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**NOTE**

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From: Presidency  
To: Delegations

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Subject: Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND  
OF THE COUNCIL on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations  
(EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011

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In view of the discussion at the next Working Party on Statistics on 22 February 2017, delegations will find in the Annex a compilation of Member States comments on the above mentioned proposal.

**Maltese Presidency written consultation on the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011.**

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**General Comments of Member States**

The vast majority of Member States, in general, support the proposal for a Regulation on Integrated Farm Statistics within the objective of streamlining and modernising the production of European agricultural statistics. Albeit this general support, Member States expressed concerns and made various suggestions. The most recurring comments have been summarised and classified by theme for the purpose of this general summary:

- a) Legal architecture:
  - In the Proposal delegation of power to Commission to adopt delegated and implementing acts is too broad.

- The Proposal gives the Commission a wide margin of flexibility without sufficient limitations and safeguards for Member States.
- Use of delegated acts is not supported, or should be limited to truly justified cases. In case of a need for flexibility, the introduction of stronger safeguard clauses for delegated acts should be actively considered.
- The core structural data in Annex III is considered to be an essential element of the regulation. Therefore, the use of delegated acts to amend the core structural data in Annex III is not supported.
- Safeguard clause of 25% as regards amendments to detailed topics in Annex IV for module data in 2023 and 2026 is too high.
- Real burden and production costs for NSIs with regard to the module data will depend on the list of characteristics to be established through implementing acts. Therefore, maximum number of characteristics should be established in basic act.
- Ad-hoc modules established through implementing acts should be duly justified and should not be carried out in the reference years of the core and module data of the IFS.
- Exercise of the delegation of powers should be limited and should be subject to a cyclical review.
- The Proposal consists of a number of measures which empower the Commission to adopt implementing acts. These acts potentially have far-reaching consequences on the Member States in terms of initial development and structural implementation costs. Therefore, a no-opinion clause should be included as an additional safeguard.

- b) Scope:
- Another framework regulation on agricultural statistics (SAIO) is planned. It should be decided at this stage which characteristics should be collected under IFS and which under SAIO, to avoid duplication (e.g. characteristics on organic farming or irrigation).
  - Some Member States do not support the enlargement of the scope of the Regulation to include new mandatory ad-hoc data collections.
  - Vineyard module should not be included in IFS.
  - Orchard module should not be included in IFS.
  - Collection of labour force data within the IFS is questionable seeing that there is a distinct survey (EU-LFS) where the same data are collected according to a slightly different methodology.
- c) Specific technical aspects:
- Geographical location of the holding – non-support for the proposed measurement unit.
  - In Annex IV, it is necessary to have more concrete terminology about the characteristics to be investigated in the modules.
  - The survey reference year as reference period for characteristics on farm land is not supported. Rather, the reference period should be the agrarian year, in order to maintain comparability over time.

- d) Other:
- Financial provisions of IFS do not seem to take into consideration the additional data requirements imposed on Member States.
  - Data and metadata transmission deadlines are too tight.
  - Estimation of cost savings for NSIs of surveying fewer holdings (98% of total UAA and livestock units) is not altogether correct.
  - In view of the effort dedicated to this regulation as well as to the related planning, it does not seem reasonable to have a limited lifespan of the regulation (up to 2026).
  - Discussion on detailed variables should take place in parallel with discussion on data dissemination. Cooperation between Eurostat and Member States should result in a harmonised approach to data treatment for quality and confidentiality issues.
  - General Data Protection Regulation No 2016/679 (which comes into effect on 25 May 2018) should be taken into account in the IFS negotiation process.

Four Member States intend to apply for derogations in various areas.

Commission's proposal	Member States proposed amendments	Comments and justifications
<p>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</p> <p>Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 338 thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,</p> <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>		
<p>(1) Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> establishes a framework for European statistics on the structure of agricultural holdings up to 2016.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 (OJ L 321, 1.12.2008, p. 14).

	Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 should subsequently be repealed.		
(2)	The programme of European surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, which has been carried out in the Union since 1966, should be continued in order to examine the trends in the structure of agricultural holdings at the Union level and to provide the statistical knowledge base necessary for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of related policies, in particular the Common Agricultural Policy and environmental, climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.		
(3)	An international evaluation of agricultural statistics led to setting up the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics that was endorsed by the United Nations Statistics Committee (UNSC) in 2010. European agricultural statistics should, where appropriate, follow the recommendations of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, as well as those of the FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020.		
(4)	A multipurpose survey programme on agricultural holdings should be set up for the next decade to provide the framework for harmonised, comparable and coherent statistics.		
(5)	The Strategy on Agricultural Statistics 2020 and beyond, set up by the European Statistical		

	<p>System Committee (ESSC) in November 2015, envisages the adoption of two framework Regulations covering all aspects of agricultural statistics, with the exception of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture. This Regulation on integrated farm statistics is one of those framework Regulations.</p>		
(6)	<p>For the purposes of harmonisation and comparability of information on the structure of agricultural holdings and in order to meet the current needs of the Single Market Organisation and in particular the fruit and wine sector, Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup> should be integrated with the structural information at the level of agricultural holdings from 2023 onwards. Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 should subsequently be repeated.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> For the purposes of harmonisation and comparability of information on the structure of agricultural holdings and in order to meet the current needs of the Single Market Organisation and in particular the fruit and wine sector, Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup> should be integrated with the structural information at the level of agricultural holdings from 2023 onwards. Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 should subsequently be repeated.</p>	<p>The inclusion of the vineyard module in the IFS is not supported. There are also concerns as regards the detailed topics of the orchard module, specifically the requirement concerning the crossing tables on age and</p>

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 347, 30.12.2011, p. 7).

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 347, 30.12.2011, p. 7).



			density. The orchard and vineyard modules should be included as aggregated statistics in SAIO Regulation. The term “subsequently” in the current formulation of the recital may lead to misunderstanding.
(7)	Comparable statistics from all Member States on the structure of agricultural holdings are important to determine the development of the common agricultural policy. Therefore standard classifications and common definitions should be used insofar as possible for survey characteristics.		
(8)	For the purposes of updating the basic registers of agricultural holdings and the rest of the information required for the stratification of sample surveys, a census of agricultural holdings should be carried out in the Union at least every ten years. The most recent census took place in 2009/2010.	<b>Alt 1: Among other reasons, F</b> for the purposes of updating the basic registers of agricultural holdings and the rest of the information required for the stratification of sample surveys, a census of agricultural holdings should be carried out in the Union at least every ten years. The most recent census took place in 2009/2010.	Registers are unlikely to need the same degree of updating across different sectors. It would be possible to produce an up to date register with a partial Census without the need to conduct a full census of all sectors.
(9)	In order to avoid placing an unnecessary burden on agricultural holdings and national administrations, thresholds that exclude non-relevant survey units from the basic entities in respect of which statistics are to be collected	<b>Alt 1:</b> In order to avoid placing an unnecessary burden on agricultural holdings and national administrations, thresholds <del>that exclude non-relevant survey units from</del> <b>for</b> the basic entities, in respect of which statistics are to be collected,	Better formulation of the recital because the meaning of “non-relevant survey units” is not so clear.

	should be established.	should be established.	<p>The IFS proposal aims to reduce the burden on agricultural holdings and national administrations amongst others by using thresholds that exclude non-relevant survey units (micro-enterprises and very small holdings) from the survey population. The impact assessment (Table 2, page 35) confirms that no cost savings can be achieved in this way, because there are MS that already raised the FSS thresholds in the past. Even the lowered precision criteria for the modules will not reduce burden significantly at national level. In order to be able to publish data on NUTS-2-level, a majority of the module characteristics must be collected in one large sample and not in sub-samples. The financial implications of the IFS proposal will depend crucially on whether or to what extent the Commission makes use of its possibilities for adopting legislation to define the content of the modules or ordering ad-hoc modules.</p>
(10)	<p>The whole areas used for agricultural production should be covered by agricultural statistics, including the land used by several agricultural holdings because common rights apply.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> The <del>whole</del> areas used for agricultural production should be covered by <del>agricultural</del> <b>integrated farm</b> statistics, including the land used by several agricultural holdings because common rights apply.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> The whole areas <b>important for</b> <del>used for</del> agricultural production should be covered by agricultural statistics, including the land used by several agricultural holdings because common</p>	<p>The data required for this regulation according to article 3 (1) is “98 % coverage of the total utilised agricultural area (excluding kitchen gardens) and 98 % of the livestock units of the Member States is reached”.</p>

		rights apply.	
(11)	<p>In order to reduce the burden on respondents, the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities should have access to administrative data, to the extent that those data are necessary for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> In order to reduce the burden on respondents, the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities should have access to administrative data, <b>as established by Regulation 223/2009</b>, to the extent that those data are necessary for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> In order to reduce the burden on respondents, the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities should have access to administrative data, to the extent that those data are necessary for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics <b>in accordance with article 17a of regulation 223/2009.</b></p>	<p>Where good quality data administrative data exist this should be used, instead of collecting the same data through surveys.</p>
(12)	<p>For the purposes of flexibility to the European agricultural statistical system, and simplification and modernisation of the agricultural statistics, the variables to be collected should be allocated to different collection groups (core data and modules)</p>		

	varying in frequency or representativeness, or both.		
(13)	The collection of information on nutrient and water use and agricultural production methods applied on agricultural holdings should be improved in order to provide additional statistics for the development of agro-environmental policy and to enhance the quality of agro-environmental indicators.		
(14)	For geo-reference of holdings, the standard European geographical grid system in accordance with Annex I of Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup> should be used as the common reference framework.		The proposed geo-reference of the holdings, can result in further burden to NSIs since it requires individual identification of the holdings.
(15)	The Commission is to respect the confidentiality of the data transmitted in line with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>5</sup> . The necessary protection of confidentiality of data should be ensured, among other means, by limiting the use of the location parameters to spatial analysis of information and by appropriate aggregation when publishing		The meaning of “spatial analysis” is not clear enough.  The harmonised approach for the protection of confidentiality and quality aspects for data dissemination has to ensure the congruence of the dissemination on national and European level. This means that if a Member State does not publish certain results at NUTS-III-level for quality reasons, they

<sup>4</sup> Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

	<p>statistics. For that reason a harmonized approach for the protection of confidentiality and quality aspects for data dissemination should be developed.</p>		<p>may not be published at European level as well. Tabulation can be made on national and NUTS 2 level, since precision requirements are set on that NUTS level.</p>
(16)	<p>Any processing of personal data under this Regulation is subject to Directive 95/46/EC and its national implementing provisions, and/or Regulation 45/2001, as the case may be.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> Any processing of personal data under this Regulation is subject to <del>Directive 95/46/EC</del><b>Regulation 2016/679 [General Data Protection Regulation]</b> and its national implementing provisions, <del>and/or Regulation 45/2001</del>, as the case may be.</p>	<p>The General Data Protection Regulation no. 2016/679, approved by the EP and Council on 27 April 2016 will enter into force in May 2018, before the entry into force of this IFS regulation. Therefore, the reference to the Directive 95/46/EC should be amended.</p> <p>Bearing in mind that some derogations from GDPR need to be provided for the production of official statistics, either by EU or MS law, such specific provisions to IFS should be inserted, for example through a new article.</p> <p>Related footnotes should be added.</p>
(17)	<p>Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>6</sup> establishes the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union referred to in this Regulation for the purpose of defining the relevant population of agricultural holdings.</p>		
(18)	<p>In accordance with Regulation (EC) No</p>		

<sup>6</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

	<p>1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>7</sup>, territorial units should be defined in accordance with the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) classification.</p>		
(19)	<p>Funding should be required from both the Member States and the Union over a number of years in order to carry out the survey. Provision should therefore be made for a Union grant to support that programme of surveys through the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund under Regulation (EC) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>8</sup>.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> Funding <del>sho</del><b>shall</b> be required from both the Member States and the Union over a number of years in order to carry out the survey. Provision <del>sho</del><b>shall</b> therefore be made for a Union grant to support that programme of surveys through the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund under Regulation (EC) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup>.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> Funding <del>sho</del><b>will</b> be required from both the Member States and the Union over a number of years in order to carry out the survey. Provision should therefore be made for a Union grant to support that programme of surveys through the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund under</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 13, 18.01.2011, p. 3).

