



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Directorate G. Economic analyses and evaluation

G.3. Analysis of the situation of agricultural holdings



Brussels, 12 April 2007

RI/CC 882 Rev.8.1

EN

**COMMUNITY COMMITTEE
FOR THE FARM ACCOUNTANCY
DATA NETWORK (FADN)**

***Definitions of Variables used
in FADN standard results***

The aim of this document is to give users of FADN standard results the necessary information to enable them to interpret those results as accurately as possible.

Section 1 consists of a brief outline of the basic aspects: the FADN, the typology of agricultural holdings, the system for weighting FADN results and the groups for which the standard FADN results are published. Section 2 explains in detail the definition of the standard results and the way in which they are calculated. The detailed formulas for calculating the standard results are also given. These formulas refer to the positions/headings of the data collected in the FADN farm return.

Further information may be obtained from:

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL AGRICULTURE
UNIT AGRIL.G.3 Analysis of the situation of agricultural holdings
L130 3/116
B-1049 BRUSSELS
E-mail: AGRI-RICA-HELPDESK@ec.europa.eu
Internet: <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica>**

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

1.1. The FADN

The FADN is a survey carried out by the Member States of the European Union. It was established in 1965 (Council Regulation (EEC) No 79/65). Every year it collects accountancy data from about 80.000 agricultural holdings in the EU 25.

The FADN is the only source of micro-economic data that is harmonised (the bookkeeping principles are the same in all Member States) and is representative of the commercial agricultural holdings in the Union. Holdings are selected to take part in the survey on the basis of sampling plans established at the level of each region in the Union.

The survey does not, however, cover all the agricultural holdings in the Union (universe defined by Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings), but only those which are of a size allowing them to rank as commercial holdings.

1.2. The Community typology of agricultural holdings

It proved necessary, in order to present and analyse the results and also to establish the sampling plans and to weight the results, to define a method for classifying agricultural holdings which was common to all the countries of the Union. Such a method was established in 1985 by Commission Decision EEC/85/377.

Broadly speaking, the Community typology defines the (economic) size of an agricultural holding on the basis of its potential gross added value (total standard gross margin). Specialisation, for its part, is determined on the basis of the contributions of the different lines of production to the total standard gross margin (SGM).

To determine the total standard gross margin ((S) in formulas), coefficients established at the level of the different regions of the Union for the different lines of productions are taken as a basis: e.g. standard gross margin for one hectare of wheat or for one dairy cow. For each holding, the number of hectares of wheat or dairy cows is multiplied by the corresponding coefficients and the total SGM is calculated. The standard gross margin coefficients are calculated at regular intervals and correspond to three-year averages.

The holding's economic size is expressed in European size units (ESU). The total standard gross margin, expressed in ECU/EURO, is divided by the ESU coefficient. Initially, one ESU corresponded to ECU 1 000: a holding with a total standard gross margin of ECU 8 000 therefore had an economic size of 8 ESUs.

It became necessary over the years to revalue the ESU coefficient at regular intervals in order to stop inflation from artificially causing agricultural holdings to grow in size.

1.3. Weighting of FADN results

In order to extrapolate the data in the sample to all holdings in the Union covered by the survey, a special weighting system is used. It is based on the principle of free expansion: each holding in the sample has a weight corresponding to the number of agricultural holdings it represents.

Briefly, the holdings in the sample and in the population are stratified (i.e. formed into groups) according to region, type of specialisation and economic size. One group could be for example farms that are located in Brittany (France), are specialised in dairying and belong to a size group 40-100 ESU. If there are 20 farms belonging to this group in the FADN sample and if there are 1 000 in the population (according to the most recent Farm Structure Survey) then each individual farm in the sample belonging to that group will have a weight of $1\ 000 / 20 = 50$.

The FADN weighting system has been optimised with a view to providing good averages for groups (average family farm income on Italian wine holdings, for example) rather than good total values for groups (number of hectares under vines in Italy), the collection of the latter type of data being covered by other survey procedures.

1.4. Presentation of the results

The amount of information available in the FADN databank is vast, and the results are presented in the form of standard tables. These tables set out the average standard results for groups of holding determined according to their specialisation, economic size, surface area and family farm income class.

