Farm Accounting Data Network
An A to Z of methodology

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A to Z

CONCEPT OF FADN

Liaison Agencies collect data
Standard Results
Reimbursement by the Commission
FADN is principally concerned with agriculture
FADN is guided by a Committee

The **F**arm **A**ccountancy **D**ata **N**etwork (FADN) is an instrument for evaluating the income of agricultural holdings and the impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy. The concept of the FADN was launched in 1965, when Council Regulation 79/65 established the legal basis for the organisation of the network. It consists of an annual survey carried out by the Member States of the European Union. The services responsible in the Union for the operation of the FADN collect every year accountancy data from a sample of the agricultural holdings in the European Union. Derived from national surveys, the FADN is the only source of microeconomic data that is harmonised, i.e. the bookkeeping principles are the same in all countries. Holdings are selected to take part in the survey on the basis of sampling plans established at the level of each region in the Union. The survey does not cover all the agricultural holdings in the Union but only those which due to their size could be considered commercial. The methodology applied aims to provide representative data along three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. While the European Commission is the primary user of analyses based on FADN-data, aggregated data can be found in the Standard Results database.
The aim of the network is to gather accountancy data from farms for the determination of incomes and business analysis of agricultural holdings. Currently, the annual sample covers approximately 80.000 holdings. They represent a population of about 5.000.000 farms in the EU, which covers approximately 90% of the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) and account for about 90% of the total agricultural production. The information collected, for each sample farm, concerns approximately 1000 variables and is transmitted by Liaison Agencies. These variables described in a specific questionnaire called Farm Return refer to:

- Physical and structural data, such as location, crop areas, livestock numbers, labour force, etc.
- Economic and financial data, such as the value of production of the different crops, stocks, sales and purchases, production costs, assets, liabilities, production quotas and subsidies, including those connected with the application of CAP measures.

Liaison Agencies collect data

The Commission does not directly collect data itself. This is the responsibility of a Liaison Agency in each Member State and is either undertaken by the Liaison Agency itself or by bodies nominated by it. For the purposes of FADN each Liaison Agency is guided by a National FADN Committee.
To ensure that this sample reflects the heterogeneity of farming before the sample of farms, Liaison Agencies stratify the field of observation is defined according to 3 criteria: region, economic size and type of farming. Farms are selected in the sample according to a selection plan that guarantees its representativity. An individual weight is applied to each farm in the sample, this corresponding to the number of farms in the 3-way stratification cell of the field of observations divided by the number of farms in the corresponding cell in the sample. This weighting system is used in the calculation of standard results. More details can be found in the Methodology chapter.

Standard Results

The standard results are a set of statistics, calculated from the Farm Returns that are periodically produced and published by the Commission. They describe in considerable detail the economic situation of farmers by different groups.

Reimbursement by the Commission

The Commission recognizes that participation in the FADN survey imposes a cost on the Liaison Agencies. A payment is made for each successfully completed Farm Return received by the Commission.

FADN is principally concerned with agriculture

The FADN survey covers the entire range of agricultural activities on farms. Moreover, it also collects data on non-agricultural farming activities (such as tourism and forestry).

FADN is guided by a Committee

The FADN is guided by a management committee which generally meets twice a year. The committee is known as the FADN Committee and consists of representatives of the Liaison Agencies of the Member States. It is chaired by a staff member of the Commission and amongst its other duties considers all legislation relating to FADN.

LEGAL BASIS

Data are confidential

The legislation establishing FADN is Council Regulation 79/65/EEC of 15 June 1965. This legislation has since been modified and expanded; the basic act currently into force is Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Community. For the list of relevant legislation see https://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/general_framework/ag0008_en.htm

Data are confidential

Incorporated into the founding legislation of FADN is a stipulation that all data relating to individual farms received by the Commission are to be treated with utmost confidentiality. Consequently, data at the level of individual farms are normally not released outside the Directorate General for Agriculture of the Commission. Only aggregated results for a group of farms and for farms within regions and Member States are published since, at this level of aggregation, information relating to individual farms cannot be discerned.

FIELD OF SURVEY

The universe of farms
The field of observation consists of 'commercial' farms

The economic size of farms
Delimitation of the field of observation

The universe of farms

The term "universe" is the statistical term used to define the set of units under observation. In the present context, the universe of farms is represented by the agricultural holdings surveyed by the Farm Structure Survey (FSS), carried out by the EU countries and managed by Eurostat. This set of farms consists of all agricultural holdings in the European Union of at least 1 hectare and those of less than 1 hectare provided the latter market a certain proportion of their output or produce more than a specified amount of output. However, Member States can use thresholds different than 1 hectare, as long as they follow the coverage requirements specified in Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on production methods.

The field of observation consists of 'commercial' farms

In defining the FADN field of observation, the Commission follows the guidelines specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 and subsequent amendments and adopts a pragmatic approach by including only those farms deemed to be commercial.
A commercial farm is defined as a farm which is large enough to provide a main activity for the farmer and a level of income sufficient to support his or her family. In practical terms, in order to be classified as commercial, a farm must exceed a minimum economic size. However, because of the different farm structures across the European Union, a different threshold is set for each Member State. Consequently, the set of farms which constitute the FADN field of observation in a given country is represented by those agricultural holdings surveyed by the FSS, with an economic size exceeding the threshold set for that country.

The economic size of farms

The economic size of farms is one of the criteria utilised to classify agricultural holdings according to the Community typology for agricultural holdings. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008 (867/2009) of 8 December 2008 has introduced substantial changes in the previous methodology to classify agricultural holdings, which was established by Commission Decision 85/377/EEC of 7 June 1985.
With Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008, the economic size of an agricultural holding is measured as the total Standard Output (SO) of the holding expressed in euro. Previously, using rules set by the Decision 85/377/EEC, the economic size was measured as the total Standard Gross Margin (SGM) of the holding expressed in European Size Unit (ESU) instead. The principle of both methods is the same: the sum of all the SO - or SGM - per hectare of crop and per head of livestock of each holding is a measure of its overall economic size. The main difference between the two concepts are the methodologies applied for calculations (since the SO excludes direct payments and, of course, costs) and units used to measure the economic size of the holding (the economic size based on the SO is expressed in euro and not in ESU, as in the SGM classification).
Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008 enters into force from the accounting year 2010. However, to allow time series analysis, data for the accounting years 2000 to 2009 have been recalculated following the new methodology. Therefore, two sets of FADN data will be made available for the accounting years 2000 to 2009, one based on the SO and the other based on the SGM (it allows a comparison between data of accounting years based on different methodologies).

Standard Output
The Standard Output (SO) is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price of each agricultural product (crop or livestock) in a given region. The SO is calculated by Member States per hectare or per head of livestock, by using basic data for a reference period of 5 successive years; for example, SO 2007 covers the calendar years 2005 to 2009, or the agricultural production years 2005/06 to 2009/2010 (the SO 2004 coefficients represent an exception as they were calculated using the average of only 3 years, 2003, 2004 and 2005). The SO of the holding is calculated as the sum of the SO of each agricultural product present in the holding multiplied by the relevant number of hectares or heads of livestock of the holding. The SO coefficients are expressed in euros and the economic size of the holding is measured as the total standard output of the holding expressed in Euros. Holdings may be classified in economic size classes, the limits of which are also expressed in euros.
The SO coefficients are calculated for more than 90 separate crop and livestock items. This large number of items not only reflects the diversity of agriculture within the European Union, but also indicates the level of detail that is required to ensure that the results of the FADN and of other surveys are comprehensive and reliable.

Standard Gross Margins
The Standard Gross Margin (SGM) is the average value of output minus certain specific costs of each agricultural product (crop or livestock) in a given region. To avoid bias caused by fluctuations, e.g. in production (due to bad weather) or in input/output prices, basic data for a reference period of 3 successive years are used by Member States

for calculating the SMG coefficients. The SGM of the holding is calculated as the sum of the SGM of each agricultural product present in the holding multiplied by the relevant number of hectares or heads of livestock of the holding. While the SGM coefficients are expressed in euros, the economic size of the holding is expressed in terms of European Size Units (ESU). The value of one ESU is defined as a fixed number of EUR/ECU of Farm Standard Gross Margin. Over time the number of EUR/ECU per ESU has changed to reflect inflation.

Year of SGM	Value of 1 ESU in EUR/ECU
2004	1200
2002	1200
2000	1200
1996	1200
1994	1200
1992	1200
1990	1200
1988	1200
1984	1200
1982	1100
1980	1000

Holdings may be classified in economic size classes, the limits of which are expressed in ESU.

Delimitation of the field of observation

As stated above, those farms which exceed a certain economic size are defined as commercial, and thus fall into the field of observation. However, because of the different farm structures in the European Union, it is necessary to specify separate thresholds for each Member State.

Economic size thresholds (in 1000 EUR) applied by the Commission according to Regulation (EC) 1242/2008 from Year 2020	
Belgium	25
Bulgaria	4
Czech Republic	15
Denmark	25
Germany	25
Estonia	4
Ireland	8
Greece	4
Spain	8
France (La Réunion)	15
France (Guadeloupe)	15
France (Martinique)	15
France	25
Croatia	4
Italy	8
Cyprus	4
Latvia	4
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	25
Hungary	4
Malta	4
Netherlands (*)	25
Austria	15
Poland	4

Portugal	4
Romania	4
Slovenia	4
Slovakia	25
Finland	8
Sweden	15

Economic size thresholds (in ESU) applied by the Commission according to Commission Decision 85/377/EEC from Year 2008	
Belgium	16
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	8
Germany	16
Estonia	2
Ireland	2
Greece	2
Spain	4
France	8
Italy	4
Cyprus	2
Latvia	2
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	8
Hungary	2
Malta	8
Netherlands (*)	16
Austria	8
Poland	2
Portugal	2
Romania	1
Slovenia	2
Slovakia	8
Finland	8
Sweden	8
United Kingdom	16
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	8

(*) Provisional information

- Netherlands 2000 data are estimates based on 1999 data.

SAMPLE SELECTION ▲

Selecting the sample of farms from the FADN's field of observation
Member States conduct their own selection
Stratification
The universe and field of observation represented as a matrix of cellsfication
Determining the optimal size of the sample

Selecting the sample of farms from the FADN's field of observation

This chapter describes how farms are selected and the techniques that are used to achieve as high a degree of representativity as possible.

Member States conduct their own selection

Before the creation of FADN, several Member States were already conducting agricultural surveys based on farm accounts. Some of these surveys were based on a selective sample of farms - as opposed to the entire population of farms. To select a sample of farms, these Member States had established their own selection plans.
Most Liaison Agencies of the Member States continue to conduct national surveys and have thus retained their own selection plans. Current practice is for Liaison Agencies to design their own selection plans for the European Union survey. The plans are submitted to the FADN European Union Committee for approval. They vary in technical sophistication from one Member State to another.

Stratification

The use of stratification
Within FADN's field of observation, there is a great diversity of farming. Some farms are very large (in terms of their economic size) while others may be very small. Some farms concentrate on crop production, others specialise in livestock rearing while yet others practice mixed farming, that is, both crop and livestock production. On these two criteria alone i.e. - economic size and type of farming -, the field of observation of European Union farms is highly heterogeneous.
To ensure that the sample of farms adequately reflects this heterogeneity, Liaison Agencies stratify the field of observation before the sample of farms is selected. If this were not done, there would be a greater risk that particular categories of farm (say, large dairy farms in one region, or small fruit farms in another region) would not be represented adequately (or at all) by the sample.
Stratification is a statistical technique which is used to increase sampling efficiency (i.e. to minimise the number of farms required to represent the variety of farms in the field of observation). The Commission makes extensive use of this technique and uses three criteria for stratification: region, economic size and type of farming, as described in the following sections.

