

**FSS\_ESQRS\_A\_HR\_2010\_0000**

National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for  
Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS)

Compiling agency: Please provide the name of the  
organisation of the contact points for the data or  
metadata. REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - CROATIAN  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS Address: Ilica 3 10000  
Zagreb Republic of Croatia phone: (+385 1) 48 06 111  
www.dzs.hr

Time Dimension: 2010-A0

Data Provider: HR1

Data Flow: FSS\_ESQRS\_A

**Eurostat metadata****Reference metadata**

- [1. Contact](#)
- [2. Introduction](#)
- [3. Quality management -  
assessment](#)
- [4. Relevance](#)
- [5. Accuracy and reliability](#)
- [6. Timeliness and punctuality](#)
- [7. Accessibility and clarity](#)
- [8. Comparability](#)
- [9. Coherence](#)
- [10. Cost and Burden](#)
- [11. Confidentiality](#)
- [12. Statistical processing](#)
- [13. Comment](#)
- [Related Metadata](#)
- [Annexes](#) (including footnotes)

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

**1. Contact**[Top](#)**1.1. Contact organisation**

*Please provide the name of the organisation of the contact  
points for the data or metadata.*

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - CROATIAN BUREAU OF  
STATISTICS

Address:

Ilica 3

10000 Zagreb

Republic of Croatia

phone: (+385 1) 48 06 111

	<a href="http://www.dzs.hr">www.dzs.hr</a>
<b>1.2. Contact organisation unit</b>	<p><i>Please specify an addressable subdivision of an organisation.</i></p> <p>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE/Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Production Statistics Department/ Crop Production Statistics and Register of Agricultural Holdings Unit, Branimirova 19, 10 000 Zagreb, Phone:+385 (0) 1 4893-583, Fax: +385 (0) 1 4893-588</p>
<b>1.5. Contact mail address</b>	<p><i>Please specify the postal address of the contact points for the data or metadata.</i></p> <p><a href="mailto:cvjeticaninp@dzs.hr">cvjeticaninp@dzs.hr</a> Branimirova 19, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska/Croatia</p>

## 2. Introduction

[Top](#)

### 2.a. Brief description of the national history of Farm Structure Surveys (FSS)

*This item is of special interest for countries with less experience in FSS surveys. In these cases it is useful to include a brief description about the related statistical activities e.g. establishment/update of the statistical register, etc. Please keep the description **brief** (expected length of maximum 250 words)*

In Croatia only one independent census of agricultural holdings, or farm structure surveys, was conducted before the year 2000 and it was in 1960. In 1969 a sample census of agricultural holdings was conducted, and in 1971, 1981 and 1991 data about agriculture were collected within population censuses. However, due to a limited number of questions related to agriculture, these data do not provide complete and comparable information on the structure of agricultural holdings in Croatia. In the year 2003 first EU comparable Agricultural Census (hereinafter AC) was carried out. A survey on the structure of agricultural holdings was conducted on the sample basis for the first time in 2005. The survey “conducted in 2005, was in fact a study of the structure of agricultural holdings. The 2005 survey included all sown areas, main categories of land use, labour force, supplementary activities, agricultural machinery, production for own use, or for sale. Since the said 2005 survey was the first ever conducted of the kind, the set of questions pertaining to the number of livestock was not included. In 2007, a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings was conducted on a new sample. Questions pertaining to livestock were included for the first time. The sample was also stratified for the first time. In 2010 the FSS and Survey on agricultural production methods is conducted.

### 2.b. Brief description of the national legislation of FSS

*Please **briefly** specify the following provisions from the national legislation:*

- the reference of the national legal base of the FSS survey (Act, Government Decree, etc.)	National Statistics Act (OJ HR No. 103/03 and 75/09.)
- the scope and the coverage of the survey	The survey covers agricultural holdings in the territory of Republic of Croatia. The observation units are divided into: - business entities (legal entities and parts thereof and craftsman)

	- private family farms
- the frequency and the reference period of the survey	Frequency of the survey: every 3 years, reference date for this survey: 1 st June 2010
- the responsibility for the survey	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
- the administrative and financial provisions	National legislation does not deal with financial resources needed for the implementation of the FSS.
- the obligations of the respondents with respect to the survey	Additional burden on the respondents were call backs in order to clarify the questionable data. The main measure taken to decrease the costs and burden was the use of the Register data where was it possible. Additional measure taken was legal actions such as sending warning letters to business entities.
- the identification, protection and obligations of survey enumerators	The interviewers and supervisors had to sign a statement that they will return all the material connected with the FSS and that they will not copy, transcribe or otherwise misuse the data from the questionnaires on family farms.
- the right of access to administrative data	<p>The Official Statistics Act, lays down in its Article 41 (OG, No 103/03; 75/09, 59/12, and 12/13 - consolidated version) the right of the CBS to use all administrative data sources for the purpose of conducting official statistics tasks.</p> <p>Furthermore, Article 41a determines the obligations of the holders of the administrative data to allow an assessment of the content and potential possibilities in the data sources by the special request of the CBS and rights of CBS to provide methodological support for development of the administrative sources of data for requirements of official statistics.</p> <p>According to Article 41b the holders of administrative data sources have to familiarise CBS in a timely manner with the intention of collecting administrative data and changes in data content contained in existing administrative sources and subsequently submit the metadata for administrative data which is used for statistical purposes as well as to notify CBS in writing about introduction, amending or expansion of administrative data sources before such matters.</p>
- confidentiality provisions	National Statistics Act (OJ HR No. 103/03 and 75/09.) defines Statistical confidentiality.

### 3. Quality management - assessment

[Top](#)

[Not requested]

### 4. Relevance

[Top](#)

-

#### 4.1. Relevance - User Needs

##### 4.1.a Overview of the main groups of national characteristics

*Please indicate the main groups of national characteristics which are surveyed.  
Please include references to characteristics surveyed only for national purposes and mention for which purposes and where the request came from (i.e. which are the users).*

Some of the characteristics were added to the questionnaire for national purposes only:

- holder's name and surname
- areas under triticale (included in other cereals)
- areas under secondary crops
- address of the holder
- number of trees in extensive orchards and olive groves and number of vines in vineyards – needed for calculation of production
- all spices of vegetables are added in open fields, in glasshouses and in kitchen gardens
- machinery and equipment
- energy consumption
- average age of agricultural buildings

The characteristics surveyed only for national purposes are used in EAA, for updating farm register and for calculating standard output.

#### **4.1.b Reference periods/dates of the main groups of national characteristics**

*Please indicate the reference periods/dates of the main groups of national characteristics. (new) Please provide justifications if the reference periods/dates from the Regulation 1166/2008 are not respected.*

- land characteristics (1 st June 2012 to 31 May 2013)
- livestock characteristics (1 st June 2013)
- labour force characteristics (1 June 2012 to 31 May 2013)
- rural development (not applicable)

#### **4.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction**

*[Not requested]*

#### **4.3. Completeness**

**Characteristics not collected (non-significant, non-existent or (new) possibly not collected for other reasons)**

*For non-significant or non-existent characteristics, you may repeat the information sent to Eurostat according to art. 7 par. 3 of Regulation 1166/2008. You can also attach the relevant file to this section using the "Add file" button below.*

*The overall answer to this item should provide information on:*

- the list of characteristics non-significant and the list of characteristics non-existent from the EU list of characteristics [\[1\]](#);
- the reasons i.e. the prevalence or physical thresholds;
- the source(s) of information used (for the prevalence or physical thresholds);
- (new) how are non-significant or non-existent characteristics marked in the dataset transmitted to Eurostat.

*(new) In addition, please specify whether non-significant characteristics are reported under the headings of other characteristics (as in the case of some countries). If yes, please specify which those other characteristics are and please indicate if the Standard Output of those other characteristics is recalculated considering the inclusion of the non-significant characteristics.*

Characteristics from the EU list of characteristics which have not been subject to survey (classified as NS or NE) in Croatia the FSS 2010:

## I. General characteristics:

1.02.01.02 one or more natural persons who is/are a partner, where the holding is a group holding? (NE)

1.03.01.03 agricultural area for shared farming and other modes? (NE)

1.03.02.03.09 Citrus plantations (NE)- collected under own heading

## II. Land:

2.01.01.07 Rice (NE);

2.01.06.02 Hops (NS) - collected under Other industrial crops not mentioned elsewhere and SO coefficient for 'Other industrial crops' is recalculated following the inclusion of 'hops' under this heading.

2.01.06.03 Cotton (NE);

2.01.06.07 Linseed (oil flax) (NE);

2.01.06.09 Flax (NE);

2.01.06.10 Hemp (NE);

2.01.06.11 Other textile crops (NE);

2.01.11 Other arable land crops (NE)

2.01.12.02 Fallow land subject to the payment of subsidies, with no economic use (NE);

2.03.03 Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies (NE);

2.04.04.04 Raisins (NE)

2.04.07 Permanent crops under glass (NE);

2.06.01 Mushrooms (NS) - collected under own heading;

2.06.03.01 Energy crops for production of biofuels or other renewable energy of which on set-aside area (NE);

2.06.04. Genetically modified crops (NE)

## IV. Machinery and equipment:

4.02.01.01 Equipment for energy production: wind (NS) - collected under own heading;

4.02.01.02 Equipment for energy production: biomass(NS) - collected under own heading;

4.02.01.02.01 Equipment for energy production: bio-methane from biomass(NS) - collected under own heading;

4.02.01.03 Equipment for energy production: solar energy(NS) - collected under own heading;

4.02.01.04 Equipment for energy production: hydro-energy(NS) - collected under own heading;

4.02.01.05 Equipment for energy production: other sources (NS) - collected under own heading;

## VI. Other gainful activities:

6.01.08 Forestry (NS) - collected under "other" OGA

## VII. Support for rural development:

7.01.01 Use of advisory services (NE);

7.01.02 Modernisation of agricultural holdings (NE);

7.01.03 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products (NE);

7.01.04 Meeting standards based on Community legislation (NE);

7.01.05 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes (NE);

7.01.06 Natura 2000 payments for agricultural area (NE);

- 7.01.07 Payments linked to Water Framework Directive (NE);
- 7.01.08 Agri-environment payments (NE);
- 7.01.08.01 of which in the framework of organic farming (NE);
- 7.01.09 Animal welfare payments (NE);
- 7.01.10 Diversification into non-agricultural activities (NE);
- 7.01.11 Encouragement of tourism activities (NE);

Survey of agricultural production methods:

- 8.01.02.03 Area irrigated in the previous 12 months: rice (NE)
- 8.01.02.09 Area irrigated in the previous 12 months: textile crops (NE)

[1] See Annex III of Regulation (EC) 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) 571/88.

### **Annexes:**

[Preparation of the FSS and SAPM 2010 NE NS](#)

#### **4.3.1. Data completeness - rate**

[Not requested]

## **5. Accuracy and reliability**

[Top](#)

-

### **5.1. Accuracy - overall**

#### **Main sources of error**

*Please provide a **brief** general assessment on the main sources of error (e.g. sampling errors, measurement errors etc.)*

The results of sample surveys are extrapolated with one factor for a wide range of characteristics. Therefore the accuracy of specific variables is usually lower than in special surveys (crop surveys, vineyard surveys, orchard surveys, livestock surveys, and labour force surveys). Since post-stratification is not done for this survey, misclassification was not assessed. Statistics corrects possible errors of measurement using the logic-numeric control. We are trying to avoid the measurement error by training of interviewers and supervisor, control data and process validation.

After data entry, extreme values of variables are checked and corrected if necessary. The probability of undercoverage in the FSS is very low since there are not many new agricultural holdings. The unit non-response was one of the main sources of error.

### **5.2. Sampling error**

*Section 5.2 should be completed only in case of sample surveys.*

#### **5.2.a. Applicability of precision requirements (precision criteria)**

*The precision requirements stipulated in Annex IV "Precision Requirements" of the Regulation 1166/2008 are applicable only in some cases, depending on the actual value of characteristics. Thus, we are first interested to know the actual value of characteristics, in order to determine the applicability of precision requirements.*

Please provide the actual values of the characteristics in a separate Excel file (template provided by Eurostat) and annex the completed file using the "Add file" button below. Here, we are interested in the point estimates (the weighted values), NOT in the relative standard errors (RSEs).

### 5.2.b. Method used for estimation of relative standard errors (RSEs)

Please describe the method used for estimation of RSEs. You can annex a document with the description of method and formulae applied, using the "Add file" button.

The method for estimation of RSEs was SAS PROC SURVEYMEANS procedure. We calculated standard errors and coefficients of variation, by using general SAS programs that are used in most of the CBS surveys.

### Annexes:

[Applicability of precision requirements for FSS2010](#)

### 5.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

#### 5.2.1.a Relative standard errors (RSEs)

*(new - the information request is not new, but only the template)* Please provide the RSEs in a separate Excel file (template provided by Eurostat) and annex the completed file using the "Add file" button below. The Excel file comprises tables related to the precision requirements stipulated in Annex IV "Precision Requirements" of the Regulation 1166/2008.

#### 5.2.1.b. (new) Reasons for possible cases where precision requirements are applicable and estimated RSEs are above the thresholds

The cases where precision requirements are applicable are identified with the information provided in section 5.2.a. For those cases, the requirement is that the estimated RSEs are below the thresholds stipulated in Annex IV "Precision Requirements" of the Regulation 1166/2008. However, in some of these cases, estimated RSEs might be above the thresholds. In the latter cases, please provide justifications.

The sampling design meets the precision requirements of the Regulation 1166/2008. The a posteriori calculation of the RSEs gives the following deviations:

- for the area of other plants harvested green in HR03: The main reason is great dispersion in population because stratification did not get the homogeneity of the population by strata
- for the area of meadows and pastures in HR03: The main reason is scattered population due to changes since the last update framework for sampling
- for the number of dairy cows in HR03: The main reason is scattered population due to changes since the last update framework for sampling
- for the number of breeding sows in HR04: The main reason is scattered population due to changes since the last update framework for sampling.
- for the number of sheep in HR03: The main reason is scattered population due to changes since the last update framework for sampling.

