

Farm Structure Survey 2009/2010 Survey on agricultural production methods 2009/2010

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National Methodological Report (NMR)

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Member State: **Lithuania**

FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY 2009/2010

SURVEY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION METHODS 2009/2010

NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

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SUMMARY

The Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania was carried out on 3 May–30 September 2010. It was the second Agricultural Census after the restoration of Independence of Lithuania (the first one was conducted in 2003 and the first in Lithuania as a member of the European Union).

The Agricultural Census 2003 took place from 1 to 30 June 2003. A pilot census was carried out on 3–14 June 2002. The census was carried out by interviewers. They visited every holding and filled in questionnaires. There were about 6800 interviewers. All farmers and land users growing agricultural products were enumerated. The Agricultural Census 2003 questionnaire was completed for each agricultural holding with the agricultural land area of more than 1 ha or with the agricultural land area of less than 1 ha but income from sales of agricultural production not less than LTL 5000 per year – approximately EUR 1448 per year. Holdings with the agricultural land area of less than 1 ha and income less than the above-mentioned were included in the household enumeration list. The definition of enumeration units in the Agricultural Census was harmonised with the recommendations of the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Totally 364414 have been surveyed – 199913 agricultural holdings (646 agricultural companies and enterprises and 199267 farmers' and family farms) and 164501 small farms.

During the period between the Agricultural Census 2003 and the Agricultural Census 2010, two sample farm structure surveys (FSS) were carried out.

The FSS 2005 took place on 1–22 June 2005. The reference date for the FSS 2005 was 1 June 2005 and the reference period lasted 12 month before 1 June (for labour force). The object of the survey was a farm (agricultural holding) that is both in technical and economic sense one unit having one manager and producing agricultural products. The survey questionnaire had to be filled in by all agricultural producers from the sample whose land plot owned was no less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural land. If the size of the land plot was less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural land, the questionnaire was filled in only in case the income of the farm from agricultural activity over the calendar year amounted to no less than LTL 5000 – approximately EUR 1448 per year.

The FSS 2005 was carried out by interviewers. They visited every holding from the survey sample and filled in questionnaires. 737 interviewers worked during the survey.

The FSS 2005 sample size was 65579. During the survey 330 new farms were found. Altogether, data were provided by 62333 farms – 61791 farmers' and family farms and 542 agricultural companies and enterprises. According to the FSS 2005 data it was estimated that the total number of farms was 252946.

The FSS 2007 data collection took place on 1–29 June 2007. The reference date for the FSS 2007 was 1 June 2007 and the reference period lasted 12 month before 1 June (for labour force). The object of the survey was a farm (agricultural holding) that is both in technical and economic sense one unit having one manager, producing agricultural products or maintaining its land which is no longer used for production purposes in good agricultural

and environmental condition. As in 2005, the survey questionnaire had to be filled in by all agricultural producers from the sample whose land plot owned was no less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural land. If the size of the land plot was less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural land, the questionnaire was filled in only in case the income of the farm from agricultural activity over the calendar year amounted to no less than LTL 5000 – approximately EUR 1448 per year. If it was found that there is no land on farm, the interviewer had to ascertain that income from agricultural activity per calendar year on this farm is not less than LTL 5000 – approximately EUR 1448 per year. No exact threshold based on number of livestock for farms without utilized agricultural land was set.

The FSS 2007 was carried out by interviewers. Interviewers questioned farmers' and family farms. They visited every holding from the survey sample and filled in questionnaires. 758 interviewers worked during the survey. Agricultural companies and enterprises had to fill in questionnaires themselves and send them directly to regional statistical offices for further processing.

The FSS 2007 sample size was 60888. During the survey 375 new farms were found. In addition, it was found out that 2202 farms had less than 1 ha of utilised agricultural land and their income was less than LTL 5000 per year. These farms did not comply with the definition of an agricultural holding. These farms are small units, and they were not included in the FSS 2007 estimations. 54596 farms satisfied the definition of an agricultural holding – 54039 farmers' and family farms and 557 agricultural companies and enterprises. Altogether, data were provided by 56798 farms. According to the FSS 2007 data it was estimated that the total number of farms was 230272.

The Agricultural Census 2010 Census was carried out for the following purposes: to record changes taking place in agriculture; to find out the number of producers of agricultural products in Lithuania; to obtain accurate statistical data needed for the analysis of the development of Lithuanian agriculture; to predict the opportunities of agricultural development; to assess the effectiveness of the European Union aid and future needs thereof.

During the Agricultural Census 2010, all farms (i.e. all agricultural holdings and small farms) were surveyed. It was planned to survey 459109 farms, of which 239934 large (of which 699 legal persons and 239235 natural persons) and 219176 small farms. It was found out that in 2010 there were 199913 agricultural holdings (of which 646 legal persons and 199267 natural persons) and 164599 small farms operating in Lithuania.

Agricultural holdings, i.e. farmers' and family farms, agricultural companies and enterprises with the utilized agricultural area of 1 or more hectares, as well as those with the utilized agricultural area of less than one hectare and annual agricultural income of not less than 5000 LTL – approximately EUR 1448 per year, submitted statistical data on the agricultural area used, farm animals kept, agricultural machinery used, farm buildings, family members and farm workers working on a farm, agricultural production methods, and other (non-agricultural) activities. Agricultural holdings were surveyed in order to meet EU requirements and national needs as well. If it was found that there is no land on farm, the interviewer had to ascertain that income from agricultural activity per calendar year on this farm is not less than LTL 5000 – approximately EUR 1448 per year. No exact threshold based on number of livestock for farms without utilized agricultural land was set.

Small farms, i.e. farms with the utilised agricultural area of less than 1 hectare and income from agricultural activity per calendar year less than LTL 5000, submitted only the main data on land and farm animals for national data needs.

The Agricultural Census 2010 was performed by Statistics Lithuania and regional statistical offices. There were several specialists responsible for the Census in 5 regional statistical offices in Lithuania. There were one or two specialists responsible for the Census (Census coordinators) in each of 52 district municipalities, 479 specialists working in ward offices and about 850 interviewers working during the Census.

Statistics Lithuania was responsible for the methodological, technical and organizational preparation of the survey. A Methodological Task Force was established to work out the methodological principles of the Census. Also, the Committee on the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010 was established.

Preparation for the Agricultural Census 2010 was started in January 2008. A working plan of the Census was prepared and approved by the Director General of Statistics Lithuania. In order to get better prepared for the upcoming census, Statistics Lithuania organized a pilot agricultural census in May–June 2009 in Garliava, Kaunas district.

Data collection methods differed from those which had been used during the Agricultural Census 2003, FSS 2005 and FSS 2007. Data collection was started with an e-Census on May–June 2010. At the same time, workplaces for Census specialists in every ward office were equipped. Farms which did not answer during the e-Census and do not declare crops were investigated by interviewers from 19 July 2010 until 31 August 2010. Small farms were interviewed from 1 June 2010 until 16 July 2010.

According to the intended way of the organization of the Agricultural Census 2010, computerized workplaces with Internet access for Census specialists were equipped in every ward office.

According to the organizational plan, farmers who came to declare crops through the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) on 3 May – 30 June 2010 were interviewed by a Census specialist. The Census specialist entered the data into the program in a portable computer. Paper Census questionnaires were not used at this stage.

After crop declaration through the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), the lists of not interviewed farms were prepared at Statistics Lithuania on 1–9 July. The interviewing of farms which did not declare crops was started on 19 July. At this stage, interviewers questioned farmers' and family farms, visited every holding from the list and filled in paper questionnaires.

Agricultural companies and enterprises had to fill in questionnaires themselves and send them directly to Statistics Lithuania for further processing.

Small farms were interviewed by an additional Census specialist who visited farmers at home until 16 July 2010. Paper questionnaires were provided for small farms. The data of these questionnaires were entered in the same portable computers by the Census specialists working at ward offices.

The characteristics in the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire are divided into seven parts: data on the agricultural holding, land of the holding, livestock and poultry, farm labour force, other gainful activities of the holding, support for rural development, and agricultural production methods.

The Agricultural Census 2010 was carried out by filling in a Census questionnaire, which was approved by order of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania and published on the website of Statistics Lithuania.

The Census questionnaire was filled in according to the instructions approved by order of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania.

Errors detected in the process of entering statistical data were corrected by returning incorrectly filled in Census questionnaires to the census takers for corrections. Errors were corrected manually, discussed with census takers, farms were contacted.

The statistical data prepared were submitted to Statistics Lithuania for further data handling: provision of data to the central database, final handling (identification, correction) and realization of user requests.

When statistical data received by Statistics Lithuania were entered into the program for data processing, they were checked once again: whether they complied with the conditions of control. If non-conformity was found, its origin was determined, and it was eliminated.

The questionnaire has 6 annexes: additional Census questionnaire, which has to be filled in if the land and (or) livestock of the holding are in different municipalities; farm buildings and machines questionnaire; Small Units Questionnaire; causes for the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire not being filled in; information about the Agricultural Census 2010; manual for interviewers. The questionnaire with annexes includes 780 indicators.

Data on both the survey on agricultural production methods (SAPM) and other gainful activities (OGA) were collected together with the Agricultural Census 2010 as a part of it. A full-scale survey was applied.

A big promotion campaign was conducted. Before the Census, as well as during the Census, there were many articles in local newspapers about the Census in general, the progress, the number of the farms surveyed, difficulties.

TV, radio and the website of Statistics Lithuania were also used as much as possible. Information about the progress of the Census fieldwork on the website was updated twice per month.

Before the Census, each respondent with the agricultural land area of more than 1 ha received a personal informational letter, explaining the main purpose of the Census, when it would be carried out, which data would be collected, the use and protection of data, contact information of regional statistical offices and the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division of Statistics Lithuania.

Also many activities dedicated to the data dissemination process were carried out. An information section was created on the website of Statistics Lithuania in order to release all

information on the Agricultural Census in one place. Statistics Lithuania wrote progress reports on the Agricultural Census 2010 and press releases in order to inform people on the progress of the Census. Provisional results were used in the statistical information prepared according to user requests.

Three publications on the results of the Agricultural Census 2010 are planned to be published. The first publication – *Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania* – will be published on 31 July 2012. The second publication – *Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania by County and Municipality* – will be published on 28 September 2012. The third publication – *Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania by Ward* – will be published on 18 December 2012.

1. CONTACTS

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 National legislation

Statistics Lithuania carried out the Agricultural Census 2010 according to the European Union regulations and national legal acts.

The main national legal acts were as follows:

- Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 1999, No VIII-1511);
- Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 516 of 27 May 2009 on the Agricultural Census 2010 of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2009, No 67-2700);
- Order No DĮ-32 of 28 January 2008 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the work plan for the Agricultural Census 2010;
- Order No DĮ-163 of 21 August 2008 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the formation of an organizational methodological working group for the Agricultural Census 2010;
- Order No 174 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania of 22 July 2009 on the

- approval of the composition of the High-Level Commission for the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010 (Official Gazette, 2009, No 89-3825);
- Order No 36 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania of 28 January 2010 on the approval of a questionnaire for the Agricultural Census 2010 of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2010, No 17-817).

The national legislation deals with the scope and coverage, frequency of the census and time reference, responsibility for the census, administrative and financial provisions, obligations of respondents with respect to the census, identification, protection and obligations of enumerators, right of access to administrative data, confidentiality.

In accordance with the Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania, all individual data on each person and each farm are confidential. Each interviewer signed an approved paper that confidentiality is maintained.

2.2 Characteristics and reference period

Information about land use, arable and other agricultural land, livestock, labour force, other activities and agricultural production methods was collected according to Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88. Also, some data for national needs were collected.

The Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire and instructions for filling it in were approved by the Director General of Statistics Lithuania. Both paper and electronic questionnaires were developed.

The characteristics in the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire are divided into several parts (I–VII):

- Data on the agricultural holding;
- Land of the holding;
- Livestock and poultry;
- Farm labour force;
- Other gainful activities of the holding;
- Support for rural development;
- Agricultural production methods.

The Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire has 6 annexes:

- Annex 1 - Additional Census questionnaire which has to be filled in if the land and (or) livestock of the holding are in different municipalities;
- Annex 2 – Farm buildings and machines;
- Annex 3 – Small Units Questionnaire;
- Annex 4 – Causes for the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire not being filled in;
- Annex 5 – Information about the Agricultural Census 2010;
- Annex 6 – Manual for interviewers.

All agricultural holdings operating in Lithuania which had at least 1 ha of utilized agricultural land or less than 1 ha of utilized agricultural land but income not less than LTL 5000 per year had to fill in all parts of the questionnaire.

If the holding land and/or livestock are located in different municipalities, Annex 1 should be completed.

If the holding used farm buildings and machines for agricultural tasks, Annex 2 should be filled in.

If the farm was included in the Census list of respondents as a holding with 1 or more hectares of utilized agricultural land but during the survey it was found out that this holding is a small unit (with less than 1 ha of utilized agricultural land), not the main Census questionnaire but its Annex 3– Small Units Questionnaire – was filled in.

If it was found that the holding included in the Census list of respondents no longer operated in the agricultural sector, Annex 4 had to be filled in. Causes for the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire not being filled in:

- if the holding does not perform agricultural activity (sold or granted land, early retreat from the farm market, the farmer is dead, etc.);
- if the holding's land is temporarily uncultivated, but the holder means to continue agricultural activity in the future (leased land, illness of the holder, etc.);
- if the holding is not found;
- if the holder refused to provide information.

The main information about the Census was presented in Annex 5 – Information about the Farm Structure Survey. In this annex, legal basis, type, coverage, aim of the Survey, duty of the provision of statistical data, the confidentiality of statistical data and other information were defined.

The interviewers received special instructions for filling in the questionnaire. A special manual for them was composed.

Statistical data were collected according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008. Some data for national needs were collected. The Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire with annexes includes 780 indicators. The copy of the Census questionnaire with annexes is added (see Annexes).

