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**WORKING GROUP ON
'ANIMAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS'
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE**

13 – 14 MARCH 2012

**AMPÈRE MEETING ROOM, BECH BUILDING
KIRCHBERG, LUXEMBOURG**

CHAired BY: MARCEL ERNENS

**Handbook on the concepts and definitions
used in Animal Production Statistics**

Item 5 on the agenda

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eurostat proposes to produce a handbook to compile the definitions used in Animal Production Statistics and provide further clarifications relating to them. Such a handbook is intended to contribute to a better understanding and application of commonly agreed concepts and definitions and, at the same time, to improve the quality of Animal Production Statistics.

The Members of the Working Party on Animal Production Statistics (APS) are asked:

- to take note of the Eurostat proposal regarding the preparation of a handbook
- to agree that such a handbook is relevant and efficient
- to express their opinion on the usefulness of such a reference document
- to express their opinion on the proposed concepts and definitions set out by Eurostat
- where relevant, to express their opinion on the options proposed by Eurostat

REVISION

Rev 1. On 15 February 2011 the following changes have been introduced: the outcome of proof reading by the editing service of European Commission (DGT-EDIT), the legal reference for Combined Nomenclature, this heading on revision.

Rev2. On 23 March 2012 the following changes have been introduced:

For buffaloes, the interpretation of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 on the explicit definition of "Bovine animals" in Article 2 overcomes the implicit display of category "buffaloes" at the

same level as the three categories of bovine animals in Annex II. Therefore category buffalo is a double account of animals already counted under the relevant category of bovine animals. The text was adapted to integrate this.

For GIP the proposal for a user-oriented definition of GIP has not been validated by the Working Party and Eurostat will come with an improved proposal. The previous proposal has thus been provisionally dropped.

I. BACKGROUND

I.1. Need for a handbook on the concepts and definitions for Animal Production Statistics

1. Doc. ASA/TE/692 was presented at the Working Party on Animal Production Statistics in March 2011 under Item 4.1.2. on Validation in Animal Production Statistics. It highlighted the need for a reference document for the definitions used in Animal Production Statistics in order to establish a coherent set of validation rules.
2. Providing the various stakeholders with a limited set of documents covering methodology, validation and data transmission is part of good practice. This is one of the first findings reported during the presentation of Doc. ASA/TE/692 on the basis of Farm Structure Survey practices. Following a similar approach in a number of statistical areas also helps to clarify the methodology.
3. The definition of the concepts used in Animal Production Statistics is set out in the legislation, i.e. at least three legal bases referring to statistics on livestock and meat, eggs and farmyard chicks, and on milk
4. Further clarifications and interpretations have been provided by Eurostat or discussed by the Working Party on Animal Production Statistics in response to questions from data providers or users. In order to maintain coherence, such additional information should be compiled in a single document. Therefore at least a document on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is welcome. Keeping a FAQ document regularly updated requires greater flexibility than is possible with legal texts.
5. Nevertheless, the additional information provided by Eurostat has to be validated by the experts of the domain and especially those implementing the definitions. The Working Party on Animal Production Statistics is the most relevant group of experts in the field to discuss and agree these interpretations.
6. A handbook approved by the Working Party document ensures a proper balance between flexibility for updates and the need to validate content.
7. Furthermore, as users are generally reluctant to refer to legislative texts, documents that are more user friendly should improve this situation. They are also likely to lessen the burden on user support staff or, at least, to make their work easier.
8. Lastly, in Animal Production Statistics the methodology is shared between Eurostat and the Directorate General of Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI), which is responsible for the relevant legislation. On 26 April 2011, for example, Eurostat sent a circular to the Members of the Working Party on Animal Production Statistics to clarify some definitions on poultry statistics. It was based on a written contribution by DG AGRI. Such clarification is not easily accessible, and the same questions may recur in a few years if the information is not made explicit, together with the legal definitions. Making the interpretations already requested from the market managers explicit and ensuring that they are always accessible to improve the methodology will guarantee a useful valuation of their input.

I.2. Proposed content

9. Eurostat proposes this handbook as a tool for the improvement of the implementation of a harmonised methodology. With clearer concepts and definitions, better harmonisation and comparability is expected. An improvement in the quality of statistics is therefore a realistic possibility.
10. With definitions presented in a more user-friendly way than in the legal texts, any inconsistencies will be more obvious. This first version highlights some inconsistent definitions.
11. This handbook is intended to be kept updated, which means that revised versions should be proposed to the experts on Animal Production Statistics.
12. After approval, this handbook will be made public, so that the data users can refer to it and interpret the corresponding data as correctly as possible.

I.3. Proposed organisation of the handbook

13. This first version includes some options that have been taken concerning the organisation of the document:
 - the definitions are grouped on the basis of the three legal texts for Animal Production Statistics,
 - the sources are flagged for traceability,
 - the text that requires approval by the Working Party is displayed in a different colour, to make checking easier,
 - the operative part of the definitions is presented as Annex I of this document; information and references which do not contribute directly to the definitions can be provided in further annexes, so that Annex I remains sufficiently clear,
 - the definitions have been organised into (1) concepts, (2) variables used, and (3) specific concepts (animal categories, egg and chick categories, availabilities and use on farms and in dairies, milk products).
14. These options can also be discussed and re-assessed.

II. SPECIFIC ISSUES

II.1. Bovine animals and cattle

15. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 proposes a definition for bovine animals, which covers domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus* and *Bubalus bubalis*, including hybrids such as Beefalo. In order to clarify the concepts in the domain, it is proposed to refer to **cattle** regarding domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus*. Therefore, bovine animals would be cattle, buffaloes and hybrids. **Cattle** could possibly include hybrids if there are strong arguments for this.