Typology
For FADN purposes the European Union is divided into FADN regions. All farms in FADN's field of observation are classified into economic size classes and type of farming.
A detailed typology has been created for use by various bodies at European Union level. It is sufficiently broad to encompass the many different types of farming that are found in the European Union. This typology is described in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008 of 8 December 2008.
Typology identifies the principal types of farming, which are then further broken down. How are farms allocated to a specific type? In other words, what are the definitions of different types of farming?
Types of farming are defined in terms of the relative importance of the different enterprises on the farm. Relative importance is itself measured quantitatively as a proportion of each enterprise's SO to the farms' total SO. (see example of classification of a farm).
For the purpose of computing Standard Results, the Commission uses groups of farming types. For more information on how these Standard Results are calculated and published, refer to Diffusion chapter.

Example of classification of a farm according to European Union typology
Assume: a farm with 50 dairy cows and 10 breeding sows and 5 dairy cows
two principal types of farming would appear to be suitable descriptions of this farm:

51	specialist pigs
74	mixed livestock, mainly granivores

To which type of farming does this farm belong?

Enterprise	SO	Size of enterprise	Enterprise SO	Enterprise SO as proportion of& farm's total SO
Breeding sows	1000	50 breeding sows	50.000	83.3
Dairying	2000	5 dairy cows	10.000	16.7%

		Farm's total SO	60.000	100%

The definition of the two principal types of farming are as follows:

51	specialist pigs	pigs > 2/3 of farm's total SO
74	mixed livestock, mainly granivores	grazing livestock and forage ≤ 1/3 granivores in farm's total SO

Since breeding sows > 2/3 of farm's total SO, this farm is classified as "specialist pigs" for principal type of farming.
The definition of the 3 particular types of farming is as follows:

511	specialist pig rearing	breeding sows contribute > 2/3 of farm's total SO
512	specialist pig fattening	piglets and othe pigs contribute > 2/3 of farm's total SO
513	pig rearing and fattening combined	holdings in class 51 excluding those in classes 511 and 512

Since breeding sows contribute > 2/3 of farm's total SO, this farm is classified as "specialist pig rearing" for particular type of farming.

The universe and field of observation represented as a matrix of cells

The 3-way stratification of the universe allows it to be represented as a 3-dimensional matrix of cells. The number of farms in each cell is derived from the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) organised by Eurostat. This survey employs the same typology as that used for FADN.
Each cell corresponds to a specific category of farms. Some cells represent a large number of farms: for instance, in Ireland there are approximately 18 000 farms in the economic size class from 4 000 to less than 8 000 euro in the cell that practise farming type 46 - specialist cattle (rearing and fattening). Other cells represent very few farms: in Denmark for example, there are only about 40 farms of size from 15 000 to less than 25 000 which practise farming type 2 - specialist horticulture. Needless to say, some cells are empty - such as those representing vineyards, big or small, in Finland.
The Commission and the Liaison Agencies select the sample of farms not from the field of observation as a whole but from the cells which make up the field of observation. Sample farms are thus selected from each cell - in this way all the cells are, in principle, represented in the sample. Thus the FADN sample of farms reflects the heterogeneity in the field of observation.

Year of Farm Structure Survey (FSS): 2013 SO							
Member State	Farms FSS		Coverage field of observation FADN				
	Total	Field FADN	Farms %	SO %	UAA %	AWU %	SO
Belgium	37760	29590	78	99	96	90	2010
Bulgaria	254410	114180	45	96	98	67	2010
Czech Republic	26250	17480	67	99	98	93	2010
Denmark	38830	28360	73	99	96	91	2010
Germany	285030	191690	67	98	94	88	2010
Estonia	19190	7600	40	98	89	80	2010
Ireland	139600	87270	63	96	85	73	2010
Greece	709500	357220	50	93	91	82	2010
Spain	965000	587010	61	98	92	84	2010
France	472210	317450	67	98	93	88	2010
Croatia	157450	81500	52	93	91	68	2010
Italy	1010330	536550	53	96	89	82	2010
Cyprus	35380	10470	30	93	78	73	2010
Latvia	81800	24680	30	93	80	56	2010
Lithuania	171800	61710	36	91	84	61	2010
Luxembourg	2080	1590	76	98	98	93	2010

Hungary	491330	102990	21	93	94	50	2010
Malta	9360	2800	30	94	60	70	2010
Netherlands (*)	67480	49520	73	99	95	90	2010
Austria	140430	92430	66	97	89	88	2010
Poland	1429010	742940	52	94	87	67	2010
Portugal	264420	101580	38	94	89	56	2010
Romania	3629660	1136250	31	86	82	60	2010
Slovenia	72380	44790	62	94	89	78	2010
Slovakia	23570	3660	16	95	93	74	2010
Finland	54400	41490	76	98	93	93	2010
Sweden	67150	29430	44	95	86	74	2010
United Kingdom	185190	98270	53	97	86	78	2010

Determining the optimal size of the sample

Sampling fractions vary from cell to cell. In some Member States, the Liaison Agencies have sufficient data on the variability of farms within the field of observation to compute optimal sampling fractions. In other cases, this is not possible and sampling fractions are set according to the number of farms in the cell. After the selection plan is drawn up, farms can shift from one cell to another if there is a change in their economic size or type of farming. This and other similar factors influence the sampling fraction as described below.

The extent to which the sample is random

Ideally, farms are selected at random from the field of observation. However, various factors prevent full randomisation:

1. Availability of farm accounts. To complete the European Union FADN Farm Return, a suitable set of farm accounts (or similar financial information such as receipts, invoices, etc.) must be readily available. Some farmers do not have the necessary information at hand, and in these instances it is impractical to attempt to complete the Farm Return. In some countries, the Liaison Agencies assist farmers to keep accounts if these would not otherwise be kept.
   Overall, the number of farmers keeping accounts is gradually increasing.

2. Voluntary participation. The participation of farmers is on a voluntary basis. Some of those farms initially selected for the sample may not want to participate. In this case, the farm will be replaced by drawing another farm from the same cell in the field of observation.

As a result; the sample is; effectively, drawn at random from the subset of farms within the field of observation which fulfil the above two conditions.

Selection plans

Before the beginning of each accounting period, Liaison Agencies are obliged to draw up a selection plan in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1291/2009 of 18 December 2009 and subsequent amendments. A variety of selection procedures are used in Member States. During implementation of the selection plan several problems can occur, for example there are not enough farmers who are willing to participate from particular cells and that the actual sample may fall short of the intended size and distribution.

The size of the FADN sample

The reasons why in practice the intended sample size may not be attained
There are several reasons why the intended sample size may not be attained or, indeed, may be surpassed. For example, it may be difficult to find sufficient farmers in a particular cell who are both willing to participate and who have the necessary information. Another explanation may be that a participating farmer may give up farming before the completion of the accounting year. A further reason may be that the European Union FADN Farm Return is incorrectly completed and unable to be corrected, thus failing at the control stage. (See Data Quality Chapter).

Actual sample size in recent years
The FADN sample size and average weights of a sample farm differ between Member States, as shown below.

Accounting year : 2018 SO	FSS : 2016 SO : 2013		
Country	**Actual sample size**	**Number of farms represented in the field of observation**	**Average weight of a sample farm**
Belgium	1044	28234	27
Bulgaria	2241	61436	27
Czech Republic	1373	18161	13
Denmark	1853	26087	14
Germany	9035	179754	20
Estonia	659	7625	12
Ireland	908	93167	103
Greece	3638	336786	93
Spain	8718	434499	50
France	7513	296726	39
Croatia	1336	72439	54
Italy	10306	559540	54
Cyprus	508	10509	21
Latvia	1000	25016	25
Lithuania	1167	62530	54
Luxembourg	450	1410	3
Hungary	2146	110824	52
Malta	520	3099	6
Netherlands (*)	1498	46712	31
Austria	1872	70793	38
Poland	12272	746107	61
Portugal	2062	106576	52
Romania	5109	525596	103
Slovenia	891	44394	50
Slovakia	562	4152	7
Finland	724	34720	48
Sweden	1005	28618	28
United Kingdom	2848	100773	35

WEIGHTING

The need for a weighting system

A special weighting system is used in the calculation of EU-FADN results.
It is based on the principle of "free expansion": a weight calculated for the sample applies to each holding of the sample (extrapolating factor). In order to calculate this individual weight, holdings in the sample and in the field of survey are stratified according to the same three criteria: FADN region, type of farming and economic size class. The individual weight is equal to the ratio between the numbers of holdings, of the same classification cell (FADN region x type of farming x economic size class), in the population and in the sample.

EXAMPLE:
Consider, for example, very large specialist dairy farms in Brittany. If there are 20 farms belonging to this group in the

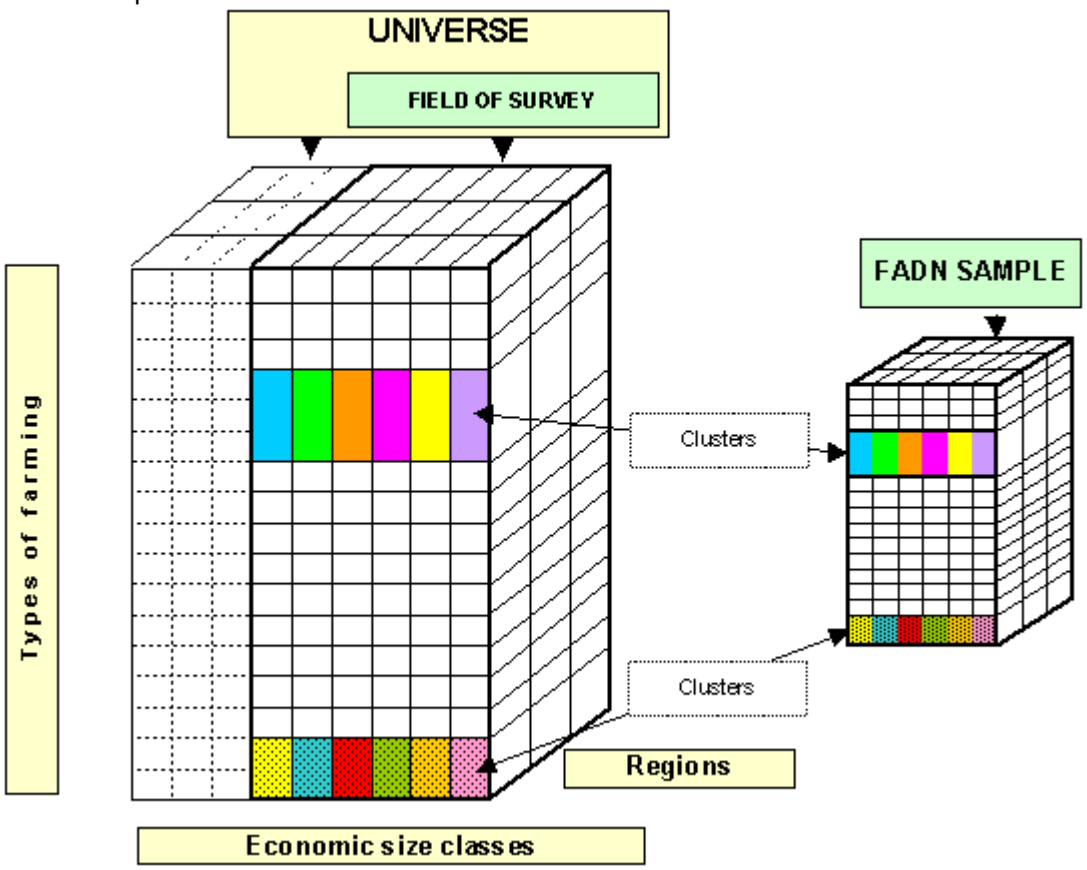
FADN sample and if there are 1000 in the population, then each individual farm in the sample for that group will have a weight of 1000 / 20 = 50.
The purpose of the weighting system is to take account of different sampling fractions for different cells. In the production of FADN results, weighted averages are calculated using these weights applied to each individual farm recorded in the sample.