I. Data on the agricultural holding

This section consists of the general information on the holding and the holder: holding identity number, name of the holder or name of the agricultural company, type of the holding, geographical situation of the holding, legal personality and management of the holding, destination of the holding production, farming system and practices. Also, if a holding could not render information for a variety of reasons, it was indicated in this part.

Data for national needs in Part I:

- Is the holding land and/or livestock located in different municipalities?
- Is the agricultural holding located in a less-favoured area?
- Are accounts kept for the management of the holding?
- Are you a member of a cooperative?
 - If yes, how many cooperatives have you joined?

Data taken from administrative sources:

Information on the location of the holding was estimated using the Address Register:

- Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less);
- Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less).

Information on organic farming was taken from the Organic Farming Register:

- The total utilized agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are applied and certified according to national or the European Community rules;
- The total utilized agricultural area of the holding that is under conversion to organic farming production methods to be certified according to national or the European Community rules;
- Area of the holding on which organic farming production methods according to national or the European Community rules are either applied and certified or under conversion to be certified:
 - Cereals for the production of grain (including seed), ha;
 - Dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses), ha;
 - Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes), ha;
 - Sugar beet (excluding seed), ha;
 - Oil seed crops, ha;
 - Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries, ha;
 - Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazing, ha;
 - Fruit and berry plantations;
 - Other crops (fibre crops etc.), ha;
 - Organic production methods applied to animal production and certified according to national or the European Community rules:
 - Bovine animals, head;
 - Pigs, head;
 - Sheep and goats, head;
 - Poultry, head;
 - Other animals.

Not significant or not existing characteristics:

- Organic citrus plantations – not existing;
- Organic olive plantations – not existing;
- Organic vineyards – not existing.

Those characteristics do not exist in Lithuania because there are unfavourable climate conditions to grow citrus fruits, grapes and olives – not a subtropical climate as it is required.

II. Land of the holding

The holder had to indicate how much own, rented or otherwise managed land he possessed as of 1 June 2010. Rented areas were recorded under those holdings which pay rent. If a holding was situated in different municipalities, separate questionnaires were filled in. In all other questionnaires, the number of the main (first) questionnaire, the name of the municipality and the

area of land in it were recorded. The area of land, crop area and planted area were recorded in hectares with the accuracy of two decimal places.

This section consists of detailed information on land use and crop area. The crop area was recorded as the area under winter crops sown last autumn and the area under summer crops sown current summer. If sowing was not completed until 1 June, the area which was planned to be sown was also recorded.

Data for national needs in Part II

A detailed distribution of some crops was required in order to use this information in crop statistics:

- A detailed distribution of cereals: both winter and spring wheat and wheat for biofuel production, rye for biofuel production, both winter and spring triticale and triticale for biofuel production, both winter and spring barley, oats, mixed cereals, buckwheat and other cereals (millet, sorghum, etc.);
- A detailed distribution of pulses: both alimentary and fodder peas, beans and kidney beans, lupines, vetches, lentils, other protein crops (fodder peas, bird's-foots, mixtures of pulses, etc.);
- Additional characteristics of industrial plants: both winter and spring rape (including turnip rape) and caraway;
- A detailed distribution of forage plants – temporary grasses and other green fodder.

Information on the new seedlings of pome and stone fruits and berries is used in the compilation of economic accounts for agriculture according to Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Information on water, water bodies with fishes and reclaimed area was required by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania.

The following distributions of crops are used in crop statistics survey according to the Member States Agreement of 1990, current statistics on fruit and vegetables (gentlemen's agreement) and Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009:

- Distribution of marketable greenhouses;
- Distribution of orchards and berry plantations by sort, if their area consists of no less than 0.5 hectares;
- Distribution of outdoor vegetables by sort, if their area consists of no less than 0.2 hectares.

Data taken from administrative sources

Data on holdings' crops were partially taken from the IACS Register and were used only for the control over the data collected.

Not significant or not existing characteristics

Not significant for Lithuania are:

- Tobacco;
- Hops;
- Linseed (oil flax);

- Other oil seed crops;
- Other textile crops;
- Other arable land crops;
- Total irrigable area;
- Total area irrigated once a year;
- Kitchen gardens.

Tobacco, hops and other crops marked as not significant are grown up by less than 0.01% of all holdings and the area under those crops against the total arable land area is less than 0.01%.

Since most of the regions of Lithuania are regions with optimal humidity, information on irrigation is not vitally important for holdings. Therefore, both characteristics “Total irrigable area” and “Total area irrigated once a year” are not significant. Although the characteristics on irrigable are not significant, these data have been collected during the Census.

During the Agricultural Census 2003, it was established that only a small percentage of holdings in Lithuania have kitchen gardens, and those gardens are so small that they do not affect the Census results at all. Therefore, the characteristic “Kitchen gardens” was not included in the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire.

Not existing for Lithuania are:

- Durum wheat;
- Rice;
- Cotton;
- Soya;
- Hemp;
- Sunflower;
- Permanent grassland and meadow – rough grazing;
- Fruit species of subtropical climate zones;
- Citrus plantations;
- Olive plantations (total, table olives, oil production);
- Vineyards (total, quality wine, other wines, table grapes, raisins, permanent crops under glass);
- Energy crops on set-aside area;
- Genetically modified crops.

Such agricultural crops as durum wheat, rice, cotton, sunflower, citrus, olives and vineyards are not grown in Lithuania because of unsuitable climate conditions in this region.

Permanent grassland and meadow – rough grazing – does not exist in Lithuania because of the unsuitable landscape characteristics. It’s worth mentioning that there is the discrepancy in registering various the categories of grasslands – rough grazing in FADN and Farm Structure Surveys. According to the list of non-significant or non-existing characteristics for the FSS and SAPM, characteristic rough grazing does not exist in Lithuania, while in the FADN there are a few farms with rough grazing. In the future, the FSS indicator “Rough grazing” will be included in the questionnaire and these surveys will show the real situation in Lithuania.

According to research initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania and the results of the Agricultural Census 2010, it was found that genetically modified crops are not

grown in Lithuania.

Energy crops on set-aside area do not exist too because there is no set-aside area in Lithuania.

III. Livestock, poultry and beehives number

Animals and poultry were recorded as of 1 June 2010 at the place where they were kept. Animals which were slaughtered or sold after 1 June were recorded too. Youngsters born after 1 June, as well as livestock and poultry bought for slaughtering or for further growing after this date, were not recorded. If a holding kept livestock, poultry or beehives in different municipalities, separate questionnaires were filled in.

Holding animals which were not used in the production process or income giving activity, i.e. which were used only for entertainment of the farm holder and his/her family members, were not registered. Animals were recorded separately according to their kind, age and sex.

Data for national needs in Part III

Cattle:

- less than 1 year old calves for slaughter;
- less than 1 year old male for breeding;
- less than 1 year old female for breeding;
- 1 to 2 years old female for slaughter;
- 1 to 2 years old female for breeding;
- 2 years old and older female for slaughter;
- 2 years old and older female for breeding;
- suckling cows.

Pigs:

- piglets 20 to 50 kg (2 to 4 month);
- pigs for fattening 50 to 80 kg (4 to 6 months);
- pigs for fattening 80 to 110 kg (6 to 8 months);
- >110 kg (8 month and >);
- breeding boars;
- mated sows;
- sows mated for the first time;
- sows not mated;
- breeding gilts not yet mated.

Fur animals:

- Foxes;
- Minks;
- Nutrias;
- Chinchillas;

Beehives.

Those characteristics were planned to be used in animal statistics surveys conducted by Statistics Lithuania.

Data taken from administrative sources

Data on holdings' animals were partially taken from the Animal Register and were used only for the control over the data collected.

Not significant or not existing characteristics

Livestock not mentioned elsewhere is not a significant characteristic in Lithuania because the most common holding animals were classified.

IV. Farm labour force

The farm labour force of the holding includes all persons having reached the age of 16 who carried out farm work in the holding during 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey (from 1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010).

If the person had several functions in the farm, e.g. is both a spouse of the farm holder and a farm manager, data were not entered twice. However, even if a spouse of the farm holder did not work on the farm, his/her data were registered in the OGA section.

Farm work is only work related to the production of agricultural products and maintenance of the capacity of these products. Farm work includes the following: organization and management (purchase, sale, accounting, etc.), field works (ploughing, mowing, harvesting, etc.), animal breeding (fodder preparation, feeding, milking, animal care, etc.), works related to the storage, processing, etc. of primary agricultural products (ensilage, packaging, etc.), maintenance works (building maintenance, repair of machinery, equipment, etc.). Housekeeping works (cleaning, repair of the house, cooking, etc.) are not included in the time worked on the farm.

Persons employed in the holding are: the holder, holder's spouse, other holder's family members (sons and/or daughters, their spouses or cohabiters, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters, their spouses or cohabiters, brothers, sisters of the farm holder's spouse and their spouses doing farm work but not necessarily living on the farm), permanently working labour force which does not belong to the family, temporary labour force not related to the family. Family members may get payment. They can work both on a regular basis and not.

A hired person is a person working for payment. Payment can be not only in cash but in kind as well, i.e. payment in food products, non-food products or permission to use a dwelling for free, etc.

A temporarily hired employee is a person who is hired by the farm holder to work for a certain period (during potato harvesting, haying, to pick up stones, berries, etc.). The total number of days worked by males and females (during the last 12 months) was recorded.

All persons who have worked in the holding over the last 12 months were recorded. Those members of the holding who are not working in the holding – old men, children, relatives, children-students who are working in the holding occasionally – are not regarded as employed persons.

The farm holder or the manager indicates how long, on average, s/he him/herself and other farm members worked on the farm per day during the last 12 month. Annual work units (AWU) were calculated as follows: if a person indicated that s/he worked in the holding up to 2 hours, AWU = 0.125; if s/he worked 2–4 hours, AWU = 0.375; if 4–6 hours, AWU = 0.625; if 6–8 hours, AWU = 0.875; if 8 hours and over, AWU = 1. “Full-time” means that the person works in the holding 253 working days a year when a working day length is 8 hours.

Data for national needs in Part IV

Information on agricultural training of farm workers (of the farm holder and his/her family members working on the farm) was required by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania. Agricultural training was classified as:

- Only practical experience – if a person does not have any qualification in agriculture but has gained experience working on a farm;
- Basic – if a person has completed up to 2-year courses in agricultural school and/or institution which specializes in certain fields (including horticulture, forestry, fishery, veterinary, agricultural technologies and other related areas) or has completed agricultural apprenticeship;
- Complete – if a person has graduated from college, vocational school conferring agricultural qualification, agricultural college (2 or more years of education), university or other institution of higher education preparing specialists in horticulture, forestry, fishery, veterinary, agricultural technologies or other related areas.

Data taken from administrative sources

Data on holding labour force were partially taken from the State Social Insurance Fund Board under the Ministry of Social Security, and the Labour Register was used only for the control over the data collected.

Not significant or not existing characteristics

There are no not significant or not existing characteristic in this section.

V. Other gainful activities of the holding (directly related to the holding)

This section consists of information on other gainful activities of the holding comprising all activities other than farm work, directly related to the holding and having an economic impact on the holding during 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey (from 1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010). Such activities directly related to the holding were indicated if the resources of the holding were used (area, buildings, machinery, etc.) or its products were used in the activity. Such holdings where only the farm labour force had taken part in other activity and no holding resources were used were not indicated.

Other non-agricultural activity is any activity which is not considered to be agricultural and is carried out in the rural area (i.e. the activity which is not related to farming works but directly related to the farm and having economic effect on it): rural tourism, handicrafts, processing of products, production of wood and wooden ware, aquaculture, production of renewable energy, contractual work, other.

Equipment used by the agricultural holding for renewable energy production of energy source

during 12 month ending on the reference day of the survey (from 1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010) for the market or for own agricultural production was collected in this section.

Data for national needs in Part V

Traditional handicraft, of which traditional products, traditional breeds of plants and animals and traditional services: these indicators were included at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Data taken from administrative sources

There were no data taken from administrative sources.

Not significant or not existing characteristics

There are no not significant or not existing characteristic in this section.

VI. Support for rural development

In this section, information was to be collected whether or not the holding had benefited from one of the following rural development measures during the last 3 years (from 1 June 2008 to 31 May 2010) according to certain set standards and rules specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

Note. It is necessary to note that payments under the Water Framework Directive are not separately collected separately in Lithuania, so this characteristic is published in conjunction with Nature 2000 payments.

Data for national needs in Part VI

There were no data for national needs in this section.

Data taken from administrative sources

Data on selected benefits were partially taken from the National Paying Agency and were used for data control.

Not significant or not existing characteristics

According to the National Paying Agency, such rural development support as Community standards and animal welfare payments does not exist in Lithuania. These programmes are not included in the Rural Development Programme 2007–2013 in Lithuania.

VII. Agricultural production methods

This section consists of data on agricultural production methods. Data were provided by farmers' and family farms, agricultural companies and enterprises (hereinafter referred to as 'farms'). Farms indicated the following information: agricultural production methods used; soil cover in winter; systems of keeping cattle, pigs, laying hens; grazing the livestock kept on the farm; the share of agricultural land fertilized with organic fertilizers; manure and slurry storage facilities used on the farm; irrigated lands on the farm.

Information on tillage methods referred includes the area of arable land sown/cultivated in the reference year.

Soil conservation characteristics consist of the area of arable land cultivated in the reference year. It is necessary to note that arable land which was not cultivated during the reference period was excluded.

Animal grazing on the holding were indicated as it was during the reference year (from 1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010). If, on the day of survey, there were no animals on the holding, the average number of grazing animals was recorded. If different animal categories were outdoors different amount of time, the longest period were recorded.

Animal housing, manure application and manure storage and treatment characteristics were recorded as being during the reference period too (from 1 June 2009 to 31 May 2010).

Information on average irrigated area was recorded during the reference period of the last three years. Other characteristics – total cultivated area, irrigation methods, sources and the volume of water were recorded during the previous 12 month.