The RSEs for the characteristics required for SAPM of all applicable cases are below the thresholds.

### Annexes:

[Relative standard errors SAPM](#)

[Relative standard errors FSS2010](#)

### 5.3. Non-sampling error

Section 5.3 should be completed only in case of a sample survey or a census.

Section 5.3 should **not** be completed when data are entirely taken from administrative sources. In this case, section 12.1.e.5 of the report provides the relevant information.

#### Assessment of possible bias

If comparison with another source or consistency study is made, please give a **brief** description of the source used and the differences observed which can be proof of bias.

*(new)* Please also consider here bias risks associated with non-response by assessing the distribution of non-response across holdings' categories.

Not possible since no comparison with other data sources was conducted. Although bias risks associated with non-response are low because of the very low non-response rate (9 %)

#### 5.3.1. Coverage error

##### 5.3.1.a Under-coverage errors

*Under-coverage units are target population units that are not accessible via the frame. This mainly includes new units not included in the frame, either through real birth or demergers, and wrongly classified units. This generally leads to bias in the estimates. If possible, please provide an assessment on the extent of under-coverage.*

The probability of undercoverage in the FSS is very low since there are not many new agricultural holdings. We consider that the number of agricultural households decreases, and that the number of newly established farms is not in balance, i.e., that more of those who were terminate of farming. All important new farms are included in administrative registers and were consequently included into the list.

##### 5.3.1.b Over-coverage

*Over-coverage units are units that do not belong to the target population. Please mention whether the data was corrected for over-coverage and if yes, please describe.*

With the aid of questions in the questionnaire we also recorded the reasons for the non-eligibility. This helps us for updating the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings (exclusion of ineligible family farms from the frame). We assume that the next Agricultural Census will give us the real degree of overcoverage when the entire frame will be updated again. Weighting factors were calculated on the basis of eligibility status of agricultural holdings, with the formula  $(\text{responses} + \text{nonresponses} + \text{over-coverage}) / \text{responses}$  - on the level of strata.

##### 5.3.1.c Misclassification errors

*Misclassification refers to wrongly classified units (for example by geographical area or size) which belong to the target population. Please provide an assessment on the extent of misclassification errors and how they were addressed.*

Since post-stratification is not done in Croatia, misclassification was not assessed. However, results of the FSS AND SAPM prove that there were no problems with misclassification.

##### 5.3.1.d Contact errors

*They refer to units with incomplete or incorrect contact data. Please describe how possible errors were corrected.*

All the family farms that were not contacted during the fieldwork were later called by phone from the CBS. We were not able to contact some of the family farms by phone either. There were altogether 527 (2,0 % of the total sample) family farms that were not contacted due to the following reasons:

- In 347 cases there was nobody at the address given. Each interviewer had to visit a family farm from the list at least 5 times and leave the leaflet about the visit. These family farms were treated as "they would not respond".

• In 120 cases the interviewer was able to find the address, but the person (holder of the family farm) was not known at the address. These family farms were treated as ineligible.

• 60 family farms were not contacted because the address of the holding was incomplete and the telephone number of these family farms did not exist.

These family farms were also treated as ineligible.

There were altogether 3,5% of not contacted farms (the holder could not be reached - there was nobody at the address, the person was not known at the address, the address of the holding was incomplete or the telephone number of these family farms did not exist). The non-contacting of the person which could give response has been taken into account when calculating extrapolation factor. The weight is adjusted for these farms.

#### **5.3.1.e Multiple listings**

*Multiple listings are units which are present more than once in the frame. Please indicate the proportion of multiple listings in the frame which are present more than once in the frame and specify how the duplicates were eliminated.*

Altogether 195 family farms were listed twice. They were treated as ineligible.

#### **5.3.1.f Other relevant information, if any**

n/a

#### **5.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate**

*Please provide the value of the over-coverage rate.*

*The over-coverage rate is the proportion of units accessible via the frame which do not belong to the target population (e.g. holdings with ceased activities still included in the frame).*

The share of units that were included in the frame and it turned out that they didn't belong to the target population was 1,4%.

#### **5.3.2. Measurement error**

##### **5.3.2.a Causes of measurement errors in the FSS survey**

*The causes are commonly categorised as:*

*- Survey instrument: the form, questionnaire or measuring device used for data collection may lead to the recording of wrong values;*

*- Respondent: respondents may, consciously or unconsciously, give erroneous data;*

*- Interviewer: interviewers may influence the answers given by respondents.*

*Please include here possible problems caused by difficult questions, unclear definitions, sensitive questions etc. which are likely to determine measurement errors.*

Statistics corrects possible errors of measurement using the logic-numeric control. We are trying to avoid the measurement error by training of interviewers and supervisor, control data and process validation. Characteristics that are complicated for both respondents and interviewers are related to labour force, more than 50% of production self-consumed by the holder and importance of other gainful activities directly related to the holding.

After data entry, extreme values of variables are checked and corrected if necessary.

**5.3.2.b If available, failure rates during data editing.** *Please mention if the data was corrected.*

Not available.

**5.3.2.c If available, assessments based on comparisons with external data, re-interviews, etc.**

Not available.

#### **5.3.3. Non response error**

**5.3.3.a (new) Unit non-response: reasons and treatment**

*Please specify the reasons for unit non-response and how the unit non-response was accounted for. Unit non-response can be accounted for by e.g. re-weighting, imputation.*

Unit non-response was treated with re-weighting.

The main reasons for non-response were refusals because of the following reasons:

- dissatisfaction with the current agricultural policy in Croatia,
- problems with unsolved ownership (official procedures regarding succession can be very long),
- general refusal because of other reasons.

The survey results are weighted in order to adjust for the sampling design and for unit non-response to produce valid results for the target population. Unit non-response is accounted by re-weighting. This will automatically adjust the sample weights of the respondents to compensate for unit non-response. So, CBS experts have used the basic method for adjusting for the sampling design and for unit non-response and they calculated weights only by using module SAS-base.

**5.3.3.b Item non-response: reasons and treatment**

*Please mention any characteristic(s) having higher item non-response rate together with the reasons of the item non-response. This information is important and will be useful for the organisation of future surveys.*

*Please also specify how the item non-response was accounted for. Item non-response can be accounted for by e.g. re-weighting, imputation.*

Not available. All known cases of non-response items were solved by re-interviewing the unit and imputation for missing values.

**5.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate**

*Please provide the ratio of the number of non-responding holdings with no information or not usable information (item 5.1, table in section 12.3.d) to the total number of in-scope (eligible) units (item 5, table in section 12.3.d).*

9,1 % on the total population.

**5.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate**

*Please provide the ratio of the in-scope (eligible) units which have not responded to a particular item (characteristic) to the in-scope (eligible) units that are required to respond to that particular item (characteristic). Please provide this rate for characteristics with high item non-response.*

Not available

**5.3.4. Processing error****5.3.4.a Assessment of processing errors affecting individual observations**

*Please give a quantitative or qualitative assessment of processing errors.*

The processing errors during scanning of the paper questionnaires have been detected. Data on the number of corrections were not collected during data processing.

**5.3.4.b Completion correction methods applied**

*These can consist of follow-up interviews, imputation, re-weighting, use of other data sources etc. Please describe.*

Follow-up interviews.

**5.3.4.c Imputation methods**

*Please specify what kind of imputation methods were used and for which items (characteristics).*

Imputation of missing data has been done for some organic characteristics. The Cold-deck imputation method was used to "fill-in" the missing item.

**5.3.4.d Tools used and people organisations authorised to make corrections**

Data entry and checking of data (optical reader, SQL). All the corrections are done in Agriculture, forestry, fishery and environment Directorate/Crop production statistics and Register of Agricultural Holdings Unit.
<b>5.3.4.1. Imputation - rate</b>
<i>Please provide the ratio of the number of replaced values to the total number of values for a given characteristic, for each main characteristic where this method was applied.</i>
1 % regarding organic farming characteristics.
<b>5.3.4.2. Common units - proportion</b>
[Not requested]
<b>5.3.5. Model assumption error</b>
In case of models used for estimation, please provide an estimation of related errors.
n/a
<b>5.3.6. Data revision</b>
-
<b>5.3.6.1. Data revision - policy</b>
<b>Brief description of the revision policy</b>
Revision Policy of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics is based on the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice. Revision policy of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics distinguishes three types of revisions: regular revisions, major revisions and unscheduled revisions. Unplanned revision of the FSS and SAPM 2010 may be carried out. In any case it is necessary to clarify the reasons for a revision (mistake in data sources or calculations or due to the unexpected changes in the methodology or data sources).
<b>5.3.6.2. Data revision - practice</b>
<b>Data revision practice</b> <i>Please describe the practice, provide the main reasons for revisions and the extent to which the revisions improved accuracy.</i> <i>Please provide the average number of revisions (planned and unplanned) for main characteristics.</i>
Data revision is not planned so far.
<b>5.3.6.3. Data revision - average size</b>
[Not requested]
<b>5.3.7. Seasonal adjustment</b>
[Not requested]

<b>6. Timeliness and punctuality</b> <a href="#">Top</a>
-
<b>6.1. Timeliness</b>
-
<b>6.1.1. Time lag - first result</b>
<i>Please indicate the number of months from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of first results.</i>

	FSS and SAPM
Reference period	1 June 2010;
Published	3 November 2010
Difference number of months	6

### 6.1.2. Time lag - final result

*Please indicate the number of months from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of complete and final results.*

Reference period	1 June 2010;
Published	18 November 2011
Difference number of months	18

### 6.2. Punctuality

-

#### 6.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication

*Please indicate the number of days between the delivery/ release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for delivery/ release.*

Reference period	1 June 2010; 31 May 2009 to 1 June 2010
Date scheduled for delivery	31 March 2012
Announcement for delivery	30 April 2012
Difference number of days	+30

## 7. Accessibility and clarity

[Top](#)

-

### 7.1. Dissemination format - News release

[Not requested]

### 7.2. Dissemination format - Publications

#### Regular and ad-hoc publications in which data are made available to the public

##### 7.2.a The nature of publications

*Please specify the nature of publications. For example, the publications can contain preliminary results or final results, can be technical reports, etc. Please also specify if the publications contain metadata.*

Preliminary results were published in paper version on 03 November 2010.

Final results were published in November 2011. The publications contain short methodological explanations such as source and methods of data collection, coverage and comparability, definitions and etc. Database design with FSS and SAPM 2010 and development is underway. Results comprised all final data. This issue is also available on the web site of CBS ([www.dzs.hr](http://www.dzs.hr)).

##### 7.2.b Date of issuing (actual or planned)

7.11.2010 and 18.11.2011.

##### 7.2.c References for on-line publications.

The final publication containing also meta-data is available on the web site of CBS ([www.dzs.hr](http://www.dzs.hr)).

### 7.3. Dissemination format - online database

*Please provide information about on-line databases in which the disseminated data can be accessed.*

Database design with FSS and SAPM is underway and not yet available. Results comprised all final data. This issue is also available on the web site of CBS ([http://www.dzs.hr/App/PXWeb/PXWebEng/Menu.aspx?px\\_language=en&px\\_type=PX&px\\_db=Agriculture%2c+Hunting%2c+Forestry+and+Fishing&rxid=04654694-2080-4769-8ff9-1140ef84ab42](http://www.dzs.hr/App/PXWeb/PXWebEng/Menu.aspx?px_language=en&px_type=PX&px_db=Agriculture%2c+Hunting%2c+Forestry+and+Fishing&rxid=04654694-2080-4769-8ff9-1140ef84ab42))

#### 7.3.1. Data tables - consultations

##### The number of consultations of on-line data tables for a given time period

*Please indicate on-line data tables with an indicative number of consultations.*

Not available.

### 7.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

[Not requested]

### 7.5. Documentation on methodology

#### 7.5.a Available documentation on methodology on FSS national survey

*Please provide references.*

The short methodological notes are available within the press release on structure of agricultural farms, but more extensive methodological explanations will be published together with database.

#### 7.5.b Main scientific references

*Please provide references.*

Not available

#### 7.5.1. Metadata completeness - rate

[Not requested]

#### 7.5.2. Metadata - consultations

[Not requested]

### 7.6. Quality management - documentation

#### Available documentation on quality

*Please provide references.*

No available documentation on quality.

### 7.7. Dissemination format - other

[Not requested]

## 8. Comparability

[Top](#)

-

### 8.1. Comparability - geographical

#### 8.1.a National vs. EU definition of a holding

*Please indicate possible differences between the national definition and the EU definition of the holding [2]. Please also indicate the reasons.*

There are no deviations from the EU definitions.

The agricultural activities specified in annex I of the Regulation 1166/2008 are used to define the agricultural holding.

Also, we included into the scope of survey all of non-profit institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, churches, etc.) that perform agricultural activity as additional or supplementary activity since their production can be of significant volume.

#### **8.1.b National survey coverage vs. coverage of the records sent to Eurostat**

*Please indicate possible differences between the population covered in the national survey and the population covered by the records sent to Eurostat. Please also specify the reasons.*

*The population covered in the national survey may be different from the population covered by the records which are sent to Eurostat, in case very low national thresholds are applied or no national thresholds are applied.*

The population covered in the national survey is the same as the population which was sent to Eurostat, but we did not apply again the thresholds after data collection and before sending the records to Eurostat.

#### **8.1.c National vs. EU definitions of characteristics**

*Please indicate the version of the Handbook on implementing the FSS definitions used for the organisation of the current FSS survey.*

*Please indicate possible differences between national and EU definitions of characteristics and classifications of characteristics, the differences, the reasons and the impact on the comparability with the EU definitions. This information is relevant for users.*

*Please also indicate the number of hours per year for a full-time employee, used to calculate the Annual Work Unit.*

We used the Handbook implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions rev 6.