Agricultural specialisation on the basis of the codes for the types of farming (TF) in the Community typology (Reg. 85/377/EEC):

Description of TF8	Grouping of TF on the basis of principal types of farming
Field crops	13 specialist cereals, oilseeds and protein crops 14 general field cropping 60 mixed cropping
Horticulture	20 specialist horticulture
Wine	31 specialist vineyards
Permanent crops	32 specialist fruit and citrus fruit 33 specialist olives 34 various permanent crops combined
Milk	41 specialist dairying
Grazing livestock	42 specialist cattle - rearing and fattening 43 specialist cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined 44 sheep, goats and other grazing livestock
Pigs/poultry	50 specialist granivores
Mixed	71 mixed livestock, mainly grazing livestock 72 mixed livestock, mainly granivores 81 field crops - grazing livestock combined 82 various crops and livestock combined

Description of TF14	Grouping of TF on the basis of principal types of farming
13 COP	13 specialist cereals, oilseed and protein crops
14 Field crops	14 general field cropping
20 Horticulture	20 specialist horticulture
31 Wine	31 specialist vineyards
32 Fruits & citrus fruits	32 specialist fruit and citrus fruit
33 Olives	33 specialist olives
34 Permanent crops combined	34 various permanent crops combined
41 Milk	41 specialist dairying
45 Cattle combined	42 specialist cattle - rearing and fattening 43 specialist cattle - dairying, rearing and fattening combined
44 Sheep & goats	44 sheep, goats and other grazing livestock
50 Granivores	50 specialist granivores
60 Mixed cropping	60 mixed cropping
70 Mixed livestock	71 mixed livestock, mainly grazing livestock 72 mixed livestock, mainly granivores
80 Mixed crops	81 field crops - grazing livestock combined 82 various crops and livestock combined

Size in terms of European size units (ESU) in the Community typology (Reg. 85/377/EEC):

ES6 grouping	Description	Size in ESU
1	Very small	< 4 ESU
2	Small	4 - < 8 ESU
3	Medium low	8 - < 16 ESU
4	Medium high	16 - < 40 ESU
5	Large	40- < 100 ESU
6	Very large	>= 100 ESU

ES grouping	Size in ESU
1	< 2 ESU
2	2 - <4 ESU
3	4 - <6 ESU
4	6 - <8 ESU
5	8 - <12 ESU
6	12 - <16 ESU
7	16 - <40 ESU
8	40 - <100 ESU
9	100 - <250 ESU
10*	>= 250 ESU

* size classes 3&4, 5&6 and 9&10 may be grouped together.

2. STANDARD RESULTS

2.1. Changes made in document RI/CC882 Rev. 6 vs Rev. 5

2.1.1. Output

- The change in valuation for horses is taken into account.
- The valuation for honey production (omitted by error in the past) is included. These two amounts are included in the results for “Other livestock & products” (SE250 being recoded as SE251), a subdivision of “Total output livestock & products” (SE205 being recoded as SE206) and “Total output” (SE130 being recoded as SE131). Honey production is now also taken into account in calculating “Stocks of agricultural products” (SE475) and “Cash flow” (SE526 and SE530).

2.1.2. Farm costs

- Specific forestry costs have been removed from “Total farming overheads” (SE335 being recoded as SE336) and “Other direct inputs” (SE355 being recoded as SE356). A new result has been created: “Forestry specific costs” (SE331) which is included in “Total specific costs” (SE280 being recoded as SE281).

2.1.3. Assets and financial indicators

- Woodland is now included in these results. This affects:
 - “Land, permanent crops and quotas” (SE445 being recoded as SE446),
 - “Total fixed assets” (SE440 being recoded as SE441),
 - “Total assets” (SE435 being recoded as SE436),
 - “Net worth” (SE500 being recoded as SE501),
 - “Change in net worth” (SE505 being recoded as SE506).
- Land and woodland (previously excluded) have now been taken into account in “Gross investment” (SE515 being recoded as SE516) and “Net investment” (SE520 being recoded as SE521).
- A new indicator, “Cash flow (2)” (SE530) has been created: unlike “Cash flow (1)” (SE526), it includes operations on capital, debts and loans.