Data for national needs in Part VI

There were no data for national needs in this section.

Data taken from administrative sources:

There were no data taken from administrative sources.

Not significant or not existing characteristics:

Not existing characteristics:

- Linear elements:
 - Hedges;
 - Tree lines;
 - Stonewalls;
- Common land grazing.

Not significant characteristics – irrigation characteristics:

- irrigated area;
- irrigation methods;
- source of water for irrigation;
- volume of water used for irrigation.

In Lithuania, pilot studies for the estimation of the volume of water used for irrigation were carried out. During these studies, it was found out that only 33 farms (out of 230 thousand) have irrigated area.

Moreover, in Lithuania, most of the regions are regions with optimal humidity, and irrigation is not vitally important for holdings.

Characteristics that deviate from EU variables in either that the name is the same but the content or definitions are different

Statistical data were collected according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008. No methodological changes are foreseen.

Changes of definitions of characteristics and/or reference time and/or measurement affecting the comparability with previous survey data

No changes.

2.3 Survey organisation

Preparation for the Census 2010 was started in January 2008. A working plan of the Census was prepared and approved by the Director General of Statistics Lithuania.

The Census was performed by Statistics Lithuania and regional statistical offices. There were 5 regional statistical offices in Lithuania.

Statistics Lithuania was responsible for the methodological, technical and organizational preparation of the Census.

The main tasks for the regional statistical offices were: organization and preparation of the Census in their own territory in cooperation with Statistics Lithuania; promotion of the Census in their own territory; participation of statisticians from regional statistical offices in training related to the Census and organized by Statistics Lithuania; selection and training of Census interviewers; distribution of the Census material; preparation and supply of all Census material to Statistics Lithuania.

At Statistics Lithuania, six specialists of the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division were responsible for the Census. Each of 5 regional statistical offices had several specialists responsible for the Census. Each of 52 district municipalities had one or two specialists responsible for the Census – Census coordinators. More than 1300 enumerators were engaged in the Census throughout Lithuania: 479 specialists worked in ward offices and about 850 interviewers investigated agricultural holdings and small farms. Attempts were made that the employees assigned to work at a certain ward would also be residing there, since it has been observed during the previous statistical surveys that people are more willing to communicate and provide data to familiar persons. Most of the difficulties faced were settled thanks to enumerators' experience.

All employees attended a special training seminar and received written instructions. Training had been organized in April 2010.

According to the intended way of the organization of the Agricultural Census, computerized workplaces for Census specialists were equipped in every ward office where more than 50 farms were to declare crops from 3 May 2010. Such a workplace was provided with a computer and Internet access. Farmers who came to declare crops through the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) on 3 May–30 June 2010 were interviewed by a Census specialist. The

Census specialist entered the data into the programme in the portable computer. Paper Census questionnaires were not used at this stage.

The interviewing of small farms (having up to 1 ha of agricultural land) was started on 1 June. Small farms were interviewed by an additional Census specialist who visited farmers at home. Paper questionnaires were provided for small farms. The data of these questionnaires were entered in the same portable computers by the Census specialists working at ward offices. The interviewing of small farms was carried out until 16 July.

After crop declaration (i.e. interviewing of farmers providing declarations and period for filling in of electronic forms), the lists of not interviewed farms were prepared at Statistics Lithuania on 1–9 July. The lists of not interviewed farms were sent to the coordinators in districts who, together with Census specialists working at ward offices, distributed workload among Census specialists.

The interviewing of farms which did not declare crops through the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) started on 19 July at their homes. The interviewing was carried out by the same Census specialist who interviewed small farms. Paper questionnaires were used. Data of these questionnaires were entered at the same computerized workplaces at ward offices. The interviewing of farms was finished on 31 August 2010.

Workplaces for Census specialists at ward offices were equipped on May–August 2010 for entering statistical data.

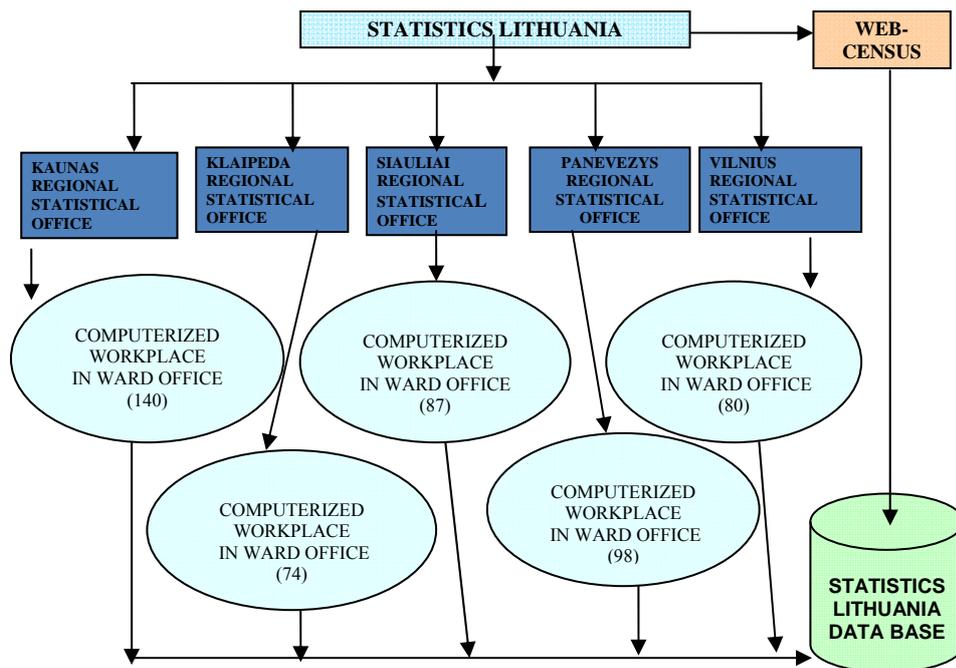
The Census questionnaires and all methodological material were printed at Statistics Lithuania.

During the preparation for the Agricultural Census 2010, a Methodological Task Force was established to work out the methodological principles of the Census. Also, a High-Level Commission of the Republic of Lithuania was established.

The Methodological Task Force consisted of the representatives from: Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture and Food Market Information System, Lithuanian University of Agriculture, Lithuanian Chamber of Agriculture, Lithuanian Farmers Union, Lithuanian Institute of Agrarian Economics, Statistics Lithuania, regional statistical offices. The drafts of the Census questionnaire and instructions for filling it in were discussed at the meetings of the task force. Also, unclear items from the Census definitions were discussed. Special attention was paid to the analysis of new indicators.

In order to carry out the Census in a timely and quality manner, at the time of the preparation for and in the course of the Census, the Committee of the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010 was working, which was comprised of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Chamber of Agriculture, Agricultural and Rural Business Centre, Police Department, Association of Local Authorities, Lithuanian Association of Agricultural Companies, Lithuanian Farmers' Union and Statistics Lithuania. The Committee provided Statistics Lithuania with organisational and methodological assistance in advertising the Census, creating workplaces for the Census staff in ward offices, ensuring the safety of enumerators, and in solving other problems.

Survey organization could be illustrated with such a scheme:



2.4 Calendar (overview of work progress)

The key activities of the Agricultural Census 2010 are presented in the table below. No deviations from the established calendar occurred during the preparation and implementation of the Census.

Key activities of the Agricultural Census 2010	Period
Preparation of job descriptions for temporary SL employees and employees of regional statistical offices	August 2009
Formation of the Commission for the Census of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania	September 2009
Preparation of the final list of agricultural holdings and the list of small units	December 2009
Drafting of the Census questionnaire and instructions on how to fill it in under a common approval of related agricultural institutions	December 2009
Approval of the Census questionnaire and instructions on how to fill it in and publication in the Official Gazette	January 2010
Training methodology development	March 2010
Printing of the Census questionnaires and instructions on how to fill it in	March 2010
Provision of regional statistical offices with lists of respondents	March 2010
Preparation of the task for primary information input, as well as for the creation of the logical control program	March 2010
Distribution and sending of the Census questionnaires and methodological material to the interviewers	April 2010
Software preparation	April 2010
Preparation of a program for primary data input and processing, as well as for the implementation of arithmetical and logical control	April 2010
Recruitment of Census workers and organization of their training	April 2010
Training of the interviewers	April 2010

Equipping of workspaces for the employees of Statistics Lithuania in each local administrative unit – ward	May 2010
Interviewing of the respondents in local administrative units (wards) and data entry to a special computer program	May–June 2010
Interviewing of the respondents – investigation of farms	July–September 2010
Collection of the Census questionnaires	July–September 2010
Entry of statistical data into the database in equipped workspaces	July–September 2010
Data processing, analysis and editing.	December 2010
Analysis and editing of statistical data and estimation of the Census results	January 2011– March 2012
Analysis of summary statistical data and their comparison with the statistical data from other sources	December 2011
Preparation of data transfer program to Eurostat	January 2012
Transmission of the Census data to Eurostat and preparation of the Final Methodological Report	February 2012
Transmission of the data of the Survey on agricultural production methods	February 2012
Publications about the Census results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania;</i> – <i>Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania by County and Municipality;</i> – <i>Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania by Ward.</i> 	December– September 2012

2.5 Population and frame

Population. The target population includes all agricultural holdings that comply with the definition of the statistical unit of the survey. An agricultural holding is technically and economically single unit, which produces agricultural products. The threshold for the agricultural holdings participated in the Census was at least one hectare of utilized agricultural land. For those, who had less than 1 ha of utilized agricultural land, the threshold for income from agricultural production sales was not less than LTL 5000 per year – approximately EUR 1448 per year. Totally 364414 have been surveyed – 199913 agricultural holdings (646 agricultural companies and enterprises and 199267 farmers’ and family farms) and 164501 small farms.

Small farms with less than 1 ha of utilized agricultural land and income less than LTL 5000 per year (under the threshold) were surveyed only for national purposes.

Frame. During the Census, all holdings, farmers’ and family farms, and agricultural companies and enterprises growing agricultural crops or keeping animals were interviewed. Prior to the Census, lists of respondents by municipality were prepared. During the preparation of the lists, in order to have accurate information about the respondent, such administrative sources were used: Integrated Administration and Control System Register, Livestock Register, and the Agricultural Census 2003 database updated with data from other statistical surveys. Information on all holdings existing on the mentioned databases were taken and divided into two lists – farms with at least 1 hectare of utilized agricultural area, growing farm animals or having greenhouses, and farms under 1 hectare of utilized agricultural area, which have 1-2 farm animals and in 2003 were participated in a small farm survey. The quality of the list checked and some corrections

have been done by a specialist in municipalities.

It was planned to survey 239933 holdings with one or more hectares of utilized agricultural land or income of not less than LTL 5000 per year and 219176 small farms.

2.6 Survey design

Enumeration was exhaustive, so all farmers from the lists of respondents were surveyed. If during the Census it was observed that a new agricultural holding with one or more ha of utilized agricultural land or income of not less than LTL 5000 per year appeared, it was also surveyed. Also if it was indicated during the Census that the holding marked as a large farm is actually a small farm, such a holding filled in a Small Farm Questionnaire (this information is used for national purposes).

2.7 Sampling, data collection and data entry

2.7.1 Drawing the sample –for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

Data on the Survey on Agricultural Production Methods (SAPM) and on other gainful activity were collected together with the Agricultural Census 2010. All farms which participated in the Census and filled in the main questionnaire were surveyed.

The precision requirements stipulated in Annex “Precision Requirements” of Regulation (EC) 1166/2008 for SAPM were completely satisfied as it was not a sample but a full-scale survey.

2.7.2 Data collection and data entry

There were three data collection methods during the Agricultural Census 2010 in Lithuania:

- E-census;
- A computerized workplace for a Census specialist in every ward office;
- Interviewers.

Data collection was started with an e-Census on May–June 2010. An electronic questionnaire was prepared using ABBY Form Filler software. Also a special system for data transfer was created on the website of Statistics Lithuania. There was a possibility to log in both for respondents and for the Census specialists (in the central statistical office, regional statistical offices, ward offices).

At the same time, workplaces for Census specialists were equipped in every ward office. Farmers who came to a ward office to declare crops were surveyed by a Census specialist. The Census specialist entered the data into the program in the portable computer and sent to Statistics Lithuania database via an electronic data collection system of Statistics Lithuania.

Those who did not answer through the Internet and did not declare crops were investigated by interviewers from 19 July 2010 until 31 August 2010. At this stage, paper questionnaires were used. The person interviewed had to answer all the questions asked in the questionnaire. Unclear

questions were explained by the interviewer.

The interviewer got a list of farms prepared by Statistics Lithuania. S/he went from farm to farm and made interviews. First of all, the interviewer found out the type of the farm (farm/small unit). If there was an active farm in question, the interviewer had to interview the farmer and fill in the Census questionnaire. In the interviewer's list, there was an individual number for each farm. This number was marked in the questionnaire. If there was a small unit in question, information about the owner and areas of agricultural land, crop areas and livestock was collected and written down in the Census questionnaire's annex – Small Units Questionnaire.

While interviewing small farms from 1 June 2010 until 16 July 2010, a paper questionnaire was filled in.

Enterprises filled in the electronic questionnaire and sent it directly to Statistics Lithuania using the electronic statistical reporting portal for further processing. If any uncertainties were obtained, specialists in the regional statistical offices checked if all the data were filled in, and mistakes were corrected and unclear items were cleared out by question to the company or enterprise by phone.

It was not required to prove the correctness of the answers by documents when the farm holder or his/her spouse or another family member of full age in his/her absence was interviewed. But, if necessary, the interviewer could use an identity card or ownership documents. If the farm holder was not able to indicate some areas, e.g. the area of an orchard or vegetable field, the interviewer had to measure them with the measuring meter or with steps having estimated the step length beforehand. In case when there was no one who could answer the questionnaire at the moment when the interviewer was visiting a holding, the interviewer had to visit the holding once more, having told the time of the next visit in advance.