<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

		Regulation (EC) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>10</sup> .	
(20)	This Regulation establishes a financial envelope for the duration of the relevant multiannual financial framework (MFF) which constitutes the prime reference for the budgetary authority during the annual budgetary procedure, within the meaning of point 17 of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on cooperation in budgetary matters and sound financial management <sup>11</sup> . The Regulation makes a provision for establishing the budget for further surveys in the context of the subsequent financial framework.		
(21)	Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the systematic production of European statistics on agricultural holdings in the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, for reasons of consistency and comparability be better achieved at the Union level, the Union should adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is		The principle of subsidiarity is valid with this proposed Regulation. Member States would be unlikely to achieve consistency without EU co-ordination.

<sup>10</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1.

	necessary in order to achieve that objective.		
(22)	Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 provides a reference framework for European statistics and requires Member States to comply with the statistical principles and quality criteria specified in that Regulation. Quality reports are essential for assessing, improving and communicating on the quality of European statistics. The ESSC has endorsed a European Statistical System (ESS) standard for Quality Reports Structure, in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. That ESS standard should contribute to the harmonisation of quality reporting under this Regulation.		
(23)	An impact assessment has been performed in accordance with the principle of sound financial management, in order to focus the survey programme established by this Regulation on the need for effectiveness in achieving the objectives and in order to incorporate budgetary constraints from the design phase of the survey programme onwards.		
(24)	In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of specifying the descriptions of characteristics listed in Annex III and the technical elements of the data to be provided, defining the information to be provided on an ad-hoc basis, as well as setting out the modalities and contents of the quality reports. Those powers should be exercised in		



	<p>accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>12</sup> of 16 February 2011.</p>		
(25)	<p>In order to take account of emerging data needs mainly stemming from new developments in agriculture, revised legislation and changing policy priorities, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the detailed topics listed in Annex IV. In order to provide for compatibility and facilitate the use of other data sources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the characteristics listed in Annex III. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations are conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016<sup>13</sup>. In particular, in order to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council should receive all documents at the same time as Member States'</p>	<p><del>Alt 1: In order to take account of emerging data needs mainly stemming from new developments in agriculture, revised legislation and changing policy priorities, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the detailed topics listed in Annex IV. In order to provide for compatibility and facilitate the use of other data sources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the characteristics listed in Annex III. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations are conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016<sup>14</sup>. In particular, in order to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council should receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of</del></p>	<p>Concerns as regards the use of delegated acts to amend the core information in Annex III. Changes in the European administrative sources should not result in additional burden for respondents.</p>

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Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

<sup>13</sup>

OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

<sup>14</sup>

OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

	experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	<del>Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</del>	
(26)	The European Data Protection Supervisor has been consulted.		
(27)	The European Statistical System Committee has been consulted,		
<b>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</b>			
	<i>Article 1</i> <b>Subject matter</b>		
	This Regulation establishes a framework for European statistics at the level of agricultural holdings and provides for the integration of information on the structure with that on production methods, rural development measures, agro-environmental aspects and other related information.		
	<i>Article 2</i> <b>Definitions</b>		
	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:		

(a)	<p>‘agricultural holding’ (‘farm’) means a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes economic activities in agriculture in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 belonging to groups A.01.1, A.01.2, A.01.3, A.01.4, A.01.5 or to the “maintenance of agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition” of group A.01.6 within the economic territory of the Union, either as its primary or secondary activity. Regarding activities of class A.01.49, only the activities “Raising and breeding of semi-domesticated or other live animals” (with the exception of raising of insects) and “Bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax” are included;</p>		<p>Class A.01.49 should be eliminated as this would increase the burden disproportionately.</p> <p>If the term ‘farm’ is meant to be a legislative abbreviation, it should be used throughout the entire text not only in the name of the Regulation.</p>
(b)	<p>‘common land agricultural unit’ means an entity of land on which common rights apply and which is used by several agricultural holdings for agricultural production, but is not allocated amongst them;</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> ‘common land agricultural unit’ means an entity of land on which common rights apply and which is used by <del>several</del><b>two or more</b> agricultural holdings for agricultural production, but is not allocated amongst them;</p>	<p>Dictionary definition of ‘several’ is more than two but not many – therefore ‘several’ is incorrect.</p>
(c)	<p>‘region’ means the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) territorial unit, defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> ‘region’ means the <b>territorial unit NUTS 2 defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 on the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) territorial unit, defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;</b></p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> ‘region’ means the <b>territorial unit of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics</b></p>	

		(NUTS) <del>territorial unit</del> , defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 is under revision. Possible changes should be evaluated.
(d)	'livestock unit' means a standard measurement unit that allows the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order to enable them to be compared; the coefficients for establishing the livestock units for individual livestock categories are listed in Annex I.		
(e)	'survey reference year' means a calendar year to which the reference periods refer.		
(f)	'kitchen garden' means areas used for food production intended for own consumption.		
			A definition of "location of holding", which was included in Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, should be added in order to reflect what is written in Annex III to the present proposal.  A definition of 'total utilised agricultural area (UAA)' should be added.  A definition of 'standard output' should be added as both are important in defining the scope in article 3.
(g)		<b>'variable' means a characteristic of a unit being observed that may assume more than one of a set of values;</b>	The use of the terms 'characteristics', 'variable' etc. could be more precise and creates ambiguity especially in relation to the extent of delegation. There

			<p>is a need to harmonise the terminology throughout this regulation as well as in relation to other framework regulations making use of a similar legal architecture (e.g. IESS and FRIBS) in order to avoid confusion. Accordingly, the definitions for ‘variable’, ‘topic’ and ‘detailed topic’ and their hierarchical relations are included. The definitions suggested above are taken from FRIBS.</p>
(h)		<p><b>‘topic’ and ‘detailed topic’ mean the content of the information to be compiled about the statistical units. Topics and detailed topics differ as regards their level of details. A topic is organised to cover a number of detailed topics. A detailed topic is organized to cover a number of variables.</b></p>	
			<p>In order to improve the understanding of terms used in this regulation it is proposed to make clear distinctions between “information” and “core data”, and between “characteristics” and “variables”, and to harmonise the terminology used throughout the legal text</p>
	<p><i>Article 3</i> <b>Coverage</b></p>	<p><i>Article 3</i> <b>Alt 1: Coverage and survey frames</b></p>	
1.	<p>The data required by this Regulation shall cover 98 % of the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) (excluding kitchen gardens) and 98 % of the livestock units of the Member State.</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> The data required by this Regulation shall cover <b>9895%</b> of the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) (excluding kitchen gardens) and <b>9895%</b> of the livestock units of the Member State.</p>	<p>With regard to the principle of proportionality, it is proposed to consider lowering of the thresholds from 98 % to 95 %. The lower thresholds would decrease the cost and burden considerably in MS and at EU level while enabling the production of high-quality and relevant farm statistics.</p>
2.	<p>In order to meet those requirements, Member States shall provide data representative of the agricultural holdings and common land agricultural units that meet at least one of the physical thresholds listed in Annex II with regard to the size of agricultural land or the number of animals.</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> In order to meet those requirements, Member States shall provide data representative of the agricultural holdings and common land agricultural units that meet at least one of the physical thresholds listed in Annex II with regard to the size of agricultural land or <b>the number of livestock units.</b> <del>the number of animals.</del></p>	

			Survey frame should be expressly denoted.
3.	By way of exception, where the main survey frame specified under paragraph 2 represents more than 98 % of the national agricultural production, measured by the Standard Output in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1198/2014 <sup>15</sup> , Member States may, subject to prior approval by the Commission (Eurostat), establish higher physical or corresponding economic thresholds to reduce the survey frame, as long as the 98 % coverage of the total utilised agricultural area (excluding kitchen gardens) and 98 % of the livestock units of the Member States is reached.		There are cases where the thresholds of the Farm Structure Survey were raised in the past to exclude non-relevant survey units (very small holdings). IT is important to ensure that the existing FSS thresholds can be maintained even under the future regulation.
4.	Where the main survey frame specified under paragraph 2 does not represent 98 % of the utilised agricultural area and 98 % of the livestock units, Member States shall extend the frame by establishing lower thresholds than those referred to in paragraph 2, or by establishing additional thresholds, or both.		

<sup>15</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1198/2014 of 1 August 2014 supplementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Union (OJ L 321, 7.11.2014, p. 2).

<i>Article 4</i>			
<b>Data sources</b>			
1.	For the purpose of obtaining the data referred to in this Regulation, Member States shall carry out statistical surveys.	<p><b>Alt: MS shall obtain the data referred to in this Regulation by using these sources:</b></p> <p><b>1. Statistical surveys,</b></p> <p><b>2. Administrative data sources etc.</b></p> <p><b>3. Other sources etc..</b></p>	From the current proposal it is not clear if administrative or other sources can be used as sole data sources, by which administrative sources can replace statistical surveys. Therefore, an alternative text is proposed.
2.	Member States may use information from the integrated administration and control system (IACS) established by Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>16</sup> , the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals established by Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council [ <sup>17</sup> ] and the system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals established by Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 <sup>18</sup> , the vineyard register implemented in accordance with Article 145 of Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013 of the	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> Member States may use information from the integrated administration and control system (IACS) established by Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>21</sup>, the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals established by Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council [<sup>22</sup>] and the system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals established by Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004<sup>23</sup>, the vineyard register implemented in accordance with Article 145 of Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013 of the</p>	Reference to Annex IV where the rural development measures are reported should be added.