2.2. Changes made in Rev. 7.0 vs Rev. 6.1

- Changes made in tables J and M of Farm Return 2000 have had an impact on the calculation of variables SE611, SE612, SE615, SE617, SE620.
- New variables created:
 - SE621: Environmental subsidies
 - SE622: LFA subsidies

2.3. Changes made in Rev. 8.0 vs Rev. 7.0

2.3.1. Correction to documentation

- The area of young plantations (K159(4)) has been excluded from the other permanent crops area formula (SE065) because young plantation areas are to be included under the corresponding crop code.
- The livestock unit coefficient for heifers ≥ 2 years (0.8) has been corrected in SE090 (other cattle) formula and in table 2.4.2.2.

- The changes in value of livestock for poultry (K) and other animals (N) have been included in SE206, SE211, SE235 and SE251 standard results formulas.
- K313 (honey) has been cancelled from the standard results formulas where it was already included in K183 (SE260, SE265, SE475, SE526).
- Subsidies to equine animals (J51) have been added to the other livestock subsidies (SE619).
- The writing of the standard results formulas has been simplified for SE270, SE365, SE405, SE415, SE420, SE480, SE530 and SE615.

2.3.2. *Changes to the formulas*

- Subsidies to starch potatoes and other potatoes have been included in the Other crops subsidies (SE613).
- Subsidies on wages, rent and taxes have been excluded from the Subsidies on intermediate consumption (SE625).
- Subsidies on taxes have been directly deducted from the taxes paid in SE390.
- A new variable has been created to gather the subsidies on external factors (SE626). This variable has been added to Total Subsidies (SE605).
- Subsidies on interests have been cancelled from the calculation of SE380 (Interests paid).
- The dairy outgoers premium (SE407) has been cancelled from SE605 calculation.
- The compensatory payments for flax and hemp cultivated for fibre have been included in SE611 (Compensatory payments/area payments) calculation.
- The breeding livestock change of value (Z) has been included in Gross investment (SE516) calculation.

2.3.3. *Modifications due to CAP reform*

- Changes made in tables J and M of Farm Return 2004/2005 have had an impact on the calculation of variables SE611, SE616 and SE620.
- New variables created:
 - SE042: Energy crops area
 - SE146: Energy crops output
 - SE623: Other rural development subsidies
 - SE630: Decoupled payments
 - SE631: Single Farm Payment
 - SE632: Single Area Payment Scheme
 - SE640: Additional aid

2.4. Changes made in Rev. 8.1 vs Rev. 8.0

- Casual labour: Change of the calculation of the annual work unit estimate.
- Update of the LU coefficients and of the formulas SE080 and SE090.
- Financial indicators: modification of the names of SE516 and SE521 (gross and net investment on fixed assets) for clarification and modification of Figure 4.

2.5. Standard results definitions

2.5.1. Syntax of the formulas

<i>reference</i>	<i>syntax</i>
fixed position in the Farm return	#nnn with #nnn = serial number e.g. #40 = irrigated area
fixed position in Tables C, D, E, G, H	either #nnn or tnn(n) where nn = heading number in table “t” and (n) = column number e.g. #232 = D52(2) = sales of bovines
non-fixed position in Tables J, K, L, M, N	tnnn(n) where nnn = heading number in table “t” and (n) = column number reminder: in those tables, the identification of the heading (nnn) is in column (1) (exceptionally also in combination with special codes in columns (2) and (3)). e.g. K132(4) = in table K, value of column (4) for code 132; i.e. area of oilseed plants. K146(4) if [K146(2) = 1 and K146(3) not equal 5 to 8] = in table K, value of column (4) for code 146 if [code in column (2) is 1 and code in column (3) is not equal to 5 to 8]; i.e. area of agricultural fallows J146(2) : in table J, value of column (2) for code 146; i.e. subsidies received for obligatory set aside area.
other conventions	c.u. = monetary unit LU = livestock unit

2.5.2. Other formula details

2.5.2.1. Annual work unit estimate

A and C are estimates of the number of labour input units from occasional workers, for which only the number of hours of work, is known.