Information on the field of observation

To calculate weighting factors it is necessary to have an accurate and up-to-date field of survey. The FADN field of survey is a subset of the EUROSTAT Farm Structure Survey (FSS). As this survey is not annual (but every 2-3 years), the Commission services use the most recent information available.

The aggregation of cells

The theoretical grid used for stratification comprises numerous classification cells (140 FADN regions x 62 types of farming x 14 economic size classes = 121 520 cells).
It can be represented as a 3-dimensional matrix of cells:



Certain cells (type of farming x economic size classes) do not exist or are very infrequent in some Member States. Through the application of selection plans, Member States ensure that all significant categories of holdings - that is, all classification cells that contain holdings in the field of survey - are represented in the farm samples. In practice, however, the intended sample may not be attained so that some cells in the field of survey are not represented in the sample.
From its knowledge of the field of survey and selection method, the Commission services, assisted by the relevant Member State Liaison Agency, are able to judge for which farm types cells in the sample may be empty. Cells with similar characteristics are then clustered (aggregated) and treated as a single cell when calculating the weights.

EXAMPLE:
In the European Union typology of agricultural holdings, two similar types of mixed livestock farms are distinguished: 73 (mixed livestock, mainly grazing livestock) and 74 (mixed livestock, mainly granivores). In most Member States there are a large number of both types of such farms in the field of survey and it can be expected that the cells representing these types of farming at the level of the sample will have a sufficient number of farms. In some other Member States there are comparatively few farms of each of these types.
Thus, there is a risk that one of these types will not be represented in the sample. To counter this risk, the two principal farm types are aggregated to a single broader farm type at a higher level in the typology: in this case, principal type of farming 73 and principal type of farming 74 would be aggregated to form one cell representing general type of farming 7 (Mixed livestock).

Aggregation of cells increases the coverage of the field of survey. However, it may also involve a loss of precision and representativity for certain farm types and/or sizes of farms.
Tables in annex show the clustering schemes that the Commission and the Member States have agreed to apply for weighting EU-FADN results, as from the accounting year 1995.

DATA COLLECTION

DATA COLLECTION FROM AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Responsibility rests with Liaison Agencies of the Member States

The responsibility for FADN data collection rests with the Liaison Agencies, often together with agricultural research institutes. These either employ their own staff to visit the sample farms and to collect the data, or they contract this work out to accountants, universities, farmers' cooperatives or other organisations.

Confidentiality is maintained

Council Regulation No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 - the basic legal instrument establishing FADN, clearly states that data supplied to the Commission is treated in the strictest confidence.

Time period for data collection

The Community FADN Farm Return covers a period of twelve months. Member States have accounting years starting on different dates.

The Farm Return

The Farm Return is specified in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2237/77 of 23 September 1977 and subsequent amendments until the year 2008 accounting included, then in Regulation (EC) 868/2008 from the financial year 2009. These same regulations contain detailed instructions on how the Farm Return is to be completed and provides definitions of the terms used.

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Tables of the Farm Return	
Table A	**General information on the holding.** Identification and classification of the farm
Table B	**Type of occupation.** Breakdown of the farm area: owned, rented or sharecropped
Table C	**Labour.** All labour, paid and unpaid, which has contributed to work on the farm during the accounting year.
Table D	**Assets.** Value of all non-capital inputs used in the production of non-capital products during the accounting year.
Table E	**Quotas and other rights.** Quotas and other rights included those acquired free if they can be traded separately from linked land.
Table F	**Debts.** Outstanding amounts I.E. loans contracted minus the repayments already made

Table G	**Value added tax (VAT).** The VAT system applying and in certain cases VAT payments and receipts
Table H	**Inputs.** Costs in cash and in kind, quantities of selected inputs
Table I	**Crops.** The area, quantity and value of all crops, animal products and other activities
Table J	**Livestock production.** Opening and closing valuations (in number and value) and average number of livestock, value of transactions together with the value of any farmhouse consumption of livestock, purchases and sales.
Table K	**Animal products and services.** per animal category
Table L	**Other gainful activities directly related to the farm.** The definition of OGA is the same as used in the Farm Structure Surveys and in the Community typology for agricultural hodlings.
Table M	**Subsidies.** Defined as specific payments made directly to the farm business from public funds, excluding those for investment in land, plant, machinery and equipment. Detailed data concerning CAP arable crops area payments and direct payments for beef

The source of data at farm level

The required data are extracted from the appropriate inventory, cash book, ledger or journal kept by the farmer or field officer. In some Member States, the Liaison Agencies have drawn up special entry books to be completed periodically by the farmers.

Organisational structure for data collection

National committees comprise representatives of both the Liaison Agency and the bodies responsible for completing the Farm Return. They give guidance on the methodological aspects of the survey, such as the application of the European Union typology of farms, the selection of farms from the field of observation and the interpretation of terms. In some Member States, equivalent committees also exist at regional level.

DATA QUALITY CHECKS

The need for quality control

Decisions regarding agricultural policy in the European Union must be based on sound and accurate analyses. This means that FADN data themselves must be as sound and accurate as possible. The Liaison Agencies and the Commission take great care to ensure that any errors in FADN data are identified and corrected.
This chapter describes the procedures for ensuring a high quality of accounting data. The procedures used by the Liaison Agencies are outlined before the data is transmitted to the Commission. This is followed by a description of the procedures implemented by the Commission. The final section discusses the timetable for these procedures.

Quality control procedures followed by Liaison Agencies

Liaison Agencies invariably use one or more regional or national farm returns rather than the Community FADN Farm Return. This situation has arisen because many Member States were already running farm business/management surveys before the creation of a European network and thus had designed their own farm returns. Over time, the original farm returns may have been improved and adapted to suit the changing needs of users. They provide data firstly for the Member States' own purposes, and secondly, for FADN purposes. The objectives of the Member States may be different from those of the Commission. The Community FADN Farm Return is more limited in its coverage of farming activities than many of the regional and national farm returns.
Liaison Agencies use their own control procedures to maintain a level of data quality that may be higher or lower than the standard required by the Commission. When the data are considered error-free, the Liaison Agencies convert their national data to the Community FADN Farm Return as specified in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2237/77 of 23 September 1977 and subsequent amendments until the year 2008 accounting included, then in Regulation (EC) 868/2008 from the financial year 2009. These procedures are summarised in a specific annex. Having done this, Liaison Agencies transmit the data to the Commission and submit it for inclusion with the quality procedures implemented by the Commission.

Quality control procedures implemented by the Commission

Quality control procedures at the level of the individual farm

- **Coherence tests**
  The procedures implemented by the Commission for ensuring the quality of data at farm level are shown in annex. The first procedure is that of classification: all farms are classified according to European Union typology.
  As detailed in the Methodology Chapter, to enable farm classification, Standard Output (SO) coefficients must be applied to each of the farm's enterprises. Farms must be classified by size and type before data controls can be performed. During this stage, farms may slip from the cell in which they were originally classified for selection purposes to another cell. Such a situation may arise because, for instance, the size of an enterprise may have changed between the time the farm was sampled and the end of the accounting year.
  The second procedure is the running of the coherence tests. These consist of several hundred tests that try to detect and identify possible errors, inconsistent data and improbable values. Several levels of error are defined according to severity.
  Errors can be of different types:

	Type	Probable reason
(1)	Coding errors	due to operator's mistake
(2)	Computational errors	due to mistakes in conversion programmes
(3)	Errors due to missing data	due to mistakes by the office completing the Farm Return
(4)	Unlikely values	

- Type (4) errors - unlikely values - are identified by likelihood tests which compare the value of a variable, as given in the Community FADN Farm Return to the expected value. For instance, Liaison Agencies invariably have a good knowledge of crop yields in each region; a minimum and a maximum yield can thus be specified. The yield for each farm is compared to these expected limits. Farm Returns with values that fall outside the limits are then identified and examined.
  The data quality control system operated by the Commission allows a flexible reporting of anomalies. It enables accountants and I.T. services in Liaison Agencies to locate:

  a. errors that have arisen during the conversion of the national Farm Return to the Community FADN Farm Return,
  b. errors due to misinterpretation of headings in the Community FADN Farm Return,
  c. errors and omissions made during data collection.

  It enables corrections to be made to individual Farm Returns and also identifies those returns that have a large number of errors and which may thus be rejected from the sample.

- **Homogeneity tests**
  These tests help to create sub-samples that are appropriate for special analyses. They identify outliers, i.e. farms for which the value of one or more variables is significantly different from the mean value of the category to which the farm belongs. This may point to an error in data collection or data coding that was not found by the standard tests. Some farms may be outliers for logical reasons. For instance, in some regions pig farms generally operate on a small area of land because the pigs are permanently housed. It may be, however, that within a category of such farms there is one with an unusually large area of land because the pigs are "free-range" (allowed to forage in the fields and housed only at night). Such a farm will be identified as an outlier by the appropriate homogeneity test. When it is examined, the farm's special character will be revealed.

Quality control procedures at the aggregate level

The above section outlines the procedures applied by the Commission to individual farm data. When these have been completed, control procedures at the aggregate level are initiated. First the data are weighted and aggregated at the level of region, Member State, size class and type of farming. Continuity tests are then run. These compare the computed mean values of the standard set of variables to the expected mean values, i.e. the mean values that would be expected on the basis of previous trends.
For example, if the average land area of farms has been steadily increasing over the last three years, then it would be reasonable, all things being equal, to expect farm area to continue to grow at a similar rate. Thus for the current accounting year, mean farm area can be predicted (X ha) and compared to the observed value (Y ha).

- **Continuity tests**
  The continuity test then computes the percentage deviation between X and Y. If this exceeds a predetermined threshold, then the computer programme generates a message giving both the percentage deviation and the absolute deviation. The data is then examined to see if there is a logical explanation for the apparent abnormality. If not, the data is corrected at the level of the individual farm.

- **Correction procedure**
  The correction procedure is iterative during the quality procedures described above. Farm Returns that need to be corrected are processed by the Liaison Agencies and may have to be referred back to the regional level or to the original accounting office. However, some Farm Returns may be replaced because, in certain cases, national samples are larger than those required by the Commission for FADN purposes. Rather than correcting a Farm Return, it may be easier for the national Liaison Agency to replace it with another from the Member State's own sample.

Timetable for quality control and calculation of standard results

Once the data are accepted as error-free, the Commission can produce the Standard Results, perform other analyses and make forecasts (see Diffusion Chapter).
The completion of all the procedures needed to produce the Standard Results should take no more than 15 months from the end of an accounting year. In practice, some participants of the FADN have not always been capable of respecting the timetable set out in the legislation. Consequently, there happened delays in the publication of aggregates for the European Union as a whole. Constant efforts are made to follow the timeliness of FADN operation.
The following table shows the planning for the data quality checks for the accounting year **N**.

<table>
<tr><th>31 December N+1</th><th>First quarter N+2</th><th>Second quarter N+2</th><th>By 31 July N+2</th><th>By end of September N+2</th><th>October N+2</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Data delivery deadline for most of the Member States</td><td>The Commission does basic data checks and exchanges comments, if any, with Member States</td><td>Preliminary results are published following the finalisation of the basic data checks</td><td rowspan="2">The Commission has sent detailed feedback to all Member States</td><td rowspan="4">The Commission has received explanations from all Member States and the data are approved</td><td rowspan="4">The Commission presents Standard Results to the FADN Committee and data are made available to users</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The Commission sends feedback on full data checks to Member States</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Member States should reply within one month with explanations or corrections of the data - more than one round of data verifications may be needed</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">As soon as the data are final, facts-sheets with main results at Member State level are published</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Estimated time required for data validation process: 10 months</td></tr>
</table>

DIFFUSION

What are Standard Results?