<sup>16</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).

<sup>17</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 (OJ L204, 11.8.2000, p. 1).

<sup>18</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8).

	<p>No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>19</sup>, and the organic farming registers set up pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007<sup>20</sup>, provided that information is of at least equal quality to information obtained from statistical surveys. Member States may also use administrative sources associated with specific rural development measures.</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>, and the organic farming registers set up pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007<sup>25</sup>, provided that information is of at least equal quality to information obtained from statistical surveys. Member States may also use administrative sources associated with specific rural development measures, <b>referred to in Annex IV.</b></p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> Member States may use information from the integrated administration and control system (IACS) established by Regulation (EU) No</p>	
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- 21 Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).
- 22 Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 (OJ L204, 11.8.2000, p. 1).
- 23 Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8).
- 19 Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007(OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).
- 20 Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).
- 24 Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007(OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).
- 25 Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).



		<p>1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>26</sup>, the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals established by Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council [<sup>27</sup>] and the system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals established by Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004<sup>28</sup>, the vineyard register implemented in accordance with Article 145 of Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>29</sup>, and the organic farming registers set up pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007<sup>30</sup>, provided that <del>information is of at least equal quality to information obtained from statistical surveys</del><b>this information allows production of statistics that meet the quality requirements specified in article 11</b>. Member States may also use administrative sources associated with specific rural development measures.</p>	<p>Regarding the use of administrative data, it should be noted that official statistics do not have influence on the quality of administrative data. From a point of view of official statistics, it would be desirable that the Commission would take account of statistical issues when determining the legal basis for the administrative data. The requirement of 'at least equal quality as statistical surveys' is too strict as it normally prohibits the use administrative data which might not be of as good a quality as statistical surveys. Therefore, an alternative text is being proposed.</p>
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- <sup>26</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).
- <sup>27</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 (OJ L204, 11.8.2000, p. 1).
- <sup>28</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8).
- <sup>29</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).
- <sup>30</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).

3.	<p>Member States shall have the right to use other sources of information than those mentioned in paragraph 2 to provide data as long as they are of at least equal quality as the information obtained from statistical surveys. Member States which decide to use other sources shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) during the year preceding the survey reference year and shall provide details concerning the quality of the data obtained from that source and the data collection methods to be used.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> Member States shall have the right to use other sources of information (<b>including models, big data, etc</b>) than those mentioned in paragraph 2 to provide data as long as they are of at least equal quality as the information obtained from statistical surveys. Member States which decide to use other sources shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) during the year preceding the survey reference year and shall provide details concerning the quality of the data obtained from that source and the data collection methods to be used.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> Member States shall have the right to use other sources of information than those mentioned in paragraph 2 to provide data as long as <del>they</del><b>statistics based on them</b> are of at least equal quality as <del>the information obtained from</del><b>statistics based on</b> statistical surveys. Member States which decide to use other sources shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) during the year preceding the survey reference year and shall provide details concerning the quality of the data obtained from that source and the data collection methods to be used.</p>	<p>Modern data production methods should also be allowed in line with Article 4(1).</p>
3a.		<p><b>New Proposal: The Member States may use scientifically based and well documented methods like imputation, estimation and modelling in order to replace or supplement register data, reduce statistical or administrative burden and improve the quality of statistics.</b></p>	<p>The impact assessment mentions exploring and using new and alternative data sources in order to produce more statistics and lowering the burden on respondents. The introduction of a new category of resources in this article would reflect this aspect.</p>
4.	<p>National authorities responsible for fulfilling</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> National authorities responsible for fulfilling</p>	<p>Reiteration of Art. 17a paragraph 5 of 223/2009, and</p>

	<p>the requirements of this Regulation shall have the right to access and use, promptly and free of charge, data, including individual data on agricultural holdings and personal data on their holders contained in administrative files compiled on their national territory pursuant to Article 17a of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. The national authorities and the owners of the administrative records shall establish the necessary cooperation mechanisms.</p>	<p>the requirements of this Regulation shall have the right to access and use, promptly and free of charge, data, including individual data on agricultural holdings and personal data on their holders contained in administrative files compiled on their national territory pursuant to Article 17a of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. <del>The national authorities and the owners of the administrative records shall establish the necessary cooperation mechanisms.</del></p>	<p>therefore the sentence is redundant in this Regulation.</p> <p>It should be clarified whether access to personal data goes beyond just the holder and include others active on the holding.</p> <p>National legislation rules that individual countries' statistical systems and confidentiality issues may hamper recourse to administrative data. It is suggested to strengthen this para by making reference to the General Data Protection Regulation no. 2016/679, in particular Art. 89.</p>
	<p><i>Article 5</i></p> <p><b>Core structural data</b></p>		
<p>1.</p>	<p>Member States shall collect and provide the core structural data ('core data') related to the agricultural holdings referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 3, for the survey reference years 2020, 2023 and 2026, as listed in Annex III. The core data collection for the survey reference year 2020 shall be carried out as a</p>		<p>The "core" and "modular" approach to the data collection is to be supported. In order to place more emphasis on the sentence "<i>The core data collection for the survey reference year 2020 shall be carried out as a census.</i>", it is suggested moving it to a separate paragraph.</p>

	census.		
2.	The core data collections for the survey reference years 2023 and 2026 may be carried out as sample surveys. In that case, Member States shall ensure that the weighted survey results are statistically representative of agricultural holdings within each region and are designed to meet the precision requirements set out in Annex V.		
3.	When a characteristic listed in Annex III has a low or zero prevalence in a Member State, the characteristic may be excluded from the data collection subject to the Member State concerned providing information duly justifying its exclusion to the Commission (Eurostat) in the calendar year preceding the survey reference year.		
4.	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts for the purpose of specifying the descriptions of characteristics listed in Annex III.	<p><b>Alt:</b> The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts for the purpose of specifying the descriptions of characteristics listed in Annex III. <b>These acts shall be duly justified and not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents.</b></p>	<p>The present proposal gives a very wide margin of appreciation to the Commission without sufficient limitations and safeguards for Member States. The empowerment should be strictly circumscribed and safeguards should be included, in order to avoid an increase in response burden and production costs.</p> <p>It is also suggested to clarify the difference between “general characteristics” in Annex III, and “description of characteristics” in this article. Specifically, can “Geographical location, NUTS 3 region,...” of the <i>characteristic</i>: “Location of the Holding” be amended by implementing acts?</p>

5.	<p>The implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) not later than [Publications Office, please insert the exact date: entry into force of this Regulation+6 months, or 31 December 2018, whichever is the latest] for the survey reference year 2020, not later than 31 December 2021 for the survey reference year 2023, and not later than 31 December 2024 for the survey reference year 2026.</p>		<p>For IFS 2020 it cannot be guaranteed that the final version of the descriptions can be applied if the implementing act is adopted after December 2018. Therefore, concerning the IFS 2020 the 31 December 2018 should be the only deadline mentioned in this article.</p>
6.	<p>The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the information listed in Annex III in case it would be needed for the purpose of harmonisation with the data sources specified in Article 4(2), for the years 2023 and 2026. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts only replace characteristics listed in Annex III that can no longer be directly derived from the specified data sources. It shall further ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, and that a maximum of 10% of the characteristics listed in Annex III are changed.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the information listed in Annex III in case it would be needed for the purpose of harmonisation with the data sources specified in Article 4(2), for the years 2023 and 2026. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts only replace characteristics listed in Annex III that can no longer be directly derived from the specified data sources. It shall further ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, <del>and that a maximum of 10%;</del> <del>rounded up to the nearest integer, of the</del> <del>characteristics listed in Annex III are changed.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the information listed in Annex III in case it would be needed for the</p>	<p>As long as it is clearly stated that the delegated act should only concern changes needed for harmonisation with the data sources specified in Article 4(2), the last part of the last sentence should be deleted.</p> <p>The use of administrative sources is supported. A harmonisation of variables in Annex III with a change in definition of content in the administrative registers in Article 4(2) would reduce costs and response burden and further meet the goal of providing statistics there are relevant for the common agriculture policy. However, it has to be well understood that the “purpose of harmonisation” implies that new or modified variables have to be actually available on a one to one basis. If any additional information is needed it would not be a reduction of cost and burden.</p> <p>The use of delegated acts is not supported. In case flexibility is needed, the introduction of stronger safeguard clauses for delegated acts should be studied. The Commission should only be empowered to amend</p>

	<p>purpose of harmonisation with the data sources specified in Article 4(2), for the years 2023 and 2026. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts only replace characteristics listed in Annex III that can no longer be directly derived from the specified data sources. It shall further ensure that such delegated acts <b>are duly justified and</b> do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, <del>and that a maximum of 10%, rounded up to the nearest integer, of the characteristics listed in Annex III are changed.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 3:</b> <del>The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the information listed in Annex III in case it would be needed for the purpose of harmonisation with the data sources specified in Article 4(2), for the years 2023 and 2026. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts only replace characteristics listed in Annex III that can no longer be directly derived from the specified data sources. It shall further ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, and that a maximum of 10%, rounded up to the nearest integer, of the characteristics listed in Annex III are changed.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 4:</b> The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the information listed in Annex III in case it would be needed for the purpose of harmonisation with the data sources</p>	<p>those characteristics that can no longer be directly derived from the specific data sources referred to in Article 4.</p>
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		<p>specified in Article 4(2), for the years 2023 and 2026. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts only replace characteristics listed in Annex III that can no longer be directly derived from the specified data sources. It shall further ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, <b>or major break in data time series</b>, and that a maximum of 10%, rounded up to the nearest integer, of the characteristics listed in Annex III are changed.</p>	<p>Article 4(2) is acceptable only in the case that stability of the core statistical system in order to provide stable time series data for EU users is ensured.</p>
7.	<p>Those delegated acts shall be adopted by 30 September 2021 for the survey reference year 2023 and by 30 September 2024 for the survey reference year 2026.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> <del>These delegated acts shall be adopted by 30 September 2021 for the survey reference year 2023 and by 30 September 2024 for the survey reference year 2026.</del></p>	<p>The use of delegated acts is not supported. In case flexibility is needed, the introduction of stronger safeguard clauses for delegated acts should be studied.</p>
	<p><i>Article 6</i></p> <p><b>Frame extension</b></p>		
1.	<p>Member States that extend the survey frame in accordance with Article 3(4) shall provide core data on the agricultural holdings included in that frame extension for the survey reference year 2020, covering the information specified in Annex III.</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> Member States that extend the survey frame in accordance with Article 3(4) shall provide core data on the agricultural holdings included in that frame extension for the survey reference years 2020, <b>2023 and 2026</b> covering the information specified in Annex III.</p>	<p>The frame extension should be allowed also for sample surveys in 2023 and 2026.</p>
2.	<p>The data on the agricultural holdings in the frame extension may be collected by carrying out sample surveys. In that case Member States shall ensure that the weighted survey results are statistically representative of agricultural</p>		