By region and type of farming (TF8), if the number of hours is provided for the other categories of labour, as well as the corresponding number of labour units, for at least 15 farms, then the average number of hours per AWU is calculated:

For casual unpaid labour:

$$AVEHRS1 = \{ [C13(4)..17(4)] \} / \{ [C13(3)..17(3)] \}$$

For casual paid labour:

$$AVEHRS2 = \{ C19(4) + C20(4) \} / \{ C19(3) + C20(3) \}$$

These coefficients are then applied to the number of hours of occasional work:

IF AVEHRS1 > 0 then A = #77 / AVEHRS1 for casual unpaid labour

IF AVEHRS2 > 0 then C = #83 / AVEHRS2 for casual paid labour

If the number of hours is not provided for enough farms by region/TF8, the calculation should be based on the regional average (all types of farm) and if the sample is still not large enough on the national average.

2.5.2.2. Livestock unit calculations

Converting average number of animals to livestock units is done applying to this number a coefficient related to the category of animal. The coefficients are the following:

D22	Equines	0.8
D23	Calves for fattening	0.4
D24	Other cattle < 1 year	0.4
D25	Male cattle 1-2< years	0.7
D26	Female cattle 1-2< years	0.7
D27	Male cattle >= 2 years	1.0
D28	Breeding heifers	0.8
D29	Heifers for fattening	0.8
D30	Dairy cows	1.0
D31	Cull dairy cows	1.0
D32	Other cows	0.8
D38	Goats, breeding females	0.1
D39	Other goats	0.1
D40	Ewes	0.1
D41	Other sheep	0.1
D43	Piglets	0.027
D44	Breeding sows	0.5
D45	Pigs for fattening	0.3
D46	Other pigs	0.3
D47	Table chickens	0.007
D48	Laying hens	0.014
D49	Other poultry	0.03

As the number of animals is recorded in the FADN farm return multiplied by ten (except for poultry), the LU coefficients are divided by ten (except for poultry) in the following formulas : SE080, SE085, SE090, SE095, SE100, SE105.

Source: EUROSTAT

2.5.2.3. Variation in livestock valuation (see also RI/CC 602 and RI/CC 806 of 1982)

- Economic Principle

Changes in valuation are taken into account when calculating annual production. Such changes are calculated as the value at the closing valuation less the value at the opening valuation, as recorded in Table D of the FADN farm return for each category of livestock. However, in the case of animals present on the farm for more than one year and, in particular, of breeding livestock, a special problem arises. It was decided, in the context of the annual assessment of incomes on agricultural holdings that an increase in the value of the production instrument due to an increase in prices was not to be considered as income. An increase in the volume of the instrument of production, on the other hand, has to be taken into account.

- Accountancy approach

The approach adopted in connection with variations in valuations is set out in Figure A1 below:

P_c	‘pure’ price effect	‘joint’ price and volume effect
P_o	$V_o = Q_o \times P_o$	‘pure’ volume effect
	Q_o	Q_c

where P_o and P_c are respectively prices at opening valuation and closing valuation;
 where Q_o and Q_c are respectively quantities at opening valuation and closing valuation;
 values at opening valuation and closing valuation are therefore:

$$V_o = Q_o \times P_o \quad \text{and} \quad V_c = Q_c \times P_c.$$

Figure A1 shows that the variation in valuation $V_c - V_o$ corresponds to:

- an increase in the value of the quantities presented at the opening valuation (‘pure’ price effect) : $Q_o \times (P_c - P_o)$
- an increase in the volume, valued at the opening valuation (‘pure’ volume effect): $(Q_c - Q_o) \times P_o$
- an increase which is brought on by the combined effect of the changes in price and in volume (‘joint’ price and volume effect): $(Q_c - Q_o) \times (P_c - P_o)$

The way information is recorded in the FADN accounts does not make possible to distinguish which proportion of the ‘joint’ effect is due to the increase in volume and which is due to the increase in price. Assuming that there is a constant increase in prices during an accounting year accompanied by a quantitative increase spread evenly over that accounting year, it can be estimated that half of the ‘joint’ effect is due to changes in prices and the other half due to changes in quantities.

The increase in volume (LVVAL) which has to be taken into account for the calculation of incomes is therefore:

$$(1) (Q_c - Q_o) \times P_o + [(Q_c - Q_o) \times (P_c - P_o)] / 2 = (Q_c - Q_o) \times [(P_o + P_c)] / 2 = LVVAL$$

which corresponds to the increase in volume, valued at the average price obtained in the accounting year.