The number of hours per year for a full-time employee is 1800 hours.

There are no differences between national and EU definitions and all definitions and classifications are harmonized with set of characteristics (1166/2008) and definitions (1200/2009).

#### **8.1.d Common land**

*The legal change of the utilised agricultural area concept, and also the fact that there are various options for the coverage of the common land make this an obligatory section in this report for all countries.*

##### **8.1.d.1 Current methodology for collecting information on the common land**

*If common land does not exist in the country, please specify this.*

*If common land exists and you do not collect information on common land, please specify this and the reasons.*

*If you collect information on common land, please describe the methodology by referring to the below options. Combinations of the options are possible; if you use more options, please briefly describe each one.*

*- common land is included in the land use data of the agricultural holdings making use of the common land.*

*- common land is included as special holdings i.e. the common land holdings. In addition to records with data representing agricultural holdings, records representing the common land holdings are created.*

*- common land is collected at regional level and included in regional records. In addition to records*

with data representing agricultural holdings, records representing the regional sum of the common land are created. According to discussion in a Working Group, this third option has been converted into the second option (common land holdings) allowing all common land to be formatted and included in the Eurofarm tables.

In addition, please specify:

- whether there was a set of specific questions in the FSS questionnaire on common land or a separate questionnaire. In the case of a separate questionnaire, it should be attached to this report, section 12.3.e.
- (new) how was the common land treated in terms of tenure classification;
- (new) how can common land be identified in the data.

In FSS and SAPM 2010 survey the land used as common land was directly attached to farms. The obtained area of common land utilized by farm was mainly added to rough grazing area of the farm. The common land is mainly in state ownership. The common land in terms of tenure classification is tenant farming. For the model calculation the number of animals grazed the common land and number of months when animals' grazed common land is needed (all included in the questionnaire). Other technical coefficients were needed as well: daily intake of grass expressed in hay (d.i. hay) by different kind of livestock and data on average yield of hay on pastures. Livestock specialist should be contacted to obtain this information. As an orientation 12 kg of hay as daily intake for cattle (life weight 500 kg) can be used, 1,5 kg for sheep ( life weight 60 kg) and 1,2 kg for goat (life weight 50 kg). The average yield of pasture was obtained from annual survey of CBS on yields of crops.

#### **8.1.d.2 Possible problems encountered in relation to the collection of information on common land and possible solutions for future FSS surveys**

*Please provide this information in case information on common land is collected.*

Farmers have problem to estimate the share of common land they are actually using.

#### **8.1.d.3 Total area of common land surveyed in the reference year**

*Please indicate the survey estimate in case information on common land is collected.*

Estimated area is 160000 ha.

#### **8.1.d.4 (new) Number of agricultural holdings making use of the common land or Number of (specially created) common land holdings in the reference year**

*Please indicate this number in case information on common land is collected.*

Not available.

### **8.1.e. Location of the holding**

#### **8.1.e.1 The origin of the coordinates**

*Please specify from which source you have obtained the origin of the coordinates (the geographical reference of the holding). This is required in the Handbook (document 3.1. Methodology - Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions - REV 10). For example: cadastre information system, IACS (Integrated Administrative Control System), CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) with digital maps, address register (address of the farm or of the farmer), LAU2 (village, town, municipality etc.) region of the farm.*

The geographical reference of the holdings was collected in terms of the latitude and longitude of the locality of the holding, which was decided to be the centroid of the locality which corresponds to LAU1/NUTS5 (settlement).

**8.1.e.2 (new) The reference system**

*Eurostat asks to transmit the coordinates based on the reference system ETRS89 (European Terrestrial Reference system 1989) but has set up his system to allow coordinate transformation from different reference systems.*

*Please specify the reference system used in countries to store data on location of the agricultural holdings. This information is required by the Handbook (document 3.1. Methodology - Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions - REV 10).*

Coordinate system that we used was HR\_GK\_1630 (based on data from State Geodetic Administration) and converted in ETRS89.

**8.1.e.3 (new) The rounding of the coordinates**

*Eurostat recommends the transmission of the exact coordinates (the data is handled respecting statistical confidentiality provisions).*

*If countries still round the coordinates to a grid system, Eurostat recommends the grid based on the INSPIRE data specification on Coordinate Reference System.*

*Please specify if you transmit the exact coordinates or if you round them. If in the last case, please briefly describe the rounding method and the level of the rounding. For example: LAU2, regions lower than LAU2, census enumeration areas, grids, grouping by 5 holdings (ranked by latitude and longitude).*

See 8.1.e.1

**8.1.e.4 (new) The criteria used to determine the NUTS3 region of the holding**

*Please indicate which criterion is used to determine the NUTS3 region of the holding. Criteria:*

- *the majority of the total area of the holding where the holding is located;*
- *the building (administrative, for livestock or other production);*
- *the most important parcel (in terms of production);*
- *the residence of the farmer (if it is not further than 5 km from the farm).*

We used all of these criteria depending of type of holding to determine the NUTS3 region. In most cases for private family farms the residence of farmer was taken (if it is not further than 5 km from the farm). In some cases for legal units we chose one of the following criteria:

- the most important parcel or majority of the total area of the holding where the holding is located
- the building (administrative, for livestock or other production)
- the majority of the total area of the holding where the holding is located

**8.1.f (new) Organic farming****Possible differences between national standards and rules for certification of organic products and the ones set out in Council Regulation No.834/2007**

*Please mention possible differences. This information is requested by the handbook (document 3.1. Methodology - Handbook on implementing the FSS and SAPM definitions - REV 10).*

There are no differences detected.

[2] See Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) 571/88

**8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient**

[Not requested]

**8.2. Comparability - over time**

**8.2.a Possible changes of the definition of the holding, the reasons and the impact** of the changes on the comparability with previous sample survey/census data

*Please indicate the relevant case from the ones below: a. There have been no changes, in which case this should be reported. b. There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series. c. There have been sufficient changes to warrant the designation of a break in series. In the second and third cases, please indicate the changes, the reasons and their impact on the comparability over time. Particularly in the third case, please indicate any information relevant for users.*

There have been no changes.

**8.2.b (new) Possible changes in the coverage of holdings for which records are sent to Eurostat, the reasons and the impact** on the comparability with previous sample survey/census data processed by Eurostat

*Please indicate the relevant case from the ones below: a. There have been no changes. b. There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series. c. There have been sufficient changes to warrant the designation of a break in series. In the second and third cases, please indicate the changes, the reasons and their impact on the comparability over time. Particularly in the third case, please indicate which procedure Eurostat should apply to compare the data over years and any other information relevant for users.*

There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series. The change of threshold significantly affects the number of holdings and it does not significantly affect the UAA and LSU.

**8.2.c Changes of definitions and/or reference time and/or measurements of characteristics, the reasons and the impact of the changes** on the comparability with previous sample survey/census data

*Please specify the characteristics whose definitions underwent changes, the reasons and the impact on the comparability over time. Please indicate the relevant case from the ones below: a. There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series. b. There have been sufficient changes to warrant the designation of a break in series. Particularly in the second case, please indicate any information relevant for users.*

There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series.

**8.2.d (new) Changes over time in the results as compared to previous sample survey/census, which may be attributed to sampling variability**

*This item is applicable when at least one of the two surveys whose results are compared is carried out as a sample survey. Please indicate any information relevant for users.*

There are no changes of definitions and/or reference time and/or measurements of characteristics between 2010 and 2007.

**8.2.e Common Land**

**8.2.e.1 Possible change in the decision or in the methodology to collect common land,** compared with previous sample survey/census data and **reasons.** *Please specify possible changes and reasons.*

There was no methodology for collecting common land in FSS 2007. In FSS 2010 for the first time the model based on number of animals grazed the common land was applied.

**8.2.e.2 Change of the total area of common land and of the number of agricultural holdings making use of the common land / number of common land holdings** compared with the previous sample survey/census data and **possible reason(s)** *Please specify.*

See 8.2.e.1

### 8.2.f Major trends on the main characteristics compared with the previous sample survey/census data

Please complete the following table. Comments must be given in case there is a change of more than 10% in the current FSS survey compared with the previous one for any numeric main characteristic. This comparison concerns the population covered by the records sent to Eurostat.

See annex

#### Annexes:

[Differences FSS 2010\\_FSS2007](#)

#### 8.2.1. Length of comparable time series

[Not requested]

### 8.3. Comparability - domain

#### Comparisons with other data sources at micro/macro level

Other data sources can be for example administrative data, crop production surveys, animal surveys, labour force surveys, National Accounts.

If you run comparisons, please give a brief description of the results of these comparisons and possible adjustment made to FSS data. If not, please indicate why not.

#### 8.3.a Comparisons at micro level

The comparisons were done at micro level with administrative sources (organic producers data) and adjustments are made mainly for land and labour force characteristics.

#### 8.3.b Comparisons at macro level

The results of the FSS and SAPM 2010 were checked and compared with all the available administrative data, previous surveys and other surveys conducted by CBS. There were no significant differences.

## 9. Coherence

[Top](#)

-

### 9.1. Coherence - cross domain

#### (new) Coherence with other data sources

Please indicate whether the FSS statistics are reconcilable (i.e. can be combined) with those obtained through other data sources or statistical domains.

Procedures for checking the quality of administrative data depend on specific administrative source and statistics derived from it. Usually, agricultural surveys contain unique identifiers which enable linking of survey data with available administrative sources. Generally, quality of administrative data is being checked upon using analytical methods (scope, coding, double counting, consistency, year to year changes, etc.). CBS cooperates with owners of administrative data sources to define validation rules already within administrative source in order to raise quality of data. Results of quality analysis are communicated to the owner of the administrative data source for resolving the inconsistencies.

Concerning the other statistical domains the FSS statistics is reconcilable with other statistical domains (economic, environment etc.).

#### 9.1.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

[Not requested]

### 9.1.2. Coherence - National Accounts

[Not requested]

### 9.2. Coherence - internal

[Not requested]

## 10. Cost and Burden

[Top](#)

### Co-ordination with other surveys: burden on respondents

*Please indicate if there is any co-ordination between surveys to avoid the situation that some farms have to answer multiple questionnaires with the same kind of questions.*

Within the framework of the FSS and SAPM 2010, the regular annual Survey on Areas Sown was carried out. With this kind of organization we carried out only one survey and reduced the response burden on farmers. On the other hand, we have to provide results for the Survey on Areas Sown much earlier than for the FSS, which means more burdens for the CBS.

The biggest burden is on biggest units for which we have full coverage in the sample and for all cycles of surveys while for the smaller units the Classifications, Sampling, Statistical Methods and Analyses Department controlled that the same unit is not included in the sample in consecutive number of times.

## 11. Confidentiality

[Top](#)

The confidentiality is required by law. This report should confirm these arrangements. Please provide the requested information, taking into consideration that this report is a non-confidential document.

### 11.1. Confidentiality - policy

#### Dissemination of micro-data to external users for research purposes

*Please mention if micro-data are also disseminated and if yes, the confidentiality provisions that are applied.*

Each usage of confidential information is regulated through a specific contract with CBS, which strictly regulates this issue. Micro data are available to the registered researchers under the same conditions as those from the Agricultural Census. Data disclosure control is applied. In article 65 of National statistics Act states that Producers of official statistics may, on the basis of a written request, provide individual statistical data without identifier for the purpose of performing the activities of scientific research. The request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall state the purpose of the use of the statistical data. A special contract shall be concluded on the use of the statistical data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, according to which the user shall be held financially and criminally responsible to use statistical data only for the purpose stated in the request, and shall not provide these data for inspection or use to unauthorised persons, and shall destroy such data after use.

### 11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

#### The procedures applied for ensuring confidentiality of the data during dissemination

*Procedures can include controlled rounding, cell suppression, aggregation of disclosive information, aggregation rules on aggregated confidential data, primary confidentiality with regard to single data values etc. Main reference: [Handbook on Statistical Disclosure Control](#) (2007).*

In the ongoing CBS restructuring, it is foreseen to place the focal point for ensuring confidentiality, including provision of guidance, recommending appropriate methodologies and periodical examination of methods used for data protection, within the Statistical Business

Register, Classifications, Sampling, Statistical Methods and Analyses Department. A filter is applied during the table compilation using the following processes:

- dominance treatment: if any holdings account for at least 85% of the value, this value is put to zero;
- small number of units: if a value is calculated from less than 3 holdings, this value is put to zero;
- rounding: the values are rounded to the closer multiple of 10.

## 12. Statistical processing

[Top](#)

### Survey organisation and calendar

Please provide **brief** information on:

#### 12.a The steps of the survey organisation and the starting and ending time of each step.

*This information could help countries in the future planning of the activities. As guidelines, the steps can consist of the following. Please adapt to the national situation if needed.*

##### 1. definition of survey objective and requirements:

- 1.1. formation of workgroups for survey organisation;
- 1.2. consultation of users;
- 1.3. set-up objectives, target population, statistical units, classifications, precision requirements etc.;
- 1.4. survey promotion.

##### 2. survey design:

- 2.1. set-up organisation of the survey (e.g. detailed timetable, specification of resources, costs estimation);
- 2.2. definition of the survey variables;
- 2.3. design of the sampling frame and sampling procedures;
- 2.4. design of data collection procedures (e.g. questionnaire design, selection of data collection modes etc.);
- 2.5. design of data processing procedures (e.g. CATI/CAPI/CAWI input programmes etc.);
- 2.6. pilot survey organisation and execution.