16. In Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008, bovine animals are divided into four categories at a first level:
- bovine animals aged not over 1 year,
 - bovine animals aged over 1 year but under 2 years (except females that have not yet calved),
 - bovine animals of 2 years and over,
 - buffaloes.
17. Two interpretations are possible:
- Option 1. In the three first categories, "bovine animals" are to be understood as "cattle" (or cattle and hybrids).
 - Option 2. In the fourth category, "buffaloes" must be understood as "of which buffaloes."
18. Six Member States (BG, DE, IT, HU, RO, SK) have at least some buffaloes. Eurostat understands from the survey questionnaires that their interpretation follows option 1, so that the four classes are statistically sound, i.e. complete and without overlap. It would not be possible for the buffalo categories surveyed to switch from one option to the other.
19. In the Farm Structure Survey, buffaloes are not recorded separately from other bovine animals. In order to improve consistency within the agricultural statistical system, option 2 could be preferred to option 1. The Member States concerned are asked to comment on this possibility.
20. In any event one option has to be chosen, in order for Eurostat to be sure that the same definition is applied everywhere. The relevant Member States are therefore asked to clarify their interpretation.

II.2. Eggs for hatching

21. The definition in Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 of eggs for hatching refers to "subheadings 0407 00 11 and 0407 00 19 of the Combined Nomenclature". Now that the Combined Nomenclature published for reference year 2012¹ has been implemented, these codes have been replaced.
22. The reference to the codes of Combined Nomenclature 2012 should now be as follows: 0407 11 00 (Fertilised eggs for incubation, of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*), 0407 19 11 (Fertilised eggs for incubation, of turkeys or geese) and 0407 19 19 (Fertilised eggs for incubation, of poultry, other than of the species *Gallus domesticus*, turkeys or geese). A simple definition could be based on the current definition "Fertilised poultry eggs for incubation".

¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1006/2011 of 27 September 2011 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff. OJ L 282, 28.10.2011, pp. 1–912.

III. NEXT STEPS

23. If the Working Party agrees with the approach adopted by Eurostat, a validated version of this proposed handbook will be made public. In the same time, a draft revised version will be started in order to collect further clarifications. It will then be validated by the Working Party.



Handbook for Animal Production Statistics version 0

Annex 1 - Concepts and definitions

In this Annex, the text is displayed in different colours:

- black text is already validated and drawn from the legislation
- underlined blue text is proposed to the Working Party for approval

The sources indicated are mostly based on the four legal bases (the codes between brackets are used in the tables of this Annex):

Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008² for livestock and meat (R1165)

Directive 96/16/EC³ (D96) and Decision 97/80/EC⁴ (D97) for milk statistics

Regulation (EC) No 617/2008⁵ for eggs and chicks (R617)

Source coding:

*"Artx" and "Anny" mean respectively Article x and Annex y of the relevant Regulation.

"New" items are items that are not drawn from the reference legislation.

"Agri.2011": Circular note on "Clarifications on poultry statistics - Regulation (EC) 617/2008" to the Members of the Working Party on Animal Production Statistics, sent by Eurostat on 26 April 2011, in which DG AGRI sets out its response to the issues raised during the Working Party meeting on 17-18 March 2011.

² Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 concerning livestock and meat statistics and repealing Council Directives 93/23/EEC, 93/24/EEC and 93/25/EEC (Text with EEA relevance). *OJ L 321*, 1.12.2008, p. 1–13.

³ Council Directive 96/16/EC of 19 March 1996 on statistical surveys of milk and milk products. *OJ L 78*, 28.3.1996, p. 27–29.

⁴ 97/80/EC: Commission Decision of 18 December 1996 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Directive 96/16/EC on statistical surveys of milk and milk products (Text with EEA relevance). *OJ L 24*, 25.1.1997, p. 26–49.

⁵ Commission Regulation (EC) No 617/2008 of 27 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks. *OJ L 168*, 28.6.2008, p. 5–16.

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Table S 1: Concepts (livestock and meat)

Concept (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
Agricultural holding	<p>‘Agricultural holding’ means [an agricultural holding as defined in Article 2(a) of 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 methods¹] a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities listed in Annex I within the economic territory of the European Union, either as its primary or secondary activity.</p> <p>[Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008] The following activities (which may be either primary or secondary activities) are based on the European Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2) for crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities and are used to define an agricultural holding:</p>	R1165Art2

¹ OJ L 321, 1.12.2008, pp. 14-34.

Concept (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description of activity</th><th>NACE Rev. 2 code</th><th>Additional notes on activities included or excluded when defining agricultural activities</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Growing of non-perennial crops</td><td>01.1</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Growing of perennial crops</td><td>01.2</td><td>Agricultural holdings which produce wine or olive oil from self-produced grapes or olives are included within the scope of this Regulation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Plant propagation</td><td>01.3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Animal production</td><td>01.4</td><td>All activities classified under 01.49 of NACE Rev. 2 (Raising of other animals) shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, except: (i) the raising and breeding of ostriches, emus and rabbits; (ii) bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mixed farming</td><td>01.5</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities</td><td>01.6</td><td>In general, all holdings which carry out activities under 01.6 of NACE Rev. 2 are excluded from the scope of this Regulation if they are undertaken exclusively. However, holdings exclusively maintaining agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition (under 01.61 of NACE Rev. 2) are included in the scope of this Regulation.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Description of activity	NACE Rev. 2 code	Additional notes on activities included or excluded when defining agricultural activities	Growing of non-perennial crops	01.1		Growing of perennial crops	01.2	Agricultural holdings which produce wine or olive oil from self-produced grapes or olives are included within the scope of this Regulation.	Plant propagation	01.3		Animal production	01.4	All activities classified under 01.49 of NACE Rev. 2 (Raising of other animals) shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation, except: (i) the raising and breeding of ostriches, emus and rabbits; (ii) bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax.	Mixed farming	01.5		Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	01.6	In general, all holdings which carry out activities under 01.6 of NACE Rev. 2 are excluded from the scope of this Regulation if they are undertaken exclusively. However, holdings exclusively maintaining agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition (under 01.61 of NACE Rev. 2) are included in the scope of this Regulation.	
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Slaughterhouse	The term ' slaughterhouse ' means an officially registered and approved establishment used for slaughtering and dressing animals whose meat is intended for human consumption.	R1165Art2																					
Sample survey	Sample survey' means [<i>a sample survey as defined in Article 2(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008</i>] statistical surveys based on stratified random sampling which are designed to provide representative statistics concerning agricultural holdings at regional and national levels. The stratification shall include the size and type of the agricultural holding to ensure that agricultural holdings of different sizes and types are adequately represented;	R1165Art2																					
Carcass	<p>The term 'carcass'</p> <p>(a) for bovine animals means the whole body of a slaughtered animal as presented after bleeding, evisceration and skinning, presented without the head (separated from the carcass at the atloido-occipital joint); without the feet (severed at the carpametacarpal or tarsometatarsal joints); without the organs contained in the thoracic and abdominal cavities with or without the kidneys, the kidney fat and the pelvic fat; and without the sexual organs and the attached muscles and without the udder or the mammary fat;</p> <p>(b) for pigs means the body of a slaughtered pig, bled and eviscerated, whole or divided down the mid-line, without tongue, bristles, hooves, sexual organs, flare fat, kidneys and diaphragm;</p> <p>(c) for sheep and goats means the whole body of a slaughtered animal as presented after bleeding, evisceration and skinning, presented without the head (separated at the atloido-occipital joint); without the feet (severed at the carpametacarpal or tarsometatarsal joints); without the tail (severed between the sixth and seventh caudal vertebrae); without the organs contained in the thoracic and abdominal cavities (except the kidneys and kidney fat); and without the udder and sexual organs; the kidneys and kidney fat are part of the carcass;</p>	R1165Ann1																					