The standard results are a set of statistics, computed from the Farm Returns, that are periodically produced and published by the Commission. These are available in a Public Database. They describe in considerable detail the economic situation of farmers by different groups throughout the European Union.
By regularly presenting the Standard Results, the Commission accomplishes one of the two basic aims of FADN, wich is evaluating the income of agricultural holdings.

The definition of variables

The Commission has defined each variable in the Standard Results, attempting to ensure a close correspondence between the definitions of its own variables and those of other organisations producing agricultural statistics. The Commission has also defined a method to derive main income and capital variables. A detailed definition of all these variables is available in a separate publication (RI/CC 882 before accounting year 2014 and RI/CC 1750 from accounting year 2014).

Financial variables expressed in EUR/ECU

All results are given in € (EUR/ECU). This enables the results for individual Member States to be aggregated to the level of the European Union and the results of two or more Member States to be compared.
A conversion rate (national currency - EUR/ECU) is calculated for each Member State for each FADN accounting year and is the average of the monthly exchange rates. These monthly exchange rates are calculated by Eurostat and made available as part of the CRONOS data bank.

Standard groupings

The unit responsible for FADN within the Commission has established a set of standard groupings for which for each accounting year the Standard Results are computed, as follows:
(1) different Types of Farming (TF) at the level of the European Union which are shown in the next table:

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
General TF	
1	Specialist field crops
2	Specialist horticulture
3	Specialist permanent Crops
4	Specialist grazing livestock
5	Specialist granivores
6	Mixed cropping
7	Mixed livestock
8	Mixed crops-livestock
9	Non classifiable

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
TF14	
15	Specialist COP
16	Specialist other fieldcrops
35	Specialist wine
36	Specialist orchards - fruits
37	Specialist olives
38	Permanent crops combined
45	Specialist milk
49	Specialist cattle
48	Specialist sheep and goats
20	Specialist horticulture
50	Specialist granivores
60	Mixed crops
70	Mixed livestock
80	Mixed crops and livestock

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
TF8	
1	Fieldcrops
2	Horticulture
3	Wine
4	Other permanent crops
5	Milk
6	Other grazing livestock
7	Granivores
8	Mixed

(2) Different economic size classes, at the level of the European Union and for each Member State :

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
Size Classes	
1	< 2 000 EUR
2	2 000 - < 4 000 EUR
3	4 000 - < 8 000 EUR

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
ES6 grouping	
1	2 000 - < 8 000 EUR
2	8 000 - < 25 000 EUR
3	25 000 - < 50 000 EUR

4	8 000 - < 15 000 EUR
5	15 000 - < 25 000 EUR
6	25 000 - < 50 000 EUR
7	50 000 - < 100 000 EUR
8	100 000 - < 250 000 EUR
9	250 000 - < 500 000 EUR
10	500 000 - < 750 000 EUR
11	750 000 - < 1 000 000 EUR
12	1 000 000 - < 1 500 000 EUR
13	1 500 000 - < 3 000 000 EUR
14	>= 3 000 000 EUR

4	50 000 - < 100 000 EUR
5	100 000 - < 500 000 EUR
6	>= 500 000 EUR

More details about groupings and other relevant information are available in a Reference Database.

FADN Public Database

Variables defined in the standard results represent averages. These figures are calculated for each year, per Member State, Type of Farming and Economic Size class. This information can be accessed from a Public Database offering the possibility to view a large set of pictures of different 'average farms' all over the European Union.
For further information visit the Public database.

Publications

The unit responsible for FADN within the Commission provides yearly an **overview of EU farm economics** based on diverse economic and financial indicators. It reviews the state of affairs of EU farms and their evolution by Member State and by type of farming in the last years. Several **sector analyses** (cereals, dairy, pig, beef and veal) are also carried out each year studying both margins per unit of product and farm income. Reports on **income evolution, distribution of direct payments and Less Favoured Areas** are also regularly published. In addition to the regular reports, the unit responsible for FADN performs **specific analyses**. These are requested by various units and directorates of the Commission and other European Union Institutions, especially units in charge of the management of agricultural markets, rural development, the evaluation of CAP measures and policy design. The demand for FADN data and ad hoc analyses is continually growing. FADN based analyses play indeed an essential role in whole CAP reform process, i.e. the evaluation of CAP measures and in the impact assessments of policy proposals. The relevant reports can be found at Publications

Contributions

The unit responsible for the FADN in the Commission contributes significantly to research projects, evaluations and studies. For further information go to Contributions

ANNEX

Quality control procedures.

- **Quality control procedures implemented by Liaison Agencies.**
- **Quality control procedures implemented by the Commission.**

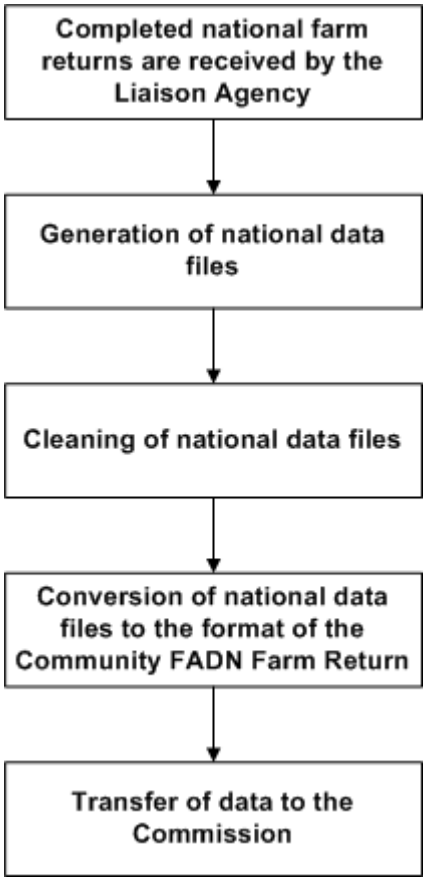
FADN Standard Results Indicators.

- **Income Indicators.**
- **Balance Sheet.**
- **Financial Indicators.**
- **Cash-Flow Indicators.**

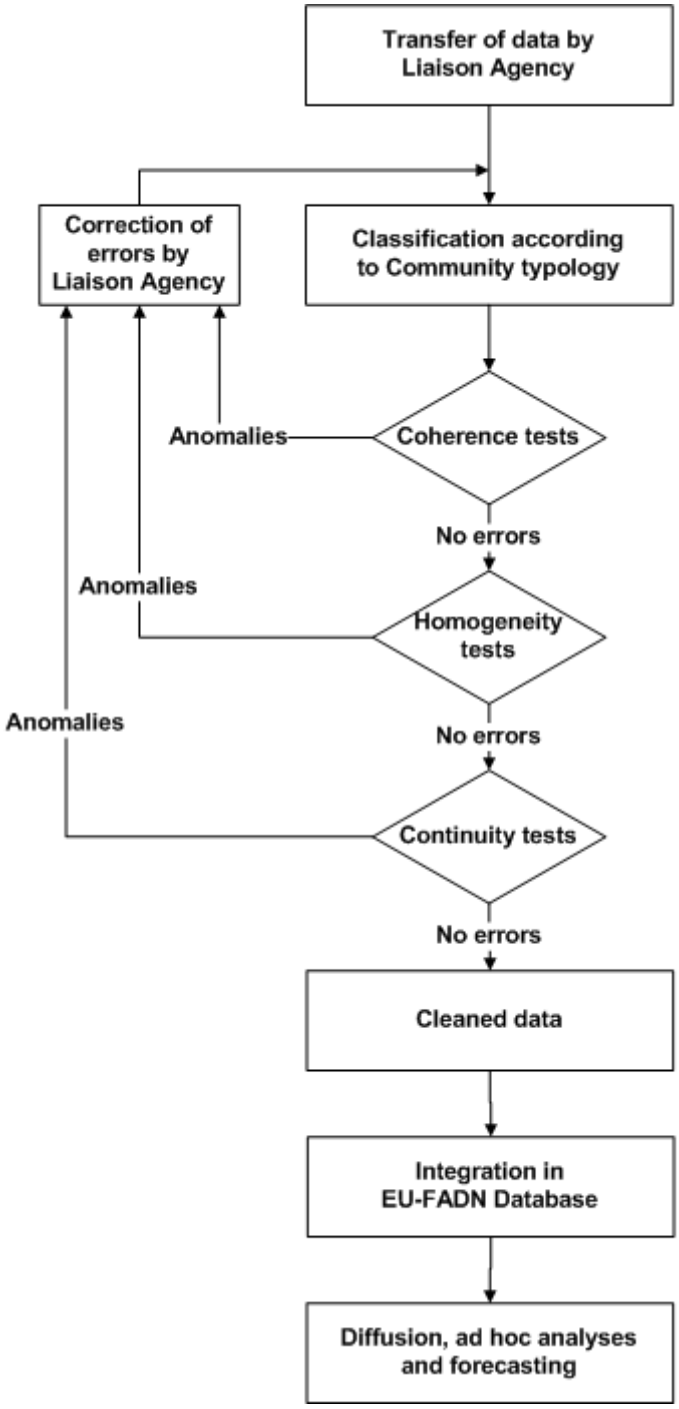
Clustering schemes.
Reference Database.