##### 3. data collection:

- 3.1. sampling frame construction and sample selection;

#### Overview of work progress

Tasks	Dates
QUESTIONNAIRE AND METHODOLOGY	
Preparation of questionnaire and methodology	October 2009 – May 2010
Harmonisation of list of characteristics with main users	Jan – May 2010
Questionnaires	Jan – May 2010
Methodological explanations for interviewer	Jan – May 2010
Other material	Jan – May 2010
Updating of list of farms	Jan – May 2010
Determination of criteria for data sampling	Jan – April 2010
SAMPLE	
Selecting of sample	April 2010
Distributions of agricultural holdings among interviewers	May 2010
Selection of interviewers, preparation of contracts	May 2010
Preparation of material for interviewers	May 2010
Preparation of payment for interviewers	May 2010
Training of supervisors and interviewers; preparation and realization	May 2010
Advance letter to agricultural holdings	May 2010
Field work (1 - 20 June 2010)	June 2010
Recording of incoming questionnaires and sorting	June – July 2010
Preparation of program for data entry	July – August 2010
Data entry and checking of data (optical reader, SQL)	July – September 2010
Obtaining of data	September 2010
Administrative data	June – Nov 2010

<p>3.2. <i>recruitment of interviewers;</i>  3.3. <i>training of interviewers;</i>  3.4. <i>fieldwork;</i>  3.5. <i>evaluation and assessment of fieldwork.</i></p>	Data analysis	Nov 2010 – Nov 2011
<p>4. <i>data processing and validation:</i>  4.1. <i>data entry and data coding;</i>  4.2. <i>data validation (at record level);</i>  4.3. <i>data correction and imputation.</i></p>	Calculation of sampling weights	June – Nov 2010
<p>5. <i>data compilation:</i>  5.1. <i>weight calculation and estimation;</i>  5.2. <i>calculation of derived variables;</i>  5.3. <i>calculation of quality indicators (e.g. non-response rates, relative standard errors, coverage errors, bias etc.);</i></p>	Calculation of CV	June – Nov 2010
<p>5.4. <i>aggregation and tabulation;</i>  5.5. <i>validation of aggregated data.</i></p>	Preparation of rules for data checking	Mar – Nov 2011
<p>6. <i>data analysis</i></p>	Publishing of preliminary results (land use, livestock)	Nov 2010
<p>7. <i>data dissemination</i></p>	Preparation a report on discrepancies between FSS questionnaire and Eurofarm requirement	June 2011
	Preparation a transition table from national FSS Database record to Euro Farm record	Dec 2010 – June 2011
	Calculation of SO coefficients	Jan 2011 – July 2011
	Calculation of other characteristics (e.g. LSU, AWU, type of farming, socioeconomic type)	Dec 2010 – Dec 2011
	Deliver SO coefficients and methodological report on its calculation	July 2011
	Adjust the FSS database and prepare a module to transfer data in to acceptable format for Eurofarm	June 2011 – April 2012
	Deliver data to Eurostat in Eurofarm format via eDamis.	April 2012
	Correct the data until it passes Eurostat data validation control	April – June 2012
<p><b>12.b The bodies involved and the split of responsibilities among bodies with respect to the main steps of the survey process</b></p>	The Croatian Bureau of Statistics is the sole responsible body for this survey.	
<p><b>12.c Serious deviations (if any) from the established calendar and reasons. Please mention only serious deviations with significant consequences on the quality and the transmission time of data to Eurostat.</b></p>	n/a	
<p><b>12.1. Source data</b></p>		
<p><b>12.1.a Target population</b></p>		
<p><b>12.1.a.1 The national definition of an agricultural holding</b>  Please mention if the national definition of the holding is as according to the EU definition [3] or not. If not, please mention the national definition of a holding.</p>		

An agricultural holding is defined by the following criteria:

- a single unit both technically and economically; in general this is indicated by a common use of labour and means of production (machinery, buildings or land, etc.);
- single management; there can be single management even though this is carried out by two or more persons acting jointly;

Agricultural production includes:

- growing annual crop
- growing perennial crops
- growing seeding material and ornamental plants
- breeding livestock, poultry and other animals
- mixed agricultural production (growing crops and breeding livestock and other animals together)
- auxiliary activities in agriculture and activities which follow harvest (land preparation, planting, crop attendance, harvest/gathering, cleaning, peeling, seed processing). Activities connected to breeding animals, such as feeding or cleaning facilities are also included.

Agricultural production does not include:

- processing of agricultural products
- forestry (growing and exploitation of forests)
- fishery (fish farming and fishing)

**12.1.a.2 The number of holdings in the population disregarding any possible thresholds applied (the entire number of holdings in the country),** according to the EU definition of a holding or, if different from the EU definition of a holding, according to the national definition. *Please indicate the number. If it is not possible to provide this information, please provide the reasons.*

There were altogether 479.611 private family farms and legal entities included into the sampling frame (before application thresholds).

**12.1.a.3 The national survey coverage; the thresholds applied in the national survey (if any) and the geographical coverage**

*Please briefly describe the national target population which is the population for which national inferences are made.*

*Please consider possible thresholds applied in the national survey and please mention them. Please mention the geographical coverage (including any geographical areas not covered).*

The threshold applied in 2010 is as follows:

Agricultural farms covered in sampling frame are those having:

- at least 0,4 hectare of utilised agricultural area, or
- less than 0,4 hectare of utilised agricultural area, but:
- at least 0.1 hectares of vineyards and/or orchards, or
- 0,5 (LSU), or
- are market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants.

The geographical coverage refers to Republic of Croatia and NUTS classification level.

**12.1.a.4 (new) The number of holdings in the nationally covered population** (see 12.1.a.3), according to the EU definition of a holding or, if different from the EU definition of a holding, according to the national definition.

*Please indicate the number. These are holdings in the national survey coverage. If national thresholds are applied, the size of the national survey population is the number of holdings in the population by considering the thresholds applied in the national survey (see 12.1.a.3).*

The population size after application of thresholds is 233.280 agricultural holdings.

**12.1.a.5 (new) The survey coverage of the records sent to Eurostat**

*The survey coverage of the records sent to Eurostat can be different from the national survey coverage in case very low (or no) national thresholds are applied.*

*Please indicate if the coverage of the records sent to Eurostat is different the national survey coverage. If yes, please indicate the differences and how you selected the records sent to Eurostat.*

The same coverage as in item 12.1.a.3

**12.1.a.6 The number of holdings in the population covered by the records transferred to Eurostat,** according to the EU definition of a holding and, if different from the EU definition of a holding, according to the national definition (*this number should be reported as item 1, in the table from section 12.3.d*).

The same number as in 12.1.a.4

**12.1.a.7 (new) Records sent to Eurostat on holdings with standard output equal to zero.**

*These can be holdings with only fallow land and/or only kitchen gardens and/or only crops and animals for which standard output coefficients are not defined (crops and animals not valued). In the case of a few countries, a significant amount of records have been sent to Eurostat with standard output equal to zero. Please provide any information that could help Eurostat and users to better understand why standard output is equal to zero and why those holdings are included in the survey.*

All of these holdings have land in good agricultural and environmental conditions or 'other livestock' which is not economically valued with standard output coefficient, or do not have agricultural activity during the reference year.

**12.1.a.8 Proofs that the requirements stipulated in art. 3.2 and (new) 3.3 of the Regulation 1166/2008 are met in the data transmitted to Eurostat**

*Art. 3.2: However, Member States which use a survey threshold above one hectare shall fix this threshold at a level that excludes only the smallest agricultural holdings which together contribute 2% or less to the total utilised agricultural area excluding common land and 2% or less to the total number of livestock units.*

*Art. 3.3: In any case, all agricultural holdings reaching one of the physical thresholds specified in Annex II shall be covered.*

Croatia uses the lower threshold than the one provided by the Regulation. Using this threshold the 98% of utilized agricultural land and 98% of the LSU is covered.

There were no thresholds for market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants. That means that we covered all area under vegetables, strawberries, herbs, flowers and mushrooms even if they have only these crops (despite having threshold for agricultural land). Vegetables and flowers in our questionnaire are divided into four sub-categories (on the open field, market gardening, under glass or other protective cover and vegetable in kitchen gardens). All vegetables that are not grown in the kitchen garden are considered to be produced for the market.

**12.1.b Source of data**

*Please mention the source of data for example exhaustive coverage of units in a survey (census), sample survey, use of administrative sources, combinations, etc.*

The FSS survey was carried out on a sample of family farms and on a complete enumeration of agricultural enterprises. All characteristics were collected from the surveyed holdings.

Concerning data obtained from administrative data sources we used only the register of organic producers, but only to take a list of producers. All characteristics concerning organic farming were not taken directly from this source but were asked from holdings.

**12.1.c (Sampling) frame**

Section 12.1.c refers to the frame used to identify holdings to be surveyed and therefore should be completed only in case of a sample survey or a census.

Section 12.1.c should **not** be completed when data are entirely taken from administrative sources. In this case, section 12.1.e of the report provides the relevant information.

#### **12.1.c.1 Source of the frame**

Please specify the source of the frame, for example a statistical register (farm register, business register etc.), an administrative source etc.

The sampling frame was a list of all active family farms from the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings (which consists of Census of Agriculture Holdings regularly updated with surveys conducted by CBS and with the Register of Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development). The list of agricultural enterprises was obtained from the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings which is updated with results of AC 2003 and regular surveys

#### **12.1.c.2 Type of frame**

Please specify whether it is a list frame or an area frame, whether you used a combination of multiple frames etc.

Both sampling frames are list frames.

#### **12.1.c.3 Time reference and updating process for the frame**

The regularly procedure for updating the data on agricultural holdings is set up, primarily by using available administrative sources and current survey data.

Updating of list of farms January – May 2010.

#### **12.1.d Sampling design**

Section 12.1.d should be completed only in case of a sample survey.

Please describe the sampling design according to the following structure. This structure aims to increase the clarity and comparability of information between countries.

##### **12.1.d.1 the name of the sampling design and whether it is a probability design.**

A probability sampling design ensures known probabilities for units selected. In practice, non-response generally makes samples depart from the probability ones. However, the point here is to report on whether or not the gross sample (net sample plus non-respondents) has been selected in a probability way.

The sample design for family farms is stratified systematic random sampling based on sampling experts' choice and history experiences of Agriculture Department.

##### **12.1.d.2 (new) the number of sampling stages.**

If the survey sample is selected from another sample (e.g. master sample) please consider this stage.

If you use sub-sampling for some of the characteristics, please distinguish the cases in your answer.

A one stage design was used, there was no subsampling for any characteristics.

##### **12.1.d.3 (new) the sampling unit at each stage**

For example, sampling units can be holdings in a single-stage design or municipalities/villages as primary sampling units and holdings as secondary sampling units in a two-stage design etc.

Sample unit is private family farm (one stage sampling).

##### **12.1.d.4 the stratification variables and the sampling stage where they are applied**

For example, in a single-stage design, holdings can be stratified by region and size.

Stratification was done according to the economic size of farms, which is expressed in terms of European Size Units (ESU). Over time the number of EUR/ECU per ESU has changed to reflect information. As we don't have ESU calculated for all family farms, we have first divided population in two parts: one with those who have calculated ESU, and second part which consist of farms that still don't have calculated ESU. In that way, there were 460.160 farms with calculated ESU, and 19.451 of those who don't.

First, we have defined 1st stratification criteria – variable SIZE which is combination of ESU and UAA - Utilised Agricultural Area as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria for distribution of family farms with defined ESU into strata

Size			Number of farms in the frame
0	Those without calculated ESU		19.451
1	UAA<40 (in ares)	LSU<0.5	145.844
	<b>ESU</b>	<b>UAA (in ares)</b>	
2	<1	<100	105.733
3	<2	<200	62.332
4	<4	<500	64.978
5	<8	<800	40.780
6	<16	<1200	23.005
7	<40	<1500	7.682
8	<100	<2000	4.173
9	≥100	≥2000	5.633

In that way, we have obtained two populations which we have stratified separately. First population consists of all farms with size '0', and second population consists of all other farms. Also, as it was said before we have excluded 145.844 small farms (size '1') from the frame. Also, farms with large ESU and UAA (size '8' and '9'; 9.806 of them) were all included in sample, so, with selection probability of 100%.

First we have stratified population with defined ESU according to 3 criteria:

- 1) variables SIZE which is combination of ESU and UAA – 8 sizes
- 2) Specialisation of the farm – 9 types
- 3) NUTS2 regions – 3 regions defined - North-western Croatia, Central and Eastern Croatia and Adriatic Croatia

Then, we have also stratified also second population which consists of farms without defined ESU, according to UAA, area under orchards and area under vineyard in the following way as shown in table 2

Table 2: Criteria for distribution of family farms without defined ESU into strata

Strata	UAA (in ares)	Area under orchards (in ares)	Area under vineyards (in ares)	Number of farms in the frame
1	<40	<10	<10	0
2	≥40	≥10	≥10	4505
3	≥200	≥20	≥30	6607
4	≥700	≥50	≥50	6293
5	≥2000	≥200	≥100	2046

Essential remark here that first the strongest constraints are satisfied (so, strata 5).in opposite case, if we begin from smallest sizes, these constraints do not have sense and farms are not properly allocated within strata. So, if the family farms satisfied one of the criteria for stratum five, they were firstly allocated into this stratum. On other family farms criteria for stratum 4 were applied and there were allocated into stratum 4 or 3 (if they did not satisfy criteria for stratum 4). Those family farms which did not satisfy criteria for stratum 3 were allocated into stratum 2.

**12.1.d.5 (new) the sampling method at each stage**

*The sampling method can be exhaustive selection, simple random sampling, systematic sampling with equal probabilities, systematic sampling with probabilities proportional to size, etc.*

Sampling method is systematic sampling within strata.

**12.1.d.6 the list and description of full coverage strata**

*Full coverage strata are strata with complete enumeration (all units are selected in the sample).*

Family farms from stratum 5 (large family farms) were included exhaustively. Also, the farms with large size corresponding to strata 8 and 9 of the population with calculated ESU were included exhaustively. All agricultural enterprises are included in the sample survey, so they are in separate strata where weights are set as 1.