Concept (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
	(d) for poultry means the animal plucked and drawn, without head and feet and without neck, heart, liver and gizzard, known as '65 % chicken', or otherwise presented.	
Animal category	Classification of live animals and of carcasses of animals	New
Territory of the Member State	Territory defined by Decision 91/450/EEC²	New

Table S 2: Concepts (eggs and chicks)

Concept (eggs and chicks)	Definition	Source
	Eggs for hatching are intended to be placed in incubation to obtain chicks. Chicks are then used either for utility (laying of eggs for consumption or slaughtering for meat) or for breeding (production of eggs for hatching, i.e. parent or grandparent stock).	
Establishment , in the context of Regulation Producer of eggs for hatching and chicks	Establishment or part of an establishment for each of the following sectors of activity.	R617Art1
Pedigree breeding establishment	An establishment for the production of eggs for hatching intended for the production of grandparent stock, parent stock or utility chicks.	R617Art1
Breeding establishment	An establishment for the production of eggs for hatching intended for the production of utility chicks.	R617Art1
Hatchery	An establishment for incubating eggs, hatching and supplying chicks.	R617Art1
Special regions, single region	By subsidiarity, the data on the structure and utilisation of hatcheries can be collected for only one (single region) or some regions, representative of the national situation. The regions concerned can be defined on the basis of national criteria (special region).	Agri.2011

² Commission Decision of 26 July 1991 defining the territory of Member States for the purposes of implementing Article 1 of Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices. *OJ L 240, 29.8.1991, pp. 36–40*

Table S 3: Concepts (milk)

Concept (milk)	Definition	Source
Enterprises	The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit. (Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993, OJ No L 76, 30. 3. 1993).	D97Ann2
Dairy enterprises	Undertakings from one of the following categories	D96Art2
Enterprises referred to in Article 2 (1) of Council Directive 96/16/EC, [Milk product processors]	Undertakings or agricultural holdings which purchase whole milk or, in certain cases, milk products, either directly from agricultural holdings or from the undertakings referred to in point 2, with a view to transforming them into milk products	D96Art2(1) DecAnn2
Collection centres , referred to in Article 2 (2) of Council Directive 96/16/EC	Undertakings which collect milk or cream in order to transfer it in whole or in part, without any processing, to the undertakings referred to in point 1. Table E relates only to those enterprises which purchase milk from agricultural holdings and sell it in their own name to dairies. Collection centres which are local units dependent on dairies are thus excluded. The accounting centres for national accounting of quantities of milk collected in the national territory by an enterprise (dairy) from another Member State must therefore also be included in this table.	D96Art2(2) D97Ann2
Agricultural holding	A techno-economic unit under a single management producing agricultural products.	D97Ann2
Dairy cows	Cows which are used exclusively or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption and/or processing into dairy products, including cull dairy cows (whether or not fattened between their last lactation and their slaughter).	D97Ann2
Milk	For the purpose of this Directive, 'milk' means the milk of cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes. The monthly surveys provided for in Article 4 (1) (a) shall cover only cow's milk and products manufactured exclusively from cows' milk.	D96Art3

Table S 4: Variables (livestock and meat)

Variable (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
Carcass weight	The term 'carcass weight' means the weight of the cold carcass which, for pigs, notably, is obtained by subtracting 2 % from the weight recorded warm 45 minutes, at the latest, after the pig is bled, and which for cattle is obtained by subtracting 2 % from the weight recorded warm 60 minutes, at the latest, after the animal is bled.	R1165Ann1

Variable (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
Gross indigenous production	Member States shall use the statistics mentioned in Sections I and II, and other available information, to produce forecasts of their supply of bovine animals, pigs, sheep and goats. This supply shall be expressed as the gross indigenous production , which corresponds to the number of bovine animals, pigs, sheep and goats slaughtered plus the balance of intra-Community and external trade in these live animals.	R1165Art13
	Comment of the following variables. Slaughtering statistics refers mainly to slaughtering in slaughterhouses, because monthly statistics follow this definition. For clarification, some further information could be added to the single word "slaughtering."	
Slaughtering [including other slaughtering]	All bovine animals, pigs, sheep and goats slaughtered on its territory.	R1165Art9
Slaughtering , slaughtering in slaughterhouses, activity of slaughterhouses	Slaughtering of bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses on its territory, whose meat is deemed fit for human consumption.	R1165Art9
Other slaughtering	Slaughtering carried out other than in slaughterhouses.	R1165Art9