ANNEX : QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

Quality control procedures implemented by Liaison Agencies

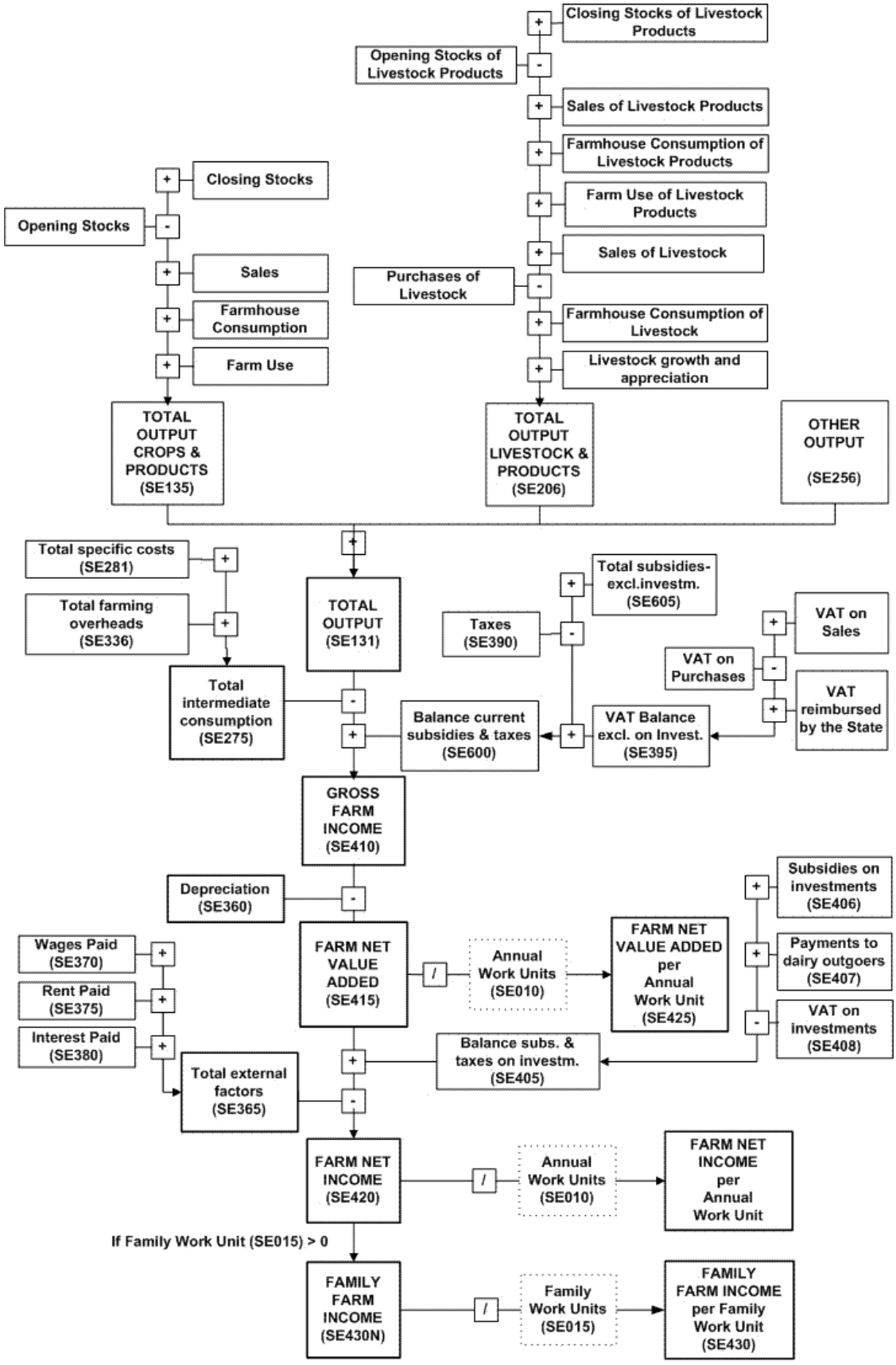


Quality control procedures implemented by the Commission

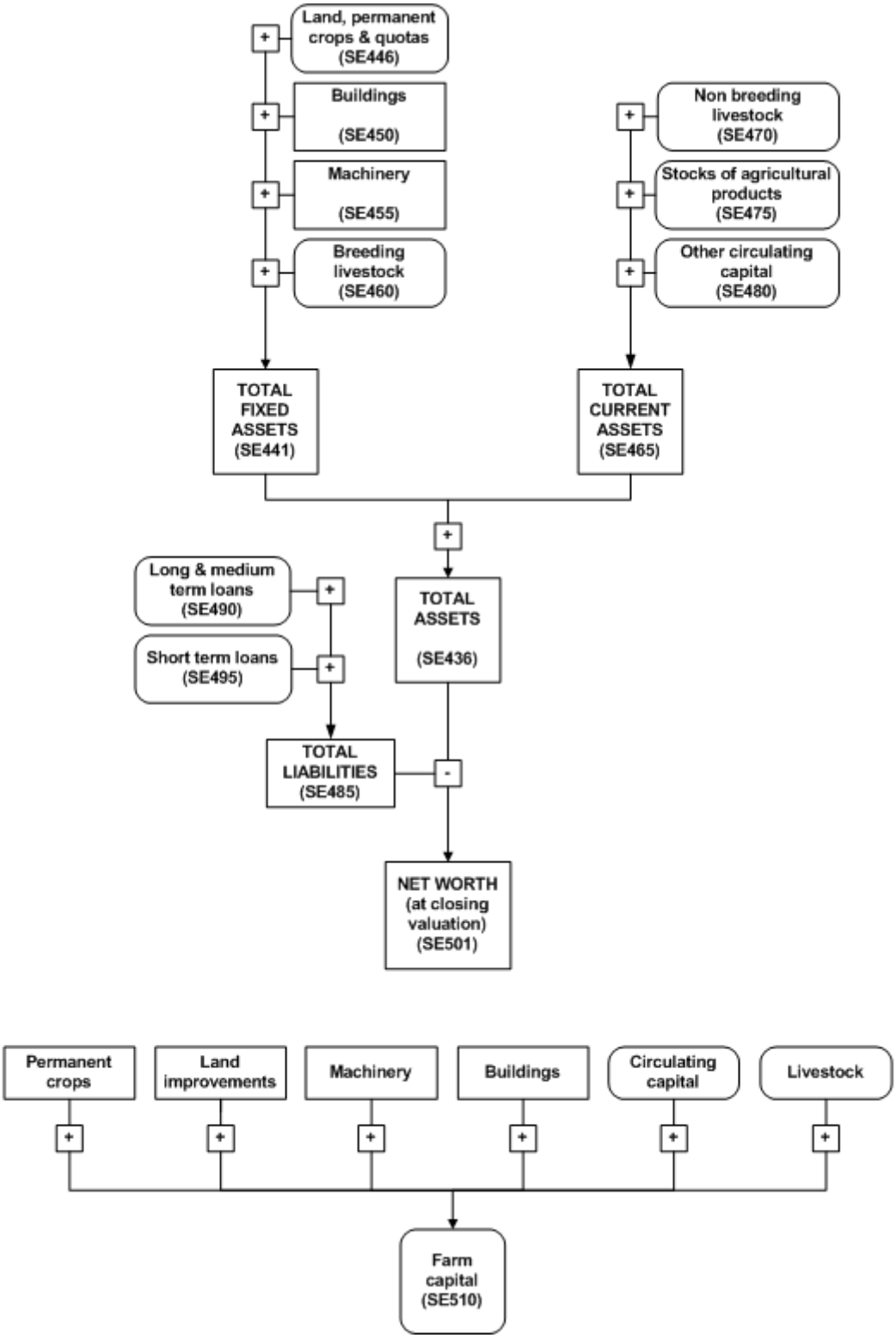


ANNEX : STANDARD RESULTS INDICATORS

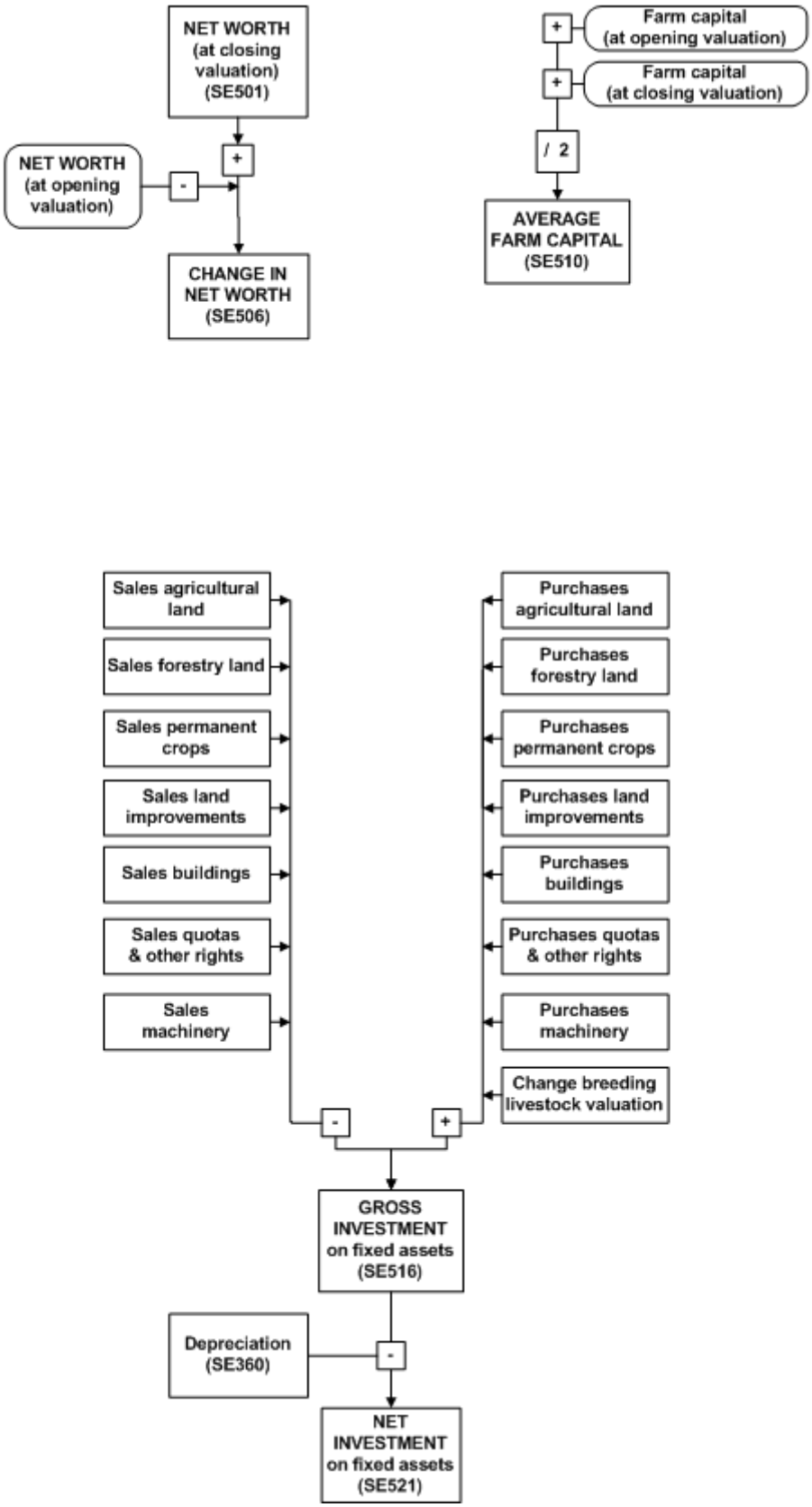
FADN Standard Results : income indicators



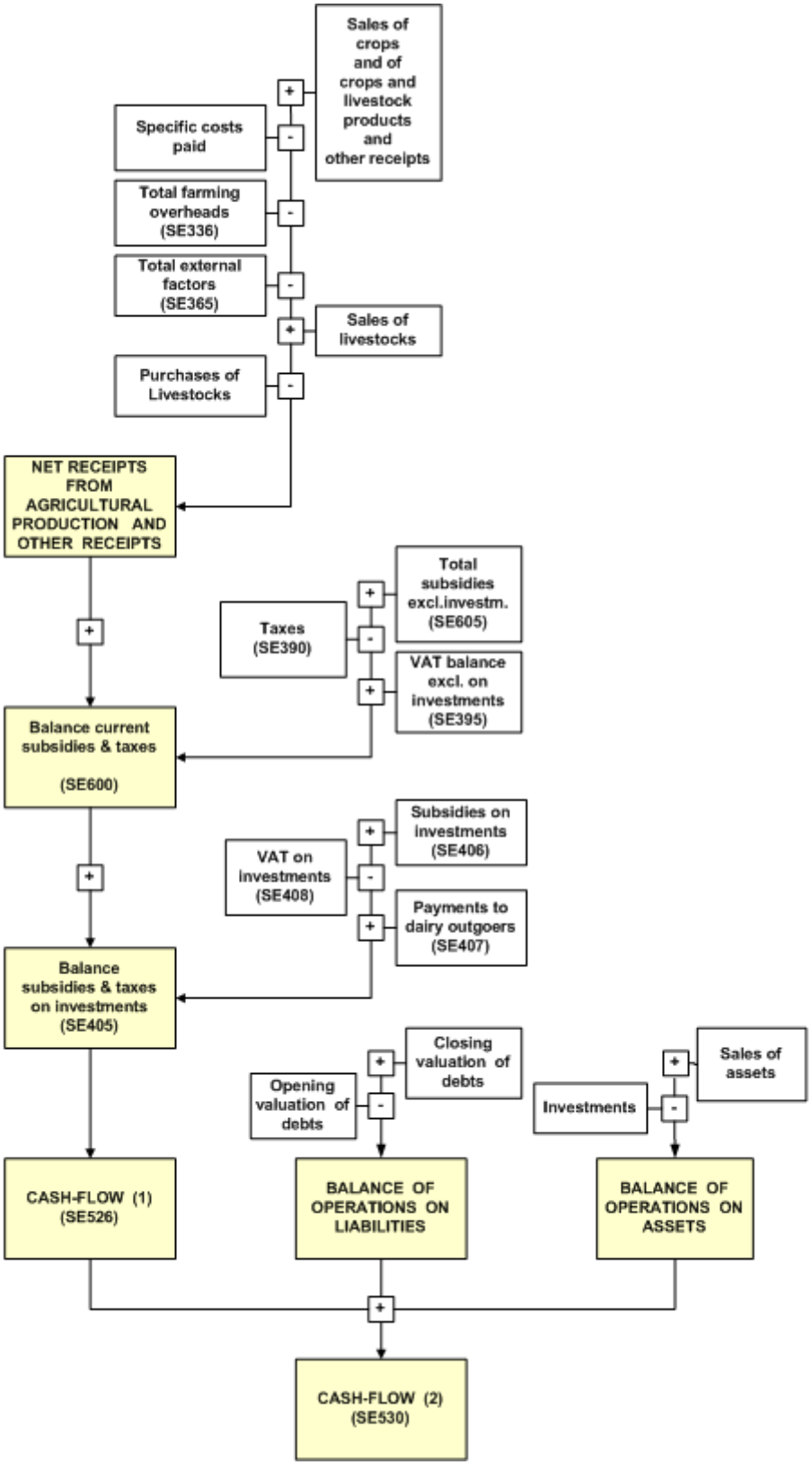
FADN Standard Results : balance sheet



FADN Standard Results : financial indicators



FADN Standard Results : cash-flow Indicators



ANNEX: REFERENCE DATABASE

☑	Type of Farms (TF)
☑	Economic Size (ES)
☑	Livestock unit (LU) calculations
☑	Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)
☑	Altitudes
☑	Less Favoured Areas (LFA)
☑	Structural Funds Area
☑	Conversion rates
☑	Accounting years
☑	Liaison Agencies
☑	FADN regions
☐	Variables in Standard Results