**12.1.d.7 the overall sample size, how it was determined and any allocation method used**

*Allocation methods can be equal allocation, proportional allocation, Neyman allocation, optimal allocation considering different costs across strata etc.*

First, we have used Neyman allocation (optimal) and standard deviations were calculated according to variable ESU for each stratum. As we wanted to get the most optimal allocation possible, we have also defined one more Neyman allocation, but that time, standard deviations were calculated according to variable UAA. After optimal allocation, we have also defined proportional allocation according to the size of each stratum. At the end, we have decided that the best resolution is to use average value of all three mentioned allocations. That allocation was the best decision according to Agriculture Department and also sampling experts from CBS.

**12.1.d.8 sampling across time**

*This item refers to whether a new sample is drawn in each occasion, or a part or the whole sample is retained over all/several occasions. The latter two cases should be justified.*

A new sample was drawn.

**12.1.d.9 the software tool used in the sample selection**

SAS procedure PROC SURVEYSELECT.

**12.1.d.10 other relevant information, if any**

n/a

**12.1.e Use of administrative data sources**

**12.1.e.1 Name, legal base, time reference and (new) updating of the source**

*If more than one administrative data source is used, please provide this information for each of them.*

1. Name: Organic Farming Register

- Legal base: Council Regulation (EC) 834/2007;
- Time reference: 2010
- Updating of the source: continuously

2. Name: Integrated Administrative and Control System (IACS)

- Legal base: Council Regulation (EEC) 1782/2003
- Time reference: 2010
- Updating of the source: continuously

#### 12.1.e.2 Definition of the reporting unit (holding)

*If more than one administrative data source is used, please provide this information for each of them.*

For the registers, mentioned in 12.1.e.1, the reporting unit is the agricultural holding with the same definition as in the FSS.

#### 12.1.e.3 The purpose(s) of the use of administrative sources

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Administrative source</b> <i>Please specify the name of the administrative source(s) in the rows of this column. The row(s) where the name(s) of the source(s) is (are) specified indicate(s) the purpose(s) of the use of that (those) source(s).</i>
- to totally replace the survey, on all characteristics and on the whole survey population	n/a
- to replace the survey on some of the characteristics and on the whole survey population. <i>Please indicate these (groups of) characteristics, the common identifiers and the method(s) of integration (record linkage algorithm).</i>	n/a
- to replace the survey on all characteristics and on a part of the survey population	n/a
- to replace the survey on some of the characteristics and on a part of the survey population. <i>Please indicate these (groups of) characteristics, the common identifiers and the method(s) of integration (record linkage algorithm).</i>	Organic Farming Register (organic production by algorithm)
- to build/update the (sampling) frame (used for census or for sample survey)	IACS, Organic Farming Register
- to pre-fill answers in the questionnaires which are then checked by farmers during the survey	n/a
- to impute item/unit non-response	Organic Farming Register
- to validate the survey data (quality control). <i>Please indicate actions taken in case of large discrepancies</i>	IACS
- to calibrate of survey estimates. <i>Please indicate the calibration variables</i>	IACS
- other ( <i>please specify in the next column</i> )	n/a

#### 12.1.e.4 Difficulties of using administrative source(s) and measures taken

For each administrative source used, please briefly describe any difficulties and the way those difficulties were addressed. Examples of difficulties:

- incoherence of concepts/definitions;
- incoherence of classification systems;
- different population coverage;
- problems creating the links between the units: the units in administrative sources do not correspond directly to the definition of required statistical units;
- problems creating the links between databases caused by e.g. the lack of common identifiers, obstacles related to IT issues etc.;
- impossibilities to establish cooperation with register owners;
- (too high) costs charged for the access by the register owners;
- problems related to data quality of the source;
- resistance to change caused by a general lack of trust in the quality of the source;
- timeliness and punctuality: the final validated data in the source may not be in time to meet statistical deadlines or may relate to a period which does not coincide with the statistical reference period;
- risks concerning the stability of the source to political changes etc.

Incoherence of concepts/definitions - YES (definitions of dried pulses is not same in IACS);

- incoherence of classification systems - NO;
- different population coverage - YES;
- problems creating the links between the units: the units in administrative sources do not correspond directly to the definition of required statistical units - NO;
- problems creating the links between databases caused by e.g. the lack of common identifiers, obstacles related to IT issues etc. - NO;
- impossibilities to establish cooperation with register owners - NO;
- (too high) costs charged for the access by the register owners - NO;
- problems related to data quality of the source - NO;
- resistance to change caused by a general lack of trust in the quality of the source - NO;
- timeliness and punctuality: the final validated data in the source may not be in time to meet statistical deadlines or may relate to a period which does not coincide with the statistical reference period - NO;
- risks concerning the stability of the source to political changes etc. - NO.

#### 12.1.e.5 Quality assessment of the administrative sources

Section 12.1.e.5 should **not** be completed when administrative sources are used only for building/updating the (sampling) frame of a census or a sample survey. In that case, other sections of the report (sections 5.3, 12.1.c, 12.3.d) provide relevant information.

		<b>Administrative source and assessment of errors</b> <i>Please specify the name of the administrative source(s) in this column, along with information required for each row.</i>
<b>-coverage:</b>		
	<b>- over-coverage</b> <i>If the source covers more units than it should, please provide an assessment of the over-coverage rate and mention whether the out-of-scope units were excluded.</i>	All registers: Only agricultural holdings that are under threshold and are in the registers could be treated in the scope of over-coverage

<p><b>- under-coverage</b>  <i>If the source covers less units than it should, please provide an assessment of the extent of under-coverage (if possible) and mention if and how the missing information is derived.</i></p>	<p>When information is not gathered from the administrative source, data is collected on the field.</p>
<p><b>- misclassification</b>  <i>Please mention whether the information allows for the requested classification of units and whether there are errors in classification variables.</i></p> <p><b>- multiple listings</b>  <i>Please provide an assessment on units which were present more than once in the source and specify how the duplicates were eliminated.</i></p> <p><b>- rate of unreported events</b>  <i>If data of the System for the Identification and Registration of Bovine Animals is used, please provide an assessment of the rate of unreported events. Unreported events refer to births, deaths or loss, sales or change of owners etc. of animals, which create under – and/or over-coverage errors for the estimates of animals.</i></p>	<p>Not detected.</p> <p>There are no multiple listings errors.</p> <p>NA</p>
<p><b>- missing data</b> (analogue to item and unit non-response errors in a survey).<i>Please provide an assessment of missing data, specify for which characteristics and how it was accounted for (e.g. by imputation).</i></p>	<p>Not detected</p>
<p><b>- errors in register variables</b> (analogue to measurement errors in a survey) i.e. erroneous values for certain variables</p>	<p>Not detected</p>
<p><b>- processing errors.</b> <i>Please provide an assessment. You can mention here imputation methods used, if any.</i></p>	<p>Not measured</p>
<p><b>- coherence</b> (comparison to other available data) of the administrative data (ex-ante and/or ex-post)</p>	<p>Not measured</p>
<p><b>- other drawbacks (if any)</b> of the use of data from the administrative source. <i>Please specify the drawbacks in the next column.</i></p>	<p>Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (some variables do not correspond to the list of characteristics for FSS)</p>

[3] See Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) 571/88

## 12.2. Frequency of data collection

*(new) Please indicate the frequency of data collection.*

The frequency of data collection is triennially.

## 12.3. Data collection

### 12.3.a Data collection modes

*Please specify the data collection mode(s) used.*

*These can be for example:*

- *Telephone*

*The data collection is carried out through the telephone interviews, usually supported by the CATI technology.*

- *Face-to-face*

*An interviewer visits selected holdings to directly communicate with them and get the required data.*

- *Internet*

*The data collection is carried out by using questionnaires which can be completed through internet applications.*

- *Self-completed paper questionnaires*

*The data is gathered through self-completed paper questionnaires which can be collected on a spot or sent to the survey organisation by mail.*

- *Mixed-mode*

*Several modes for data collection are combined. The typical example is the survey where the telephone interviews are complemented with the face-to-face interviews for the respondents who were not reached by telephone.*

The data collection modes which we used are as follows:

- face to face interview (for private family farms)
- self-completed paper questionnaire (for business entities)
- mix mode (in cases where the respondents were not reached by face to face interview or they missed to send data by post)

### 12.3.b Data entry modes

*Please specify the data entry mode(s) used.*

*These can be, for example:*

- *Optical character recognition (OCR);*

- *Electronic data capture during personal interview;*

- *Entering the data online by the holder etc.*

Data entry mode: Optical character recognition.

### 12.3.c Measures taken to increase response rates

*Please specify, for example:*

*- call-back strategies, written / telephone reminders, contacting respondents who have only partly completed the questionnaires;*

*- giving priority to more important, for example large holdings;*

*- taking care that the mailing list is based on up-to-date information;*

*- training staff in handling difficult respondents;*

*- legal actions taken on non-response.*

The measures taken to increase response rates were:

- call-back strategies,
- written / telephone reminders
- contacting
- legal actions taken on non-response for business entities

### 12.3.d Monitoring of response and non-response

The following table should be completed only in case of a sample survey or a census.

It should **not** be completed when data are entirely taken from administrative sources. In the latter case, section 12.1.e.5 provides relevant information.

The following table aims to collect exact information of the number of holdings in a uniform way. This information allows, among other, calculating response rates according to the definition of response rates in the Eurostat (2009) [ESS Handbook for Quality Reports](#), page 49. These definitions of the response rates are presented in the handbook for sample surveys but, as stated in the same handbook, page 57, they are also applicable to censuses.

**The following table refers to the number of holdings covered by the records sent to Eurostat.**

- If you send records on all surveyed holdings to Eurostat, then please include all surveyed holdings.
- If you send records on a subset of surveyed holdings to Eurostat (that, according to Regulation 1166/2008, account for 98% of the utilised agricultural area and 98% of the livestock units), then please consider only the subset of holdings transferred to Eurostat, if possible. If this is not possible, please explain and then include information concerning all holdings surveyed in the country.

This table refers to the number of holdings according to the EU definition, and, if different from the EU definition [4], according to the national definition. Please specify the case.

Common land holdings (special holdings created to report common land), if any, should not be included in the number of the holdings of any category below. They should be reported in section 8.1.d.4

1.	<p><b>Number of holdings in the population covered by the records sent to Eurostat</b></p> <p>Please note that the survey coverage of the records sent to Eurostat can be different from the national survey coverage in case very low (or no) national thresholds are applied.</p> <p>In case of a census <b>1=3+4+5</b></p>	333767 holdings in the sampling frame and 233280 holdings in the extrapolated population
2.	<p><b>Number of holdings in the gross sample</b></p> <p>The number of holdings selected from the sampling frame to be included in the sample.</p> <p>This item should be completed <u>only</u> in case of a sample survey, in which case <b>2=3+4+5</b></p>	26085
3.	<p><b>(new) Number of ineligible holdings</b></p> <p>The number of surveyed holdings which result to be out-of-scope (the frame is not updated and the data collection reveals that some holdings e.g. fall below set thresholds during the reference period), which do not exist at the selected address, which have the</p>	4727

	<i>activities ceased during the reference period etc.</i>	
3.1	<b>Number of holdings with ceased activities</b> <i>This item is a subset of 3.</i> <b>3.1&gt;=3.1.1+3.1.2</b>	1530
3.1.1	<b>Number of holdings which definitively ceased i.e. the land is abandoned.</b> <i>This item should be completed only if information is available.</i>	1530
3.1.2	<b>Number of holdings with ceased activities following the change of manager</b> <i>This item should be completed only if information is available.</i>	n/a
4	<b>(new) Number of holdings with unknown eligibility status</b> <i>The number of surveyed holdings which could not be contacted (e.g. in a CATI survey) and for which it is not certain if they are eligible (e.g.in scope) or not.</i>	
5	<b>(new) Number of eligible holdings</b> <i>The number of surveyed holdings which are eligible</i> <b>5=5.1+5.2</b>	21358
5.1	<b>Number of non-responding holdings</b> <i>The number of eligible holdings which:</i> - were contacted but refused to take part in the survey; - were contacted but were unable to participate in the survey for various reasons; - participated in the survey but the entire survey form cannot be used because of poor quality etc. <i>This item refers to holdings for which no data is collected (unit non-response).</i> <b>5.1&gt;=5.1.1+5.1.2</b>	1938
5.1.1	<b>Number of non-responding holdings – re-weighted</b>	1938
5.1.2	<b>Number of non-responding holdings – imputed</b>	-
5.2	<b>Number of responding holdings</b> <i>This item includes holdings which provided completed questionnaires, either entirely or partially.</i>	19420

### 12.3.e Questionnaire(s)

Please annex the questionnaire(s) used for the data collection, using the "Add file" button. If possible, please provide the questionnaire in English, French or German.

[4] See Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) 571/88

**Annexes:**

[FSS SAPM QUESTIONNAIRE 2010](#)

**12.4. Data validation**

**12.4.a Edit rules/checks**

*Please mention edit rules applied. For example: data format checks, completeness checks, routing (skip) checks, range/outlier checks, relational checks, ratio edits, etc.*

The following rules were done at micro level: data format checks, completeness of data, routing checks (soft errors), relational checks (relations among certain characteristics).

**12.4.b Tools used for data validation**

*Please mention tools used.*

All controls were in SQL server and programme for editing was in Visual Basic.

**12.4.c Level of data validation**

*Please mention. For example, data validation can be done at the level of the interviewer, of the supervisor, of the local collection centre, of the final collection centre.*

After the data entry, we also used special logic-numeric control for micro data. These controls were calculation controls and logical controls. Before corrections were accepted and entered, the field supervisors or farmers had been contacted by telephone if necessary.