The interviewer had to write down the completion time of each questionnaire. According to the information collected, the average completion time per questionnaire was about 36 minutes.

The average completion time per questionnaire in agricultural companies and enterprises was about 90 minutes.

Data entry modes

During the Agricultural Census 2010, farmers' and family farms for the first time in Lithuania had a possibility to fill in an e-questionnaire. First of all, farmers' and family farms which participated in the e-Census filled in an e-questionnaire using ABBY Form Filler software. The program included both arithmetic and logical controls consistent with Eurostat validation rules. Having filled in the e-questionnaire, the respondent had to log in to the electronic data collection system and send it directly to Statistics Lithuania. Data from the e-questionnaire placed in this system were transmitted automatically to a statistical database created for the Census. The same electronic data collection system was used by specialists who surveyed farmers during crop declaration.

Agricultural companies and enterprises had to fill in e-questionnaire themselves. They transmitted data through the electronic statistical reporting portal, and data were loaded directly from this system to Statistics Lithuania database.

When the paper questionnaire was used for data collection, an interviewer had to fill in the questionnaire and submit it to a Census specialist in a ward office. Here, the questionnaires were checked, mistakes were corrected and unclear items were cleared out by a repetitive question to the farmer (by phone or visiting him/her). Data from the paper questionnaire were manually entered using a special computer program by in a ward or regional statistical office. This special computer program contained both arithmetical and logical control consistent with Eurostat validation rules. After entering the data, they were transmitted to Statistics Lithuania via the electronic data collection system. If there were some uncertainties in the questionnaire, a specialist from the central statistical office asked a specialist in the regional statistical office for clarification. Data entry was finished on 31 August.

Data processing included the following tasks:

- Logical checks and checking for the completeness of the questionnaire;
- Manual recording of the questionnaire data in computers;
- Automatic data checking and quality checking through suitable software;
- Creation of an electronic questionnaire using ABBY Form Filler;
- Creation of a web portal for data transition using PHP programming language;
- Creation of software for data entry using a programming tool ORACLE.

2.7.3 Use of administrative data sources

During the Census, organic farming characteristics were not obtained directly from the holder. Those characteristics were taken from the Organic Farming Register.

The Organic Farming Register is managed by a public institution Ekoagros. This institution performs certification of organic farms. The legal basis of the Organic Farming Register is as follows:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 590/2011 amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries.

This register consists of farms (both natural and legal persons) undertaking organic production. Organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that combines best environmental practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources, the application of high animal welfare standards and a production method in line with the preference of certain consumers for products produced using natural substances and processes. The organic production method thus plays a dual societal role, where it on the one hand provides for a specific market responding to a consumer demand for organic products, and on the other hand delivers public goods contributing to the protection of the environment and animal welfare, as well as to rural development.

The identification of holders and linkage to the appropriate holder in the Census database were provided using the holding ID (unique code).

The characteristics taken from the data source are:

- Farming system – Organic farming certified;
- Farming system – Conversion to organic farming;
- Farming system – Conversion to organic farming or certified;
- Organic farming – cereals;
- Organic farming – dried pulses;
- Organic farming – potatoes;
- Organic farming – sugar beet;
- Organic farming – oil crops;
- Organic farming – fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries;
- Organic farming – pasture and meadow, excl. rough grazing;
- Organic farming – fruit and berry;
- Organic farming – other crops;
- Organic farming – bovine animals;
- Organic farming – pigs;
- Organic farming – sheep and goats;
- Organic farming – poultry;
- Organic farming – other animals;

Information from the Organic Farming Register covers all the holdings undertaking organic farming.

The reference period for crops in the Organic Farming Register is the same as it was required in the Census. In the Organic Farming Register, animals of the holdings are certified during the period from May to August. The exact date is different for different holdings and depends on the date when the certification body staff has visited the farm for certification. According to the methodology of the Census, farm animals had to be counted as they were on 1 June 2010. Comparisons of the data and adjustments were done using another administrative source – the Animal Register. Holdings were linked by the holders ID.

All the information taken from the Organic Farming Register was entered directly to the Census database.

2.8 Specific topics

2.8.1 Common Land

After consultations with local experts from the Institute of Animal Science of the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, the Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture and other related institutions, it was found out that common land and linear elements do not exist in Lithuania. These questions were also discussed during the meeting of a Methodological Task Force, which was established to work out the methodological principles of the Agricultural Census 2010 (the last meeting took place on 20 January 2009). The opinion of the members of this Task Force was unanimous: they concluded that common land and linear elements do not exist in Lithuania. Characteristics related to common land grazing were excluded from data collection in the Agricultural Census 2010.

2.8.2 Geographical reference of the holding

Information on the location of the holding was estimated using the Address Register:

- Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less);
- Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less).

Since the provision of the enumerators with a topographic map and a GPS device was very expensive and complicated methods, these methods were rejected.

Statistics Lithuania applied to the owners of administrative data sources in Lithuania, such as the National Land Service under the Ministry of Agriculture, state enterprise Centre of Registers, state enterprise Agri-information and Rural Business centre, etc. After consultations with experts from these institutions, it was found out that only incomplete geo-referenced information on farms is available in administrative data sources in Lithuania. It means that geo-referenced information on all agricultural holdings is not available in one administrative data source.

During the Census, information on the main part (or all) of the farm where agricultural production takes place were collected. The following questions were added to the Census questionnaire:

- The centre of the farm is: agricultural building; biggest parcel of agricultural land; holder's residence;
- The location of the centre of the farm.

In the Address Register, graphic ranges of all villages in Lithuania were found. Therefore, it was possible to estimate the coordinates of the geographic centre of each village. In Lithuania, the area of villages is less than 49 km², and there are only a few farms with the total land area of more than 2000 ha. Furthermore, the total area of these farms consists of separate land areas. Therefore, the coordinates of the geographic centre of a village could be attributed to the address of the farm centre. These estimations were done at Statistics Lithuania with a program ArcGIS 8.2.

The location of the holding was calculated for a group of holdings that were grouped within an administrative region.

2.8.3 Volume of water used for irrigation

In Lithuania, pilot studies on the estimation of the volume of water used for irrigation have been carried out (Eurostat grant agreement No 40701.2008.001-2008.131). During these studies, it was found out that only a small amount of farms (about 0.01% of all agricultural holdings) have irrigated area.

Moreover, in Lithuania, most regions are regions with optimal humidity, and irrigation is not vitally important for holdings.

However, as data on irrigation are of very high political or economic interest, they were collected and delivered to Eurostat even if they are of low significance for our country.

According to the results of pilot studies on the estimation of the volume of water used for irrigation, the modelling approach developed within the pilot studies could be used only for data control. Therefore, during the Agricultural Census 2010, the total volume of water used for irrigation per farm was collected. All water use for irrigation purposes was included, i.e. water used for irrigation of crops under glass and protective cover was included as well. In case of Lithuania, kitchen gardens are not significant; therefore, there is no irrigation there, and the volume of water used for the irrigation of kitchen gardens was not collected. However, the information on irrigated area collected excludes areas under glass (because they are considered as always irrigated).

The source of irrigation water covered all irrigation on the holding, including crops under glass.

Also, areas of crops under glass were included in the last three-year average irrigation.

2.8.4 Other issues

There are no issues to describe.

2.9 Response-burden policy

Statistics Lithuania made efforts to improve the Census efficiency. First of all, for the first time it was possible to fill in the Agricultural Census questionnaire through the Internet. Secondly, much less paper questionnaires were used because of the organization of the data collection. According to the intended way of the organization of the Agricultural Census, computerized workplaces for Census specialists were equipped in every ward office. Farmers who came to declare crops on 3 May–30 June 2010 were interviewed by Census specialists. The Census specialist entered the data into a program in a portable computer. Paper Census questionnaires were not used at this stage.

Moreover, such routine operations as data check were automated by introducing logical and arithmetical controls to data entry programs (both to the program created using Oracle software and ABBY Form Filler). So in the program created using Oracle software specialists in regional and central statistical offices were able to see the protocol of errors.

The burden on respondents in hours was about 36 minutes for farmers' and family farms and 90 minutes for agricultural companies and enterprises. Statistics Lithuania reduced the burden on respondents, compared to FSS 2007, when the average completion time per questionnaire was 46 minutes for farmers' and family farms and 98 minutes for companies and enterprises.

In order to reduce the response burden, farmers were surveyed during crop declaration. Once they came to a ward office, they filled in both a crop declaration and the Census questionnaire, which helped to save their time.

There were only a few telephone reminders for agricultural companies and enterprises because they filled in the Agricultural Census questionnaire themselves. For farmers' and family farms, reminders were unnecessary because they were questioned by interviewers.

Efforts were made to reduce the number of refusals by choosing interviewers from the same area.

Also, as mentioned previously, if there was no person capable to answer the questions of the questionnaire when the interviewer visited the farm, the interviewer had to visit the farm again having informed about the visit time in advance. If the address was changed and a new address was available, the interviewer visited the holder at the new address.

The main causes for the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire not being filled in:

- if the holding does not perform agricultural activity (sold or granted land, early retreat from the farm market, the farmer is dead, etc.);
- if the holding's land is temporarily uncultivated, but the holder means to continue agricultural activity in the future (leased land, illness of the holder, etc.);
- if the holding is not found;
- if the holder refused to render information.

At the last stage of data collection (in September 2010), all agricultural holdings who marked that the holding does not perform agricultural activity or holding's land is temporarily uncultivated, but the holder means to continue agricultural activity in the future, were selected. Using personal ID, these farms were checked in the crop declaration database or animal register and if they were found in the mentioned administrative data sources, they were investigated once more or questioned by phone. Also, all farms which refused to render information were additionally contacted. So, all possible actions for increasing response rates were accomplished. The unit non-response rate was 2.4%.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED

3.1 Data processing, analysis and estimation

3.1.1 Estimation and sampling errors – for SAPM and/or OGA, if applicable

Not applicable because estimations were not used for SAPM and OGA due to the fact that those surveys were not sample surveys, but they were filled by all holdings and enterprises as a part of the Agricultural Census 2010.

3.1.2 Non sampling errors

Over-coverage errors

During the Census, it was planned to survey 459109 farms, of which 239934 large (of which 699 legal persons and 239235 natural persons) and 219176 small farms. It was found out that in 2010 there were 199913 large (of which 646 legal persons and 199267 natural persons) and 164599 small farms operating in Lithuania.

The list of agricultural holdings in the Census was based on the Integrated Administration and Control System and the Livestock Register and the list of the Agricultural Census 2003 updated with data from other agricultural surveys. However, during the Census, the frame over-coverage was 34173 (about 14.2%). These units, in fact, should not belong to the target population because they have finished their agricultural activity, their land was sold, granted, etc. Small farms were not included in these estimations.

Under – coverage

During the census some changes in the farms were obtained. In most cases changes in the farms were related to the changes of the farm holder. Some of them were bought farms, some inherited. If such change of the farm holder were obtained, such farm were not treated as new, but surveyed using the conditional code (ID) of the old holder, changing the information on the holder. If it was obtained that the new farm appeared, the interviewer had to ask the specialist in the central statistical office to provide the respondent a new conditional code (ID) and to add to the general list of the respondents. The specialist who had to provide the code to the new respondent usually checked the data of the holding on available databases.

Contact errors

All the farmers' and family farms that did not use the possibility to fill in the questionnaire through the Internet, were not surveyed during crop declaration and were not found at home when the interviewer came for the first time were later investigated additionally. Contact errors in the Census constitute 2.2%.

Measurement errors

The questions in the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire were clear for respondents. But if some clarifications were required, those who filled in the questionnaire themselves had an opportunity to make a phone call and to get consultation. Also, the specialists in regional statistical offices and ward offices and interviewers were able to explain unclear items.

One of the most common measurement errors were employees working without a contract. Some specialists did not notice that they had to fill in the number of days when those workers had done farm work but not the number of people working on the farm.

Another problem was caused by the questions on irrigation. It was not easy for respondents to indicate the exact volume of water used for irrigation. But it was not a big problem for Lithuania because irrigation is not significant in this region.

Processing errors

The Census individual data were manually entered using a special computer program. Logical and arithmetical control was made. These data were compared with data from other statistical data sources (previous surveys on crop and animal production etc.). So we can predict that most processing errors were discovered.

Non-response errors (of agricultural holdings, excluding small farms)

	Count	% of total
Total number of agricultural holdings (planned)	239934	100
Holding does not perform agricultural activity	28550	11.90
Holding's land is temporarily uncultivated, but the holder means to continue agricultural activity in the future	5623	2.34
Number of unit non-response	5848	2.44
of holding is not found	5287	2.20
which holder refused to provide information	561	0.23
Total number of agricultural holdings whose data are transmitted to Eurostat	199913	83.32

3.1.3 Methods for handling missing or incorrect data items

The Census was carried out by filling in a Census questionnaire, approved by order of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania.

Errors detected in the process of statistical data entry were corrected by returning incorrectly filled in Census questionnaires to the census takers for correction.

Prepared statistical data were submitted to Statistics Lithuania for further data handling: provision of data to the central database, final handling (identification, correction) and realization of user requests.

Information on the technological process of primary statistical data processing, its stages and description is provided in the technical requirements. The requirements for statistical data control are provided. The conditions, when such control should be carried out, are described:

- The description of control consists of error classification, error table and correction audit table;
- The error classification consists of the following an error code (ID), which is a digital serial number; an error text, defining relations or deviation of statistical indicators; an error attribute marked by letter I – “May be ignored”, P – “Must be corrected”;
- Errors may be logical and arithmetic. They may be made by a respondent or may occur in the process of entry or processing;
- Errors are corrected manually, discussed with census takers, by contacting the farm.

When statistical data received by Statistics Lithuania are entered into the program for data processing, they are checked once again – whether they comply with the conditions of control. If non-conformity is found, its origin is determined and it is eliminated.