Table S 5: Variables (eggs and chicks)

Variable (eggs and chicks)	Definition	Source
Trade in farmyard poultry chicks	Number of chicks imported or exported by a Member State, in thousands.	R617Art1
Capacity	The maximum number of eggs for hatching which may be placed simultaneously in incubators excluding hatchers	R617Art1
Use of chicks	Number of chicks produced in a Member State and placed in the same Member State. Only chicks placed in the Member States where they hatched are included. Those chicks exported or imported must not be taken into consideration.	New Agri.2011

Table S 6: Variables (milk)

Variable (milk)	Definition	Source
Availabilities	Quantity of raw material available from a particular source	
Milk collected from farms	Table C and E Quantities of milk and cream (in milk equivalent) collected direct from farms.	D97Ann2
Fat content	Table A	D97Ann2

Variable (milk)	Definition	Source
	<p>— fat content of milk, as a percentage of the product weight,</p> <p>— weighted national average based on data obtained by reference to the Rose-Gottlieb method (code IDF/FIL 1C: 1987).</p>	
	<p>Table B, Use, Milk fat content</p> <p>Quantities (in tonnes) of milk fat used to manufacture the product concerned, including possible losses occurring during the manufacturing process.</p>	D97Ann2
Protein content	<p>Table A</p> <p>— protein content of milk, as a percentage of the product weight,</p> <p>— weighted national average on the basis of data obtained by reference to the Kjeldahl method</p>	D97Ann2
	<p>Table B, Availabilities, Milk protein</p> <p>Quantities (in tonnes) of milk protein contained in the cows' milk collected.</p>	D97Ann2
Quantities	<p>Table B</p> <p>Unless otherwise indicated, the quantities to be recorded refer to the net weight of the raw material/finished product (in 1 000 tonnes).</p> <p>Quantities of processed fresh milk products shall be understood to be available for delivery outside dairies.</p>	D97Ann2
<u>Use</u>	<u>Quantity of raw material used for a particular activity, of which product processing</u>	
<u>Use by dairies, Input of raw material</u>	<u>Input of material for a product is the quantity of material used in the manufacture of the product in question, including possible losses occurring during the manufacturing process.</u>	D97Ann2
Input of whole milk	<p>Table B, Use, Input of whole milk</p> <p>Quantities (in 1 000 tonnes) of whole milk used in the manufacture of the product in question, including possible losses occurring during the manufacturing process.</p>	D97Ann2
Input of skimmed milk	<p>Table B, Use, Input of skimmed milk</p> <p>— positive: quantities (in 1 000 tonnes) of skimmed milk used in the manufacture of the product in question, including possible losses occurring during the manufacturing process,</p> <p>— negative: quantities (in 1 000 tonnes) of skimmed milk recovered during the manufacturing process for the product in question (for example: skimmed milk recovered during the manufacture of butter from whole milk or cream).</p>	D97Ann2
Volume of raw material processed	Table F	D97Ann2

Variable (milk)	Definition	Source
	Total volume of raw material processed = quantities of whole milk (or whole milk equivalent) used for the manufacture of milk products in the enterprise.	
Products obtained	Quantity of products processed	D97Ann2
Farm products	The quantities reported shall refer to the net weight of the finished product (in 1 000 tonnes).	D97Ann2
of which delivered to dairies	Relates to deliveries of cream, butter, cheese and other farm products to dairies (within or outside the Member State).	D97Ann2
Products obtained	Table A Quantities of processed fresh milk products shall be understood to be available for delivery outside dairies.	D97Ann2

Table S 7: Animal categories (livestock and meat)

Animal category (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
Bovine animal	Domestic animals of the species <i>Bos taurus</i> and <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> , including hybrids like Beefalo.	R1165Art2
Cattle	Domestic animals of the species <i>Bos Taurus</i>.	New
Buffaloes	Domestic animals of the species <i>Bubalus bubalis</i>.	New
Disambiguation	In Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008, bovine animals are split in four categories at a first level: - bovine animals aged not over 1 year, - bovine animals aged over 1 year but under 2 years (except females that have not yet calved), - bovine animals of 2 years and over, - buffaloes. [meaning ", of which buffaloes"]	R1165Ann2
Calves and young cattle	Bovine animals aged not over 1 year	R1165Ann1
Calves	Bovine animals aged 8 months or under.	R1165Ann1
Young cattle	Bovine animals aged over 8 but not over 12 months.	R1165Ann1
Adult bovine animals	Bovine animals aged 1 year or more.	New
Bulls and bullocks	Male bovine animals aged 1 year or more.	R1165Ann5
Bulls	Non-castrated male bovine animals aged 1 year or more.	R1165Ann1

Animal category (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
Bullocks	Castrated bovine animals aged 1 year or more.	R1165Ann1
Heifers	Female bovine animals aged 1 year or more and that have not yet calved. Warning! In Farm Structure survey, only female aged at least 2 years are taken as heifers.	R1165Ann1
Cows	Female bovine animals aged 1 year or more and that have calved.	R1165Ann1
Dairy cows	Cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or for processing into dairy products, including cull cows for slaughter (whether fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).	R1165Ann1
Other cows	Cows other than dairy cows, possibly including any draught cows.	R1165Ann1
Pigs	Domestic animals of the species <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i> .	R1165Art2
Piglets	Pigs with a live weight of less than 20 kg. Comment: whereas this definition is not relevant everywhere, it was not possible to propose a better harmonized definition. As the same definition was being used in the Farm Structure Survey, no change was adopted.	R1165Ann2
Boars	Breeding male pigs with a live weight of 50 kg and over.	R1165Ann2
Sows	Breeding female pigs with a live weight of 50 kg and over.	R1165Ann2
Gilts	Sows not yet covered.	R1165Ann2
Sheep	Domestic animals of the species <i>Ovis aries</i> .	R1165Art2
Lambs	Male or female sheep under 12 months old.	R1165Ann1
Ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram	Female sheep which have already lambed at least once, as well as those which have already been put to the ram for the first time. Comment: Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 refers to "females of the ovine species", which covers also wild ovine species. For the purpose of clarity, it should refer to sheep as previously defined.	R1165Ann1
Ewes	Female sheep which have already lambed at least once.	
Ewe lambs put to the ram	Breeding female sheep which have already been put to the ram for the first time, but which have not yet lambed.	
Ram	Male breeding sheep	New
Milk ewes	Ewes kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or for processing into dairy products, including cast milk sheep (whether fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).	R1165Ann1
Milk ewe lambs	Ewe lambs intended to become milk ewes.	New