Type of Farms (TF)

(1) different Types of Farming (TF) at the level of the European Union which are shown in the next table:

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
General TF	
1	Specialist field crops
2	Specialist horticulture
3	Specialist permanent Crops
4	Specialist grazing livestock
5	Specialist granivores
6	Mixed cropping
7	Mixed livestock
8	Mixed crops-livestock
9	Non classifiable

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
TF14	
15	Specialist COP
16	Specialist other fieldcrops
35	Specialist wine
36	Specialist orchards - fruits
37	Specialist olives
38	Permanent crops combined
45	Specialist milk
49	Specialist cattle
48	Specialist sheep and goats
20	Specialist horticulture
50	Specialist granivores
60	Mixed crops
70	Mixed livestock
80	Mixed crops and livestock

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
TF8	
1	Fieldcrops
2	Horticulture

3	Wine
4	Other permanent crops
5	Milk
6	Other grazing livestock
7	Granivores
8	Mixed

TYPE OF FARM : GENERAL TF ▲

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)

General TF	Principal type of farming	Particular type of farming	Subdivision of particular type of farming
1. Specialist field crops	15. Specialist cereals, oilseeds and protein crops	151. Specialist cereals (other than rice) oilseeds and protein crops	
		152. Specialist rice	
		153. Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and rice combined	
	16. General field cropping	161. Specialist root crops	
		162. Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and root crops combined	
		163. Specialist field vegetables	
		164. Specialist tobacco	
		165. Specialist cotton	
		166. Various field crops combined	
2. Specialist horticulture	21. Specialist horticulture indoor	211. Specialist vegetables indoor	
		212. Specialist flowers and ornamentals indoor	
		213. Mixed horticulture indoor specialist	
	22. Specialist horticulture outdoor	221. Specialist vegetables outdoor	
		222. Specialist flowers and ornamentals outdoor	
		223. Mixed horticulture outdoor specialist	
	23. Other horticulture	231. Specialist mushrooms	
		232. Specialist nurseries	
		233. Various horticulture	
3. Specialist permanent Crops	35. Specialist vineyards	351. Specialist quality wine	
		352. Specialist wine other than quality wine	
		353. Specialist table grapes	
		354. Other vineyards	
	36. Specialist fruit and citrus fruit	361. Specialist fruit (other than citrus, subtropical fruits or nuts)	
		362. Specialist citrus fruit	
		363. Specialist nuts	
		364. Specialist subtropical fruits	
		365. Specialist fruit, citrus, subtropical fruits and nuts: mixed production	
	37. Specialist olives	370. Specialist olives	
	38. Various permanent crops combined	380. Various permanent crops combined	
4. Specialist grazing livestock	45. Specialist dairying	450. Specialist dairying	
	46. Specialist cattle - rearing and	460. Specialist cattle - rearing and fattening	

	fattening	
	47. Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined	470. Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined
	48. Sheep, goats and other grazing livestock	481. Specialist sheep
		482. Sheep and cattle combined
		483. Specialist goats
		484. Various grazing livestock
5. Specialist granivores	51. Specialist pigs	511. Specialist pig rearing
		512. Specialist pig fattening
		513. Pig rearing and fattening combined
	52. Specialist poultry	521. Specialist laying hens
		522. Specialist poultry-meat
		523. Laying hens and poultry-meat combined
	53. Various granivores combined	530. Various granivores combined
6. Mixed cropping	61. Mixed cropping	611. Horticulture and permanent crops combined
		612. Field crops and horticulture combined
		613. Field crops and vineyards combined
		614. Field crops and permanent crops combined
		615. Mixed cropping, mainly field crops
		616. Other mixed cropping
7. Mixed livestock	73. Mixed livestock, mainly grazing livestock	731. Mixed livestock, mainly dairying
		732. Mixed livestock, mainly non-dairying grazing livestock
	74. Mixed livestock, mainly granivores	741. Mixed livestock: granivores and dairying combined
		742. Mixed livestock: granivores and non-dairying grazing livestock
8. Mixed crops-livestock	83. Field crops - grazing livestock combined	831. Field crops combined with dairying
		832. Dairying combined with field crops
		833. Field crops combined with non-dairying grazing livestock
		834. Non-dairying grazing livestock combined with field crops
	84. Various crops and livestock combined	841. Field crops and granivores combined
		842. Permanent crops and grazing livestock combined
		843. Apiculture
		844. Various mixed crops and livestock
9. Non classifiable		

TYPE OF FARM : TF14 GROUPING

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)

TF14 Grouping	Principal type of farming	Particular type of farming	Subdivision of particular type of farming
15. Specialist COP	15. Specialist cereals, oilseeds and protein crops	151. Specialist cereals (other than rice) oilseeds and protein crops	
		152. Specialist rice	
		153. Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and rice combined	
16. Specialist other fieldcrops	16. General field cropping	161. Specialist root crops	
		162. Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and root crops combined	

		163. Specialist field vegetables
		164. Specialist tobacco
		165. Specialist cotton
		166. Various field crops combined
20. Specialist horticulture	21. Specialist horticulture indoor	211. Specialist vegetables indoor
		212. Specialist flowers and ornamentals indoor
		213. Mixed horticulture indoor specialist
	22. Specialist horticulture outdoor	221. Specialist vegetables outdoor
		222. Specialist flowers and ornamentals outdoor
		223. Mixed horticulture outdoor specialist
	23. Other horticulture	231. Specialist mushrooms
		232. Specialist nurseries
		233. Various horticulture
35. Specialist wine	35. Specialist vineyards	351. Specialist quality wine
		352. Specialist wine other than quality wine
		353. Specialist table grapes
		354. Other vineyards
36. Specialist orchards - fruits	36. Specialist fruit and citrus fruit	361. Specialist fruit (other than citrus, subtropical fruits or nuts)
		362. Specialist citrus fruit
		363. Specialist nuts
		364. Specialist subtropical fruits
		365. Specialist fruit, citrus, subtropical fruits and nuts: mixed production
37. Specialist olives	37. Specialist olives	370. Specialist olives
38. Permanent crops combined	38. Various permanent crops combined	380. Various permanent crops combined
45. Specialist milk	45. Specialist dairying	450. Specialist dairying
48. Specialist sheep and goats	48. Sheep, goats and other grazing livestock	481. Specialist sheep
		482. Sheep and cattle combined
		483. Specialist goats
		484. Various grazing livestock
49. Specialist cattle	46. Specialist cattle - rearing and fattening	460. Specialist cattle - rearing and fattening
	47. Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined	470. Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined
50. Specialist granivores	51. Specialist pigs	511. Specialist pig rearing
		512. Specialist pig fattening
		513. Pig rearing and fattening combined
	52. Specialist poultry	521. Specialist laying hens
		522. Specialist poultry-meat
		523. Laying hens and poultry-meat combined
	53. Various granivores combined	530. Various granivores combined
60. Mixed crops	61. Mixed cropping	611. Horticulture and permanent crops combined
		612. Field crops and horticulture combined
		613. Field crops and vineyards combined
		614. Field crops and permanent crops combined
		615. Mixed cropping, mainly field crops
		616. Other mixed cropping
70. Mixed livestock	73. Mixed livestock, mainly	731. Mixed livestock, mainly dairying

	grazing livestock	732. Mixed livestock, mainly non-dairying grazing livestock
	74. Mixed livestock, mainly granivores	741. Mixed livestock: granivores and dairying combined
		742. Mixed livestock: granivores and non-dairying grazing livestock
80. Mixed crops and livestock	83. Field crops - grazing livestock combined	831. Field crops combined with dairying
		832. Dairying combined with field crops
		833. Field crops combined with non-dairying grazing livestock
		834. Non-dairying grazing livestock combined with field crops
	84. Various crops and livestock combined	841. Field crops and granivores combined
		842. Permanent crops and grazing livestock combined
		843. Apiculture
		844. Various mixed crops and livestock

TYPE OF FARM : TF8 GROUPING

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)

TF8 Grouping	Principal type of farming	Particular type of farming	Subdivision of particular type of farming
1. Fieldcrops	15. Specialist cereals, oilseeds and protein crops	151. Specialist cereals (other than rice) oilseeds and protein crops	
		152. Specialist rice	
		153. Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and rice combined	
	16. General field cropping	161. Specialist root crops	
		162. Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and root crops combined	
		163. Specialist field vegetables	
		164. Specialist tobacco	
		165. Specialist cotton	
		166. Various field crops combined	
	61. Mixed cropping	611. Horticulture and permanent crops combined	
		612. Field crops and horticulture combined	
		613. Field crops and vineyards combined	
		614. Field crops and permanent crops combined	
		615. Mixed cropping, mainly field crops	
		616. Other mixed cropping	
2. Horticulture	21. Specialist horticulture indoor	211. Specialist vegetables indoor	
		212. Specialist flowers and ornamentals indoor	
		213. Mixed horticulture indoor specialist	
	22. Specialist horticulture outdoor	221. Specialist vegetables outdoor	
		222. Specialist flowers and ornamentals outdoor	
		223. Mixed horticulture outdoor specialist	
	23. Other horticulture	231. Specialist mushrooms	
		232. Specialist nurseries	
		233. Various horticulture	
3. Wine	35. Specialist vineyards	351. Specialist quality wine	
		352. Specialist wine other than quality wine	
		353. Specialist table grapes	

		354. Other vineyards
4. Other permanent crops	36. Specialist fruit and citrus fruit	361. Specialist fruit (other than citrus, subtropical fruits or nuts)
		362. Specialist citrus fruit
		363. Specialist nuts
		364. Specialist subtropical fruits
		365. Specialist fruit, citrus, subtropical fruits and nuts: mixed production
	37. Specialist olives	370. Specialist olives
	38. Various permanent crops combined	380. Various permanent crops combined
5. Milk	45. Specialist dairying	450. Specialist dairying
6. Other grazing livestock	46. Specialist cattle - rearing and fattening	460. Specialist cattle - rearing and fattening
	47. Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined	470. Cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined
	48. Sheep, goats and other grazing livestock	481. Specialist sheep
		482. Sheep and cattle combined
		483. Specialist goats
		484. Various grazing livestock
7. Granivores	51. Specialist pigs	511. Specialist pig rearing
		512. Specialist pig fattening
		513. Pig rearing and fattening combined
	52. Specialist poultry	521. Specialist laying hens
		522. Specialist poultry-meat
		523. Laying hens and poultry-meat combined
	53. Various granivores combined	530. Various granivores combined
8. Mixed	73. Mixed livestock, mainly grazing livestock	731. Mixed livestock, mainly dairying
		732. Mixed livestock, mainly non-dairying grazing livestock
	74. Mixed livestock, mainly granivores	741. Mixed livestock: granivores and dairying combined
		742. Mixed livestock: granivores and non-dairying grazing livestock
	83. Field crops - grazing livestock combined	831. Field crops combined with dairying
		832. Dairying combined with field crops
		833. Field crops combined with non-dairying grazing livestock
		834. Non-dairying grazing livestock combined with field crops
	84. Various crops and livestock combined	841. Field crops and granivores combined
		842. Permanent crops and grazing livestock combined
		843. Apiculture
		844. Various mixed crops and livestock