The following computer programs were used to process and analyse the data received:

- ABBYY Form Filler 2.5 software was used for entering statistical data into portable computers and to fill in the electronic questionnaire;
- A special program created using ORACLE software was used for statistical data processing at Statistics Lithuania;
- ORACLE software was also used for the recoding and preparation of statistical data received in the process of the Census for transmission to Eurostat;
- A package of statistical programs SAS was used for linking statistical data of several sources according to the selected criterion and for the calculation of derived statistical indicators;
- The results received were transferred into MS Office Excel worksheet tables. Excel was also used for the comparison of statistical data with statistical data of the previous year and the results of the Agricultural Census 2003 and those of other statistical surveys.
- Imputations of the data on Organic Farming taken from the Organic Farming Register have been done directly to the Oracle database of the Statistics Lithuania designed for the Census 2010.

3.1.4 Control of the data

The respondents filling in the questionnaire themselves as well as specialists responsible for the

Census had to observe whether the answers provided were not contradicting to each other and complied with the logical and arithmetical connections given in the questionnaires.

First of all, the respondents or Census workers who transmitted the questionnaire via a data transfer system had no possibility to send an incomplete questionnaire or a questionnaire with errors. After filling in the questionnaire using Abby Form Filler, users could see an error protocol (if there were any errors). This protocol appeared after checking the questionnaire due to logical and arithmetical controls. Then the user had to correct all the errors before sending the questionnaire. If someone tried to send a questionnaire with errors, they received a warning that the data had not been loaded to the data base.

A specialist responsible for the Census in regional statistical offices and the central statistical office, who used Oracle software for entering data, gave a feedback on the errors in each questionnaire, and it was possible to see and correct them.

There were 317 different logical and arithmetic controls for the main questionnaire and 26 – for the Small Farm Questionnaire (Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire Annex 3). Logical and arithmetical controls were consistent with Eurostat validation rules. Among 317 logical and arithmetical controls in the main questionnaire, 280 were mandatory and 37 were ignored. Mandatory errors had necessarily to be corrected. Ignored errors were designed to draw attention to the fact that there may be an error. Among 26 logical and arithmetical controls in the main questionnaire, 21 were mandatory and 5 were ignored.

One more way of data control was the use of the administrative sources. The following administrative sources were used:

- Integrated Administration and Control system;
- Livestock Register.

Using the holder's ID and holding's ID, data obtained directly from the holding were compared to the data taken from administrative sources. Micro data comparisons were made. If any outliers were obtained, the specialists responsible for the Census in the central statistical office contacted the holding in order to clarify those outliers.

3.2 Evaluation of results

In this chapter of the National Methodological Report, only the results of agricultural holdings are analysed. Small farms data have not been included because during the FSS 2007 data on small farms were not collected.

Comparisons of the Census data both at micro and macro level were made in order to ensure data quality by detecting outliers and discrepancies.

Micro data were compared with the following:

- IACS (Crop Declaration Database) was used for the comparisons of crops;
- The Livestock Register was used for the comparison of farm animals;
- The State Social Insurance Fund Board database was used for the comparison of labour force;
- Other agricultural statistics surveys (crop production, animal survey, etc.).

Differences between the Census data and other agricultural statistics surveys, as well as

differences between the Census data and the Crop Declaration Database and the Livestock Register, were clarified. If necessary, holders were contacted (usually by phone) for additional information. Differences occurred mainly due to the differences in definitions and methodology.

Macro data were compared with the following:

- IACS (Crop Declaration Database) aggregated data;
- Livestock Register aggregated data;
- Census 2003, FSS 2005 and FSS 2007 aggregated data;
- Other agricultural statistics surveys (crop production, animal survey, etc.).

If comparisons showed large discrepancies on some variable(s), it was returned to the micro level and comparisons of micro data were done in greater detail.

According to the Agricultural Census 2010 results, the size of utilized agricultural area is 2742.6 thous. ha. According to the IACS data, declared agricultural land area is 2654.4 thous. ha. The difference compared Census results to IACS is about 3 per cent.

There were 739,1 thous. of cattle, 370 thous. of cows, 64,5 thous. of sheep and 16,8 thous. of goats on farms in Lithuania according to the Agricultural Census 2010 results. According to the Livestock Register data, 724.4 thous. of cattle, 357.7 thous. of cows, 56.3 thous. of sheep, 7.5 thous. of goats were registered. The difference compared Census results to IACS are: for data on cattle – 2 per cent, for data on cows –3 per cent, for data on sheep – 13 per cent, for data on goats – 55 per cent. Analyzing the data on animal, in all cases the number of livestock obtained during the Census is bigger than the number of livestock in the Livestock Register. In fact, very often sheep and goats holders do not declare the number of the species, because keep them for their own needs.

After the comparison of the Census 2010 data with data from crop production and animal surveys, only little differences were detected.

Comparison with the Lithuanian Labour Force Survey was not made due to the fundamental methodological differences.

The comparison of the Census 2010 data with administrative data and other surveys showed that the Census 2010 results can be characterized as reliable.

Precise information of the number of the units surveyed in a uniform way is given in the table below.

	FSS (excl. OGA in case of sample survey)
Initial list of units	459109
Initial sample	NA
Number of holdings with completed questionnaires (incl. Eventual imputed questionnaires):	364512
Number of units under the threshold applied	164599
Holdings with ceased activities:	78277
- (If information is available) of which definitely ceased, i.e. the land is abandoned	69512
- (If information is available) of which holdings with change of the manager	NA
Unit Non-response:	16320
- Refusals – not corrected	2005
- Refusals – corrected (imputed)	NA

Number of records transferred to Eurostat	199913
Common land units (A_2_1)	NA

Comments on the major trends from FSS 2007 to FSS 2010

	From FSS 2007	From FSS 2010	Difference in %	Comments
Number of holdings	230272	199913	-13.2	The number of farms in Lithuania is decreasing, yet the farms are growing larger.
UAA (A_3_1), ha	2648949	2742557	3.5	
Arable land, ha	1808927	2114821	16.9	Due to the fact that farms became larger, the structure of agricultural land utilized has changed: the area of arable land increased.
Permanent grassland (B_3), ha	819133	605873	-26.0	Permanent grassland decreases because the number of grazing animals decreases.
Permanent crops (B_4), ha	20436	21551	5.5	
Wooded area (B_5_2), ha	163515	151251	-7.5	
Unutilized agricultural area (B_5_1), ha	10893	21356	96.0	The area of unutilized agricultural area increased because of economic and social causes. More and more small farmers are withdrawing from agricultural production.
Fallow land (B_1_12_1 + B_1_12_2), ha	107897	118780	10	
LSU in LSU	1137109	965591	-15.1	The number of the livestock in a holding has a tendency to decrease due to economic causes. The largest decrease has been observed in the group of holdings with 1–19 units of livestock. Small holdings refuse to keep livestock because feed and agricultural services are getting more and more expensive. Besides, they cannot cope with the competition with neighbouring countries. There is a trend that it is cheaper to import meat than to grow it.
Cattle (C_2), head	784202	739093	-5.8	
Family labour force, in persons	449833	338174	-24.8	The number of agricultural workers has been on the decrease because farms tend to enlarge and become more modern, hence less manual work required. Moreover, with the expansion of the agricultural service sector, an increasing number of farms have been purchasing cultivation, harvesting or animal care services.
Family labour force, in AWU	152220	119860	-21.3	Explained in the comment above.

Non-family labour force, in persons	32169	30859	-4.1	
Non-family labour force, in AWU	27923	26905	-3.6	

3.3 Data Revision Policy

Agricultural Census and SAPM data revision was not planned by Statistics Lithuania, because the data was carefully checked with administrative sources and consistent with validation rules. However, unplanned data revision could be carried out in case there would be significant changes in administrative data sources or methodology.

4. ACCESSIBILITY AND PUNCTUALITY

4.1 Publications

The process of the dissemination of the Agricultural Census data in Lithuania consists of:

- An informational section placed on the website of Statistics Lithuania;
- Progress reports on the Agricultural Census 2010;
- Press releases;
- The main preliminary results of the Agricultural Census 2010;
- Provisional results of the Agricultural Census 2010 for Eurostat;
- Statistical information prepared according to user requests;
- Data on the Agricultural Census 2010 for the Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania 2010;
- Data transfer to Eurostat;
- Loading of the data to the national statistical database;
- A national publication on the results of the Agricultural Census 2010;

There is an informational section on the Agricultural Census 2010 on the website of Statistics Lithuania. It consists of:

- Information on the legal basis;
- Description of preparatory activities;
- Information on methodological documentation;
- Questions & answers;
- Progress reports on the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010;
- The main preliminary results of the Census;
- Press releases;
- Publications;
- Contacts;
- Reference to the EU statistics.

The first stage of data dissemination was progress reports on the Agricultural Census 2010. Those reports were targeted to the High-level Commission of the Republic of Lithuania and to every user who was interested in the progress of the Census. There were 9 progress reports placed in the section *Agricultural Census 2010* on the website of Statistics Lithuania.

The first report was written on 17 May 2010, the last – on 1 October 2010. The main topics

discussed in the reports were: the stage of the Census, the number of the holdings interviewed, the recent activities of chief specialists (Census-related work) in regional statistical offices, municipalities and Statistics Lithuania. Every report was illustrated with a table where the number of farms which were planned to be interviewed, those that were interviewed and the share of farms enumerated by county was given.

The most important ways of the dissemination of provisional Agricultural Census data in Lithuania were press releases. Statistics Lithuania has already published 6 press releases. The first press release was published on 4 April 2010. The main aim of the press release was to inform the society that the Agricultural Census had started, to explain the objectives, legal basis and phases of the Census.

The second press release was published on 1 June 2010. The main aim of the press release was to present the on-going results of the Census, to inform about new workplace creation and the data entry process. Also, it was emphasized that the easiest way to take part in the Agricultural Census 2010 was to fill in an electronic Census questionnaire.

The third press release was published on 20 August 2010. The main aim of the press release was to inform on the percentage of respondents interviewed during the Census, to review the on-going work and to share the future plans related to the Agricultural Census.

The fourth press release was published on 15 December 2010. The main aim of the press release was to present the first results of the Agricultural Census 2010. Provisional data on the number of farms possessing 1 and more ha of agricultural land utilized and a breakdown of farms by area of agricultural land utilized were published

The fifth press release was published on 28 February 2011. The main aim of the press release was to analyse the main preliminary results of the Agricultural Census 2010. Such statistical data as farms by category and land utilized, agricultural land utilized by farms, the structure of agricultural crops, the number of farm animals on all farms were presented and analysed.

The sixth press release was published on 30 August 2011. The main aim of the press release was to analyse the provisional results of the Agricultural Census 2010 on labour force in agriculture. Such statistical data as the number of agricultural workers by farm category, the number of agricultural workers by farm size, farmers and contributing family workers by sex and age, agricultural workers by time worked, workers by time worked on farms of different size in 2010, compared to the total number of workers, workers on farms in full-time units were presented and discussed.

The last press release was published on 29 November 2011. It was related to information on the agricultural production methods used: soil cover in winter; the systems of keeping cattle, pigs, laying hens; grazing the livestock kept on the farm; the share of agricultural land fertilized with organic fertilizers; manure and slurry storage facilities used on the farm; irrigated lands on the farm.

The main preliminary results of the Census were placed in the separate section related to the Agricultural Census. Information on the main preliminary results is being constantly added or updated.

Statistical information was also prepared according to user requests. Statistics Lithuania has

prepared 5 individual summary tables on user request. In most cases, the users interested in individual data summaries are researchers.

Also, the provisional results of the Agricultural Census 2010 were used for the Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania 2011.

The first publication dedicated to the preliminary results on the Census was *Information about the First Results of the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010*. It was placed on the website of Statistics Lithuania. It is available in PDF format, free of charge.

The publication presents the first results of the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010: land and its use, the number of livestock by species, farm holders and their family members, the number of hired employees on farms, activities other than agricultural ones, agricultural production methods, agricultural equipment and buildings. Statistical information is presented at the national level.

Three publications on the results of the Agricultural Census 2010 are planned to be published.

The first publication – *Results of the Agricultural Census of the Republic Lithuania* – will contain about 200 pages. It is planned to be in a paper format and will cost LTL 44.10 (approximately EUR 12.77). Statistical information in this publication will be presented at the national level.

The publication will contain methodological information. The main explanations and definitions of the terms used will be given. Besides, some information on historical facts, legal basis, dissemination, preparatory work and other important issues related to the Agricultural Census will be presented. Also, 2010 Census results will be compared to the 2003 Census results.

This publication will present the results of the Agricultural Census 2010: the number of farms by category, farm size, land and its use, agricultural crop area, permanent crops, farm animals, farm workers and their working time duration, activities other than the agricultural ones, agricultural production methods applied on farms, grouping of farms by land area, sown area, the number of livestock.

The second publication – *Results of the Agricultural Census of the Republic Lithuania 2010 by Country and Municipality* – will contain about 300 pages. It is planned to be in a paper format and will cost LTL 66.20 (approximately EUR 19.17). Statistical information in this publication will be presented at county and municipal levels.

The publication will present the results of the Agricultural Census 2010: the number of farms by category, farm size, land and its use, agricultural crop area, permanent crops, farm animals, farm workers and their working time duration, activities other than the agricultural ones, agricultural production methods applied on farms, grouping of farms by land area, sown area, the number of livestock.

The third publication – *Results of the Agricultural Census of the Republic Lithuania 2010 by Ward* – will contain about 300 pages. It is planned to be in a paper format and will cost LTL 33.10 (approximately EUR 9.59). Statistical information in this publication will be presented at the ward level.

The publication will present the results of the Agricultural Census 2010: the number of farms by

category, farm size, land and its use, agricultural crop area, farm animals.

4.2 Timeliness and Punctuality

Data collection was started on 3 May 2010 and was finished on 30 September 2010. All farmers' and family farms, agricultural companies and enterprises cultivating agricultural crops or raising farm animals were interviewed.

After data were collected, data quality checks were made by specialists responsible for the Census in the central statistical office. This process was finished at the end of December 2012.