- Method of estimation

(1)	$L\bar{V}V\bar{A}L = [V_c - V_o] \times \{ [P_o + P_c] / 2 \}$
But none of that information is available in the FADN farm return, only the number of livestock and the value at opening and closing valuation can be available (N_o, N_c, V_o, V_c).	
It is considered that :	
	Calculated at the regional level, (V / N) is a good estimate of the price $= (V / Q) = P^*$.
	It is then possible to obtain a good estimate of $Q = (V / P^*)$.
Applying those principles to the basic formula (1), we obtain :	
(2)	$L\bar{V}V\bar{A}L = [(V_c / P_c^*) - (V_o / P_o^*)] \times \{ [P_o^* + P_c^*] / 2 \}$
Multiplying the first member by P_o^* and dividing the second member by P_o^* keeps this expression unchanged:	
(3)	$L\bar{V}V\bar{A}L = \{ [(V_c / P_c^*) - (V_o / P_o^*)] \times P_o^* \} \times \{ [P_o^* + P_c^*] / 2 \} \times (1 / P_o^*)$
It can be reformulated :	
(4)	$L\bar{V}V\bar{A}L = [(V_c / P_c^* / P_o^*) - (V_o / P_o^* / P_o^*)] \times \{ [(P_o^* / P_o^*) + (P_c^* / P_o^*)] / 2 \}$
Defining $(P_c^* / P_o^*) = REGIDX$ (variation of price index at the regional level), we can simplify :	
(5)	$L\bar{V}V\bar{A}L = [(V_c / REGIDX) - V_o] \times \{ [1 + REGIDX] / 2 \}$
When this method is applied to FADN farm return and standard results calculation, it leads to following:	
1) for each category of animal of table D taken into account (= ##), calculation of the regional price index,	
	$REGIDX_{##} = \{ [\&D_{##}(4) / \&D_{##}(3)] / [\&D_{##}(2) / \&D_{##}(1)] \}$
2) for each farm, and for each category of animal, estimate of the quantitative increase at the average price of the accounting year.	
	$L\bar{V}V\bar{A}L_{##} = \{ [D_{##}(4) / REGIDX_{##}] - D_{##}(2) \} \times \{ [1 + REGIDX_{##}] / 2 \}$

- Formulas applied to the various categories of livestock

	Net variation ($V_c - V_o$) = (closing valuation - opening valuation)	Adjusted variation (L $\bar{V}V\bar{A}L$)	Change in value code
Equines	-	one category only (D22)	P
Cattle	calves for fattening (D23), other cattle < 1 year (D24), cull dairy cows (D31)	all other categories (D25 to D30 and D32)	J
Goats	other goats (D39)	breeding goats (D38)	M
Sheep	other sheep (D41)	ewes (D40)	
Pigs	piglets (D43), pigs for fattening (D45), other pigs (D46)	breeding sows (D44)	L
Poultry	All categories (D47 to D49)	-	K
Other animals	beehives (D33), rabbits (D34), other animals (D50)	-	N
Breeding livestock*		D28, D30, D32, D38, D40, D44	Z

* In investment calculation

- Details of the calculation

In practice, the non-weighted sample is used as the basis for the calculations. If, at the regional level, there are no animals of a given category at the opening valuation, a value of 1 is given to the regional index. If, at the regional level, there are no animals of a given category at the closing valuation, a value of 0 is given to the regional index. In such a case, a value of zero is attributed to the change in valuation.

2.5.2.4. Calculation of “global ratio”

The ”global ratio” of two variables is not the average of the ratio calculated for each farm of the group. Global ratio is calculated as the ratio of the sum (of the average) of the two variables.

To obtain a correct estimate of global ratio, farms with a value of zero for the denominator variable are excluded for the calculation of the ratio.

This concerns :

Yield of wheat (SE110) : excluded if no area of wheat (K120(4))

Yield of maize (SE115) : excluded if no area of maize (K126(4))

Yield of milk (SE125) : excluded if no dairy cows (SE085=D30(5))

Stocking density (SE120) : excluded if no forage area (SE071= { [[K144(4)..147(4)] + K150(4) +K151(4)] / 100})

and if no grazing livestock (bovines except calves for fattening, sheep and goats = SE085 + SE090 - [D23(5) * 0,04] + SE095)

Farm Net Value Added / Annual Work Unit (SE425)

Family Farm Income / Family Work Unit (SE430) : excluded if no family work unit (SE015)

2.5.2.5. Average farm capital (SE510)

A correct estimate of this result can only be obtained if the value of land is recorded separately of other fixed assets. All fixed assets are recorded together in position 301 and land is to be recorded in position 309.