**12.5. Data compilation**

*Sections 12.5.a and 12.5.b should be completed only in case of sample surveys.*

**12.5.a Methods for deriving the extrapolation factor (the weight)**

*Please give a description of the extrapolation procedures used to weight the data of the sampled holdings to the population, discussing the different steps taken, as follows:*

**12.5.a.1 Design weights**

*Please explain how design weights were obtained. In case the approach departed from the usual one that consists of taking the inverse of the inclusion probabilities, then the latter should be explained.*

*Design weights are defined as the inverse of the units' selection probabilities.*

As estimation method we have used Horvitz-Thomson estimator (regular design weight), but we have also multiplied this estimator with response weights which we have calculated according to provided statuses of respondents. So, final weight was product of these two, and we have used them during estimation procedure.

**12.5.a.2 Adjustment of weights for non-response**

*Please mention if you applied re-weighting for non-response. If yes, then the method used to determine the correction factors should be explained: reweighted Horvitz-Thompson estimator, ratio estimation, regression estimation, etc.*

*Please indicate if response homogeneity groups have been created.*

Unit non response was treated by adjusting the weights for the non response. The non response rates were calculated at the level of counties (NUTS3) for each stratum (each stratum belong to one county). In case that during the survey a farm changed the stratum in respect to area size, the farm kept the initial weight and was adjusted for non response in the stratum from which it

was selected in the sample. The weight related to non response was calculated in the following way:

$$\text{NONRESPONSE WEIGHT} = (X1 + X3 + X4) / (X1 + X4)$$

Where:

X1 represents number of respondents

X3 represents number of farms which didn't want to participate or weren't reachable

X4 represents number of respondents whose data of the owner or the address wasn't correct. The adjustment for non response was done for the sample survey of family producers. For agricultural enterprises, the weights were calculated at the level of counties. Each enterprise obtained the weight 1 adjusted for non response. Also, on the base of auxiliary information for some important crops a calibration is done. For all organic producers data are controlled on the basis of administrative source of data and when it was necessary imputation is done.

### 12.5.a.3 Adjustment of weights to external data sources

*Please mention if you adjusted the weights to external sources and if so please describe and mention the variables used from the sources and the sources. Generally, samples are adjusted to external data sources in order to make their accuracy better. For instance, the calibration technique aims at calculating new weights which provide error-free estimates for a certain number of characteristics. If the characteristics are strongly correlated with the variables of interest, then the level of accuracy for most of the survey estimates is improved.*

We did calibration according to administrative source for oilseeds and sugar beet.

### 12.5.a.4 Any other applied adjustment of weights

*For example, extreme weights (which increase the variance of the estimates) can be trimmed.*

No

### 12.5.b Formulae applied for estimation methods

*Please annex the formulae applied for estimation methods, using the "Add file" button.*

### 12.5.c Other relevant information (if any)

n/a

### Annexes:

[Formula for estimation methods](#)

### 12.6. Adjustment

[Not requested]

## 13. Comment

[Top](#)

### 13.a Any regional specification

*Please include relevant information such as on extreme weather conditions in certain region(s) during the agricultural year (reference period), differences in methodology across regions etc.*

### 13.b Possible improvements in the future

*Please suggest possible improvements.*

### 13.c Other annexes

*Please annex any other(s) file(s), deemed as useful, using the "Add file" button.*

*Please indicate here the nature and purpose of the file(s).*

**Related metadata**[Top](#)**Annexes**[Top](#)

**Preparation of the FSS and SAPM 2010 - NE and NS characteristics**

Code in the handbook	Description	NE/NS	Comment
1.02.01.02	Legal personality of the holding 5-Holding is a group holding	NE	In Croatia we don't have group holdings
1.03.01.03	Agricultural area used for shared farming and other modes	NE	We do not have area for "share farming or other modes" in 2010
1.03.02.03.09	Organic farming - citrus fruit	NE	There are no citrus plantations in organic farming for 2010 in Croatia.
2.01.01.07	Rice	NE	Not grown in Croatia. Climatic conditions does not permit cultivation of rice for income
2.01.06.02	Hops	NS	Very small area in Croatia (only 10 hectares)
2.01.06.03	Cotton	NE	There are no Cotton in Croatia. Climatic conditions does not permit cultivation of cotton for income.
2.01.06.07	Linseed	NE	There are no linseed in Croatia.
2.01.06.09	Flax	NE	There are no flax in Croatia.
2.01.06.10	Hemps	NE	There are no hemp for fibre production in Croatia.
2.01.06.11	Other textile crops	NE	There are no Other textile crops in Croatia
2.01.11.	Other arable land crops	NE	There are no Other arable land crops in Croatia.
2.01.12.02	Fallow land subject to payment of subsidies with no economic use	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
2.03.03.	Permanent grassland and meadow - no used for production, eligible for subsidies	NE	In 2010 there was no special payment for permanent grassland taken out of production.
2.04.04.04	Raisins	NE	No grape varieties are grown which is used for production of raisins.
2.04.07.	Permanent crops under glass	NE	There are no permanent crops under glass.
2.06.01.	Mushrooms	NS	Very small area in Croatia (only 2 ha)
2.06.03.01	Energy crops on set-aside area	NE	Not applicable in Croatia
2.06.04.	Genetically modified crops	NE	There are no GMO used in Croatia (information is checked with Ministry of Agriculture)
3.05.03.04	Ostriches	NS	There are only few agricultural holdings they are breeding ostriches.
4.02.01.01	Equipment for energy production: wind	NS	Very rare occurrence
4.02.01.02	Equipment for energy production: biomass	NS	Very rare occurrence
4.02.01.02.01.	Equipment for energy production: bio-methane from biomass	NS	Very rare occurrence
4.02.01.03	Equipment for energy production: solar energy	NS	Very rare occurrence
4.02.01.04	Equipment for energy production: hydro-energy	NS	Very rare occurrence
4.02.01.99	Equipment for energy production: other sources	NS	Very rare occurrence
6.01.08	Other gainful activity: Forestry work	NS	According to the definitions, in the case of Croatian forestry, as another gainful activity is insignificant.
7.01.01	Rural development support: advisory services	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.02	Rural development support: modernisation	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.03	Rural development support: adding value to products	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.04	Rural development support: Community standards	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.05	Rural development support: Food quality scheme	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.06	Rural development support: Natura 2000 payments	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.07	Rural development support: payments under Water Framework Directive	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.08	Rural development support: Agri-environment payments	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.08.01	Rural development support: Agri-environment payments for organic farming	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.09	Rural development support: Animal welfare payments	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.10	Rural development support: Diversification into non-agricultural activities	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
7.01.11	Rural development support: Encouragement of tourism activities	NE	Not applicable in Croatia/not existing in the current legislation
8.01.02.03	Area irrigated in the previous 12 months: rice	NE	Not grown in Croatia. Climatic conditions does not permit cultivation of rice for income
8.01.02.09	Area irrigated in the previous 12 months: textile crops	NE	There are no Other textile crops in Croatia

### Applicability of precision requirements FSS 2010

The purpose of this file is to report **the actual values of specific crops and livestock characteristics for certain regions.**

Here we are interested in **the point estimates (the weighted results)**, NOT in the variance estimates (not in the relative standard errors).

The precision requirements stipulated in Annex IV "Precision Requirements" of the Regulation 1166/2008 are applicable only in some cases, depending on the actual value of characteristics.

Thus, we are interested first to know the actual value of characteristics, in order to determine the applicability of precision requirements.

**Please indicate the country:**

**CROATIA**

**Please indicate the year of the actual values of characteristics:**

We are interested in the survey reference year.

However, at the moment of drawing the sample and establishing its size and allocation needed to meet the precision requirements, you had the values of characteristics from the previous survey year and not those from the current survey year as reference.

This might explain some cases where precision requirements result to be applicable but relative standard errors exceed the thresholds from the regulation. Please justify such cases under item 5.2.1.b of the methodological report.

**2010**

**In the next four sheets, please provide the actual values for indicated crops and livestock characteristics and specify the indicated regions, in the yellow cells. □**

Crop characteristics

NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 agricultural holdings

			NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings	
			<i>Please specify in the row just below this row the codes of the NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings (one NUTS2 region per cell). Add as many columns as needed.</i>	
			HR03	HR04
		Field codes		
<b>Number of holdings in the NUTS2 region</b>			54,410	178,870
<b>UAA, in ha in the NUTS2 region</b>		A_3_1	220,380	1,095,630
<b>Cereals</b>	Area of cereals in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_1	10,940	571,230
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		4.964	52.137
<b>Dried pulses and protein crops</b>	Area of dried pulses and protein crops in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_2	90	2,720
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		0.041	0.248
<b>Potatoes</b>	Area of potatoes in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_3	3,240	8,180
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		1.470	0.747
<b>Sugar beet</b>	Area of sugar beet in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_4	0	24,660
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		0.000	2.251
<b>Oilseed crops</b>	Area of oilseed crops in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_6_4 + B_1_6_5 + B_1_6_6 + B_1_6_7 + B_1_6_8	84	115,520
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		0.038	10.544
<b>Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries</b>	Area of fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries in ha in the NUTS2 region	B_1_7	2,130	7,170
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		0.967	0.654
<b>Flowers and ornamental plants</b>	Area of flowers and ornamental plants in the NUTS2 region	B_1_8	30	110
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		0.014	0.010
<b>Plants harvested green</b>	Area of plants harvested green in the NUTS2 region	B_1_9	19,080	106,820
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		8.658	9.750
<b>Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing</b>	Area of pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing, in the NUTS2 region	B_3 minus B_3_2	39,110	127,630
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		17.747	11.649
<b>Fruit and berry plantations</b>	Area of fruit and berry plantations in the NUTS2 region	B_4_1	4,360	23,350
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		1.978	2.131
<b>Citrus plantations</b>	Area of citrus plantations in the NUTS2 region	B_4_2	1,900	0
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		0.862	0.000
<b>Olive plantations</b>	Area of olive plantations in the NUTS2 region	B_4_3	17,100	0
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		7.759	0.000
<b>Vineyards</b>	Area of vineyards in the NUTS2 region	B_4_4	14,610	15,720
	% of the UAA in the NUTS2 region		6.629	1.435

Livestock characteristics

NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 agricultural holdings

			NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<i>Please specify in the row just below this row the codes of the NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings (one NUTS2 region per cell). Add as many columns as needed.</i>	
			<b>HR03</b>	<b>HR04</b>
		<b>Field codes</b>		
<b>LSU in the NUTS2 region</b>			118,830	901,350
<b>Dairy cows</b>	Amount of dairy cows in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_2_6	22,040	189,510
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		18.548	21.025
	% of national share of dairy cows in LSU		10.42%	89.58%
<b>Other cows</b>	Amount of other cows in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_2_99*0.8	3,000	10,432
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		2.525	1.157
	% of national share of other cows in LSU		22.33%	77.67%
<b>Other bovine animals</b>	Amount of other bovine animals in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_2_1*0.4 + C_2_2*0.7 + C_2_3*0.7 + C_2_4 + C_2_5*0.8	7,062	141,041
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		5.943	15.648
	% of national share of other bovine animals in LSU		4.77%	95.23%
<b>Breeding sows</b>	Amount of breeding sows in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_4_2*0.5	3,675	127,055
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		3.093	14.096
	% of national share of breeding sows in LSU		2.81%	97.19%
<b>Other pigs</b>	Amount of other pigs in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_4_1*0.027 + C_4_99*0.3	5,986	244,702
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		5.037	27.148
	% of national share of other pigs in LSU		2.39%	97.61%
<b>Sheep</b>	Amount of sheep in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_3_1*0.1	48,681	39,939
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		40.967	4.431
	% of national share of sheep in LSU		54.93%	45.07%
<b>Goats</b>	Amount of goats in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_3_2*0.1	4,412	6,824
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		3.713	0.757
	% of national share of goats in LSU		39.27%	60.73%
<b>Poultry</b>	Amount of poultry in the NUTS2 region, in LSU	C_5_1*0.007 + C_5_2*0.014 + C_5_3*0.030	20,530	130,230
	% of the LSU in the NUTS2 region		17.277	14.448
	% of national share of poultry in LSU		13.62%	86.38%

### Relative standard errors SAPM

*The purpose of this file is to report **the relative standard errors** for specific characteristics and regions.*

*This allows monitoring of compliance with the precision requirements stipulated in Annex IV "Precision Requirements" of the Regulation 1166/2008.*

**Please indicate the country:**

**CROATIA**

**Please indicate the survey year of the relative standard errors:**

*This should be the survey reference year.*

**2010**

**In the next four sheets, please provide the relative standard errors for indicated crops and livestock characteristics and specify the indicated regions, in the yellow cells. □**

**Crop characteristics**

**NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 agricultural holdings**

		<b>NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings</b>	
		<i>Please specify in the row just below this row the codes of the NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings (one NUTS2 region per cell). Add as many columns as needed.</i>	
		<b>HR03</b>	<b>HR04</b>
<b>Characteristics in ha in the NUTS2 region</b>	<b>Field codes</b>		
Area of cereals	B_1_1	7.17%	1.08%
Area of potatoes and sugar beet	B_1_3 + B_1_4	6.69%	1.55%
Area of oilseed crops	B_1_6_4 + B_1_6_5 + B_1_6_6 + B_1_6_7 + B_1_6_8	8.30%	3.45%
Area of permanent outdoor crops	B_4	2.58%	2.17%
Area of fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants	B_1_7 + B_1_8	8.19%	4.08%
Area of temporary grass and permanent grassland	B_1_9_1 + B_3	7.79%	2.95%

**Livestock characteristics**

**NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 agricultural holdings**

		<b>NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings</b>	
		<i>Please specify in the row just below this row the codes of the NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings (one NUTS2 region per cell). Add as many columns as needed.</i>	
		<b>HR03</b>	<b>HR04</b>
<b>Characteristics in LSU in the NUTS2 region</b>	<b>Field codes</b>		
Amount of bovine animals	$C_{2\_1} \cdot 0.4 + C_{2\_2} \cdot 0.7 + C_{2\_3} \cdot 0.7 + C_{2\_4} \cdot 1 + C_{2\_5} \cdot 0.8 + C_{2\_6} \cdot 1 + C_{2\_99} \cdot 0.8$	5.67%	1.95%
Amount of sheep and goats	$C_{3\_1} \cdot 0.1 + C_{3\_2} \cdot 0.1$	6.66%	5.15%
Amount of pigs	$C_{4\_1} \cdot 0.027 + C_{4\_2} \cdot 0.5 + C_{4\_99} \cdot 0.3$	11.01%	3.04%
Amount of poultry	$C_{5\_1} \cdot 0.007 + C_{5\_2} \cdot 0.014 + C_{5\_3} \cdot 0.03$	4.52%	2.70%