	<p>holdings within each region and are designed to meet the precision requirements set out in Annex V.</p>		
	<p><i>Article 7</i></p> <p><b>Module data</b></p>		<p>The current experiences with FSS 2016 show that it is urgently necessary to ease the burden on respondents, or that otherwise a further decline in the readiness of farmers to provide information and significant reductions in data quality are to be expected. Therefore, detailed topics and characteristics in the IFS proposal should be critically reviewed. For example, it should be considered if the number of detailed topics characteristics in the modules ‘irrigation’ and ‘Machinery and equipment’ could be reduced.</p>
1.	<p>Member States shall collect and provide the module data (‘modules’) on the topics and detailed topics listed in Annex IV for the following survey reference years:</p>		<p>The number of modules is excessive. In 2023 there will be six modules which will pose significant problems for all Member States.</p>
	<p>(a) ‘Labour force and other gainful activities’ module for 2020, 2023 and 2026;</p>		
	<p>(b) ‘Rural development’ module for 2020, 2023 and 2026;</p>		
	<p>(c) ‘Animal housing and manure management’ module for 2020 and 2026;</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> ‘Animal housing and manure management’ module for <del>2020 and</del> 2026;</p>	<p>This module should be collected only in 2026 in order not to overburden Agricultural Census 2020.</p> <p>It is proposed to collect ‘manure management’ data under the SAIO regulation.</p>



	(d) 'Irrigation' module for 2023;		
	(e) 'Soil management practices' module for 2023;		
	(f) 'Machinery and equipment' module for 2023;		
	(g) 'Orchard' module for 2023;	<b>Alt:</b> (g) ' <del>Orchard</del> ' module for 2023;	It is proposed not to include the 'orchard' module for 2023.  This module should be included as aggregated statistics in SAIO Regulation.
	(h) 'Vineyard' module for 2026.	<b>Alt:</b> (h) ' <del>Vineyard</del> ' module for 2026.	Vineyard module should refer to aggregated data therefore should be outside the scope of IFS.
2.	The scope of those data collections shall include the agricultural holdings referred to in Article 3(2) and Article 3(3).	<b>Alt 1:</b> The scope of those data collections shall include the agricultural holdings referred to in Article 3(2) and Article 3(3). <b>The total list of characteristics of all modules shall not exceed ....variables for 2020, ....variables for 2023 and ....variables for 2026.</b>  <b>Alt 2:</b> The scope of those data collections shall include the agricultural holdings referred to in Article 3(2) and Article 3(3).	The scope of each survey should be clearly limited, it is especially important for planning resources and allocating the national budget.
3.	The modules may be collected by carrying out sample surveys. In that case Member States shall ensure that the weighted survey results are statistically representative of		

	agricultural holdings within each region and are designed to meet the precision requirements set out in Annex V.			
4.	The modules shall be collected from sub-samples of the agricultural holdings surveyed for the core data for the same reference year. In any case each record providing information on modules shall be accompanied by the core data listed in Annex III.	<b>Alt:</b> The modules shall be collected from sub-samples of the agricultural holdings surveyed for the core data for the same reference year. In any case each record providing information on modules shall be accompanied by the core data listed in Annex III.	In the cases of low or non-homogeneous phenomena the possibility to survey particular module from main sample needs to be provided.	
5.	Member States with less than 1000 hectares of any of the individual crops, referred to under the detailed topics of the 'Orchard' module in Annex IV, producing entirely or mainly for the market, are exempted from carrying out the 'Orchard' module for that particular crop.	<b>Alt:</b> Member States with less than 1000 hectares of any of the individual crops, referred to under the detailed topics of the 'Orchard' module in Annex IV, producing entirely or mainly for the market, are exempted from carrying out the 'Orchard' module for that particular crop.	Linked with Article 7(1)(g).	This module should be included as aggregated statistics in SAIO Regulation.
6.	Member States with less than 1000 hectares of vineyards planted with vines with grapes for wine, producing entirely or mainly for the market, are exempted from carrying out the 'Vineyard' module.	<b>Alt:</b> Member States with less than 1000 hectares of vineyards planted with vines with grapes for wine, producing entirely or mainly for the market, are exempted from carrying out the 'Vineyard' module.	Linked with Article 7(1)(h).	This module should be included as aggregated statistic in SAIO Regulation.

7.	Member States with less than 2 % irrigable area of the UAA, and with no NUTS 2 level regions with at least 5% of irrigable area of the UAA, are exempted from carrying out the 'Irrigation' module.		
8.	The Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) of cases in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 by the end of June of the year preceding the respective survey reference year.	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> The Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) of cases in paragraphs <del>5, 6 and 7</del> by the end of June of the year preceding the respective survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> The Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) of cases in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 <b>during the year preceding the survey reference year and shall provide details concerning the exclusion of certain module by the end of June of the year preceding the respective survey reference year.</b></p>	Linked with Article 7(1) (g) & (h).
9.	When a characteristic has a low or zero prevalence in a Member State, the characteristic may be excluded from the data collection subject to providing information duly justifying the exclusion to the Commission (Eurostat) in the calendar year preceding the survey reference year.		
<b>Technical specification concerning the module data</b>		<i>Article 8</i>	
1.	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts for the purpose of specifying the following technical elements		The proposed implementing powers of the Commission are too broad. The introduction of large number of new characteristics might increase the

	of the data to be provided for each module and the corresponding topic and detailed topic listed in Annex IV:		administrative and financial burden on NSIs. Therefore, such empowerment should be limited and safeguards should be included.
	(a) the list of characteristics and the corresponding measurement units;	<b>Alt:</b> (a) the list of <del>variable</del> characteristics and the corresponding measurement units;	To amend in line with the proposed definition of 'variable' in Article 2(g).  The list of characteristics of the modules is an important element of this regulation, hence it should be included in Annex IV. Alternatively, the maximum number of characteristics may be established by implementing act.
	(b) the descriptions of characteristics.	<b>Alt:</b> (b) the descriptions of <del>variable</del> characteristics.	To amend in line with the proposed definition of 'variable' in Article 2(g).
2.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) not later than [Publications Office, please insert the exact date: entry into force of this Regulation+6 months, or 31 December 2018, whichever is the latest] for the survey reference year 2020, not later than 31 December 2021 for the survey reference year 2023 and not later than 31 December 2024 for the survey reference year 2026.	<b>Alt:</b> Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) not later than [Publications Office, please insert the exact date: entry into force of this Regulation+6 months, or 31 December 2018, whichever is the latest] for the survey reference year 2020, not later than 31 December 2021 for the survey reference year 2023 and not later than 31 December 2024 for the survey reference year 2026. <b>When adopting the implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall endeavour to reduce or, at least, keep equal the costs and burden for Member States and respondents. Under no circumstances shall significant additional costs or burdens be imposed on them.</b>	The need for a certain level of flexibility in defining variables and measurement units is acknowledged. However, to minimise cost and response burden and to ensure a feasible implementation of high quality surveys, it necessary to introduce an upper limit of the variables to be requested. In doing so it proposed to take the point of departure in the obligations implicit in the present regulations.
2a		<b>When adopting for the first time implementing acts, the Commission shall ensure that the</b>	

		<p>number of variables does not exceed the number of variables transmitted in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011, as well as the acts adopted on the basis of those Regulations.</p>	
2b		<p>Whenever new data are required, in order to respond to user needs and to provide for a certain degree of flexibility in a limited and controlled manner, in addition to those data already collected under the implementing acts referred to in paragraph [2b], the Commission shall ensure, that for each module listed in Article 7(1) of this Regulation, the number of variables does not exceed the number of variables transmitted in accordance with those first implementing acts.</p>	
3.	<p>For the years 2023 and 2026 the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, and that a maximum of 25%, rounded up to the nearest integer, of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV are changed for each module by delegated acts.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> For the years 2023 and 2026 the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, and that a maximum of <del>25</del><b>20</b>%, rounded up to the nearest integer, of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV are changed for each module by delegated acts.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> For the years 2023 and 2026 the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the detailed topics listed in Annex</p>	<p>The maximum amendment of 25% is too high and represents a high level of uncertainty as regards the costs on NSI and burden on respondents.</p>

		<p>IV. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, and that a maximum of <del>5%</del><b>25%</b><sub>2</sub> rounded up to the nearest integer, of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV are changed for each module by delegated acts.</p> <p><b>Alt 3: For the years 2023 and 2026 the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 concerning amendments of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV. In exercising its power the Commission shall ensure that such delegated acts do not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States or on the respondents, and that a maximum of 25%, rounded up to the nearest integer, of the detailed topics listed in Annex IV are changed for each module by delegated acts.</b></p>	<p>The use of delegated acts to amend the detailed topics for 2023 and 2026 is not supported. In case flexibility is needed the introduction of stronger safeguard clauses for delegated acts should be considered.</p>
4.	<p>Those delegated acts shall be adopted by 30 September 2021 for the survey reference year 2023 and by 30 September 2024 for the survey reference year 2026.</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> Those delegated acts shall be adopted by 30 September 2021 for the survey reference year 2023 and by 30 September 2024 for the survey reference year 2026.</p>	<p>The use of delegated acts to amend the detailed topics for 2023 and 2026 is not supported. In case flexibility is needed the introduction of stronger safeguard clauses for delegated acts should be considered.</p>
	<p><i>Article 9</i></p> <p><b>Ad-hoc data</b></p>		
1.	<p>The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts for the purpose of</p>	<p><b>Alt 1: For the years 2023 and 2026,</b> the Commission shall be empowered to adopt</p>	<p>In order not to overburden the Agricultural Census, the ad hoc data should be collected only in 2023 and</p>

	specifying the information to be provided on an ad-hoc basis by providing:	implementing acts for the purpose of specifying the information to be provided on an ad-hoc basis by providing:  <b>Alt 2:</b> The Commission <b>may twice within the time frame of the regulation</b> be empowered to adopt implementing acts for the purpose of specifying the information to be provided on an ad-hoc basis by providing:	2026.  The introduction of ad-hoc modules implies increased cost and response burden. However, if some flexibility is needed the number of ad-hoc surveys should be limited and conditional to Commission financing. Furthermore, the number of variables needs to be discussed.
	(a) a list of characteristics not exceeding 40 variables to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) and the corresponding measurement units;	<b>Alt 1:</b> (a) a list of characteristics not exceeding 40 variables to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) and the corresponding measurement units;  <b>Alt 2:</b> (a) a list of characteristics not exceeding 40 variables to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) and the corresponding measurement units;  <b>Alt 3:</b> (a) a list of characteristics not exceeding 40 variables to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) and the corresponding measurement units;	40 additional variables are excessive and would constitute a full scale survey. A lower limit for the maximum number of additional variables should be set. The number of Ad hoc surveys which may be conducted until 2026 should be limited and the maximum number of such surveys should be established in this article.
	(b) the descriptions of characteristics;		
	(c) the precision requirements;		The precision requirements for (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) are considered as an essential element of the regulation. Therefore, for these the legislator should not delegate power to the Commission.
	(d) the survey reference year;		
	(e) the reference periods;		