Economic Size (ES)

Different economic size classes, at the level of the European Union and for each Member State :

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
Size Classes	
1	< 2 000 EUR
2	2 000 - < 4 000 EUR

Version : 1242/2008 (EC)	
ES6 grouping	
1	2 000 - < 8 000 EUR
2	8 000 - < 25 000 EUR

3	4 000 - < 8 000 EUR
4	8 000 - < 15 000 EUR
5	15 000 - < 25 000 EUR
6	25 000 - < 50 000 EUR
7	50 000 - < 100 000 EUR
8	100 000 - < 250 000 EUR
9	250 000 - < 500 000 EUR
10	500 000 - < 750 000 EUR
11	750 000 - < 1 000 000 EUR
12	1 000 000 - < 1 500 000 EUR
13	1 500 000 - < 3 000 000 EUR
14	>= 3 000 000 EUR

3	25 000 - < 50 000 EUR
4	50 000 - < 100 000 EUR
5	100 000 - < 500 000 EUR
6	>= 500 000 EUR

Livestock unit (LU) calculations

The next table gives the coefficients that are used to convert livestock species and classes to a common unit: The Livestock Unit (LU) :

Version : 2009/781 (EC)

Livestock unit calculations

Converting average number of animals to livestock units is done applying to this number a coefficient related to the category of animal.

The coefficients are the following :

D22	Horses	0.8
D23	Calves for fattening	0.4
D24	Other cattle less than 12 months	0.4
D25	Male cattle 12-24 months	0.7
D26	Female cattle 12-24 months	0.7
D27	Male cattle over 24 months	1
D28	Breeding heifers	0.8
D29	Heifers for fattening	0.8
D30	Dairy cows	1
D31	Cull dairy cows	1
D32	Other (including suckler) cows	0.8
D34	Rabbits (breeding females)	0.02
D38	Goat (breeding females)	0.1
D39	Other goats	0.1
D40	Ewes	0.1
D41	Other sheep	0.1
D43	Piglets	0.027
D44	Breeding sows	0.5
D45	Pigs for fattening	0.3
D46	Other pigs	0.3
D47	Table chickens	0.007
D48	Laying hens	0.014
D49	Other poultry	0.03

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)

Different land area classes, at the level of the European Union and for each Member State.
Farms practising intensive livestock production and horticulture are excluded from this classification :

Version : 2009/781 (EC)	
UAA	
1	< = 5 Ha
2	5< -10 Ha
3	10< -20 Ha
4	20< -30 Ha
5	30< -50 Ha
6	> 50 Ha

Altitudes

Altitude of the holdings :

Version : 2017/2280 (EC)	
Altitudes	
1	< 300m
2	300-600m
3	>600m
4	Not Available

Less Favoured Areas (LFA)

Holdings situated in less favoured areas :

Version : 2012/385 (EC)	
LFA	
1	not in less-favoured areas or in areas with natural constraints
2	in less-favoured not mountain areas or in areas with natural constraints not mountain areas
3	in less-favoured or ANC mountain areas
4	no significant areas

Structural Funds Area

Location of the majority of the UAA of the holding :

Version : 2017/2280 (EC)	
Structural Funds Area	
0	Not applied
1	the majority of the UAA is situated in a Convergence objective area
2	the majority of the UAA is in a Regional competitiveness and employment objective area
3	the majority of the UAA is

	eligible for transitional support

Conversion rates

(**) Euro zone

Average rates of the EUR/ECU for year : 2019			
Belgium	BEF	40.339900	**
Bulgaria	BGN	1.955800	
Czech Republic	CZK	25.670000	
Denmark	DKK	7.466100	
Germany	DEM	1.955830	**
Estonia	EEK	15.646600	**
Ireland	IEP	0.787560	**
Greece	GRD	340.750000	**
Spain	ESP	166.386000	**
France	FRF	6.559570	**
Croatia	HRK	7.418000	
Italy	ITL	1936.270000	**
Cyprus	CYP	0.585274	**
Latvia	LVL	0.702804	**
Lithuania	LTL	3.452800	**
Luxembourg	LUF	40.339900	**
Hungary	HUF	325.300000	
Malta	MTL	0.429300	**
Netherlands (*)	NLG	2.203710	**
Austria	ATS	13.760300	**
Poland	PLN	4.297600	
Portugal	PTE	200.482000	**
Romania	RON	4.745300	
Slovenia	SIT	239.640000	**
Slovakia	SKK	30.126000	**
Finland	FIM	5.945730	**
Sweden	SEK	10.589100	
United Kingdom	GBP	0.877770	

Accounting years

In some Members States the beginning of the accounting year is not the same for all farms.
This has the effect that the period for the Member State as a whole extends over more than 12 months.

	2007			2008												2009					
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Belgium	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Bulgaria	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Czech Republic	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Denmark	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Denmark	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Denmark	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN

Germany (Specialist horticulture)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Germany (Specialist horticulture)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Germany	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Estonia	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Ireland	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Greece	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Spain	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
France	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Italy	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Cyprus	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Latvia	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Lithuania	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Luxembourg	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Hungary	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Malta	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Netherlands (*)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Austria	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Poland	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Portugal	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Romania	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Slovenia	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Slovakia	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Finland	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Sweden	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
United Kingdom	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN

1. In France, the beginning of the accounting year for a small number of farms falls between 1 October and 31 December of the preceding year (comptabilités fiscales).

2. The accounting year in the United Kingdom runs from 31 December to 30 of April.

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Bulgaria	
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Publications	Data
France	
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Street	3 rue Barbet de Jouy
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Publications	Online Database Publications
Croatia	
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Street	Ulica Grada Vukovara 78
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Publications	Data Publications
Italy	
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Street	Via Po 14
City	00198 Roma
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Publications	Data Publications
Cyprus	
Organisation	**Department of Agriculture**
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Street	Loukis Akritas Avenue
City	CY-1412 - NICOSIA
URL	www.moa.gov.cy/da
Publications	Overview with some data
Latvia	
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Street	14 Struktoru str
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Luxembourg	
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URL	www.agriculture.public.lu/de.html
Publications	Publications
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Publications	Database Publications Publications 2
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URL	www.wur.nl
Publications	Database Interactive presentation of the results Publications (search FADN)
Austria	
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URL	www.bmnt.gv.at
Publications	Data Publications
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URL	www.fadn.pl
Publications	Data Database Publications
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URL	www.gpp.pt/index.php/rica/rede-de-informacao-de-contabilidades-agricolas-rica
Publications	Data Publications
Romania	
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Fax	+40-21-3078627
URL	www.madr.ro
Publications	Data
Slovenia	
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URL	www.mkgp.gov.si
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Fax	+421 2 534 16 408
URL	www.vuepp.sk
Publications	Publications
Slovakia	
Organisation	**National Agricultural and Food Centre**
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City	SK - 824 80 Bratislava
Fax	+421 2 534 16 408
URL	www.vuepp.sk
Publications	Publications
Finland	
Organisation	**Natural Resources Institute Finland**
Contact Name	

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URL	www.luke.fi
Publications	Database Publications
Sweden	
Organisation	**Swedish Board of Agriculture**
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City	551 82, Jönköping
URL	www.jordbruksverket.se/
Publications	Database Publications
United Kingdom	
Organisation	**DEFRA Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs**
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Building	Seacole Block, 2nd Floor
Street	2 Marsham Street
City	GB-LONDON SW1P 4DF
URL	www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-business-survey
Publications	England publications Wales data Wales publications Northern Ireland data Northern Ireland publications Scotland data Scotland publications

FADN regions

Belgium		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
340	Belgium	1981-2003
341	Vlaanderen	2004-
342	Bruxelles-Brussel	2004-
343	Wallonie	2004-
Bulgaria		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
831	Severozapaden	2007-
832	Severen tsentralen	2007-
833	Severoiztochen	2007-
834	Yugozapaden	2007-
835	Yuzhen tsentralen	2007-
836	Yugoiztochen	2007-
Czech Republic		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
745	Czech Republic	2004-
Denmark		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
370	Denmark	1981-
Germany		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
10	Schleswig-Holstein	1981-2017

15	Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg	2018-
20	Hamburg	1981-2017
30	Niedersachsen	1981-
40	Bremen	1981-
50	Nordrhein-Westfalen	1981-
60	Hessen	1981-
70	Rheinland-Pfalz	1981-
80	Baden-Württemberg	1981-
90	Bayern	1981-
100	Saarland	1981-
110	Berlin	1981-
112	Brandenburg	1981-
113	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1981-
114	Sachsen	1981-
115	Sachsen-Anhalt	1981-
116	Thüringen	1981-
Estonia		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
755	Estonia	2004-
Ireland		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
380	Ireland	1981-
Greece		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
450	Makedonia-Thraki	1981-
460	Ipiros-Peloponissos-Nissi Ioniou	1981-
470	Thessalia	1981-
480	Sterea Ellas-Nissi Egaeou-Kriti	1981-
Spain		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
500	Galicia	1986-
505	Asturias	1986-
510	Cantabria	1986-
515	País Vasco	1986-
520	Navarra	1986-
525	La Rioja	1986-
530	Aragón	1986-
535	Cataluña	1986-
540	Islas Baleares	1986-
545	Castilla y León	1986-
550	Madrid	1986-
555	Castilla-La Mancha	1986-
560	Comunidad Valenciana	1986-
565	Murcia	1986-
570	Extremadura	1986-
575	Andalucía	1986-
580	Canarias	1986-
France		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**

121	Île-de-France	1981-
131	Champagne-Ardenne	1981-
132	Picardie	1981-
133	Haute-Normandie	1981-
134	Centre	1981-
135	Basse-Normandie	1981-
136	Bourgogne	1981-
141	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1981-
151	Lorraine	1981-
152	Alsace	1981-
153	Franche-Comté	1981-
162	Pays de la Loire	1981-
163	Bretagne	1981-
164	Poitou-Charentes	1981-
182	Aquitaine	1981-
183	Midi-Pyrénées	1981-
184	Limousin	1981-
192	Rhône-Alpes	1981-
193	Auvergne	1981-
201	Languedoc-Roussillon	1981-
203	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1981-
204	Corse	1981-
205	Guadeloupe	2012-
206	Martinique	2012-
207	La Réunion	2012-

Croatia

CODE	REGION	Validity
861	Jadranska Hrvatska	2013-
862	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	2013-

Italy

CODE	REGION	Validity
221	Valle d'Aosta	1981-
222	Piemonte	1981-
230	Lombardia	1981-
241	Trentino	1981-
242	Alto Adige	1981-
243	Veneto	1981-
244	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1981-
250	Liguria	1981-
260	Emilia-Romagna	1981-
270	Toscana	1981-
281	Marche	1981-
282	Umbria	1981-
291	Lazio	1981-
292	Abruzzo	1981-
301	Molise	1981-
302	Campania	1981-
303	Calabria	1981-
311	Puglia	1981-
312	Basilicata	1981-
320	Sicilia	1981-