## Relative standard errors FSS 2010

*The purpose of this file is to report **the relative standard errors** for specific characteristics and regions.*

*This allows monitoring of compliance with the precision requirements stipulated in Annex IV "Precision Requirements" of the Regulation 1166/2008.*

**Please indicate the country:**

**CROATIA**

**Please indicate the survey year of the relative standard errors:**

*This should be the survey reference year.*

**2010**

**In the next four sheets, please provide the relative standard errors for indicated crops and livestock characteristics and specify the indicated regions, in the yellow cells. □**

**Crop characteristics**

**NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 agricultural holdings**

		NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings	
		<i>Please specify in the row just below this row the codes of the NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings (one NUTS2 region per cell). Add as many columns as needed.</i>	
		HR03	HR04
Characteristics in ha in the NUTS2 region	Field codes		
Area of cereals	B_1_1	0.0718	0.0108
Area of dried pulses and protein crops	B_1_2	0.1753	0.1387
Area of potatoes	B_1_3	0.0669	0.0526
Area of sugar beet	B_1_4	0.5390	0.0110
Area of oilseed crops	B_1_6_4 + B_1_6_5 + B_1_6_6 + B_1_6_7 + B_1_6_8	0.0830	0.0345
Area of fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries	B_1_7	0.0830	0.0414
Area of flowers and ornamental plants	B_1_8	0.1822	0.1546
Area of plants harvested green	B_1_9	0.0550	0.0180
Area of pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing	B_3 minus B_3_2	0.0835	0.0289
Area of fruit and berry plantations	B_4_1	0.0723	0.0300
Area of citrus plantations	B_4_2	0.1251	.
Area of olive plantations	B_4_3	0.0437	.
Area of vineyards	B_4_4	0.0419	0.0299

**Livestock characteristics**

**NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 agricultural holdings**

		<b>NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings</b>	
		<i>Please specify in the row just below this row the codes of the NUTS2 regions with at least 10000 holdings (one NUTS2 region per cell). Add as many columns as needed.</i>	
		<b>HR03</b>	<b>HR04</b>
<b>Characteristics in LSU in the NUTS2 region</b>	<b>Field codes</b>		
Amount of dairy cows	C_2_6	0.0605	0.0234
Amount of other cows	C_2_99*0.8	0.2120	0.0502
Amount of other bovine animals	C_2_1*0.4 + C_2_2*0.7 + C_2_3*0.7 + C_2_4 + C_2_5*0.8	0.0784	0.0274
Amount of breeding sows	C_4_2*0.5	0.2502	0.0625
Amount of other pigs	C_4_1*0.027 + C_4_99*0.3	0.0982	0.0317
Amount of sheep	C_3_1*0.1	0.0715	0.0524
Amount of goats	C_3_2*0.1	0.1241	0.1526
Amount of poultry	C_5_1*0.007 + C_5_2*0.014 + C_5_3*0.030	0.0452	0.0270

## Differences FSS 2010\_FSS 2007

	From FSS 2007	From FSS 2010	Difference 2010/2007 in %	Comments
Number of holdings;	181252	233276	29%	Threshold values decreased from 1 ha UAA in 2007 to 0.4 ha UAA in 2010; number of holdings reaching threshold values increased;
UAA (A_3_1), ha;	978671	1316068	34%	Threshold values decreased from 1 ha UAA in 2007 to 0.4 ha UAA in 2010 and in the framework for FSS2007 all the holdings below 1 ha are excluded ; area of UAA reaching threshold values increased; In 2010 CL is included at the farm level
Arable land, ha;	744689	895223	20%	Threshold values decreased from 1 ha UAA in 2007 to 0.4 ha UAA in 2010; area of UAA reaching threshold values increased;
Permanent grassland (B_3), ha;	178918	339266	90%	Data on common land are calculated and imputed in 2010 on farm level
Permanent crops (B_4), ha;	52598	78302	49%	Threshold values decreased from 0.3 ha of permanent crops in 2007 to 0.1 ha of permanent crops in 2010; area of permanent crops reaching threshold values increased;
Wooded area (B_5_2), ha;	113301	103961	-8%	
Unutilised Agricultural area (B_5_1), ha;	67698	56167	-17%	Due to changes in regulations and subsidies
Fallow land (B_1_12_1 + B_1_12_2), ha;	13022	11326	-13%	Threshold values decreased; due to crop rotation system
LSU in LSU;	882912	1020179	16%	Threshold values decreased from 2 LSU in 2007 to 0.5 LSU in 2010 and all in the framework for FSS2007 all the holdings below 2 LSU are excluded.
Cattle (C_2), head;	475401	497104	5%	
Family Labour force - in persons;	423920	499346	18%	Threshold values decreased number of (small) family farms increased
Family Labour force - in AWU;	170410	167555	-2%	
Non family labour force - in persons;	11820	14335	21%	The difference is due to transfer of holdings from one legal form to another the number of legal persons (craftsman)
Non family labour force - in AWU	9030	11731	30%	increased

**FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY AND SAPM  
- 1<sup>st</sup> JUNE 2010**

Obligation of submitting the report is based on the article 38 of the Official Statistics' Act (National Gazette no. 103/03. and 75/09). Refusing of providing the data, giving incomplete and incorrect data or refusing of giving the data in the appointed deadline drags penalty provisions from articles 69 and 70 of the mentioned Act.  
Data given in this report will be used for statistical purposes only and won't be published as individual.

Type of work **1 P 9 1** Period **0 1** Year **2 0 1 0** Ordinal from the address book Personal number - only for legal entities

Fill by CBS County

**DATA ABOUT THE REPORTING  
AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD**

PERSONAL NUMBER:

Telephone/mobile:

Geodetic latitude and geodetic longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)

Geodetic latitude and geodetic longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less) N E  
Fill by CBS

**1. LEGAL STATUS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING (if yes, mark "x")**

	at the moment	in system of VAT		at the moment	in system of VAT		at the moment	in system of VAT
1. LEGAL ENTITY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. CRAFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. PRIVATE FAMILY FARM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**2. DATA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING (if yes, mark "x")**

CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS

1. YES, it is agricultural holding

2. Adress, name, surname or name of the holding is not correct  →

3. Agricultural holding refuses interviewing

4. Agricultural holding is no longer active

5. Agricultural holding was leased, sold or granted to different persons

6. Agricultural holding no longer exists

**INSTRUCTION FOR PROPER COMPLETION OF THE SURVEY**

- Please write in blue or black pen
- Enter only one number in the box
- Please, write the numbers right to boxes
- Do not enter commas, decimal points or text in the box
- If the field box must be empty, do not enter zeros or dashes

CORRECT	INCORRECT
fill this <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px;">5 8</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px;">3 0</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px;">b 7</div> </div>	do not fill like this <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"><del> </del></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"><del> </del></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">0 0 0 0</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">0 0</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">- - - -</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">- -</div> </div>
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 X	

**NO XEROX  
SURVEY IS READS OPTICAL**

**FILL ONLY AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.**

**3. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE (1.6.2009 – 31.5.2010)**

		Sex 1 male 2 female	Relationship to the owner/user 1 owner/user 2 spouse 3 son/daughter 4 mother/father 5 daughter in law/son in law 6 granddaughter/grandson 7 mother in law/father in law 8 other relatives 9 non relatives	mark "x" next to the managing person	age completed (1.6.2010.)	The average numbers of hours worked per day spent on agricultural activity  Include: production and seeling of agricultural products, agricultural production, preparing product for market, maintain agricultural equipments and objects  <b>House work are not included</b> 1. up to 2 hours 2. from 2 to 4 3. from 4 to 6 4. from 6 to 8 5. more than 8 hours 6. do not work on the holding	Other useful activity	
							Other gainfull activities?  1. As his/her major activity  2. as his/her subsidiary occupation	Is it activity:  1. directly directly related to the holding (see tab. 17.)  2. not directly related to the holding
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Owner/user	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other family members	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full time employed	11.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	13.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**4. MANAGER ON PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING**

**5. SEASONAL LABOUR FORCE (1.6.2009 – 31.5.2010)**

	AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION 1. only practical expirience 2. three years - high school 3. four years - high school 4. College 5. Faculty	WHETHER THE MENAGER ATTENDED A SEMINAR FOR BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ( 1. 6. 2009 - 31. 5. 2010)  if yes, mark "x"
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Number of person	Total number of working hours	Average price per hour, kn
1. male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## FILL ONLY LEGAL ENTITIES AND CRAFTS.

## 6. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE FOR LEGAL ENTITIES AND CRAFTS (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)

## 1. MANAGER IN LEGAL ENTITIES

	Sex 1. male 2. female	age completed (1. 6. 2010.)	Agricultural education 1. only practical experience 2. three years - high school 3. four years - high school 4. College 5. Faculty	Total number of working hours (1. 6. 2009 - 31. 5. 2010)	whether the manager attended a seminar for business improvement of legal entities. ( 1. 6. 2009 - 31. 5. 2010)  if yes, mark "x"
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. ANNUAL SHARE OF WORK IN AGRICULTURE FROM FULL WORKING TIME FOR PERMANENTLY EMPLOYED WORKERS  
(1. 6. 2009. – 31. 5. 2010.) (manager is not included)

			Total number of person- columns from 2 to 7	Agr group (years of oldness) – number of persons							
				> 24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and more		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Male</b>	Percentage of working hours	> 25 % (until 56 days)	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		26 - 50 % (from 57 to 113 days)	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		51 - 75 % (from 114 to 169 days)	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		76 - 100 % (from 170 to 225 days)	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		> 100 % (more than 225 days)	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Total (1+2+3+4+5)	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Female</b>	Percentage of working hours	> 25 % (until 56 days)	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		26 - 50 % (from 57 to 113 days)	8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		51 - 75 % (from 114 to 169 days)	9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		76 - 100 % (from 170 to 225 days)	10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		> 100 % (more tha 225 days)	11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Total (7+8+9+10+11)	12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 3. SESONAL LABOUR FORCE (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)

		Number of person	Total number of working hours	Average price of work per hour, gross, kn
1.	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 7. UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA<sup>1)</sup> (1. 6. 2010)

1) Including production of seeds. Excluding seeds of vegetables, fodder crops, sugar beet and other. (see tab. 7., row 40)

	ha	a
1. Soft wheat (winter)		
2. Soft wheat (spring)		
3. Durum wheat		
4. Rye (winter and spring)		
5. Barley (winter)		
6. Barley (spring)		
7. Oats		
8. Maize, for corns		
9. Triticale		
10. Other cereals (buckwheat, millet, sorghum and other)		
11. Peas, dry grain		
12. Fodder peas, dry grain		
13. Beans, dry grain		
14. Other dried pulses		
15. Potatoes, early		
16. Potatoes, late		
17. Sugar beet		
18. Fodder beet		
19. Fodder kale		
20. Other root crops		
21. Oil rape		
22. Sunflower		
23. Soya beans		
24. Pumpkins for oil		
25. Other oil seeds		
26. Fibre crops (lan, konoplja i dr.)		
27. Tobacco		
28. Aromatic, spice and therapeutic plants (camomile, lavender, mint and origano)		
29. Other industrial crops		
30. Maize for silage (green mass)		
31. Other annual foder crops		
32. Lucerne		
33. Clover		
34. Other leguminous plants		
35. Temporary grass-clover mixtures		
36. Temporary grass and mixtures of grass		
37. Fodder pumkins		

(nastavak)

	ha	a
38. VEGETABLE – TOTAL (see tab. 11., row 22 (a + b + c))		
39. FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (including seed and seeding material) see tab. 11., row 23 (a + c)		
40. Arable land seed and seedlings		
41. Fallow land		
42. ARABLE LAND – TOTAL (1 - 41)		
43. Kitchen gardens , see tab. 11., row (22d + 23d)		
44. Other permanent crops		
45. MEADOW - used		
46. INTENSIVE PEASTURES - used		
47. EXTENSIVE PEASTURES - used		
48. NURSERIES		
49. ORCHARDS - TOTAL (see tab. 14., row 19 + 20)		
50. OLIVE PLANTATION – TOTAL (SEE tab. 15., redak 3)		
51. VINEYARDS - TOTAL (see tab. 13., row 4)		
52. TOTAL UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (42+43+44+45+46+47+48+49+50+51)		

## 8. A WAY OF USING AGRICULTURAL LAND (1. 6. 2010)

	ha	a
1. In the ownership		
2. Taken into the lease		
3. Given to the lease		
4. TOTAL (1 + 2 - 3) (see tab. 7., row 52)		

## 9. OTHER LAND (1. 6. 2010)

	ha	a
1. Uncultivated agricultural land		
2. Forestry land		
3. of which short rotation coppices		
4. Other unproductive land (yards, roads and other.)		
5. TOTAL (1 + 2 + 4)		