Animal category (livestock and meat)	Definition	Source
Goats	Domestic animals of the species <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> .	R1165Art2
Poultry	Domestic birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> , <i>Meleagris spp.</i> (turkeys), <i>Anas spp.</i> and <i>Cairina moschata</i> (ducks) and <i>Anser anser dom.</i> (geese). Domestic birds of the species <i>Coturnix spp.</i> (quails), <i>Phasianus spp.</i> (pheasants), <i>Numida meleagris dom.</i> (guineafowl), <i>Columbinae spp.</i> (pigeons) and <i>Struthio camelus</i> (ostriches) are included. However, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production are excluded.	R1165Art2
Chickens	Domestic birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> . Boiling hens are included together with chickens.	R1165Art2 ASA/TE/696
Turkeys	Domestic birds of the species <i>Meleagris spp.</i>	R1165Art2
Ducks	Domestic birds of the species <i>Anas spp.</i> and <i>Cairina moschata</i> .	R1165Art2
Geese	Domestic birds of the species <i>Anser anser dom.</i>	R1165Art2

Table S 8: Eggs and chicks categories

Concept (eggs and chicks)	Definition	Source
Eggs for hatching	Poultry eggs falling within subheadings 0407 00 11 00 , 0407 19 11 and 0407 00 19 0407 19 19 of the Combined Nomenclature intended for the production of chicks, classified according to species, category and type and identified in accordance with this Regulation, produced in the Community or imported from third countries.	R617Art1
Eggs for consumption	Poultry eggs in shell, not fertilised for incubation.	R617Art1
Chicks	Live farmyard poultry the weight of which does not exceed 185 grammes, either produced in the Community or imported from third countries and falling within subheadings 0105 11 and 0105 19 of the Combined Nomenclature, of the following categories.	R617Art1
Utility chicks	Chicks of one of the following types.	R617Art1
Table type chicks	Chicks intended to be fattened and slaughtered before reaching sexual maturity.	R617Art1
Laying chicks	Chicks intended to be raised with a view to the production of eggs for consumption.	R617Art1
Dual-purpose chicks	Chicks intended either for laying or for the table. The above definition overlaps with both previous utilities. It must be understood as "Chicks the breed of which does not enable the prediction of their utility either for laying or table."	R617Art1 Agri.2011
Parent stock chicks	Chicks intended for the production of utility chicks	R617Art1
Grandparent stock chicks	Chicks intended for the production of parent stock chicks	R617Art1
Cockerel for sexing	"Cockerel for sexing" are the male chicks resulting from the sexing of potential laying chicks. The wording "cockerel from sexing" would be more explicit.	Agri.2011

Table S 9: Availabilities and use for farms and dairies (milk)

Availabilities and use	Definition	Source
Availabilities on farms		
of whole milk	The quantities of milk obtained.	D97Ann2
of skimmed milk and buttermilk	— returned by the dairies (1): see definition Table B/3. — balance of cream deliveries (2).	D97Ann2

Availabilities and use	Definition	Source
Cows' milk (1)	Relates to all cows' milk, excluding milk directly suckled but including that obtained by milking (including colostrum) used for animal feedingstuffs (for example in buckets or by other means).	D97Ann2
<u>Availabilities for dairies</u>		
Collected milk (I and II)	Relates to purchases of all types of whole milk (cows', ewes', goats' and buffalos' milk) and milk products collected directly from agricultural holdings.	D97Ann2
Other products <u>collected</u> (II.6)	Relates to other milk products (such as cheese, butter and yoghurt) collected from agricultural holdings. These products, whether they are processed or not, are intended for input in the dairies' manufacturing process and must be included in part B (Use) of the table.	D97Ann2
Imports and intra-Community arrivals (III)	In bulk or in containers of 2 l or more.	D97Ann2
Other products <u>imported</u> (III.4)	Relates to other milk products (such as cheese, butter and yoghurt) imported from other countries. These products, whether or not they are intended for input in the dairies' manufacturing process, must be included in part B (Use) of the table. If they are intended to be placed on the market without processing (excluding packaging or maturing), these products must be entered under heading 16 (in the case of fresh farm products) or 28 (in the case of manufactured farm products).	D97Ann2
<u>Use on farms</u>		
Whole milk/...	Whole milk (all milks) used...	D97Ann2
... home consumption	... consumed by the holder's household (therefore for human consumption only).	D97Ann2
... direct sales	... for human consumption sold direct to consumers.	D97Ann2
... farm butter and cream	... to produce farm butter and cream.	D97Ann2
... farm cheese	... to produce farm cheese.	D97Ann2
... other products	... for the manufacture of milk products for human consumption (e.g. yoghurt).	D97Ann2
... animal feedingstuffs	... for animal feedingstuffs on the farm, in whatever form (as they are or as compound animal feedingstuffs manufactured on the farm).	D97Ann2