	(f) the possible data sources and other methodological aspects;			
	(g) the transmission dates.			
2.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) not later than 12 months before the beginning of the survey reference year.	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) not later than <del>18</del> months before the beginning of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) not later than <del>42</del>4 months before the beginning of the survey reference year. <b>The Commission shall ensure that these implementing acts do not impose significant additional burden on the Member States.</b></p>	<p>The period of 12 months between the possible adoption of the implementing act and the beginning of the survey reference year is considered to be too short.</p> <p>An additional safeguard clause is necessary to ensure that costs and burden resulting from ad hoc data collections are contained.</p>	
	<i>Article 10</i>			
	<b>Reference periods</b>			
	The collected information shall refer to a single reference year that is common to all Member States by referring to the situation during a specified timeframe as follows:	<b>Alt:</b> The collected information shall refer to a single reference year that is common to all Member States by referring to the situation during a specified timeframe <b>or date</b> as follows:		
	(a) For characteristics on farm land: (i)	<b>Alt 1:</b> For characteristics on farm land: <b>the main</b>		Wording of Regulation 1166/2008 is proposed.



	<p>the main use of the land shall refer to the survey reference year; (ii) a reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State for identification of the land parcels.</p>	<p><b>use of the land shall refer to a period of 12 months ending on a reference day between 1 March and 31 October of the survey year; (±) the main use of the land shall refer to the survey reference year; (ii) a reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State for identification of the land parcels:</b></p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> For characteristics on farm land: (i) the main use of the land shall refer to a <b>reference period of 12-month ending within</b> the survey reference year; (ii) a reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State for identification of the land parcels</p>	<p>The agrarian cycle of crops (November t/October t+1) should be used instead of reference year.</p> <p>Clarification is requested on what is meant by the expression (ii)</p>
	<p>(b) For characteristics on irrigation and soil management practices, the reference period</p>		<p>Data will not be compatible to core data, and</p>

	is a 12-month period ending within the survey reference year, to be established by each Member State with a view to covering the related production cycles.		interpretation and quality control will be difficult.
	(c) For characteristics on livestock, animal housing and manure management, a common reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State. The characteristics on manure management shall refer to the 12-month period ending at that date.	<b>Alt:</b> (c) For characteristics on livestock and, animal housing <del>and manure management</del> , a common reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State. The characteristics on manure management shall refer to the 12-month period ending at that date.	“manure management” should be deleted since this variable has a 12-month reference period and not a reference day.
	(d) For characteristics on labour force, a 12-month reference period ending on a reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State.		
	(e) For characteristics on rural development measures implemented in the individual agricultural holdings, the reference period shall be the three-year period ending on 31 December of the survey reference year.		It is proposed to have here a reference day within the survey reference year.

	(f) For all other characteristics, a common reference day within the survey reference year shall be established by each Member State.			
	<i>Article 11</i> <b>Quality</b>			
1.	Member States shall take the necessary measures in order to ensure the quality of the transmitted data and metadata.			
2.	For the purposes of this Regulation, the quality criteria defined in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 shall apply.			
3.	The Commission (Eurostat) shall assess the quality of the data and metadata transmitted.			
4.	For that purpose, Member States shall transmit, for each survey reference year covered by this Regulation, a quality report describing the statistical process and in particular:  (a) the quality criteria referred to in paragraph 2;  (b) the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied to meet the coverage			
		<b>Alt: (a) the quality criteria referred to in paragraph 2;</b>		It is proposed to delete indents (a)–(h) as they seem to go beyond what is enacted in paragraph 12(2) of Regulation 223/2009: “modalities, structure and periodicity of quality reports provided for in sectoral
		<b>Alt: (b) the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied to meet the coverage requirements</b>		

	requirements specified in this Regulation;	specified in this Regulation;	legislation“ shall be adopted by implementing acts.
	(c) the organisation and methodology applied;	<b>Alt:</b> <del>(e) the organisation and methodology applied;</del>	
	(d) the sampling frame for surveys;	<b>Alt:</b> <del>(e) the sampling frame for surveys;</del>	
	(e) the levels of precision achieved for sample surveys;	<b>Alt:</b> <del>(e) the levels of precision achieved for sample surveys;</del>	
	(f) the reference periods in accordance with Article 10;	<b>Alt:</b> <del>(f) the reference periods in accordance with Article 10;—</del>	
	(g) information on the quality of data sources other than statistical surveys used;	<b>Alt:</b> <del>(g) information on the quality of data sources other than statistical surveys used;</del>	
	(h) information on the validation of the data carried out by the Member State in advance of submitting the dataset to the Commission (Eurostat).	<b>Alt:</b> <del>(h) information on the validation of the data carried out by the Member State in advance of submitting the dataset to the Commission (Eurostat).</del>	
	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts setting out the modalities and contents of the quality reports. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in	<b>Alt:</b> The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts setting out the modalities and contents of the quality reports. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance	The proposed wording does not in any way limit the scope of the quality demands. Accordingly, in order to avoid disproportionate burden, a safeguard clause should be inserted.

	accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2).	with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2) and may not impose a significant additional burden or cost on the Member States.	
5.	Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) as soon as possible about any relevant information or change with regard to the implementation of this Regulation that could influence the quality of the data transmitted.		
6.	At the request of the Commission (Eurostat), Member States shall provide additional information necessary to evaluate the quality of the statistical information.	<b>Alt:</b> At the request of the Commission (Eurostat), Member States shall provide additional information necessary to evaluate the quality of the statistical information.	This clause is unnecessary.
	<b>Data and metadata transmission</b>	<b>Alt 1: Data and metadata transmission and deadlines</b>	
	<i>Article 12</i>	<i>Article 12</i>	
1.	For the survey reference year 2020, Member States shall transmit validated core and module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within 15 months after the end of the	<b>Alt 1:</b> For the survey reference year 2020, Member States shall transmit validated core and module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within <del>15</del> <b>18</b> months after	The delivery deadline for the quality report is too short. After final completion of the results additional time is required to evaluate these results in the quality

<p>survey reference year.</p>	<p>the end of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> For the survey reference year 2020, Member States shall transmit validated core and module data <b>within 15 months after the end of the survey reference year</b> and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within <del>15</del><b>18</b> months after the end of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 3:</b> For the survey reference year 2020, Member States shall transmit validated core and module data <del>and a quality report</del> to the Commission (Eurostat) within 15 months after the end of the survey reference year. <b>A quality report should be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) within 16 months after the end of the survey reference year.</b></p> <p><b>Alt 4:</b> For the survey reference year 2020, Member States shall transmit <del>validated core and module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within 15 months after the</del> <b>validated core and quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within 15 months after the</b></p>	<p>report.</p>
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		<p>end of the survey reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Validated core data within 18 months after the end of the survey reference year.</li> <li>- Validated module data and a quality report within 24 months after the end of the survey reference year.</li> </ul> <p>to the Commission (Eurostat).</p>	
2.	<p>For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within 9 months after the end of the survey reference year. Data for other modules and related metadata shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within 912 months after the end of the survey reference year. Data for other modules and related metadata shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core <b>and module</b> data, <del>labour force and other gainful activities</del> module data and a quality report to the</p>	<p>The deadline of 9 months for the transmission of core and module data is too short. Moreover, MSs' opinions in respect of transmission of data for other modules, related metadata, and the quality report vary, with several MSs saying that more time is necessary for the preparation of the quality report.</p>

	<p>Commission (Eurostat) within <b>912</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. Data for <del>other modules and related metadata shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 3:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data and <b>other module dataa quality report</b> to the Commission (Eurostat) within <b>912</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. <del>Data for other modules and Related quality report/metadata shall be submitted <b>one (1) month after data transmission deadline.</b> within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 4:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data and a quality report to the</p>	
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	<p>Commission (Eurostat) within <b>912</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. <del>Data for other modules and related metadata shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 5:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated <del>core data for all modules, labour force and other gainful activities module data</del> and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within <b>912</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. <del>Data for other modules and Related metadata shall be submitted within 1215 months after the end of the survey reference year.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 6:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data <del>and a quality report</del> to the Commission (Eurostat) within <b>912</b> months <del>and a quality report</del> within <b>13</b> months after the end of</p>	
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	<p>the survey reference year. Data for other modules and related metadata shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 7:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, <del>labour force and other gainful activities</del> and modules data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) <del>within 9 months after the end of the survey reference year. Data for other modules and related metadata shall be submitted</del> within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 8:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core <del>and module</del> data <b>within 10 months after the end of the survey reference year</b>, <del>labour force and other gainful activities</del> module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within <b>918</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. <del>Data for other modules and related</del></p>	
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	<p><del>metadata shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</del></p> <p><b>Alt 9:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data and a quality report to the Commission (Eurostat) within <b>912</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. Data for other modules and related metadata shall be submitted within <b>152</b> months after the end of the survey reference year.</p> <p><b>Alt 10:</b> For the survey reference years 2023 and 2026, Member States shall transmit validated core data, labour force and other gainful activities module data <del>and a quality report</del> to the Commission (Eurostat) within <b>9</b> months after the end of the survey reference year. Data for other modules <del>and related metadata</del> <b>quality report</b> shall be submitted within 12 months after the end of the survey reference year.</p>	
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3.	<p>The data transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) shall be at the level of individual agricultural holdings. The module and the ad-hoc data shall be linked to the core data listed in Annex III at the individual holding level for the same reference year. The records provided shall include the extrapolation factors.</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> The data transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) shall be at the level of individual agricultural holdings. The module <del>and the ad-hoc data</del> shall be linked to the core data listed in Annex III at the individual holding level for the same reference year. The records provided shall include the extrapolation factors. <b>The ad-hoc data shall be linked to the core data listed in Annex III at the individual holding level for the same reference year where possible.</b></p>	
4.	<p>Member States shall transmit the data and metadata using a technical format specified by the Commission (Eurostat). The data and metadata shall be provided to the Commission (Eurostat) through the single entry point services.</p>		
	<p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p><b>Union contribution</b></p>		
1.	<p>For the implementation of this Regulation, the Union may provide grants to the national statistical institutes and other national</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> For the implementation of this Regulation, the Union <del>may</del><b>shall</b> provide grants to the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, for</p>	<p>The provision of grants for the implementation of the regulation should be guaranteed in the regulation. There is no need to change the wording from Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008, as grants to the national statistical institutes and other national</p>

	authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, for		authorities are still considered a precondition for the implementation of this regulation.  Clarification from the Commission on the financing provisions foreseen under this paragraph is welcomed. Moreover, it is not evident which kind of activities are eligible for financing under this provision.
	(a) developing or implementing data requirements, or both;		
	(b) developing methodologies aiming at higher quality or lower costs and the administrative burden of collecting and producing integrated farm statistics, or both.		
2.	Member States may receive grants from the Union towards covering the cost of data collections specified in Articles 5, 6 and 7, within the scope of the financial envelope specified in Article 14.	<b>Alt:</b> Member States <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> receive grants from the Union towards covering the cost of data collections specified in Articles 5, 6 and 7, within the scope of the financial envelope specified in Article 14.	The provision of grants for the implementation of the regulation should be guaranteed in the regulation.
3.	The Union financial contribution shall not exceed 75% of the eligible costs, subject to the maximum amounts specified in paragraphs 4		

	and 5.		
4.	For the combined costs of the 2020 core data and module data collections, the Union financial contribution shall be limited to the maximum amounts specified below:		It has been noted that the amount of financial contribution of the EU remained unchanged in relation to the provisions of Regulation 1166/2008. However, there is an evident increase in data requirements, precision requirements and complexity within the IFS.  Clarification is needed from the Commission as to how the maximum amounts of the Union's financial contribution to the individual MSs have been calculated.
	(a) EUR 50 000 each for Luxembourg and Malta;		
	(b) EUR 1 000 000 each for Austria, Croatia, Ireland and Lithuania;		
	(c) EUR 2 000 000 each for Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Portugal and the United Kingdom;		
	(d) EUR 3 000 000 each for Greece, Spain and France;		

	(e) EUR 4 000 000 each for Italy, Poland and Romania;			
	(f) EUR 300 000 each for all other Member States.			
5.	For the core data and module data collections in 2023 and 2026, the maximum amounts specified in paragraph 4 shall be reduced by 50%, subject to the provisions under the Multiannual Financial Framework post-2020.			
6.	For the collection of the ad-hoc data specified in Article 9, the Union may provide grants to the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 towards covering the cost of the implementation of an ad-hoc data collection. That Union financial contribution shall not exceed 90% of the eligible costs.	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> For the collection of the ad-hoc data specified in Article 9, the Union <del>may</del><b>shall</b> provide grants to the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 towards covering the cost of the implementation of an ad-hoc data collection. That Union financial contribution shall not exceed 90% of the eligible costs.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> For the collection of the ad-hoc data specified in Article 9, the Union <del>may</del><b>shall</b>, where</p>	<p>The provision of grants for the implementation of ad-hoc data collections should be guaranteed in this regulation. Moreover, the Union's financial contribution must amount to 90% of the eligible costs in order to ensure that ad hoc data collections are only used in cases where they add significant value for the Union, while at the same time limiting the costs for MSs.</p>	

		<p><b>appropriate</b>, provide grants to the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 towards covering the cost of the implementation of an ad-hoc data collection. That Union financial contribution shall not exceed 90% of the eligible costs.</p> <p><b>Alt 3:</b> For the collection of the ad-hoc data specified in Article 9, the Union <del>may</del><b>shall</b> provide grants to the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 towards covering the cost of the implementation of an ad-hoc data collection. That Union financial contribution shall <del>not exceed</del><b>amount to 90%</b> of the eligible costs.</p>	
7.	The Union financial contribution is provided by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund under Article 4(2), point (d) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013.		



<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 14</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Financial envelope</b></p>		
<p>1. The Union financial envelope for the implementation of the programme of data collections for the survey reference year 2020, including the appropriations necessary for the management, maintenance and development of the database systems used within the Commission to process the data supplied by the Member States under the provisions of this Regulation, shall be EUR 40 000 000 for the period 2018-2020, covered by the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020.</p>		
<p>2. Following the date of entry into force of the multiannual financial framework after 2020, the amount for the period post-2020 shall be fixed by the budgetary and legislative authority on a proposal from the Commission.</p>		<p>As these surveys are conditional to co-financing, the availability of funding for statistics within the post-2020 MFF is a concern.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 15</i></p> <p><b>Protection of the financial interests of the Union</b></p>		
<p>1. The Commission shall take appropriate measures ensuring that, when actions financed under this Regulation are implemented, the financial interests of the Union are protected by the application of preventive measures against fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities, through consistent and effective checks and, if irregularities are detected, through the recovery of the amounts wrongly paid and, where appropriate, through effective, proportionate and dissuasive administrative and financial penalties.</p>		
<p>2. The Commission or its representatives and the Court of Auditors shall have the power of audit, on the basis of documents and on-the-spot checks, over all grant beneficiaries, contractors and subcontractors and third parties who have, directly or indirectly, received Union funds under the Programme.</p>		

3.	<p>The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections on economic operators concerned directly or indirectly by such funding in accordance with the procedures laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>31</sup> and in Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96<sup>32</sup> with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union in connection with a grant agreement or grant decision or contract funded, directly or indirectly, within the framework of</p>	<p><del>Alt: The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections on economic operators concerned directly or indirectly by such funding in accordance with the procedures laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>33</sup> and in Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96<sup>34</sup> with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union in connection with a grant agreement or grant decision or contract funded, directly or indirectly, within the framework of this</del></p>	<p>The powers of OLAF are laid down specifically in this regulation. The reference in the recitals is sufficient</p>
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<sup>31</sup> Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1).

<sup>32</sup> Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2.)

<sup>33</sup> Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1).

<sup>34</sup> Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2.)

	this Regulation.	Regulation:	
4.	Cooperation agreements with third countries and international organisations and grant agreements and grant decisions resulting from the implementation of this Regulation shall expressly empower the Commission, the Court of Auditors and OLAF to conduct such audits, on-the-spot checks and inspections.		
5.	Where the implementation of an action is outsourced or sub-delegated, in whole or in part, or where it requires the award of a procurement contract or financial support to be given to a third party, the contract, grant agreement or grant decision shall include the contractor's or beneficiary's obligation to impose on any third party involved explicit acceptance of those powers of the Commission, the Court of Auditors and OLAF.		
6.	Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply without prejudice to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.		

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 16</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exercise of delegation</b></p>		<p>Article 16 should be amended in line with the standard formulations on the Exercise of delegation agreed by the CWPS.</p>
<p>1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</p>	<p><b>Alt:</b> <del>The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</del></p>	
<p>2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 5(6) and Article 8(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for an undetermined period of time from [Publications Office: please insert exact date of entry into force of the Regulation].</p>	<p><b>Alt 1:</b> The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 5(6) and Article 8(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a <b>period of 5 years</b><del>an undetermined period of time</del> from [Publications Office: please insert exact date of entry into force of the Regulation].</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 5(6) and Article 8(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a <b>period of five years</b><del>an undetermined period of time</del> from [Publications Office: please insert exact date of entry into force of the Regulation]. <b>The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine</b></p>	<p>There should be a sunset clause to limit the conferral of power to the Commission. In addition, the powers conferred on the Commission to adopt delegated acts should be reviewed and the Commission ought to periodically present a report to the legislators on the actions carried out through the delegated acts.</p>

		<p>months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.</p> <p><b>Alt 3:</b> The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 5(6) and Article 8(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for an undetermined period of time from [Publications Office: please insert exact date of entry into force of the Regulation].</p>	
2a.		<p>The Commission shall duly justify the actions provided for in those delegated acts, conducting where appropriate cost-effectiveness analysis, including an assessment of the burden on respondents and of the production costs in accordance with Article 14(3) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.</p>	
3.	The delegation of power referred to in Article 5(6) and Article 8(3) may be revoked at any	<p><b>Alt:</b> The delegation of power referred to in Article 5(6) and Article 8(3) may be revoked at any time</p>	

	time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	
4.	Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.	<b>Alt:</b> Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.	
5.	As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	<b>Alt:</b> As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	
6.	A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 5(6) or Article 8(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a	<b>Alt 1:</b> A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 5(6) or Article 8(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a	

	<p>period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p>	<p>period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by <del>two</del><b>three</b> months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p> <p><b>Alt 2:</b> <del>A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 5(6) or Article 8(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</del></p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 17</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Committee procedure</b></p>		
<p>1.</p>	<p>The Commission shall be assisted by the European Statistical System Committee established by Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p>	
<p>2.</p>	<p>Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p><b>Where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</b></p>	<p>The current proposal consists of a number of measures which empower the Commission to adopt implementing acts. Those acts potentially have far-reaching consequences in terms of initial development and structural implementation costs for Member States as well as burden on respondents. The Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) does not allow the legislator to add additional procedural requirements in Union legislation which would alter the mechanisms for control set out in Regulation (EU) 182/2011.</p>

			In this respect it is believed that additional safeguards for Member States are justified. The only possible option is to include the no-opinion clause, because this is an element of the existing legal framework regulated in “Comitology regulation (EU) 182/2011”.
4.		<b>By 31 December 2022 and by 31 December 2028, the Commission shall, after consulting the ESSC, submit a report on the implementation and achievement of the objectives of this regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council.</b>	
			<p>The insertion of a new article on “Derogations” providing for the right of Member States to ask for derogations is being proposed.</p> <p>Such an article could make it possible for MSs to conduct the census in 2019 instead of 2020, and it could also enable MSs to ask for a derogation to conduct the ‘orchard’ module in 2022 instead of 2023, with a view with limiting the burden.</p>

<i>Article 18</i>			
<b>Repeal</b>			
1.	Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2022.	<del>Alt: Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2022.</del>	This regulation should not be repealed as regards vineyards.
2.	Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2019.		
3.	References to the repealed Regulations shall be construed as references to this Regulation.	<b>Alt:</b> References to the repealed Regulations shall be construed as references to this Regulation.	
<i>Article 19</i>			
<b>Entry into force</b>			
	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .		