## 10. Mushrooms (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)

	total land (m <sup>2</sup> )
1. Area of mushrooms	

**11. VEGETABLE TOTAL, STRAWBERRIES AND FLOWERS (1. 6. 2010)**

		open fields (m <sup>2</sup> ) (arable land)	market gardening (m <sup>2</sup> )	Under protection (m <sup>2</sup> )	kitchen gardens (m <sup>2</sup> )
		a	b	c	d
1.	Cauliflower and broccoli				
2.	Cabbage, white				
3.	Other brassicae				
4.	Lettuce				
5.	Leek				
6.	Other leaf vegetable				
7.	Tomatoes				
8.	Cucumbers and gherkins				
9.	Melon				
10.	Water-melon				
11.	Red pepper				
12.	Other top fruit				
13.	Strawberries				
14.	Onion and garlic				
15.	Carrot				
16.	Red beet				
17.	Other root vegetables				
18.	Beans, green				
19.	Peas, green				
20.	Potatoes (early and late)				
21.	Other (unmentioned) vegetable				
22.	<b>VEGETABLE TOTAL (1 – 21)</b>				
23.	<b>FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (including seeds growing and seedlings)</b>				

**12. SECONDARY CROPS ON ARABLE LAND (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

		ha	a
1.	Fodder maize		
2.	Cabbage		
3.	Turnip rape		
4.	Other		
5.	<b>SECONDARY CROPS – TOTAL (1 – 4)</b>		

**13. VINEYARDS (1. 6. 2010)**

		area, total		number of grape vines, total
		ha	a	
1.	Grapes for quality wines	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	Grapes for other wines	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	Table grapes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	<b>TOTAL (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**14. ORCHARDS I (1. 6. 2010)**

		Extensive orchards (intra-unit and own consumption) up to 10 ares		Intensive orchards (market oriented)	
		total number of trees	total number of trees	Area, total	
				ha	a
1.	Apples	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	Pears	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	Peaches	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	Nectarines	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	Apricots	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.	Cherries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.	Sour cherries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8.	Plums	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9.	Walnuts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.	Hazelnuts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.	Almonds	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12.	Figs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13.	Quinces	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.	Other fruits without strawberries (kiwi, etc.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15.	Oranges	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16.	Mandarins	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17.	Lemons	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18.	Berry fruit without strawberries – shrubs (raspberry, blackberries, gooseberries, currant i dr.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19.	<b>TOTAL AREA OF EXTENSIVE ORCHARDS</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20.	<b>TOTAL AREA OF INTENSIVE ORCHARDS</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**15. OLIVE PLANTATIONS (1. 6. 2010)**

		total number of trees	area, total	
			ha	a
1.	Table olives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	Olives for oil	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<b>OLIVES – TOTAL (1 + 2)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**16. ENERGY PRODUCTION CROP (1. 6. 2010)**

		Areas	
		ha	a
1.	Energy production crop (oil rape for biodiesel)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## 17. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOLDING (1. 6. 2009. – 31. 5. 2010)

1. Other gainful activities directly related to the holding, if yes, mark "x"

1.	Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Hand made (handicraft)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Processing of farm (meat, cheese)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Production of renewable energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Aquaculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Contractual work (using production means of the holding)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	agricultural work (for other holdings)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Non-agricultural work (snow cleaning and other)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	Wood processing (wood processing etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	Other gainful activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Share of the turnover of the gainful activities directly related to the holding in total turnover of the holding (%)

1.	$\geq 0 \leq 10\%$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	$> 10 \leq 50\%$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	$> 50 \leq 100\%$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 20. LANDSCAPE FEATURES,

Linear elements maintained by farmer during the last 3 years      Linear elements established during the last 3 years

1.	Hedges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Tree lines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Stonewalls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 18. TILLAGE METHODS (1. 6. 2009. – 31. 5. 2010)

Tillage methods on the land

	ha	a
1.	Conventional tillage	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Conservation tillage	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Zero tillage	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<b>TOTAL(1 + 2 + 3)</b> (see tab. 7. row 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 19. SOIL CONSERVATION (1. 6. 2009. – 31. 5. 2010)

1. Soil cover in winter on arable land

	ha	a
1.	Normal winter crops (fe. winter wheat)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Cover crop or intermediate crop	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Plant residues	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Bare soil	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Crop rotation (share of arable area out of planned crop rotation (%))

1.	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	$> 0 < 25\%$ arable land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	$\geq 25 < 50\%$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	$\geq 50 < 75\%$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	$\geq 75\%$ arable land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 21. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

	Number of machinery and equipment belong to the holding (1. 6. 2009. – 31. 5. 2010.)	Average age	Number of new acquired machinery and equipment (1. 1. 2009. – 31. 12. 2009.)	Value of new acquired machinery and equipment, 0000 kn	Machinery used by several holdings (if yes, mark "x") (1. 6. 2009. – 31. 5. 2010.)
1.	Single axle tractors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Double axle tractors	< 40 kW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.		41 – 60 kW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.		61 – 100 kW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.		> 100 kW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	TRACTORS TOTAL (1 – 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.	Harvesters - total	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	Fully mechanised lines - potatoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	Fully mechanised lines - sugar beet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	Fully mechanised lines - fodder crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.	Plough	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12.	Sowing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13.	Parlours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14.	Milking machines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15.	Irrigation equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16.	Equipment for ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17.	Equipment for manure removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**22. DESTINATION OF THE HOLDING'S PRODUCTION**

1.	Household consumes more than 50% of the value of the final production of the holding
----	--

if yes, mark "x"

**26. IRRIGATION**

	ha	a
1. Irrigated area, TOTAL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Average irrigated area the last three years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**23. ORGANIC PRODUCTION METHODS APPLIED TO ANIMAL (1. 6. 2010)**

	head
1. Cattle	<input type="text"/>
2. Pigs	<input type="text"/>
3. Sheep	<input type="text"/>
4. Goats	<input type="text"/>
5. Poultry	<input type="text"/>
6. Other animal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if yes mark "x"

**27. TOTAL IRRIGATION AREA (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

(at last once during the previous period)

	ha	a
1. Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)(excluding maize)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Maize (grain and green)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Dried pulses for the production of grain(including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Potatoes(including early and seed potatoes)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Sugar beet (excluding seed)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Oil rape	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Sunflower	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries - open field	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Grasses and mixtures	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Meadows and pastures	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Vineyards	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Olive plantations	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. Fruits (including berry fruit)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. Citrus	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15. Other crops	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16. TOTAL UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (1 – 15)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**24. ORGANIC FARMING – Crops (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

**1. Utilised Agricultural area**

	ha	a
1. Area under organic farming	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Area under conversion to organic farming	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. TOTAL (1 + 2)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**2. Crops**

	ha	a
1. Cereals (including seeds)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Dried pulses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Potatoes (including early and seed)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Sugar beet (including seeds)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Oil seeds	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Fresh vegetables (melon and strawberries)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Grasses and mixtures	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Meadows and pastures	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Vineyards	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Olive plantations	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Fruits (including berry fruit)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Citrus	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. Other crops	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. TOTAL UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (1 – 13)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**28. IRRIGATION METODS EMPLOYED**

if yes, mark "x"

1. Surface irrigation (flooding, furrows)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Sprinkler irrigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. drop irrigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**29. SURFACE OF IRRIGATION**

if yes, mark "x"

1. On-farm ground water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. On-farm surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Off-farm surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Off-farm water from common water supply networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Other sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**25. EQUIPMENT USED FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

if yes, mark "x"

1. Wind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Biomass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. of which bio-methane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Solar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Hydro-energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Other types	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**30. VOLUME OF WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

volume of water (m<sup>3</sup>)

**31. CATTLE – (1. 6. 2010)**

			Number	
1.	Bovines less than 1 years old	calves for slaughter	<input type="text"/>	
2.		other	female	<input type="text"/>
3.			male	<input type="text"/>
4.	Bovines aged between 1 and 2 years	female	for breeding	<input type="text"/>
5.			for slaughter	<input type="text"/>
6.		male		<input type="text"/>
7.	Bovines of 2 years and over	heifers	for slaughter	<input type="text"/>
8.			other	<input type="text"/>
9.		cows (inclu. less than 2 years old)	dairy	<input type="text"/>
10.			other	<input type="text"/>
11.		male		<input type="text"/>
12.	<b>BOVINE - TOTAL (1 – 11)</b>		<input type="text"/>	

**32. SHEEP – (1. 6. 2010)**

			Number
1.	Lambs and young sheep under 1 years old		<input type="text"/>
2.	Ewes and ewe-lamb put to the ram	milk ewes	<input type="text"/>
3.		other ewes	<input type="text"/>
4.	Other sheep (rams, sterile sheep)		<input type="text"/>
5.	<b>SHEEP - TOTAL (1 – 4)</b>		<input type="text"/>

**33. POULTRY – (1. 6. 2010)**

		Number	
1.	Broilers	<input type="text"/>	
2.	Hens	<input type="text"/>	
3.	Turkeys	<input type="text"/>	
4.	Geese	<input type="text"/>	
5.	Ducks	<input type="text"/>	
6.	Other poultry (biserke, ostrichs etc.)	<input type="text"/>	
7.	<b>POLUTRY - TOTAL (1 – 6)</b>		<input type="text"/>

**34. EQUIDAE – (1. 6. 2010)**

		Number	
1.	Horses	<input type="text"/>	
2.	Donkeys	<input type="text"/>	
3.	Mule	<input type="text"/>	
4.	<b>EQUIDAE - TOTAL (1 – 3)</b>		<input type="text"/>

**35. PIGS – (1. 6. 2010)**

			Number
1.	Piglets (< 20 kg)		<input type="text"/>
2.	Young pigs (20		<input type="text"/>
3.	Pigs for fattening	50 - 80 kg	<input type="text"/>
4.		80 -110 kg	<input type="text"/>
5.		> 110 kg	<input type="text"/>
6.	Breeding pigs (> 50 kg)	gilts not mated	<input type="text"/>
7.		first time mated sows	<input type="text"/>
8.		sows	<input type="text"/>
9.		mated sows	<input type="text"/>
10.		boars	<input type="text"/>
11.	<b>PIGS - TOTAL (1 – 10)</b>		<input type="text"/>

**36. GOATS – (1. 6. 2010)**

			Number
1.	Lambs and young goats under 1 years old		<input type="text"/>
2.	Goats	allready kidded	<input type="text"/>
3.		mated for the first time	<input type="text"/>
4.	Other goats		<input type="text"/>
5.	<b>GOATS - TOTAL (1 – 4)</b>		<input type="text"/>

**37. RABBITS – (1. 6. 2010)**

		Number	
1.	Breeding females	<input type="text"/>	
2.	Other rabbits	<input type="text"/>	
3.	<b>RABBITS - TOTAL (1 – 2)</b>		<input type="text"/>

**38. BEES – (1. 6. 2010)**

		Number
1.	BEES	<input type="text"/>

**39. OTHER NOT MENTIONED ANIMAL – (1. 6. 2010)**

1.	Other not mentioned animal	<input type="text"/>
----	----------------------------	----------------------

if yes, mark "x"

**40. ANIMAL GRAZING (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

		Total number of animals grazing on common land	Total area of pastures		The number of months for which animals have been grazing on pastures
			ha	a	
1.	Grazing on the holding				
2.	Common land grazing (land not belonging directly to agr. holding but on which common rights apply)				

**41. ANIMAL HOUSING (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

**1. Cattle**

			Average number of animal
1.	Animal houses where the animals are tied to their places and are not allowed to move freely	Stanchion-tied stable - with solid dung and liquid manure	
2.		Stanchion-tied stable - with slurry	
3.	Animal houses where the animals are allowed to move freely	Loose housing - with solid dung and liquid manure	
4.		Loose housing - with slurry	
5.	Other		

**3. Laying hens**

		Average number of places
1.	On strow-beds (deep litter-loose housing)	
2.	Battery cage with manure belt	
3.	Battery cage with deep pit	
4.	Battery cage with stilt house	
5.	Other	

**2. Piges**

		Average number of animal
1.	On partially slatted floors	
2.	On completely slatted floors	
3.	On straw-beds (deep litter-loose housing)	
4.	Other	

**42. MANURE STORAGE AND TREATMENT (1. 6. 2009 – 31. 5. 2010)**

**1. Storage facilities for:**

		if yes ,please mark "x"	Are the storage facilities covered? if yes ,please mark "x"
1.	Solid dung	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Liquid manure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Slurry	Slurry tank <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.		Lagoon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**2. Manure application**

		ha	a	% utilised agricultural area of the holding on which the applied manure has been mechanically incorporated into the soil. The 4 hours threshold, can be considered as the approximate time limit to distinguish immediate incorporation				
				0	> 0 < 25%	≥ 25 < 50%	≥ 50 < 75%	≥ 75%
Total utilised agricultural area	Solid dung			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Slurry			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**3. Percentage of the total produced manure exported from the holding**

Percentage of the total produced manure exported from the holding				
0	> 0 < 25%	≥ 25 < 50%	≥ 50 < 75%	≥ 75%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**43. AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSING (1. 6. 2010.)**

		Age
1.	Glasshouse	<input type="text"/>
2.	Plastichouse	<input type="text"/>
3.	House for cattle	<input type="text"/>
4.	House for pigs	<input type="text"/>
5.	House for goats and sheep	<input type="text"/>
6.	Poultry house	<input type="text"/>

**44. ENERGY CONSUMPTION (1. 1. 2009. – 31. 12. 2009.)**

			TOTAL
1.	Electric energy	kWh	<input type="text"/>
2.	Gas	m <sup>3</sup>	<input type="text"/>
3.	Blue diesel	l	<input type="text"/>
4.	Diesel	l	<input type="text"/>

**REMARK**

Please, below fill data on contact person regarding data in this form:

Name and surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephon:

E- mail: \_\_\_\_\_@\_\_\_\_\_

Mobile:

Date:     
Day      Month      Year

Telefax:

(P.S.)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

### Formula applied for estimation methods

Estimation: unbiased Horvitz-Thompson estimator corrected for non-response and for no longer existing farms

The weight  $w_{ih}$  joined to farm (unit)  $i$  in in stratum  $h$ :

$$w_{ih} = \frac{\text{total number of units in stratum } h}{\text{number of selected units in stratum } h} \times \frac{\text{number of selected units in stratum } h}{\text{number of units in stratum } h \text{ responded to survey}} =$$

design weight x non - response weight