2.5.3. Definitions

	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Formula</i>
Sample and population	SYS02	Farms represented	Sum of weighting coefficients of individual holdings in the sample.	
	SYS03	Sample farms	Number of holdings in the sample.	
	SYS04	Exchange rate	Average exchange rate of the Member State to convert the national currency into euro. It is calculated as the average of monthly rates weighted by the number of days in each month.	
Structure and yield	SE005	Economic size	Economic size of holding expressed in European size units (on the basis of the Community typology).	Total standard gross margin in euro / 1200
	SE010	Total labour input	Total labour input of holding expressed in annual work units = full-time person equivalents.	$(\#53+\#57+\#61+\#65+\#69+\#72+\#75+\#79+\#81+(A)+(C))/100$
	SE011	Labour input	Time worked in hours by total labour input on holding.	$\#54+\#58+\#62+\#66+\#70+\#73+\#76+\#77+\#80+\#82+\#83$
	SE015	Unpaid labour input	Refers generally to family labour expressed in FWU = Family work unit = Family AWU.	$(\#53+\#57+\#61+\#65+\#69+\#72+\#75+(A))/100$
	SE016	Unpaid labour input	Time worked in hours by unpaid labour input (generally family) on holding.	$\#54+\#58+\#62+\#66+\#70+\#73+\#76+\#77$
	SE020	Paid labour input	Remuneration may be in cash or in kind.	$(\#79+\#81+(C))/100$
	SE021	Paid labour Input	Time worked in hours by paid labour input on holding.	$\#80+\#82+\#83$
	SE025	Total Utilised Agricultural Area	Total utilised agricultural area of holding. Does not include areas used for mushrooms, land rented for less than one year on an occasional basis, woodland and other farm areas (roads, ponds, non-farmed areas, etc.). It consists of land in owner occupation, rented land, land in share-cropping (remuneration linked to output from land made available). It includes agricultural land temporarily not under cultivation for agricultural reasons or being withdrawn from production as part of agricultural policy measures. It is expressed in hectares (10 000 m ²).	$(\#48+\#49+\#50)/100$
	SE030	Rented U.A.A.	Utilised agricultural areas rented by the holder under a tenancy agreement for a period of at least one year	$\#49/100$

			(remuneration in cash or in kind).	
	SE035	Cereals	Common wheat and spelt, durum wheat, rye, barley, oats, summer cereal mixes, grain maize, other cereals.	$[K120(4)..128(4)] / 100$
	SE041	Other field crops	Dry pulses, potatoes, sugar beet, herbaceous oil seed and fibre crops including seed (excluding cotton), hops, tobacco, other industrial crops (including cotton and sugar cane).	$\{[K129(4)..135(4)] + K142(4) + K143(4)\} / 100$
	SE042	Energy crops	Areas sown under energy crops.	$([K120(4)..130(4)] + [K131(4)..133(4)] + K135(4) + K158(4)) / 100$ if $K...(2)=10$
	SE046	Vegetables and flowers	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants (grown in the open or under shelter). Basic area is taken into account (not cropped area) even if it is used successively during one and the same farm year. Mushrooms excluded.	$\{[K136(4) .. K138(4)] + K140(4) + K141(4)\} / 100$
	SE050	Vineyards	Including young plantations.	$K155(4) / 100$
	SE054	Permanent crops	Fruit and berry orchards (including tropical fruit), citrus fruit orchards, olive groves, nurseries and other permanent crops (osier, rushes, bamboos). Including young plantations and permanent crops grown under shelter. Vines are not included.	$\{[K152(4)..154(4)] + [K156(4)..158(4)]\} / 100$
	SE055	Orchards	Fruit trees and berries (including tropical and sub-tropical fruits) and citrus fruits.	$[K152(4)..153(4)] / 100$
	SE060	Olive groves	Olive groves.	$K154(4) / 100$
	SE065	Other permanent crops	Permanent crops grown under shelter, nurseries (including vine nurseries), other permanent crops (such as osier, rushes and bamboo) and young plantations.	$[K156(4)..158(4)] / 100$
	SE071	Forage crops	Fodder roots and brassicas (mangolds, etc.), other fodder plants, temporary grass, meadows and permanent pastures, rough grazing.	$[K144(4) + K145(4) + K147(4) + K150(4) + K151(4)] / 100$
	SE072	Agricultural fallows	Agricultural land not cultivated for agricultural reasons.	$[K146(4)]$ if $[K146(2) = 1]$ and $K146(3)$ not equal 5 to 8 / 100
	SE073	Set aside	Land withdrawn from production under compulsory agricultural policy measures and not cultivated. Included, however, is cultivated land under the voluntary set-aside arrangements. Land subject to compulsory set-aside but which may be cultivated is to be included in the area given over to the crop in question.	$[K146(4)]$ if $[K146(2) = 1]$ and $K146(3) = 5$ to 8 / 100
	SE075	Woodland area	Woodland area, forests, poplar plantations, including	$K173(4) / 100$