	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	
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**ANNEXES**  
*to the Proposal for a*

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**  
**on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011**

**ANNEX I - Livestock unit coefficients**

<i>Type of animal</i>	<i>Characteristic of animal</i>	<i>Coefficient</i>
<b>Bovine animals</b>	Less than 1 year old	0.400
	1 to less than 2 years old	0.700
	Male, 2 years old and over	1.000
	Heifers, 2 years old and over	0.800
	Dairy cows	1.000
	Non-dairy cows	0.800
<b>Sheep and goats</b>		0.100
<b>Pigs</b>	Piglets, live weight of under 20 kg	0.027
	Breeding sows, live weight 50 kg and over	0.500
	Other pigs	0.300
<b>Poultry</b>	Broilers	0.007
	Laying hens	0.014
	<b>Other poultry</b>	
	Turkeys	0.030
	Ducks	0.010
	Geese	0.020
	Ostriches	0.350
	Other poultry fowls n.e.c.	0.001
<b>Rabbits, breeding females</b>		0.020



## Annex II – List of the physical thresholds<sup>35</sup>

<i>Item</i>	<i>Threshold</i>
Utilised agricultural area	5 ha
Arable land	2 ha
Potatoes	0.5 ha
Fresh vegetables and strawberries	0.5 ha
Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants, flowers and ornamental plants, seeds and seedlings, nurseries	0.25 ha
Fruit trees, berries, nut trees, citrus fruit trees, other permanent crops excluding nurseries, vineyards and olive trees	0.31 ha
Vineyards	0.13 ha
Olive trees	0.3 ha
Greenhouses	<del>100 m<sup>2</sup></del> <b>0.1 ha</b>
<del>Cultivated mushrooms</del>	<del>100 m<sup>2</sup></del>
Livestock	<del>1.52</del> livestock units

<sup>35</sup> The thresholds are applicable to the group of items as listed.

<b>Annex III – Core structural data: Information to be provided</b>		<i>Units/Categories</i>	<i>MS comments</i>
<b>General characteristics</b>			
<b>Survey information</b>			
-	Agricultural holding identifier	holding ID	
<b>Location of the holding</b>			
-	Geographical location  -- Latitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less) -- Longitude (within an arc of 5 minutes or less)	Inspire 1 km Equal Area grid cell code  Alt 1: Degrees: Minutes Degrees: Minutes  Alt 2: <del>Inspire</del> LAU2 or Inspire 5 km Equal Area grid cell code  Alt 3: <del>Inspire</del> 10 km Equal Area grid cell code	It is proposed that the same methodology as in the current FSS regulation is used. Moreover, it is being proposed that this data should be collected only in 2020.  Data at the requested level of analysis may be difficult to provide due to technical and geophysical particularities.
-	NUTS-3 region	NUTS-3 code	This information is not needed



-	<p>The <b>location of the holding refers to</b> <del>has</del> areas designated as facing natural constraints under Regulation No 1305/2013.</p>	L/M/O/N <sup>36</sup>	<p>Quality data about the area of natural constraints can be recorded only about the location (centre) of the holding. This information could then be linked with survey data without asking from respondents.</p>
<p><b>Legal personality of the holding</b></p>			
-	<p>Legal and economic responsibility of the holding is assumed by a:</p>		
-	<p>Natural person who is sole holder, where the holding is independent</p>	yes/no	
-	<p>If yes, is the holder also the manager</p>	yes/no	
-	<p>If no, is the manager a member of the holder's family?</p>	yes/no	
-	<p>If yes, is the manager the</p>	yes/no	

<sup>36</sup> L - Areas other than mountain areas facing significant natural constraints; M- less-favoured mountainous area; O - Other areas affected by specific constraints; N- normal area (non-LFA) This classification may be adapted in the future in the light of developments on CAP.

	spouse of the holder?		
-	One or more natural persons who is/are a partner, where the holding is a holding-group	yes/no	
-	Legal person	yes/no	
-	The holding is a common land unit	yes/no	
	The holder is a beneficiary of EU support for land or animals on the holding and thus included in IACS	yes/no	
	<b>Manager of the holding</b>		This is directly linked with other labour force data. Hence it should be moved to the labour force module.
-	Year of birth	year	To leave it as it is in regulation 1166: "Age in age bands".
-	Sex	male/female	
-	Farm work on the holding (apart from household work)	AWU bands <sup>37</sup>	
-	Agricultural training of manager	training codes	
-	Vocational training undertaken	yes/no	

<sup>37</sup> Annual Work Unit (AWU) percentage band 2: (> 0-< 25), (≥ 25-< 50), (≥ 50-< 75), (≥ 75-< 100), (100)

	during the last 12 months		
	<b>Type of tenure of the utilised agricultural area (in relation to the holder)</b>		
-	Farming on own land	ha	
-	Farming on rented land	ha	
-	Share farming or other tenure modes	ha	
-	Common land	ha	
	<b>Organic farming</b>	yes/no	
	Total utilised agricultural area of the holding on which organic farming production methods are applied and certified <b>or that is under conversion to organic production methods</b> according to national or European Union rules	ha	
-	Total utilised agricultural area of the holding that is under conversion to organic production	ha yes/no	Yes/no information would be better

	methods to be certified according to national or European Union rules		
	<b>Participation in other environmental certification schemes</b>	yes/no	What kind of other certification schemes this refers to?  The information “organic farming – yes/no” is sufficient.
	<b>Importance of other gainful activities directly related to the holding</b>		This should be part of the labour force module.
-	Percentage of the final economic output of the holding	% bands <sup>38</sup>	

<sup>38</sup> Percentage bands: ( $\geq 0 \leq 10$ ), ( $> 10 \leq 50$ ), ( $> 50 < 100$ )

<i>Land characteristics</i>	<i>Total main area</i>	<i>of which organic farming certified and/or under conversion</i>	<i>MS comments</i>
			It must be decided whether to collect organic farming data under IFS or SAIO regulation to avoid parallel data collections.  Furthermore, If the topic has such a high relevance, the relevant characteristics in Annex III should be obligatory, i.e. tabulated in the second column.
<b>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</b>	ha	ha	
- <b>Arable land</b>	ha	ha	
- Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)	ha	ha	
- Common wheat and spelt	ha		
- Durum wheat	ha		
- Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	ha		

-	-	-	Barley	ha		
-	-	-	Oats and spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain other than maslin)	ha		
-	-	-	Grain maize and corn-cob mix	ha		
-	-	-	Triticale	ha		
-	-	-	Sorghum	ha		
-	-	-	Other cereals n.e.c. (buckwheat, millet, canary seed, etc.)	ha		
-	-	-	Rice	ha		
-	-	-	Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses)	ha	ha	
-	-	-	Field peas, beans and sweet lupins	ha		
-	-	-	Root crops	ha	ha	
-	-	-	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	ha	ha	
-	-	-	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	ha	ha	
-	-	-	Other root crops n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	-	Industrial crops	ha	ha	
-	-	-	Oilseeds	ha	ha	

-	-	-	Rape and turnip rape seeds	ha		
-	-	-	Sunflower seed	ha		
-	-	-	Soya	ha		
-	-	-	Linseed (oilflax)	ha		
-	-	-	Other oilseed crops n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	-	Fibre crops	ha		
-	-	-	Fibre flax	ha		
-	-	-	Hemp	ha		
-	-	-	Cotton	ha		
-	-	-	Other fibre crops n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	-	Tobacco	ha		
-	-	-	Hops	ha		Hop belongs to the perennials. Once planted hop is cleared not before 15 or 20 years. Therefore, it should be considered to classify hop under the permanent crops.
-	-	-	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	ha		
-	-	-	Energy crops n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	-	Other industrial crops n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	-	Plants harvested green from arable land	ha	ha	

-	-	Temporary grasses and grazings	ha	ha	
-	-	Leguminous plants harvested green	ha		
-	-	Green maize	ha		
-	-	Other cereals harvested green (excluding green maize)	ha		
-	-	Other plants harvested green from arable land n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	<b>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries</b>	ha	ha	To delete the division of fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries.
-	-	<b>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries grown in rotation with horticultural crops (market gardening)</b>	ha		The division of fresh vegetables into market gardening and open field should be deleted as it is not included in the IACS and has to be separately asked from the respondents. Additionally this concept is difficult to understand and answer for respondents. Reg No 2015/220 should be changed in the same way.
-	-	<b>Fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries grown in rotation with non-horticultural crops (open field)</b>	ha		
-	-	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)	ha		
-	-	Seeds and seedlings	ha	ha	
-	-	Other arable land crops n.e.c.	ha		
-	-	Fallow land	ha		



-	<b>Permanent grassland</b>	ha	ha	
-	- Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazings	ha	ha	
-	- Rough grazings	ha	ha	
-	- Permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes and eligible for the payment of subsidies	ha		
-	<b>Permanent crops on open field (including young and temporarily abandoned plantations, excluding areas producing for own consumption only)</b>	ha	ha	The expression “on open field” was added in order to be coherent with the current survey concept of Reg. No 1166/2008.
-	- Fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries)	ha	ha	
-	- Pome fruits	ha		
-	- Stone fruits	ha		
-	- Fruits from subtropical and tropical climate zones	ha		
-	- Berries (excluding strawberries)	ha		
-	- Nuts	ha		
-	- Citrus fruits	ha	ha	
-	- Grapes	ha		
-	- Grapes for wines	ha	ha	
-	- - Grapes for wines with protected designation of	ha		

		origin (PDO)			
-	-	-	Grapes for wines with protected geographical indication (PGI)	ha	
-	-	-	Grapes for other wines n.e.c. (without PDO/PGI)	ha	
-	-	-	Grapes for table use	ha	
-	-	-	Grapes for raisins	ha	
-	-	-	Olives	ha	ha
-	-	-	Nurseries	ha	
-	-	-	Other permanent crops including other permanent crops for human consumption	ha	
-	-	-	Christmas trees	ha	
-	-	-	<b>Kitchen gardens</b>	ha	
<b>Other farmland</b>				ha	
-	-	-	Unutilised agricultural land	ha	
-	-	-	Wooded area	ha	
-	-	-	Short rotation coppices	ha	
-	-	-	Other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds and other non-productive areas)	ha	

<b>Special holding areas</b>				
-	Cultivated mushrooms	ha		
<b>Utilised agricultural area under glass or high accessible cover</b> (already included in the total main areas above)		ha		
-	Vegetables, including melons and strawberries under glass or high accessible cover	ha	ha	
-	Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries) under glass or high accessible cover	ha		
-	Other arable land crops under glass or high accessible cover			Is this class really necessary?
-	Permanent crops under glass or high accessible cover	ha		
-	Other UAA under glass or high accessible cover n.e.c.	ha		
<b>Irrigation on cultivated outdoor area</b>				
-	Total irrigable area	ha		

<i>Livestock characteristics</i>	<i>Total number of animals</i>	<i>of which organic farming certified and/or under conversion</i>	<i>MSs' comments</i>
			It has been noted that "Equidae" has been removed. This is deemed to be essential for typology. What will be the consequences for typology?
<b>Bovine animals</b>		head	
- Bovine animals less than one year	head		
- Bovine animals, 1 to less than 2 years	head		
- Male bovine animals, 1 to less than 2 years	head		
- Heifers, 1 to less than 2 years	head		
- Male bovine animals two years old and over	head		
- Female bovine 2 years and over	head		