Three publications on the results of the Agricultural Census 2010 are planned to be published. The first publication – *Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania* – will be published on 31 July 2012. The second publication – *Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania by County and Municipality* – will be published on 28 September 2012. The third publication – *Results of the Census of Agriculture 2010 in Lithuania by Ward* – will be published on 18 December 2012.

Before the final publication, provisional data were used in:

- Press releases: the first one was published on 15 December 2010, the last one – on 1 November 2011;
- *Information about the First Results of the Agricultural Census of the Republic of Lithuania 2010*, published on 16 November 2011;
- *Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania*, published on 18 November 2011.

Time lag of the first results. The first Census results were published in 3 months after the reference period, i.e. in December 2010.

Time lag of the final results. It is planned that the final Census results will be published in 22 months after the reference period, i.e. in July 2012, after the validation process in Eurostat in February–March 2012.

Data delivery to Eurostat is planned on February 2012, while they were scheduled for delivery on March 2012.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

According to the Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania, data received from statistical surveys or by other methods for statistical purposes must be used in such a way that no concrete respondent or results of its activity could be identified.

Official statistical data are considered to be confidential and protected in accordance with the procedure established by law if the respondent on whom or on whose activity results primary data have been collected may be directly or indirectly identified from those official statistical data.

Confidential statistical data may be provided for use for scientific purposes if scientific

institutions ensure the protection of the data in the way that it is not possible to directly identify respondents.

During collection, processing and dissemination of the Agricultural Census 2010 data, data confidentiality and security were guaranteed to every respondent as it is required by the Law on Statistics. Staff responsible for the Census – both permanent and temporarily employed workers – had to sign legal confidentiality commitments.

Agricultural Census 2010 micro data were transferred to the Lithuanian Institute of Agrarian Economics (for FADN research) and to Eurostat in the way that it is not possible to directly identify respondents.

During data collection, data security was also ensured by using a safe public data transfer network.

When data were transmitted to the central statistical office, specialists in regional statistical offices and ward offices had deleted all confidential data using DP Wiper software in a way that this information would be unrecoverable.

If there was any confidential information in aggregated data, special symbols were inserted instead of the exact value.

REFERENCES

Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania
General instructions for filling the Agricultural Census 2010 questionnaire
Results of the Agricultural Census 2003 in Lithuania
Results of the Farm Structure Survey 2005 in Lithuania
Results of the Farm Structure Survey 2007 in Lithuania

ANNEXES

Agricultural Census questionnaire with annexes (English version)
Letter for respondents (Lithuanian version)



QUESTIONNAIRE OF 2010 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

(Filling date)

Conditional identity code of holding	
Identity code of holding	
First name	
Surname	
Company name	
Business register code	
Code of the main economic activity (NACE)	
Address	Municipality
	Ward
	Local administrative unit
	Street
	House Flat
Phone No.	
Identification codes of address from registries	
Address of holding center	Municipality
	Ward
	Local administrative unit
Identification codes of address from registries	

Submitted: until 31 August

Submitted by: farmers' and family farms,
agricultural partnerships and companies

The confidentiality of data is guaranteed

Form of the questionnaire is announced on the
website, at <http://www.stat.gov.lt>

I. DATA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING *(please mark the answer ✓)*

1. Are the holding land and (or) livestock in different municipalities? Yes No ➔ to 2 question

1.1 If are, then indicate the number of additional questionnaires of 2010 agricultural census
of the Republic of Lithuania *(number of filled in annexes No. 1)*

2. Type of the agricultural holding:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| registered farmer's farm | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | state enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| family farm | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | municipal enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| agricultural partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | cooperative partnership (cooperative) | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | individual enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| public company, private company | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | other land users | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |

3. The holder is:

- natural person 1
- one or more natural persons being partners
in a group holding 2
- legal person 3

4. Manager of the holding is:

- sole holder 1
- spouse of the sole holder 2
- family member of the holder 3
- administrator 4

5. Does the household consume more than 50% of the value of the final production of the holding? (filled in by farmer's and family farms) yes no

6. Is the agricultural holding located in a less-favored area? yes no

7. Are accounts kept for the management of the holding? yes no

8. Are you a member of cooperative? yes no  to II section



8.1. If you are, how many cooperatives have you joined? (please fill in the number)

II. LAND OF THE HOLDING (please fill in area in hectares, in hundredth; 1 hectare = 100 ares)

9. Land of the holding (if lands of the holding are in different municipalities, then please fill in as much annexes (No. 1) of agricultural census, as it is the number of different municipalities, where lands of holding are)

Title of characteristic	Row No.	The premise	Land of the holding (excluding the premise)
A	B	1	2
Arable land (sum of rows 202 and 205)	100		
Meadows (5 years or more)	101	X	
Of which not used for pastures, green fodder or hay, for which disbursement is paid	102	X	
Meadows and natural pastures	103	X	
Of which not used for pastures, green fodder or hay, for which disbursement is paid	104	X	
Orchards	105		
Of which new seedlings	106		
Berries	107		
Of which new seedlings	108		
Walnuts	109		
Nurseries	110		
Other permanent crops	For texture, weave	111	
	For energetic purposes (short turnover trees)	112	
Greenhouses	113		
Utilized agricultural area (sum of rows 100, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109-113)	114		
Unutilized agricultural land	115		
Wooded area	116	X	
Of which, short rotation coppices	117	X	
Water	118		
Of which water bodies with fishes	119		
Other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.)	120		
Total lands of the holding area (sum of rows 114-116, 118, 120)	121		
Irrigable area	122	X	
Of which irrigated at least once in last 12 months	123	X	
Reclaimed area	124	X	

10. Utilized farm land distribution by ownership

Title of characteristic	Row No.	Utilized agricultural area (sum of columns 1 and 2 of row 114)
A	B	1
Owner-farmed area	130	
Tenant-farmed area	131	
Belonging to the state	132	
Area farmed under other modes	133	

11. Area under crop

Title of crop		Row No.	In premise	Land of the holding (excluding premise)
A		B	1	2
Wheat	Winter	140		
	Spring	141		
Of total wheat area, for biofuel production		142		
Rye		143		
Of which for biofuel production		144		
Triticale	Winter	145		
	Spring	146		
Of total triticale area, for biofuel production		147		
Barley	Winter	148		
	Spring	149		
Oats		150		
Mixed cereals		151		
Buckwheat		152		
Grain maize		153		
Other cereals (millet, sorghum, etc.)		154		
Peas (alimentary)		155		
Peas (fodder)		156		
Beans and kidney beans		157		
Lupines		158		
Vetches		159		
Lentils		160		
Other protein crop (bird's-foots, mixtures of pulses, etc.)		161		
Flax	For fiber	162		
	For linseed	163		
Rape (including turnip rape)	Winter	164		
	Spring	165		
Of total rape area, for biodiesel production		166		
Other oil seed crops (mustard, Soya, sunflower, etc.)		167		
Tobacco		168		
Hops		169		
Caraway		170		
Aromatic, medicinal and spice plants (coriander, marigold, thyme, chamomile, mint, marjoram, sage, basil, melissa, valerian, etc., including last year plants when plants are perennial)		171		
Other plants for energetic purposes		172		
Industrial plants not mentioned elsewhere		173		
Other fiber crops (nettles, hemsps, etc.)		174		
Potatoes	Early	175		
	For seed (certificated)	176		
	Other	177		
Strawberries, total		178		
Of which	For industry	179		
	Market garden (For end - use)	180		

Title of crop		Row No.	In premise	Land of the holding (excluding premise)
A		B	1	2
Vegetables grown in the open field, total		181		
Of which	For industry	182		
	Market garden (For end-use)	183		
Flowers and ornamental plants		184		
Sugar beet		185		
Of which for biofuel production		186		
Fodder beet		187		
Other fodder roots (carrots, rutabagas, etc.)		188		
Plots of seeds and seedlings		189		
Maize for silage		190		
Silage crops (lupines, broad beans, winter cereals, sunflowers, etc.)		191		
Temporary grasses (ryegrasses, bellflowers, etc.)		192		
Of which for seed		193		
Other temporary grasses for green feed and hay		194		
Of which pulses		195		
Perennial grasses under 5 years old	Lucerne	196		
	Of which for seed's	197		
	Clover and clover mixtures	198		
	Of which for seed's	199		
	Other	200		
Of which for seed's		201		
Total area under crop (140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148-165, 167-178, 181, 184, 185, 187-192, 194, 196, 198, 200 row's sum)		202		

Fallow land	205		
Of which siderophilous	206		

Greenhouses (210 row's 1 column=113 row's 1 column; 210 row's 2 column=113 row's 2 column)		210		
Of which marketable		211		
Of which	Vegetables	212		
	Of which	Cucumbers	213	
		Tomatoes	214	
		Other vegetables	215	
	Plots of vegetable's seeds and seedlings	216		
	Flowers and ornamental plants	217		
	Strawberries	218		

Mushrooms, m²	220		
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Area, from which straws collected for energetic purposes, ha	221		
Genetically modified crops	222		

12. Orchards

(please fill in, if sum of row's 105 1 and 2 column, sum of indicated area of orchards is not less than 0,5 ha)

Title of characteristics	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Apple trees	225	
Pear trees	226	
Plum trees	227	
Cherry, sweet cherry trees	228	
Quinces	229	
Other	230	
Total (225-230 row's sum); (105 row's 1 and 2 columns sum)	231	

13. Berry plantations

(please fill in, if sum of row's 107 1 and 2 column, sum of indicated area of berry plantations is not less than 0,5 ha)

Title of characteristics	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Red, white currants	233	
Black currants	234	
Gooseberries	235	
Raspberries	236	
Other berries	237	
Total (233-237 row's sum); (107 row's 1 and 2 col. sum)	238	

14. Outdoor vegetables

(please fill in, if sum of row's 181 1 and 2 column, sum of indicated area of vegetables is not less than 0,2 ha)

Title of crop	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Cabbages	Cauliflower	240
	Broccoli	241
	Brussels	242
	White	243
	Red	244
	Kohlrabi	245
	Chinese	246
	Other	247
	Leaf, stem plants	Celery
Leeks		249
Lettuce		250
Spinach		251
Asparagus		252
Parsley		253
Dill		254
Other		255
Tomatoes	256	
Cucumbers	257	
Pumpkins	258	
Marrows	259	
Courgettes	260	

Title of crop	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Root	Turnips	261
	Rutabagas	262
	Carrots	263
	Garlic	264
	Onion	265
	Beetroots	266
	Radishes	267
	Celery	268
	Black radishes	269
	Horseradish	270
	Parsley	271
	Other	272
Pulses	Peas	273
	Field beans	274
	Kidney beans (excluding snap-beans)	275
	Other	276
Other not mentioned vegetables	277	
Total (240-277 row's sum); (181rows 1 and 2 columns sum)	278	

III. LIVESTOCK OF HOLDING NUMBER

15. Livestock of holding number on June 1 (please fill in the number)

(if keeping places of holding livestock are in different municipalities, then please fill in as much annexes (No. 1) of agricultural census, as there is the number of different municipalities, where keeping places of livestock are)

Title of livestock			Row No.	Number
A			B	1
Total cattle (301–313 row's sum)			300	
Less than 1 year old	Male and female for slaughter		301	
	For breeding	Male	302	
		Female	303	
1 to 2 years old	Male	For slaughter	304	
		For breeding	305	
	Female	For slaughter	306	
		For breeding	307	
2 years old and older	Male	For slaughter	308	
		For breeding	309	
	Female	For slaughter	310	
		For breeding	311	
	cows	Dairy	312	
		Suckling	313	
Other		314		
Total pigs (sum of rows 321–330)			320	
Piglets	< 20 kg (under 2 month)		321	
	20 to 50 kg (2 to 4 month)		322	
Pigs for fattening (including waste sows and boars)	50 to 80 kg (4 to 6 month)		323	
	80 to 110 kg (6 to 8 month)		324	
	> 110 kg (8 month and >)		325	
Breeding pigs (50 kg and more)	Boars		326	
	Main sows		327	
	Alternative sows		328	
	Alternative gilts (mated)		329	
	Alternative gilts (not mated)		330	

Title of livestock			Row No.	Number
A			B	1
Total sheep (341 and 342 rows' sum)			340	
Of which	Ewe lambs		341	
	Male for breeding		342	
	Other		343	
Total goats (351-353 row's sum)			350	
Of which	She-goat		351	
	Billy-goats for breeding		352	
	Other		353	
Total horses (361-363 row's sum)			360	
Of which	Of which mares 3 years old and over		361	
	Stallions for breeding		362	
	Other		363	
Total poultry (371, 375–379 row's sum)			370	
Hens and cocks (372-374 row's sum)			371	
Of which	Laying hens		372	
	Broilers		373	
	Other chickens		374	
Geese			375	
Ducks			376	
Turkey			377	
Ostriches			378	
Other poultry (quails, pheasants, guinea-fowl, etc.)			379	
Total rabbits			380	
Of which females, already had offspring			381	
Foxes			385	
Minks			386	
Nutrias			387	
Chinchilla			388	
Beehives			390	

IV. FARM LABOR FORCE *(in the 12 preceding months from 2009 June 1 till 2010 May 31)*

16. Number of farm workers *(excluding temporary hired workers)*:

17. Statistical information of each person working in the holding
(agricultural companies and enterprises indicate only holder (filling in only 551 row))

	Row No.	Relationship with the holder ¹	Gender: male (1) female (2)	Year of birth	Agricultural training: only practical experience(1) basic training (2) full agricultural training (3)	Average number of hours worked on the farm per day (during the last 12-month period): 0 (1); up to 2 (2); 2-4 (3); 4-6 (4); 6-8 (5); 8 and over (6)	Is other activity for remuneration carried out? yes (1) no (2)	If yes, is that activity his/her main activity? yes (1) no (2)	If that activity directly concerned with agriculture? yes (1) no (2)
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Holder	550	1							
Manager of the holding	551								
Holder's spouse	552								
Other members of the holder's family	553								
	554								
	555								
	556								
	557								
	558								
	559								
	560								
	561								
	562								
563									

¹ holder's spouse (2); other member of the holder's family (3); administrator (4).