Availabilities and use	Definition	Source
... delivered to dairies	... delivered to dairy. — includes deliveries: — of all types of whole milk (from cows, ewes, goats and buffalos) to dairies (within or outside the Member State) and to the agricultural holdings referred to in Article 2 of Directive 96/16/EC; — other products (specify), in milk equivalent, — deliveries of cream must be expressed in milk equivalent.	D97Ann2
Whole milk/differences and losses	— refers to the statistical difference and the quantities lost during manufacturing, — the total for the 'whole milk use column` should be equal to the total available.	D97Ann2
Skimmed milk and buttermilk/...	Skimmed milk and buttermilk used on agricultural holdings	D97Ann2
... drinking milk	... for human consumption, in particular home consumption on holdings and direct sales to consumers.	D97Ann2
... farm cheese	... to produce farm cheese.	D97Ann2
Use by dairies		
Production of fresh (1) and manufactured (2) products by dairies	Production of milk products other than farm products.	
Other uses by dairies (codes 3-6)		D97Ann2
Skimmed milk and buttermilk returned to the farm by dairies (3)	The skimmed milk and buttermilk returned to farms.	D97Ann2
Exports and consignments of milk and cream in bulk (4)	Exports and Community dispatches of whole milk, skimmed milk and liquid cream in bulk or in containers of 2 l or more by the dairies.	D97Ann2
Other by dairies uses (5)	Includes whole and skimmed milk in bulk or in containers of more than 2 l delivered to food industries (e.g. for ice cream) or intended for use as animal feedingstuffs in all forms, except item 3.	D97Ann2
Differences (6)	Relates to the statistical differences.	D97Ann2

Table S 10: Milk products

Milk products	Definition	Source
Drinking milk (11)	Raw milk, whole milk, semi-skimmed and skimmed milk containing no additives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Relates only to milk directly intended for consumption, normally in containers of 2 l or less, — Also includes milk with vitamin additives. 	D97Ann1
<u>Farm</u> drinking milk	Home consumption and direct sales of milk by agricultural holdings .	
Raw milk (111)	Milk produced by the secretion of the mammary glands of one or more cows, ewes, goats or buffalos, which has not been heated beyond 40 °C or undergone any treatment that has an equivalent effect (Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 16 June 1992, OJ No L 268, 14. 9. 1992, p. 3).	D97Ann1
Whole milk (112)	Milk which has been subject to one heat treatment or an authorized treatment of equivalent effect by a milk processor and whose fat content is either at least 3,50 % naturally or has been brought to at least 3,5 % (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71 of 29 June 1971, OJ No L 148, 3. 7. 1971, p. 4). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Relates only to milk directly intended for consumption, normally in containers of 2 l or less, — Also includes Swedish drinking milk types designated as 'Gammaldags mjoelk` and 'Standardmjoelk` whose milk fat contents are 4,2 % and 3 % respectively. 	D97Ann1
Semi-skimmed milk (113)	Milk which has been subject to at least one heat treatment or an authorized treatment of equivalent effect by a milk processor and whose fat content has been brought to at least 1,50 % and at most 1,80 % (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71 of 29 June 1971, OJ No L 148, 3. 7. 1971, p. 4). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Also includes Finnish drinking milk designated as 'ykkoesmaito/ettans mjoelk` whose milk fat content is 1 %, — Also includes the Swedish drinking milk types designated as 'Ekologisk mjoelk` and 'Mellanmjoelk` whose milk fat contents are 2 % and 1,5 % respectively, — Also includes Austrian drinking milk whose milk fat content is between 2 % and 2,5 %. 	D97Ann1
Skimmed milk (114)	Milk which has been subject to at least one heat treatment or an authorized treatment of equivalent effect by a milk processor and whose fat content has been brought to not more than 0,30 % (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71 of 29 June 1971, OJ No L 148, 3. 7. 1971, p. 4). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Also includes the Swedish drinking milk types designated as 'Laetmjoelk` and 'Minimjoelk` whose milk fat contents are 0,5 % and 0,07 % respectively, — Also includes Austrian drinking milk whose milk fat content is 0,5 %. 	D97Ann1

Milk products	Definition	Source
Pasteurized (1141)	Pasteurized milk must have been obtained by means of a treatment involving a high temperature for a short time (at least 71,7 °C for 15 seconds or any equivalent combination) or pasteurization process using different time and temperature combinations to obtain an equivalent effect (Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 16 June 1992, OJ No L 268, 14. 9. 1992, p. 24).	D97Ann1
Sterilized (1142)	<p>Sterilized milk must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — have been heated and sterilized in hermetically sealed wrappings or containers, the seal of which must remain intact, — in the event of random sampling, be of preservability such that no deterioration can be observed after it has spent 15 days in a closed container at a temperature of +30 °C (Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 16 June 1992, OJ No L 268, 14. 9. 1992, p. 25). 	D97Ann1
Uperized (1143)	<p>Uperized milk (or UHT milk) must be produced by applying a continuous flow of heat using a high temperature for a short time (not less than 135 °C for not less than 1 second) (Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 16 June 1992, OJ No L 268, 14. 9. 1992, p. 24).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Member States which make no distinction between sterilized and uperized milk may group them together. 	D97Ann1
Buttermilk (12)	<p>Residual product (may even be acid or acidified) of the processing of milk or cream into butter (by continuous churning and separation of the solid fats).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Buttermilk with additives must be included in drinks with a milk base. 	D97Ann1
Cream	A film of fat which forms naturally on the surface of the milk by slow agglomeration of emulsifying fat globules. If it is removed by skimming it from the surface of the milk or extracted from the milk by centrifuging in a cream separator, it has, in addition to the other components of the milk, a relatively high fat content (usually exceeding 10 % of the weight of the product).	D97Ann1
Farm cream	Cream produced on agricultural holdings	
Cream (13)	<p>Cream which has been processed and is available for delivery outside dairies (i.e. for human consumption, as raw material for manufacturers of chocolate, ice cream, etc.). In the same way as for other products, does not include intermediate production intended for the manufacture of other dairy products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Table A/'Collection`: raw material (in milk equivalent) delivered to dairies by agricultural holdings. — Table B/'Availabilities`: cream separated at the farm and delivered to a dairy. — Table A/'Products obtained` and Table B/'Utilization`: — pasteurized, sterilized or uperized; 	<p>D97Ann1</p> <p>D97Ann1</p>