330	Sardegna	1981-
Cyprus		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
740	Cyprus	2004-
Latvia		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
770	Latvia	2004-
Lithuania		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
775	Lithuania	2004-
Luxembourg		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
350	Luxembourg	1981-
Hungary		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
760	Közép-Magyarország	2004-2011
761	Közép-Dunántúl	2004-2011
762	Nyugat-Dunántúl	2004-2011
763	Dél-Dunántúl	2004-2011
764	Észak-Magyarország	2004-
765	Észak-Alföld	2004-2011
766	Dél-Alföld	2004-2011
767	Alföld	2012-
768	Dunántúl	2012-
Malta		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
780	Malta	2004-
Netherlands (*)		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
360	The Netherlands	1981-
Austria		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
660	Austria	1995-
Poland		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
785	Pomorze i Mazury	2004-
790	Wielkopolska i Śląsk	2004-
795	Mazowsze i Podlasie	2004-
800	Małopolska i Pogórze	2004-
Portugal		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
610	Entre Douro e Minho/Beira litoral	1986-2007
615	Norte e Centro	2008-
620	Tras-os-Montes/Beira interior	1986-2007
630	Ribatejo e Oeste	1986-
640	Alentejo e Algarve	1986-
650	Açores e Madeira	1986-

Romania		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
840	Nord-Est	2007-
841	Sud-Est	2007-
842	Sud-Muntenia	2007-
843	Sud-Vest-Oltenia	2007-
844	Vest	2007-
845	Nord-Vest	2007-
846	Centru	2007-
847	Bucuresti-Ilfov	2007-

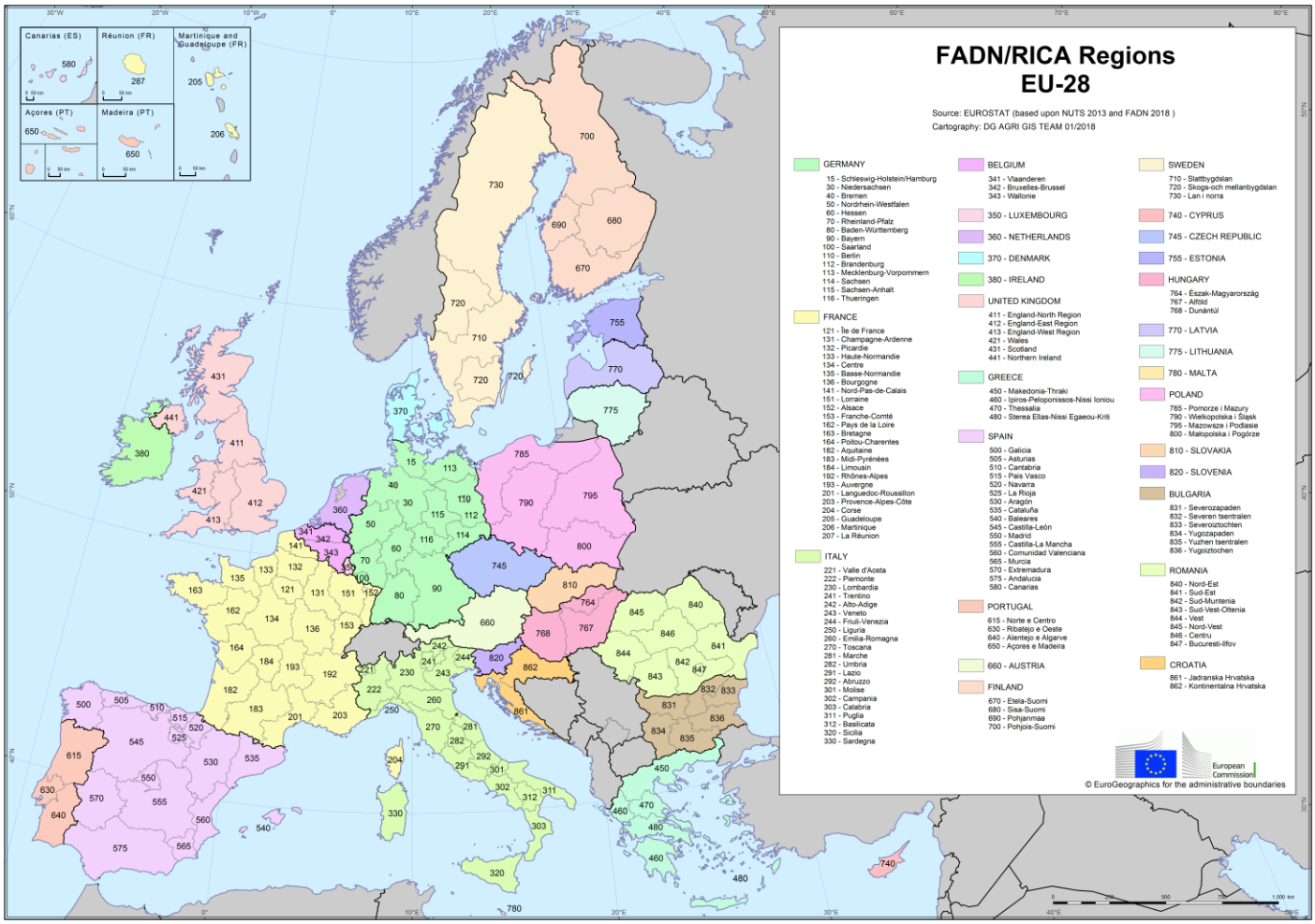
Slovenia		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
820	Slovenia	2004-

Slovakia		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
810	Slovakia	2004-

Finland		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
670	Etelä¤-Suomi	1995-
680	Sisä ¤-Suomi	1995-
690	Pohjanmaa	1995-
700	Pohjois-Suomi	1995-

Sweden		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
710	Slättbyggdslän	1995-
720	Skogs- och mellanbygdslän	1995-
730	Län i norra Sverige	1995-

United Kingdom		
CODE	**REGION**	**Validity**
411	England - North Region	1981-
412	England - East Region	1981-
413	England - West Region	1981-
421	Wales	1981-
431	Scotland	1981-
441	Northern Ireland	1981-



PUBLICATIONS

This page contains a selection of analyses produced by the European Commission based on EU FADN data until the 2015 accounting year. The latest available reports are now published in the FADN section of Europa, while the briefs are available in the Agriculture and Farm Economics Briefs section on Europa.
The reports are only available in English. For certain analysis, annexes and/or presentations are also available.

EU Agricultural and Farm Economics Briefs

EU Agricultural and Farm Economics Briefs

- Facts and figures on organic agriculture in the European Union en
- EU Milk Margin Estimate up to 2015 en
- Farm Economy Overview: Cereals sector (based on 2013 FADN data) en
- Farm Economy Overview: Dairy sector (based on 2013 FADN data) en
- Farm Economy Preview: Cereals Sector en
- EU Milk Margin Estimate up to 2014 en
- EU farm economics summary (2012 data) en
- Farm Economy preview: Beef Sector en
- Farm Economy Preview: Dairy Sector en
- EU farm economics update 2012 en
- EU farm economics summary 2011 en

Analysis supporting CAP reforms

CAP Health Check

- Impact of an additional modulation en
- Nuts sector - Impact of the coupled payment suppression on nuts margins en

Impact of the coupled payment suppression on rice margins, complement rice and irrigated grain maize - comparison of margins en
Impact of the coupled payment suppression on rice margins, complement for Portugal en
Impact of the coupled payment suppression on rice margins en
Impact of a change towards flatter rates of direct payments en
Impact of the suppression of the coupled support for COP en
Impact of individual limits for direct payments per beneficiary en
Cereal sector - Impact of the reduction of the intervention price to a safety-net level on farm income en
Milk margins in the European Union (2004) en
Milk margins' evolution in the European Union (1998-2005) en
Impact of a price reduction on milk margins en
Impact on milk margins of a price reduction, complement on mountain areas en
Impact on milk margins of a price reduction, complements on national aids en

CAP towards 2020

Impact of scenarios on the distribution of direct payments and farm income en
Suppression of coupled support for beef, sheep and goat sectors en
Direct payments en
Greening - Results of partial analysis on impact on farm income using FADN en

Farm Economics brief

Catalogue

NÂ°5: EU Milk Margin Estimate up to 2013 en
NÂ°4 :Organic versus conventional farming, which performs better financially? en
NÂ°3: EU Milk margin estimate up to 2011 (October) en
NÂ°2: EU production costs overview (July) en
NÂ°1: Income developments in EU farms (June) en

Horizontal aspects

EU Farm economics overview

EU Farm Economics Overview based on 2013 FADN data en
EU farm economics overview - FADN 2012 (June 2015) en
EU farm economics overview - FADN 2011 (September 2014) en
EU Farm economics overview - FADN 2009 (May 2013) en
EU Farm economics overview - FADN 2008 (december 2011) en
EU Farm economics overview - FADN 2007 (december 2010) en
EU Farm economics overview - FADN 2006 (January 2009) en
EU Farm economics overview - report 2005 (June 2008) en

Income

Developments in the income situation of the EU agricultural sector (December 2010) en
Income variability and potential cost of income insurance for EU (May 2009) en
Income evolution 1990 - 2003 and 2013 forecasts (December 2006) en

Direct payments

Direct payments distribution in the EU-25 after implementation of the 2003 CAP reform (November 2008) en
Impact of individual limits for direct payments per beneficiary (January 2008) en
Impact of the suppression of the coupled support for COP, starch potato, hops, beef and sheep (July 2007) en
Impact of a change change towards flatter rates of direct payments (December 2007) en

Modulation

Impact of an additional modulation (January 2008) en

Sector analysis

Beef

- Farm Economy Overview: Beef Sector, Information based on 2013 FADN data en
- EU Bovine farms economics FADN Report 2012 (May 2013) en
- EU Bovine farms economics FADN Report 2010 (February 2011) en
- EU Bovine farms economics FADN Report 2008 (February 2009) en

Cereals

- EU Cereal farms report based on 2013 FADN data en
- EU cereal farms report 2013 en
- EU Cereal farms report 2012 (March 2013) en
- EU Cereal farms report 2011 (February 2012) en
- EU cereal farms report 2010 (December 2010) en
- EU cereal farms economics FADN Report 2008 (February 2009) en

Dairy

- EU Dairy farms report based on 2016 FADN data en
- EU Dairy farms report based on 2013 FADN data en
- EU Dairy farms report 2013 en
- EU Dairy farms report 2012 en
- EU Dairy farms report 2011 en
- Policy Focus about the dairy crisis (June 2010) en
- EU dairy farms report 2010 (June 2010) en
- EU dairy farms economics - 2008 report (February 2009) en
- Impact on milk margins of a price reduction, Complements on national aids (February 2008) en
- Impact on milk margins of a price reduction, Complement on mountain areas (January 2008) en
- Impact of a price reduction on milk margins (December 2007) en
- Milk margins evolution in the European Union (1998-2005) (December 2007) en
- Milk margins in the European Union (2004) (October 2007) en
- Costs of production for milk in the European Union, period 1997 - 2003 (February 2006) en

Rice

- Impact of the coupled payment suppression on rice margins, Complement for Portugal (March 2008) en
- Complement rice and irrigated grain maize - comparison of margins (March 2008) en
- Impact of the coupled payment suppression on rice margins (February 2008) en

Nuts

- Impact of the coupled payment suppression on nuts margins (December 2007) en

Granivores

- Production costs and margins of pig fattening farms (March 2009) en

Olive

- Trends over the period 2000-2010 en

Rural development

General

- Rural Development (2000-2006) in EU farms - 2009 report (July 2009) en

Less Favoured Areas

Overview of the Less Favoured Areas farms in the EU-25 (2004-2005) (September 2008) en
Focus on LFA-Other than mountain in the EU-25 (2004-2005) (September 2008) en

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to evaluations and studies

The unit responsible for FADN in the Commission contributes significantly to the evaluations and studies commissioned by the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development by providing data and guidance for the interpretation of the data. For further information on evaluations and studies: https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/index_en.htm

Contributions to research projects

FADN data are largely used for research projects related to agriculture. The unit responsible for FADN in the Commission provides regularly data and guidance for the interpretation of the data.For further information on research projects related to agriculture: https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external-studies_en

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