18. Have holding manager got a course of vocational training in the 12 preceding months? yes no

19. Number of permanent hired workers/employees

(7, 8 and 9 columns have not to be filled in by agricultural companies and enterprises):

	Row No.	Average number of hours worked per day					Total (sum of columns 1-5)	Number of working other paid labor directly concerned with agriculture of total (sum of 8 and 9 columns)	Of which workers, for whom this labor is:	
		Up to 2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8 and over			Basic labor	Surplus labor
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Male	581									
Female	582									

20. Are temporarily employed persons working at the farm?

yes no  to 21 question



20.1. If yes, please indicate the total number of working days: of male of female

21. Total number of working days of farm work by persons not employed directly by the holding:

V. RURAL DEVELOPMENT *(please mark the answer ✓)*

22. Does the holding carry out any gainful activities?

yes no  to 22.3 question



22.1. If yes, then what kind of:

Kind of activity		Row No.	
A		B	1
Rural tourism		680	
Handicraft (excluding traditional)		681	
Traditional handicraft	Traditional products	682	
	Traditional breeds of plants and animals and traditional services	683	
Processing of farm products		684	
Wood processing		685	

Kind of activity		Row No.	
A		B	1
Forestry		686	
Aquaculture		687	
Renewable energy production (for sale)		688	
Contractual work (using equipment of the holding)	Agricultural (in other holdings)	689	
	Non agricultural	690	
Other activity		691	

22.2. What are the part of other activity in all farm income?

0-10% 1 10-25% 2 25-50% 3 50-75% 4 75-100% 5

22.3. Is equipment for renewable energy production used in farm?

yes no  to VI section



22.3.1 If it is used, then indicate the type of energy source:

Types of renewable energy sources	Row No.	
A	B	1
Wind	705	
Biomass	706	
Of which bio-methane	707	
Solar	708	
Hydro-energy	709	
Other types of renewable energy sources	710	

VI. SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT *(please mark the answer ✓)*

24. Have the holding benefited from one of the following to the end development measures during the last 3 years?

yes no  to VII section



24.1. If yes, then by which?

Title of measure	Row No.	
A	B	1
Use of advisory services	715	
Modernization of agricultural holdings	716	
Adding value to forestry products	717	
Processing and adding value to agricultural products	718	
Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	719	
Encouragement of tourism activities	720	

Title of measure	Row No.	
A	B	1
Moving to non-agricultural activity	721	
Of which, establishment of handicraft centers	722	
Of which, stimulation of traditional handicrafts	723	
Nature 2000 payments for agricultural area	724	
Agro-environment payments	725	
Of which in the framework of organic farming	726	

VII. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION METHODS

(please, fill in answers by numbers or mark suitable as ✓)

24. Tillage methods in farm:

(in hectares, in hundredth; 1 ha = 100 ares)

Tillage methods	Row No.	Area
A	B	1
Conventional tillage (deep tillage by plough)	728	
Conservation tillage (low tillage)	729	
Zero tillage (direct seeding)	730	

25. Soil conservation:

25.1. Soil cover in winter:

(in hectares, in hundredth; 1 ha = 100 ares)

Soil cover	Row No.	Area
A	B	1
Normal winter crop	731	
Cover crop or intermediate crop	732	
Plant residues (stubbles and other)	733	
Bare soil	734	

25.2. Share of arable area, which are not out of planned crop rotation (3 years or more the same agricultural are sown in)

0% 1 0-25% 2 25-50% 3 50-75% 4 Over 75% 5

26. Is there grazed livestock in the farm?
(horses, cattle, sheep, goats)

yes no  to 27 question



If yes,

26.1. indicate the area where livestock is grazed
(in hectares, in hundredth; 1 hectare = 100 ares)

26.2. indicate amount of months per year when animals are outdoors on pasture

27. Is the cattle kept on the farm?
(300 row of questionnaire is filled in)

yes no  to 28 question



27.1. If is kept, then indicate the keeping system:

Keeping system	Row No.	Number of places
A	B	1
Stanchion-tied stable (tied cattle keeping) with solid dung and liquid manure removal	745	
Stanchion-tied stable (tied cattle keeping) with slurry removal	746	
Loose housing (loose cattle keeping) with solid dung and liquid manure removal	747	
Loose housing (loose cattle keeping) with slurry removal	748	
Other	749	

28. Are the pigs kept on the farm?
(320 row of questionnaire is filled in)

yes no  to 29 question



28.1. If are kept, then indicate the keeping system:

Keeping system	Row No.	Number of places
A	B	1
On partially slatted floors	750	
On completely slatted floors	751	
On litter-loose housing	752	
Other	753	

29. Are the laying hens kept on the farm?
(372 row of questionnaire is filled in)

yes no  to 30 question



29.1. If are kept, then indicate the keeping system:

Keeping system	Row No.	Number of places
A	B	1
On litter-loose housing	754	
On all types of battery cage	755	
Of which battery cages with manure belt	756	
Of which battery cages with deep pit	757	
Of which battery cages with stilt house	758	
Other	759	

30. On which part of utilized agricultural area solid manure is applied?

Title of characteristics	Row No.	0 %	0-25 %	25-50 %	50-75 %	Over 75 %
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
Utilized agricultural area on which solid manure is applied, total	760					
Utilized agricultural area on which solid dung inserted together with the soil cultivation (not later than 4 hours from the application)	761					

31. On which part of utilized agricultural area liquid manure is applied?

Title of characteristics	Row No.	0 %	0-25 %	25-50 %	50-75 %	Over 75 %
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
Utilized agricultural area on which liquid manure is applied, total	762					
Utilized agricultural area on which liquid manure inserted together with the soil cultivation (not later than 4 hours from the application)	763					

32. Part of the total produced manure exported from the holding?

0% 1 0-25% 2 25-50% 3 50-75% 4 Over 75% 5

33. Are the manure and slurry storage facilities used on the farm?

yes no  to 34 question

**33.1. If used, indicate the type:**

Title of characteristics		Row No.	Are used?	If are used, then if are covered ?
A		B	1	2
Solid dung		770	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Slurry		771	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Liquid manure	Liquid manure tank	772	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Liquid manure lagoon	773	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	

34. Are the irrigated lands on the farm?*(122 row of questionnaire is filled in)*yes no  to 35 question**If yes,****34.1. Indicate irrigated land area:***(in hectares, in hundredth; 1 hectare = 100 ares)*

2008 year

2009 year

2010 year

34.2. Indicate, which irrigation methods are employed on the farm:

Irrigation method	Row No.	
A	B	1
Surface irrigation	774	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Sprinkler irrigation	775	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Drop irrigation	776	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

34.3. Indicate total cultivated area irrigated at least once during the previous 12 months:*(in hectares, in hundredth; 1 ha = 100 Ares)*

Title of characteristics	Row No.	Area
A	B	1
Cereals for the production of grain (excluding maize)	780	
Maize (grain and green)	781	
Pulses crops (including seed and mixtures of cereals)	782	
Potatoes	783	
Sugar beet (excluding seed)	784	
Rapes	785	
Fiber crops (flax, hemp, other fiber crops)	786	
Fresh vegetables and strawberries – open field	787	
Temporary and permanent grassland	788	
Other crops on arable land	789	
Meadows and pastures	790	
Fruit and berry plantations	791	
Total	792	

34.4 Indicate the sources of irrigation water used on the holding:

Source of water	Row No.	
A	B	1
On-farm ground water	793	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
On-farm surface water (ponds and dams)	794	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Off-farm surface water from lakes, rivers or watercourses	795	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Off-farm water from common water-supply networks	796	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Other sources	797	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

34.5. Indicate the volume of water used for irrigation per year (m³): m³

VIII. FARM BUILDINGS, MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT**35. Farm buildings, machines and equipment used on the farm.**

35.1. Are the farm buildings used on the farm? yes no  **to 35.2 question**



If are, answer the questions of annex No. 2 of questionnaire of 2010 agricultural census of the Republic of Lithuania.

35.2 Are the farm machines and equipment used on the farm? (excluding tractors) yes no



If are, answer the questions of annex No. 2 of questionnaire of 2010 agricultural census of the Republic of Lithuania.

Please indicate the time You have spent on the preparation of data and filling in the questionnaire (with annexes No. 1 and No. 2)	hr	min.
--	----	------

Head of enterprise or farm holder (or authorized person),
Holder (or other adult member of the family)

_____ (First name, surname)

_____ (Signature)

Interviewer's

<input type="text"/>					
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Number

_____ (First name, surname)

_____ (Signature)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE OF 2010 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

(it has to be filled in, if lands and (or) livestock of the holding are in different municipalities)

(please fill in as much annexes No. 1 of questionnaire of agricultural census, as there is the number of different municipalities, where lands and (or) places of livestock keeping are)

_____ (Filling date)

Conditional identity code of holding	
Identity code of holding	
First name	
Surname	
Company name	
Business register code	

Submitted: with questionnaire of agricultural census

Submitted by: farmers' and family farms, agricultural partnerships and companies

The confidentiality of data is guaranteed

II. LAND OF THE HOLDING *(please fill in area in hectares, in hundredth; 1 hectare = 100 ares)*

9. Land of the holding *(if lands of the holding are in different municipalities, then please fill in as much annexes (No. 1) of agricultural census, as it is the number of different municipalities, where lands of holding are)*

Title of characteristic	Row No.	The premise	Land of the holding (excluding the premise)
A	B	1	2
Arable land (sum of rows 202 and 205)	100		
Meadows (5 years or more)	101	X	
Of which not used for pastures, green fodder or hay, for which disbursement is paid	102	X	
Meadows and natural pastures	103	X	
Of which not used for pastures, green fodder or hay, for which disbursement is paid	104	X	
Orchards	105		
Of which new seedlings	106		
Berries	107		
Of which new seedlings	108		
Walnuts	109		
Nurseries	110		
Other permanent crops	For texture, weave	111	
	For energetic purposes (short turnover trees)	112	
Greenhouses	113		
Utilized agricultural area (sum of rows 100, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109-113)	114		
Unutilized agricultural land	115		
Wooded area	116	X	
Of which, short rotation coppices	117	X	
Water	118		
Of which water bodies with fishes	119		
Other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.)	120		
Total lands of the holding area (sum of rows 114-116, 118, 120)	121		
Irrigable area	122	X	
Of which irrigated at least once in last 12 months	123	X	
Reclaimed area	124	X	

10. Utilized farm land distribution by ownership

Title of characteristic	Row No.	Utilized agricultural area (sum of columns 1 and 2 of row 114)
A	B	1
Owner-farmed area	130	
Tenant-farmed area	131	
Belonging to the state	132	
Area farmed under other modes	133	

11. Area under crop

Title of crop		Row No.	In premise	Land of the holding (excluding premise)
A		B	1	2
Wheat	Winter	140		
	Spring	141		
Of total wheat area, for biofuel production		142		
Rye		143		
Of which for biofuel production		144		
Triticale	Winter	145		
	Spring	146		
Of total triticale area, for biofuel production		147		
Barley	Winter	148		
	Spring	149		
Oats		150		
Mixed cereals		151		
Buckwheat		152		
Grain maize		153		
Other cereals (millet, sorghum, etc.)		154		
Peas (alimentary)		155		
Peas (fodder)		156		
Beans and kidney beans		157		
Lupines		158		
Vetches		159		
Lentils		160		
Other protein crop (bird's-foots, mixtures of pulses, etc.)		161		
Flax	For fiber	162		
	For linseed	163		
Rape (including turnip rape)	Winter	164		
	Spring	165		
Of total rape area, for biodiesel production		166		
Other oil seed crops (mustard, Soya, sunflower, etc.)		167		
Tobacco		168		
Hops		169		
Caraway		170		
Aromatic, medicinal and spice plants (coriander, marigold, thyme, chamomile, mint, marjoram, sage, basil, melissa, valerian, etc., including last year plants when plants are perennial)		171		
Other plants for energetic purposes		172		
Industrial plants not mentioned elsewhere		173		
Other fiber crops (nettles, hemsps, etc.)		174		
Potatoes	Early	175		
	For seed (certificated)	176		
	Other	177		
Strawberries, total		178		
Of which	For industry	179		
	Market garden (For end – use)	180		

Title of crop		Row No.	In premise	Land of the holding (excluding premise)
A		B	1	2
Vegetables grown in the open field, total		181		
Of which	For industry	182		
	Market garden (For end – use)	183		
Flowers and ornamental plants		184		
Sugar beet		185		
Of which for biofuel production		186		
Fodder beet		187		
Other fodder roots (carrots, rutabagas, etc.)		188		
Plots of seeds and seedlings		189		
Maize for silage		190		
Silage crops (lupines, broad beans, winter cereals, sunflowers, etc.)		191		
Temporary grasses (ryegrasses, bellflowers, etc.)		192		
Of which for seed		193		
Other temporary grasses for green feed and hay		194		
Of which pulses		195		
Perennial grasses under 5 years old	Lucerne	196		
	Of which for seed's	197		
	Clover and clover mixtures	198		
	Of which for seed's	199		
	Other	200		
Of which for seed's		201		
Total area under crop (140, 141,143, 145,146, 148-165, 167-178, 181, 184, 185, 187-192, 194, 196, 198, 200 row's sum)		202		

Fallow land	205		
Of which siderophilous	206		

Greenhouses (210 row's 1 column=113 row's 1 column; 210 row's 2 column=113 row's 2 column)		210		
Of which marketable		211		
Of which	Vegetables	212		
	Of which	Cucumbers	213	
		Tomatoes	214	
		Other vegetables	215	
	Plots of vegetable's seeds and seedlings	216		
	Flowers and ornamental plants	217		
	Strawberries	218		

Mushrooms, m²	220		
---------------------------------	------------	--	--

Area, from which straws collected for energetic purposes, ha	221		
Genetically modified crops	222		