Milk products	Definition	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — also includes acidified cream; — also includes cream in cartons or tins. 	
Acidified milk (14)	<p>Milk products with a pH of between 3,8 and 5,5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Relates to yoghurts, drinkable yoghurts, prepared yoghurts, heat-treated fermented milk and others, — Also includes products based on or containing bifidus. 	D97Ann1
Acidified milk with additives (141)	Sweetened acidified milk should be included under heading 142.	D97Ann1
Acidified milk without additives (142)	Also includes acidified milk with the addition of sugar and/or sweeteners.	D97Ann1
Drinks with a milk base (15)	<p>Other liquid products containing at least 50 % milk products, including products based on whey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Includes chocolate milk, buttermilk with additives or flavoured, etc. 	D97Ann1
Other fresh products (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Relates to fresh milk products not elsewhere specified, mainly milk-based desserts (jellied milks, custard tarts, cream desserts, mousses, etc.) and ice cream (and similar products) manufactured in the reporting enterprises, — Also includes desserts in tins, — Also includes fresh farm products collected from agricultural holdings (under heading Availability/III.4) and placed on the market without processing (excluding packaging). 	D97Ann1
Concentrated milk (21)	<p>A product obtained by partial elimination of water, from whole milk, semi-skimmed or skimmed milk only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Also includes evaporated milk (heat-treated) and concentrated milk with added sugar, — Also includes concentrated milk used for the manufacture of 'Chocolate crumb'; dried product consisting of milk, sugar and cocoa paste in the following proportions: — milkfat: more than 6,5 % (content by weight) but less than 11 % (content by weight), — cocoa: more than 6,5 % (content by weight) but less than 15 % (content by weight), — sucrose (including invert sugar calculated as sucrose) more than 50 % (content by weight) but less than 60 % (content by weight), — non-fat dry matter of milk: more than 17 % (content by weight) but less than 30 % (content by weight), — water: more than 0,5 % (content by weight) but less than 3,5 % (content by weight). 	D97Ann1

Milk products	Definition	Source
	Its composition is as given in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 380/84 of 15 February 1984 (OJ No L 46 16. 2. 1984, p. 26).	
Powdered dairy products (22)	Product obtained by eliminating water from cream, whole milk, semi-skimmed milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk and acidified milk. — Also includes additives to the raw material before the product is made into powder, — Also includes milk powder manufactured in dairies and contained in powders for infants and in animal feeds.	D97Ann1
Cream milk powder (221)	Milk powder with a milk fat content of not less than 42 % by weight of the product.	D97Ann1
Whole milk powder (222)	Milk powder with a milk fat content of not less than 26 % and less than 42 % by weight of the product.	D97Ann1
Partly skimmed-milk powder (223)	Milk powder with a milk fat content of more than 1,5 % and less than 26 % by weight of the product.	D97Ann1
Skimmed-milk powder (224)	Milk powder with a maximum milk fat content of 1,5 % by weight of the product.	D97Ann1
Buttermilk powder (225)	Powder product made from buttermilk.	D97Ann1
Other powdered products (226)	Curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit or cocoa. — Also includes mixtures of powdered cream, milk, buttermilk and/or whey, — Also includes protein-based powdered products.	D97Ann1
Butter, total and other yellow fat dairy products (23)	Includes butter, traditional butter, recombined butter, whey butter, rendered butter and butteroil, and other yellow fat products, expressed in butter equivalent with a milk fat content equal to 82 % by weight of the product. — Table A: Denmark: includes only butter (231), — Table B: the headings 231 (butter), 2311 (traditional butter), 2312 (recombined butter), 2313 (whey butter), 232 (rendered butter and butteroil), 233 (other yellow fat dairy products), 2331 (reduced-fat butter) and 2332 (other) must be recorded in product weight. Only item 23 must be given in its butter equivalent.	D97Ann1
Farm butter	Butter produced on agricultural holdings.	D97Ann2
Butter (231)	A product with a milk fat content of not less than 80 % and less than 90 %, a maximum water content of 16 % and a maximum dry non-fat milk-material content of 2 %. — Includes also butter which contains small amounts of herbs, spices, aromatic substances, etc. on the condition that the product retains the characteristics of butter.	D97Ann1

Milk products	Definition	Source
Traditional butter (2311)	A product obtained directly and exclusively from pasteurised cream, with a milk fat content of not less than 80 % and less than 90 %, a maximum water content of 16 % and a maximum dry non-fat milk-material content of 2 %.	D97Ann1
Recombined butter (2312)	A product obtained from butteroil, non-fat dry milk extract and water, with a milk fat content of not less than 80 % and less than 90 % and maximum water content of 16 % and a maximum dry non-fat milk-material content of 2 %.	D97Ann1
Whey butter (2313)	A product obtained from whey cream or a mixture of whey cream and cream with a milk fat content of not less than 80 % and less than 90 % and maximum water content of 16 % and a maximum dry non-fat milk-material content of 2 %. Headings 2311, 2312 and 2313 also include butter which contains small amounts of herbs, spices, aromatic substances, etc. on the condition that the product retains the characteristics of butter.	D97Ann1
Rendered butter and butteroil (232)		D97Ann1
Rendered butter	Rendered butters have a milk fat content exceeding 85 % by weight. The term frequently covers, in addition to rendered butter as such, a number of other similar dehydrated butters which are known generically under various names, such as "dehydrated butter", "anhydrous butter", "butteroil", "butyric fat" (milk fat) and "concentrated butter".	D97Ann1
Butteroil	A product obtained from milk, cream or butter by processes which eliminate the water and the dry non-fat extract with a minimum content of milk fat of 99,3 % of the total weight and a maximum water content of 0,5 % of the total weight. — Also includes "ghee". — To avoid double counting, "butteroil" relates only to direct production from cream.	D97Ann1
Other yellow fat products (233)		D97Ann1
Reduced-fat butter (2331)	Product similar to butter with a milk-fat content of less than 80 % by weight (excluding all other fat) (sales description according to section A of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2991/94 (1): "three-quarter-fat butter", "half-fat butter" and "dairy spread").	D97Ann1
Other (2332)	In particular, fats composed of plant and/or animal products: products in the form of a solid, malleable emulsion principally of the water-in-oil type, derived from solid and/or liquid vegetable and/or animal fats suitable for human consumption, with a milk-fat content of between 10 and 80 % of the fat content (sales description according to section C of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2291/94: "blend", "three-quarter-fat blend", "half-fat blend" and "blended spread").	D97Ann1
	Table B: if the reduced-fat butter (2331) and/or "other" (2332) are produced from butter manufactured in the same dairy and the type of butter is not identifiable (2311, 2312 or 2313) the data are taken from heading 23, indicating the quantity of butter concerned.	D97Ann1
Farm cheese	Cheese produced on the agricultural holding.	