			nurseries. Not included in UAA (SE025).	
	SE080	Total livestock units	Number of equidae, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry present on holding (annual average), converted into livestock units. Not included are beehives, rabbits and other animals. Animals which do not belong to the holder but are held under a production contract are taken into account according to their annual presence.	$[D22(5) * 0.08] + SE085 + SE090 + SE095 + SE100 + SE105$
	SE085	Dairy cows	Female bovine animals (including female buffaloes) which have calved and are held principally for milk production for human consumption. Cull dairy cows not included.	$D30(5) * 0.1$
	SE090	Other cattle	All other cattle.	$\{[D23(5)+D24(5)] * 0,04\} + \{[D25(5)+D26(5)] * 0,07\} + \{[D28(5)+D29(5)]*0.08\} + \{[D27(5)+D31(5)] * 0,1\} + [D32(5)] * 0,08]$
	SE095	Sheep and goats	Goats, other goats, ewes and other sheep.	$[D38(5)..41(5)] * 0.01$
	SE100	Pigs	Piglets, breeding sows, pigs for fattening, other pigs.	$[D43(5) * 0.0027] + [D44(5) * 0.05] + [(D45(5)+D46(5)) * 0.03]$
	SE105	Poultry	Table chickens, laying hens and other poultry.	$[D47(5) * 0.007] + [D48(5) * 0.014] + [D49(5) * 0.03]$
	SE110	Yield of wheat	Production of common wheat and spelt in quintals (100 kilogrammes) per hectare.	$[K120(5) * 100] / K120(4)$
	SE115	Yield of maize	Production of grain maize in quintals/ha.	$[K126(5) * 100] / K126(4)$
	SE120	Stocking density	Density of ruminant grazing livestock: average number of bovine LU (except calves for fattening) and sheep/goats per hectare of forage UAA. Forage area includes fodder crops, agricultural fallows and land withdrawn from production (not cultivated, except in the exceptional cases of crops under set-aside schemes). Stocking density is calculated only for holdings with corresponding animals and with forage area.	$\{ SE085 + SE090 - [D23(5) * 0,04] + SE095 \} / \{ [[K144(4)..147(4)] + K150(4) + K151(4)] / 100 \}$
	SE125	Milk yield	Average production of milk and milk products (in milk equivalents) per dairy cow. Production includes farmhouse consumption and farm use (distributed to animals). Holdings without dairy cows are excluded.	$\{[K162(5) + K163(5)] * 1000\} / \#130$
Output	SE131	Total output	Total of output of crops and crop products, livestock and livestock products and of other output. Sales and use of (crop and livestock) products and livestock + change in stocks of products (crop and livestock) + change in valuation of livestock	$SE135 + SE206 + SE256$