12. Orchards

(please fill in, if sum of row's 105 1 and 2 column, sum of indicated area of orchards is not less than 0,5 ha)

Title of characteristics	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Apple trees	225	
Pear trees	226	
Plum trees	227	
Cherry, sweet cherry trees	228	
Quinces	229	
Other	230	
Total (225-230 row's sum); (105 row's 1 and 2 columns sum)	231	

13. Berry plantations

(please fill in, if sum of row's 107 1 and 2 column, sum of indicated area of berry plantations is not less than 0,5 ha)

Title of characteristics	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Red, white currants	233	
Black currants	234	
Gooseberries	235	
Raspberries	236	
Other berries	237	
Total (233-237 row's sum); (107 row's 1 and 2 col. sum)	238	

14. Outdoor vegetables

(please fill in, if sum of row's 181 1 and 2 column, sum of indicated area of vegetables is not less than 0,2 ha)

Title of crop	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Cabbages	Cauliflower	240
	Broccoli	241
	Brussels	242
	White	243
	Red	244
	Kohlrabi	245
	Chinese	246
	Other	247
Leaf, stem plants	Celery	248
	Leeks	249
	Lettuce	250
	Spinach	251
	Asparagus	252
	Parsley	253
	Dill	254
Other	255	
Tomatoes	256	
Cucumbers	257	
Pumpkins	258	
Marrows	259	
Courgettes	260	

Title of crop	Row No.	In premise and land of the holding
A	B	1
Root	Turnips	261
	Rutabagas	262
	Carrots	263
	Garlic	264
	Onion	265
	Beetroots	266
	Radishes	267
	Celery	268
	Black radishes	269
	Horseradish	270
	Parsley	271
Pulses	Other	272
	Peas	273
	Field beans	274
	Kidney beans (excluding snap-beans)	275
Other	276	
Other not mentioned vegetables	277	
Total (240-277 row's sum); (181rows 1 and 2 columns sum)	278	

III. LIVESTOCK OF HOLDING NUMBER

15. Livestock of holding number on June 1 (please fill in the number)

(if keeping places of holding livestock are in different municipalities, then please fill in as much annexes (No. 1) of agricultural census, as there is the number of different municipalities, where keeping places of livestock are)

Title of livestock			Row No.	Number
A			B	1
Total cattle (301–313 row's sum)			300	
Less than 1 year old	Male and female for slaughter		301	
	For breeding	Male	302	
		Female	303	
1 to 2 years old	Male	For slaughter	304	
		For breeding	305	
	Female	For slaughter	306	
		For breeding	307	
2 years old and older	Male	For slaughter	308	
		For breeding	309	
	Female	For slaughter	310	
		For breeding	311	
	cows	Dairy	312	
		Suckling	313	
Other		314		
Total pigs (sum of rows 321–330)			320	
Piglets	< 20 kg (under 2 month)		321	
	20 to 50 kg (2 to 4 month)		322	
Pigs for fattening (including waste sows and boars)	50 to 80 kg (4 to 6 month)		323	
	80 to 110 kg (6 to 8 month)		324	
	> 110 kg (8 month and >)		325	
Breeding pigs (50 kg and more)	Boars		326	
	Main sows		327	
	Alternative sows		328	
	Alternative gilts (mated)		329	
	Alternative gilts (not mated)		330	

Title of livestock			Row No.	Number
A			B	1
Total sheep (341 and 342 rows' sum)			340	
Of which	Ewe lambs		341	
	Male for breeding		342	
	Other		343	
Total goats (351-353 row's sum)			350	
Of which	She-goat		351	
	Billy-goats for breeding		352	
	Other		353	
Total horses (361-363 row's sum)			360	
Of which	Of which mares 3 years old and over		361	
	Stallions for breeding		362	
	Other		363	
Total poultry (371, 375–379 row's sum)			370	
Hens and cocks (372-374 row's sum)			371	
Of which	Laying hens		372	
	Broilers		373	
	Other chickens		374	
Geese			375	
Ducks			376	
Turkey			377	
Ostriches			378	
Other poultry (quails, pheasants, guinea-fowl, etc.)			379	
Total rabbits			380	
Of which females, already had offspring			381	
Foxes			385	
Minks			386	
Nutrias			387	
Chinchilla			388	
Beehives			390	

II. FARM MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT

Title of characteristic		Row No.	Total	Of which co-ownership	Number of co-owner
A		B	1	2	3
Trucks	till 3,5 t (included) gross weight	430			
	from 3,5 t till 12 t gross weight	431			
	12 t (included) or more gross weight	432			
Tractor ploughs		435			
Cultivators, germinators, equipment for soil cultivation		436			
Harrows		437			
Mineral fertilizers spreaders		438			
Manure spreaders		439			
Seeding machines		440			
Potato planters		441			
Tractor plant sprayers		442			
Haymakers		443			
Rakes and tedder-rakes		444			
Feed field crushers		445			
Pick-up presses		446			
Self-loading trailer		447			
Grain combine harvesters		448			
Potato combines		449			
Potato harvesters		450			
Sugar beet combines		451			
Dryers		452			
Productivity of dryers, t/hr		453		X	X
Active ventilating devices		454			
Productivity of active ventilating devices, t/hr		455		X	X
Grain purifiers		456			
Productivity of grain purifiers, t/hr		457		X	X
Milking parlor (pen)		458			
Other milking devices		459			
Irrigation equipment		460			

SMALL UNITS QUESTIONNAIRE

(Filling date)

Conditional identity code of holding	
Identity code of holding	
First name	
Surname	
Address	Municipality
	Ward
	Locality
	Street
	House Flat
Phone No.	
Code and name of location, in which land and (or) livestock are	
Identification codes of address from registries	

Submitted: until 31 August

Submitted by: farmer's and family farms, which has less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural area

The confidentiality of data is guaranteed

1. Causes for the small units questionnaire not being filled in

- 1.1 Don't perform activity
- 1.2 Temporally uncultivated land, mean to continue the activity
- 1.3 Not found
- 1.4 Other



Indicate

2. Plots of agricultural plants (1st of June)

(in hectares, in hundredth; 1 hectare = 100 ares)

Title of characteristic	Row No.	Area
A	B	1
Arable land (2 and 8 row's sum)	1	
Crops, total (3–7 row's sum)	2	
Grain crops	3	
Vegetables	4	
Strawberries	5	
Potatoes	6	
Other plants	7	
Fallow land	8	
Orchards and berry plantations	9	

Title of characteristic	Row No.	Area
A	B	1
Meadows and pastures	10	
Greenhouses	11	
Other utilized agricultural area	12	
Utilized agricultural land (1, 9–12 row's sum)	13	
Unutilized agricultural land	14	
Wooded area	15	
Water bodies with fishes	16	
Other land	17	
Total area under crop (13–17 row's sum)	18	

3. Number of livestock and poultry (1st of June)
(number)

Title of characteristic	Row No.	Number
A	B	1
Cattle	30	
Of which cows	31	
Pigs	32	
Sheep	33	
Goats	34	
Horses	35	
Rabbit's females	36	
Beehives	37	
Poultry	38	

4. Have holder got other activity for remuneration?

yes no 40

Please indicate the time You have spent on the preparation of data and filling in the questionnaire for small units (annex No. 3)	hr	min.
---	----	------

Holder or other adult member of the family _____
(First name, surname) (Signature)

Interviewer's _____
Number (First name, surname) (Signature)

2010-04-02

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS 2010 METŲ VISUOTINIS ŽEMĖS ŪKIO SURAŠYMAS

Gerbiamasis respondente,

2010 m. gegužės 3 d. prasideda Lietuvos Respublikos 2010 metų visuotinis žemės ūkio surašymas. Jį organizuoja Statistikos departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės. Bus apklausiami visi ūkininkų ir šeimos ūkiai, gaminantys žemės ūkio produktus.

Šio surašymo tikslas – gauti tikslius ir išsamius statistinius duomenis, reikalingus Lietuvos žemės ūkio raidai analizuoti, pokyčiams, įvykusiems Lietuvai įstojus į Europos Sąjungą, įvertinti, žemės ūkio plėtros galimybėms numatyti, Europos Sąjungos skiriamos paramos efektyvumui ir jos poreikiui ateityje nustatyti ir kt. Surašymo sėkmė svarbi visiems, jis lyg momentinė Lietuvos žemės ūkio fotografija, kurioje atsispindi pati išsamiausia informacija apie padėtį žemės ūkyje.

Kreipiamės į Jus, nes 2003 m. visuotinio žemės ūkio surašymo ir vėliau vykusių statistinių tyrimų duomenimis, auginate žemės ūkio augalus ir (ar) laikote ūkinius gyvūnus. Kviečiame Jus dalyvauti surašyme ir pateikti duomenis apie savo ūkį vienu iš šių būdų:

1. Jeigu Jūs deklaruojate žemės ūkio naudmenų ir pasėlių plotus, Jums atvykus į seniūniją ir užpildžius visus reikiamus dokumentus paramai tiesioginėmis išmokomis bei paramai už deklaruotus plotus gauti, surašymo darbuotojas paprašys pateikti ir papildomus duomenis apie Jūsų ūkį, kuriuos įrašys į elektroninį arba popierinį surašymo lapą.

2. Jeigu žemės ūkio naudmenų ir pasėlių plotų Jūs nedeklaruojate, bet dirbate žemę ir (ar) laikote gyvulius, paukščius ar bites, kviečiame Jus 2010 m. gegužės 3–birželio 30 d. atvykti į seniūniją pagal savo gyvenamąją vietą ir atsakyti į surašymo klausimus.

3. Nuo 2010 m. gegužės 3 iki 2010 m. birželio 30 d. Jūs galite užpildyti ir pateikti surašymo lapą internetu. Visą reikiamą informaciją rasite Statistikos departamento interneto svetainės www.stat.gov.lt skyrelyje Surašymai→Žemės ūkio surašymai. Prisijungti prie Visuotinio žemės ūkio surašymo duomenų elektroninio surinkimo sistemos Jums suteiktas ūkio identifikavimo sąlyginis kodas:

4. Jei Jūs iki 2010 m. birželio 30 d. negalėsite atvykti į seniūniją ar pateikti surašymo lapo internetu, 2010 m. liepos–rugpjūčio mėn. Jus aplankys surašinėtojas. Jis turės pažymėjimą su nuotrauka. Pažymėjime bus nurodytas surašinėtojo vardas, pavardė, pareigos, pažymėjimo galiojimo laikas.

Surašymo lape yra klausimai apie:

- naudojamus nuosavos ir nuomojamos žemės plotus;
- žemės pasiskirstymą pagal naudmenas (ariamą žemės, pievų ir ganyklų, sodų, uogynų, riešutmedžių, medelynų, kitų daugiamečių augalų, šiltnamių plotus);
- sodų ir uogynų rūšis ir plotus, žemės ūkio augalų pasėlių rūšis ir plotus;
- laikomų ūkinių gyvūnų skaičių pagal rūšis, lytį ir amžius;
- naudojamos žemės ūkio technikos (išskyrus traktorius) skaičių;
- naudojamų statinių gyvuliams laikyti ir kitų ūkinių pastatų (garažų, technikos remonto ir aptarnavimo dirbtuvių) plotą, turimų sandėlių ir saugyklų talpą;
- ūkyje dirbančius šeimos narius: jų amžių, profesinį pasirengimą žemės ūkio srityje, vidutinį per dieną ūkyje dirbtų valandų skaičių, dirbamą kitą mokamą darbą (ar jie jį turi);
- nuolatinį samdomųjų darbuotojų skaičių, jų vidutiniškai per dieną dirbamą valandų skaičių, jų dirbamą kitą mokamą darbą (ar jie jį turi);
- laikinų samdomųjų darbuotojų dirbtų dienų skaičių;
- žemės ūkio gamybos metodus (ūkyje taikomus žemės dirbimo metodus, dirvožemio dangą žiemą, lauke ganimus gyvulius (plotą kuriame jie ganomi ir laiką, kurį jie praleidžia ganydamiesi lauke), galvijų, kiaulių, vištų dedeklių laikymo sistemas, naudojamų žemės ūkio naudmenų dalį, tręšiamą mėšlu; mėšlo dalį, išvežamą iš ūkio, naudojamus mėšlo ir srutų kauptuvai, drėkinamos žemės plotus, drėkinimo metodus, drėkinimui naudojamus vandens šaltinius);
- kitą (ne žemės ūkio) veiklą: kokia dar veikla užsiima ūkis (kaimo turizmu, amatais, produktų perdirbimu, darbu pagal sutartis ar kt.) ir kokią visų ūkio pajamų dalį sudaro šios veiklos pajamos.

Pabrėžiame, kad Jūsų pateikti duomenys bus naudojami tik statistinei informacijai rengti. Su mokesčiais, socialiniu draudimu ar kitomis administracinėmis priemonėmis surašymas neturi ir neturės nieko bendra. Surašymą atliekantys darbuotojai yra įsipareigoję gautus duomenis naudoti tik statistikos reikmėms. Už šios nuostatos pažeidimą jie atsako Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymų nustatyta tvarka.

Nors Lietuvos Respublikos statistikos įstatymas ir Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2009 m. gegužės 27 d. nutarimas Nr. 516 „Dėl Lietuvos Respublikos 2010 metų visuotinio žemės ūkio surašymo“ įpareigoja statistinius duomenis teikti ne tik juridinius, bet ir fizinius asmenis, pirmiausia tikimės Jūsų pačių supratimo, geranoriškumo ir aktyvaus dalyvavimo surašyme.

Kilus neaiškumams, prašome skambinti Statistikos departamento Žemės ūkio ir aplinkosaugos statistikos skyriaus darbuotojams **nemokamu** telefonu 8 800 01239 (darbo dienomis 8–17 val.) arba kreiptis el. paštu zu.surasymas@stat.gov.lt. Taip pat galite kreiptis į vyresnius specialistus (surašinėtojus) seniūnijose.

Pagarbiai

L. e. generalinio direktoriaus pareigas

Jonas Markelevičius