<i>Livestock characteristics</i>	<i>Total number of animals</i>	<i>of which organic farming certified and/or under conversion</i>	<i>MSs' comments</i>
- Heifers two years old and over	head		
- Cows	head		
- Dairy cows	head		
- Non-dairy cows	head		
<b>Sheep and goats</b>		head	
- Sheep (all ages)	head		
- Breeding females	head		
- Other sheep	head		
- Goats (all ages)	head		
- Breeding females	head		
- Other goats	head		
<b>Pigs</b>		head	
- Piglets, live weight of under 20 kg	head		

<i>Livestock characteristics</i>	<i>Total number of animals</i>	<i>of which organic farming certified and/or under conversion</i>	<i>MSS' comments</i>
- Breeding sows, live weight 50 kg and over	head		
- Other pigs	head		
<b>Poultry</b>		head	
- Broilers	head		
- Laying hens	head		It is proposed to delete this.
- - Laying hens producing egg for consumption	head		
- - <del>Other laying hens</del>	head		Division should be deleted as it is very rare and data about hatcheries are separately collected and delivered to Eurostat.
- Other poultry	head		
- - Turkeys	head		
- - Ducks	head		
- - Geese	head		
- - Ostriches	head		

<i>Livestock characteristics</i>	<i>Total number of animals</i>	<i>of which organic farming certified and/or under conversion</i>	<i>MSs' comments</i>
- - Other poultry fowls n.e.c.	head		
<b>Rabbits</b>			
- Breeding females	head		
<b>Bees</b>	hives		
<b>Deer</b>	yes/no		
<b>Fur animals</b>	yes/no		
<b>Livestock n.e.c.</b>	yes/no		

## Annex IV – Topics and detailed topics within the module data

<i>Module</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Detailed topic</i>	<i>MSS' comments</i>
Labour force and other activities gainful	Sustainability of farm management	Age of the holder	
		Other gainful activities	Labour input in other gainful activities, directly related to the farm activity, as main or secondary activity
	Importance of other gainful activities directly related to the holding		
	<del>Other gainful activities</del>		Question should be deleted as more and more other gainful activities are not in agricultural holdings but due to different (administrative) reasons, separate companies are formed to manage them. Therefore, the survey results may be misleading.
	Profitability and efficiency of agricultural production	Farm labour force	
		Gender equity	Sex of the holder
			<del>Gender balance of labour force</del>



	<b>Dependency on agricultural income</b>	Other gainful activity, non-farm work outside the holding, main or subsidiary: Holder Manager Family labour force	
	<b>Impact on employment</b>	Number of persons employed	The current survey concept for labour forces (family members of the holder) of Reg. 1166/2008 should be maintained in order to avoid a break in the survey concept and the time series
	<del>Link with agricultural labour input</del>	<del>Paid labour force</del>	Since the module is already very demanding, this characteristic should be deleted to avoid additional burden
	<b>Labour input measurements</b>	Number of persons employed Non-regular labour force employed by the farm Labour input by contractors	
<b>Rural development</b>	<b>Holdings supported by Rural development measures</b>	Advisory, farm management and farm relief services Farm and business development Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs	



	<b>Nutrient use and manure production on the farm</b>	UAA fertilised	It is proposed to move these to the soil management module, since fertilizer and manure use is connected to land and soil management not to livestock farming.
	<b>Manure application techniques</b>	<p>Manure available for use</p> <p>Organic and waste-based fertilizers other than manure</p> <p>Type of spread</p>	<p>This topic should be moved to another module about soil management practices since this topic should cover all agricultural holdings with utilised agricultural area and not only with animals.</p>
	<b>Facilities for manure</b>	<p>Incorporation time</p> <p>Manure treatment facilities</p> <p>Manure storage facilities</p>	<p>A lot of treatment facilities (e.g. the digester) are not in possession of the farms. Because of its limited informative value, the characteristic should be dropped.</p>

<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>Irrigation practices</b>	Availability of irrigation	
		Irrigation methods	
		Sources of irrigation water	
		<del>Technical parameters of the irrigation equipment</del>	Too detailed information, technical difficulties to collect required information.
		Cereals for the production of grain	Irrigation strongly depends fluctuating weather conditions. Hence, this topic should be deleted.  In any case, the list of characteristics is too demanding and should be further reduced. Particular emphasis should be placed on irrigation-intensive crops, which are cultivated on a larger scale.
		Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain	
		Root crops	
		Industrial crops	
		Plants harvested green from arable land	
		Other arable land crops	
		Permanent grassland	
Permanent crops			

<b>Soil Management practices</b>	<b>Soil Management practices on outdoor land</b>	Tillage methods	
		Soil cover on arable land	
		Crop rotation on arable land	
		Ecological focus <b>total area</b>	

<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Machinery</b>	<b>Internet facilities</b>	Question should be deleted as there are already special surveys (ICT in enterprises and ICT in households) about this domain, both in the case of legal and natural persons.
		<b>Basic machinery</b>	
		<del>Use of precision farming</del>	Question should be deleted as it is very rare and it is not possible to receive information within sample surveys.
		<b>Machinery for livestock management</b>	
		<del>Storage for agricultural products</del>	
	<b>Equipment</b>	<del>Equipment used for production of renewable energy on agricultural holdings</del>	Question should be deleted as this equipment usually is not in agricultural holdings. In some cases, separate companies are formed to manage equipment.
<b>Orchard</b>	<b>Pome fruits</b>	Apples: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
		Pears: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
		Peaches: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
	<b>Stone fruits</b>	Nectarines: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	

<b>Vineyard</b>	<b>Citrus fruits</b>	Apricots: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
		Oranges: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
		Small citrus fruit: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
		Lemons: Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
	<b>Olives</b>	Area by age of plantations and density of trees	
		Grapes for table use: Area by age of plantations and density of vines	
	<b>Grapes for wine</b>	Area and age	
		Number of varieties	The inclusion of the number of grape varieties grown on a certain holding will lead to substantial additional burden without appropriate gain of information. This module should be included in SAIO.

			Code and area	
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## Annex V – Precision requirements

The core data (in 2023 and 2026) and the module data shall be statistically representative for the relevant populations of agricultural holdings as defined in the precision table below at the level of NUTS 2 regions in terms of the size and the type of the agricultural holdings, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009<sup>39</sup>, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1198/2014 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/220<sup>40</sup>.

The precision requirements apply to the characteristics in the table below.

The data in the frame extension in 2020 shall be statistically representative for the relevant population at the level of NUTS 2 regions as defined in the precision table below.

In addition, the precision requirements defined in the table apply to all NUTS 2 regions with at least:

- 5 000 holdings in the relevant population for the "Orchard" and "Vineyard" modules;
- 10 000 holdings in the relevant population for the core data, for all other modules and for the data in the frame extension\*.

For NUTS 2 regions with fewer holdings the precision requirements defined in the table apply to the associated NUTS 1 regions with at least:

- 500 holdings in the relevant population for the "Orchard" and "Vineyard" modules;
- 1 000 holdings in the relevant population for core data, all other modules and the data in the frame extension\*.

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<sup>39</sup> 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 (OJ L 328, 15.12.2009, p. 27).

<sup>40</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/220 of 3 February 2015 laying down rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Union (OJ L 46, 19.02.2015, p. 1).

A national precision of maximum 5% relative standard error is required for those characteristics of the "Orchard" and "Vineyard" modules with no applicable precision requirement for any NUTS 2 and NUTS 1 regions.

A national precision of maximum 7,5% relative standard error is required for all characteristics of the other modules with no applicable precision requirement for any NUTS 2 and NUTS 1 regions for any characteristic.

**Precision table**

Relevant population	Characteristics for which precision requirements apply	Prevalence of each characteristic in the relevant population	Relative standard error
<b>Core data in 2023 and 2026 and Labour force and other gainful activities module</b>			
As defined by Article 5 for the core data and by Article 7 for the 'Labour force and other gainful activities module'.	<p><i>Land characteristics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cereals for the production of grain (including seed)</li> <li>- Oilseeds</li> <li>- Plants harvested green from arable land</li> <li>- Fresh vegetables (including melons), strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries)</li> <li>- Permanent grassland excluding rough grazings</li> <li>- Fruits, berries, nuts and citrus fruits (excluding grapes and strawberries)</li> <li>- Grapes</li> <li>- Olives</li> </ul>	7,5 % or more of the utilised agricultural area in the region	< 5 %

<b>Relevant population</b>	<b>Characteristics for which precision requirements apply</b>	<b>Prevalence of each characteristic in the relevant population</b>	<b>Relative standard error</b>
	<p><i>Livestock characteristics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dairy cows</li> <li>- Non-dairy cows</li> <li>- Other bovine animals (bovine animals less than 1 year, bovine animals 1 to less than 2 years, male bovine animals 2 years old and over, heifers 2 years old and over)</li> <li>- Breeding sows live weight 50 kg and over</li> <li>- Piglets live weight of under 20 kg and other pigs</li> <li>- Sheep and goats</li> <li>- Poultry</li> </ul>	7,5 % or more of the livestock units in the region and 5% or more of the characteristic in the country	< 5 %
<b>Core data for frame extension in 2020</b>			
As defined by Article 6	<p><i>Land characteristics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arable land</li> <li>- Permanent grassland excluding rough grazings</li> <li>- Permanent crops</li> </ul>	7,5 % or more of the utilised agricultural area in the region	< 7.5 %**
	<p><i>Livestock characteristic</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total livestock units</li> </ul>	5% or more of the characteristic in the country	< 7.5 %***
<b>Rural development module and Machinery and equipment module</b>			
As defined by Article 7	<i>Land characteristics as for Labour force and other gainful activities module</i>	7,5 % or more of the utilised agricultural area in the region	< 7,5 %

Relevant population	Characteristics for which precision requirements apply	Prevalence of each characteristic in the relevant population	Relative standard error
	<i>Livestock characteristics</i> as for Labour force and other gainful activities module	7,5 % or more of the livestock units in the region and 5% or more of the characteristic in the country	< 7,5 %
<b>Animal housing and manure management module</b>			
The subset of the population of holdings defined by Article 7 with at least one of the following: bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry	<i>Livestock characteristics</i> as for Labour force and other gainful activities module****	7,5 % or more of the livestock units in the region and 5% or more of the characteristic in the country	< 7,5 %
<b>Irrigation module</b>			
The subset of the population of holdings defined by Article 7 with irrigable area	<i>Land characteristics</i> – Total irrigable area	7,5 % or more of the utilised agricultural area in the region	< 7,5 %
<b>Soil management practices module</b>			
The subset of the population of holdings defined by Article 7 with arable land	<i>Land characteristics</i> – Arable land	7,5 % or more of the utilised agricultural area in the region	< 7,5 %

