agricultural machinery and warehouses	
V01897	Property regime	
V01902	Land use (irrigation)	
V01903	Livestock (observation - RA09)	
V01904	Degree of relationship with the sole holder (observation)	
V01905	Status of the agricultural holding	
V01906	Condition census of the holding (observation, Mainland)	
V01920	Condition census of the holding (observation, Autonomous Regions)	
V01921	Types of constraints to agricultural activity (observation RA09 - Madeira)	
V01922	Gainful activities other than agriculture (cumulative hierarchy - holdings, Mainland) - variant 1	
V01932	Source of holding income (RA09)	
V01934	Other gainful activities	
V01952	Livestock in organic production (observation - RA09)	
V02154	Countries and country groupments' of the European Union (cumulative list – dissemination)	
V02155	Size class of utilized agricultural area - variant 4	
V02185	Agrarian and forest classification, 1997 (cumulative hierarchy - PT, NUTS I, RA/islands, CC,FR)	
V02491	Economic size classes (diffusion, €)	
V02494	Agricultural holdings specialization, 2010 - variant 2	
V03356	List of types of buildings abbreviations (FNA)	
V03505	NUTS 2013 (cumulative hierarchy - PT, NUTS I, II, III, CC, FR) - variant 1	
V03612	List of abbreviations of the types of road, 2016	
V03613	List of abbreviations of address types (floor)	
V03614	List of abbreviations of address types (side)	
V04250	Type of tenure of UAA (observation - Mainland)	
V04251	Type of tenure of UAA (observation - Autonomous Regions) - variant 1	
V04252	Crops by arable land (Mainland)	
V04253	Crops by arable land (Azores) - variant 1	
V04254	Crops by arable land (Madeira) - variant 2	
V04255	Legal nature of the producer (RA09 observation)	
V04256	Legal nature of the producer (RA19 observation - Autonomous Regions) - variant 1	
V04259	Permanent crops (Mainland RA 19)	
V04260	Permanent crops (Azores RA19) - variant 1	
V04261	Permanent crops (Madeira RA 19) - variant 2	
V04262	Types of permanent grassland (Mainland)	
V04263	Types of permanent grassland (Azores) - variant 1	

Vo4264	Types of permanent grassland (Madeira) - variant 1	
Vo4265	Population types	
Vo4266	Livestock (observation - RA19)	
Vo4267	Types of animal houses (for pigs - RA 19)	
Vo4269	Types of destination of solid dung or slurry (Mainland and Azores - RA 19)	
Vo4270	Types of destination of solid dung or slurry (Madeira - RA 19)	
Vo4273	Types of agricultural machinery (Madeira)	
Vo4274	Types of services provided by agricultural organizations (RA 19)	
Vo4275	Rural development measures (PDR2020, Mainland)	
Vo4276	Rural development measures (ProRural, Azores)	
Vo4277	Rural development measures (PRODERAM2020, Madeira)	
Vo4278	Land use (observation RA 19 - Mainland)	
Vo4279	Land use (observation RA 19 - Azores)	
Vo4280	Land use (observation RA 19 - Madeira)	
Vo4281	Types of fresh vegetables and flowers (observation RA 19, Madeira)	
Vo4283	Forest species (RA 19 - Mainland)	
Vo4284	Forest species (RA 19 - Azores) - variant 1	
Vo4285	Livestock in organic production (observation - RA19)	
Vo4286	Types of animal houses (for chickens - RA 19)	
Vo4289	Gainful activities other than agriculture (holdings, Madeira)	
Vo4290	Gainful activities other than agriculture (holdings, Azores)	
Vo4293	Reasons for not doing the interview	
Vo4294	Reasons for eligibility of the person/entity taking into account the holding situation	
Vo4295	Reasons for the existence of other persons/entities connected to the holding	
Vo4296	Holding holders	
Vo4297	Source of information on the geographical coordinates of the holding	
Vo4298	Types of places identified by geographical coordinates	
Vo4299	Soil tillage practices (Madeira)	
Vo4300	Types of information used to regulate irrigation	
Vo4302	Pump system	
Vo4303	Livestock production system (Mainland and Madeira)	
Vo4304	Livestock in the management of slurry/manure produced on the holding	
Vo4305	Management and storage of manure/slurry	
Vo4306	Types of storage facilities for manure/slurry	
Vo4307	Types of fertilizers	
Vo4308	Types of manure and slurry application techniques	
Vo4309	Source of the water on the holding	
Vo4310	Types of final destination of agricultural production (Mainland and Azores)	
Vo4311	Types of final destination of agricultural production (Madeira)	
Vo4312	Attendance of agricultural vocational training courses	
Vo4313	Type of geo-referenced data of the holding	
Vo4314	Displacement system	
Vo4315	Type of services hired by the holding (Mainland and Azores)	
Vo4316	Type of services hired by the holding (Madeira) - variant 1	
Vo4317	Agrarian and forest classification, 2019 (PT, NUTS I, RA/island, MN,FR)	
Vo4319	Additional features of the tractors (Mainland and Azores)	
Vo4320	Additional features of the tractors (Madeira) - variant 1	
Vo4321	Types of sprayers	

V04322	Types of cover (vegetables and flowers)	
V04323	Irrigation method (RA - observation)	
V04324	Levels of education (of sole holder - RA observation)	
V04325	Duration of the agricultural activity (RA - observation)	

XI. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Full designation
AWU	Agricultural Work Unit
BEA	Farm Database
CGA	Accounting Classification of INE-PT Activities'
DGADR	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG CLIMA	Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG ENV	Environment Directorate-General
DG SANTE	Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
DMET	Methodological Document
EEA	European Environment Agency
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNA	National Dwellings File
IFAP	Portuguese Paying Agency, I.P.
INE-PT	National Statistics Institute/Portugal
IVV	(Portuguese) Wine Agency, I.P.
JRC	Joint Research Centre
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAPI	Paper And Pencil Interview
RA 2019	Agricultural census 2019
RAM	Regional Directorate of Statistics of Madeira
SEN	National Statistical System
SMI	(INE-PT) Metadata System
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area

XII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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