Milk products	Definition	Source
Cheese (24)	<p>Shall be a fresh or matured, solid or semi-solid product, obtained by coagulating milk, skimmed milk, partly skimmed milk, cream, whey cream or buttermilk, alone or in combination, by the action of rennet or other suitable coagulating agents, and by partly draining the whey resulting from such coagulation. (Codex Alimentarius - FAO, Volume XVI, Standard A-6).</p> <p>— Table A: — cows' milk only, — also includes cheese used for the manufacture of processed cheese but excludes processed cheese.</p> <p>— Table B: — includes all the various categories of cheeses (and curds) obtained from all kinds of milk (242), — also includes ricotta, — the quantities of cheese must exclude the quantities of cheese used to make processed cheese, — the subdivision into main hardness categories depends on the moisture content on a fat-free basis (MFFB):</p> $\frac{\text{weight of water content}}{\text{total weight - weight of fat content}} \times 100$	D97Ann1
Soft cheese (2421)	Cheese in which the MFFB when refined is in general not less than 68 %.	D97Ann1
Semi-soft cheese (2422)	Cheese in which the MFFB when refined is in general not less than 62 % and less than 68 %.	D97Ann1
Semi-hard cheese (2423)	Cheese in which the MFFB when refined is in general not less than 55 % and less than 62 %.	D97Ann1
Hard cheese (2424)	Cheese in which the MFFB when refined is in general not less than 47 % and less than 55 %.	D97Ann1
Very hard cheese (2425)	Cheese in which the MFFB when refined is in general less than 47 %.	D97Ann1
Fresh cheese (2426)	<p>Product obtained from sour milk from which most of the serum has been removed (e.g. by draining or pressing). Also includes curds (other than in powder form) containing up to 30 % by weight in the form of sugar and added fruits.</p> <p>— Includes fresh whey cheese (obtained by concentrating whey and adding milk or milk fat).</p>	D97Ann1
Processed cheese (25)	Product obtained by grinding, mixing, melting and emulsifying under the action of heat and with the aid of emulsifying agents one or more varieties of cheese, with or without the addition of milk components and/or other foodstuffs. (Codex Alimentarius - FAO, Volume XVI, Standard A-8 (b)).	D97Ann1
Casein and caseinates (26)		
Casein	Casein is the main protein constituent of milk. It is obtained from skimmed milk by precipitation (curdling), generally with acids or rennet. The heading covers various types of casein which differ according to the method of curdling, e.g. acid casein and rennet casein (paracasein). (Explanatory notes to the harmonized system - Section VI, Chapter 35 (No 35.01)).	D97Ann1
Caseinates	Caseinates (salts of casein) include the sodium and ammonium salts known as 'soluble caseins'; these salts are normally used to prepare concentrated foods and pharmaceutical products. Calcium caseinate is used in the preparation of foodstuffs or as a	D97Ann1

Milk products	Definition	Source
	glue, depending on its character. (Explanatory notes to the harmonized system - Section VI, Chapter 35 (No 35.01)).	
Whey (27)	By-product obtained during the manufacture of cheese or casein. In the liquid state, whey contains natural constituents (on average 4,8 % lactose, 0,8 % protein and 0,2 % fats by weight of the product) which remain when the casein and the majority of the fat have been removed from the milk.	D97Ann1
Total whey (27)	Also includes the whey used in the dairy for manufacturing animal feedingstuffs. Items 271 (whey delivered in the liquid state), 272 (whey used in the concentrated state), 273 (whey in powder or block form), 274 (lactose), 275 (lactalbumin) are to be given in their effective weight. Only item 27 (total whey) is to be given in its liquid whey equivalent and must in no event be the sum of the abovementioned quantities.	D97Ann1
Whey delivered in the liquid state (271)	Whey delivered to be used mainly for animal feeds. Quantities used as raw materials for other processes must be excluded.	D97Ann1
Whey delivered in the concentrated state (272)		D97Ann1
Whey in powdered or block form (273)		D97Ann1
Lactose (milk sugar) (274)		D97Ann1
Lactalbumin (275)	One of the main components of whey protein.	D97Ann1
Other manufactured products (28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — This heading relates to manufactured milk products (to be specified) not designated elsewhere, mainly lactoferrins. — Also includes manufactured farm products collected from agricultural holdings (under heading Availability/III.4) and placed on the market without processing (excluding packaging or maturing). 	D97Ann1
Other farm products	Other products (to be specified) produced on the agricultural holding.	

Annex 2 - Further explanations related to the requested data

EXPLANATORY NOTES

TABLE A (D97Ann2)

The data concerning this Table refer only to cows' milk, for both collection and the products obtained (mixtures are therefore excluded).
In the case of weekly returns, the data for the weeks running into the next month must be divided and broken down in accordance with the number of working days in each of the two months.

TABLE B (D97Ann2)

To avoid double counting, milk products used within the same dairy for the manufacture of other milk products are not taken into account.
Likewise, the data in this table refer to the concept of the 'national dairy'. Accordingly, all trade in raw materials or products between dairies in the Member State concerned must be excluded from national production figures.

TABLES D, E, F AND G (D97Ann2)

Transmitted data which are subject to statistical confidentiality must be clearly identified as such.
The tables must be completed for all enterprises in operation on 31 December of the reference year. They relate to the dairies' activities, including the activities of dairies