			- purchases of livestock + various non-exceptional products.	
	SE135	Total output crops & crop production	= Sales + farm use + farmhouse consumption + (closing valuation - opening valuation).	[K120(7..10)..148(7..10)] - [K120(6)..148(6)] + [K150(7..10)..161(7..10)] - [K150(6)..161(6)]
	SE140	Cereals	Values are recorded after deduction of the co-responsibility levy (before 92 reform) on cereals.	[K120(7..10)..128(7..10)] - [K120(6)..128(6)]
	SE145	Protein crops	Grown for seed: not if harvested green (fodder). Does not include vegetables or soya.	[K129(7..10)] - K129(6)
	SE146	Energy crops	All crops produced for energy purpose.	([K120(7..10)..130(7..10)] + [K131(7..10)..133(7..10)] + K135(7..10) + K158(7..10)) - ([K120(6)..130(6)] + [K131(6)..133(6)] + K135(6) + K158(6)) 6 if K...(2)=10
	SE150	Potatoes	Including early potatoes and seed.	[K130(7..10)] - K130(6)
	SE155	Sugar beet	Not including the value of tops but including that of pulp returned to the holder or sold by him to the sugar beet factory.	[K131(7..10)] - K131(6)
	SE160	Oil-seed crops	Oil seed and fibre crops (excluding cotton).	[K132(7..10)] - K132(6)
	SE165	Industrial crops	Hops, tobacco, other industrial crops (including medicinal plants, aromatic plants, condiments and spices, cotton and sugar cane, fibre flax and hemp).	[K133(7..10)..135(7..10)] - [K133(6)..135(6)]
	SE170	Vegetables & flowers	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants (grown in the open or under shelter). Included is the output from mushrooms (but the area under mushrooms is not included in SE046).	[K136(7.10)..141(7..10)] - [K136(6)..141(6)]
	SE175	Fruit	Fruit trees and berries grown in the open (including tropical fruit).	K152(7..10) - K152(6)
	SE180	Citrus fruit	Oranges, tangerines and mandarins, clementines, lemons and other citrus fruit.	K153(7..10) - K153(6)
	SE185	Wine and grapes	Table grapes, grapes for quality/table wine, miscellaneous products of vines (grape must, etc.), wine, vine by-products (marc, lee, etc.) and raisins.	K155(7..10) - K155(6)
	SE190	Olives & olive oil	Table olives, olives for oil production, olive oil and by-products of olive groves.	K154(7..10) - K154(6)
	SE195	Forage crops	Fodder roots and brassicas (mangolds), other fodder plants, temporary grass, meadows and permanent pastures, rough	[K144(7..10)..147(7..10)] + K150(7..10) + K151(7..10) - [K144(6)..147(6)] - K150(6) - K151(6)

			grazing, fallows and set-aside land.	
	SE200	Other crop output	Seeds and seedlings (of grasses, arable and horticultural crops, excluding cereals, pulses, potatoes and oil seed plants), other arable crops (not covered by specific headings), permanent crops grown under shelter.	$K142(7..10) + K143(7..10) + K148(7..10) + [K156(7..10)..161(7..10)] - K142(6) - K143(6) - K148(6) - [K156(6)..161(6)]$
	SE206	Total output livestock & livestock products	<p>= Livestock production + change in livestock value + animal products.</p> <p>Livestock production = Sales + Household consumption - Purchases</p> <p>It is calculated for equines, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and other animals.</p> <p>Change in livestock valuation = value at closing valuation - value at opening valuation. For animals which are present on the holding for more than one year, the value corresponding to the increase in volume is estimated.</p> <p>Animal products = Sales + Household consumption + Farm use + (Closing valuation - Opening valuation).</p> <p>The products are: milk and milk products from cows, ewes, goats, wool, hens' eggs, other animal products (stud fees, manure, other eggs, etc.) and receipts from animals reared under a service contract (animals not owned by farmer) and honey.</p>	$[E51(2..3)..58(2..3)] - [E51(1).. 58(1)] + [K162(7..10)..171(7..10) + K313(7..10)] - [K162(6)..171(6) + K313(6)] + (J) + (L) + (M) + (P) + (K) + (N)$
	SE211	Change in value of livestock	Net change in value or estimation of the value corresponding to the increase in volume of the animals present on the holding for more than one year. The estimation makes it possible not to include in the value of annual output short-term price changes affecting animals which will be sold only in the medium or long term. The animals for which this particular calculation is made are: equines, cattle other than cattle under one year old, cull cows, goats, ewes, breeding sows.	$(J) + (L) + (M) + (P) + (K) + (N)$
	SE216	Cows' milk & milk products	The values are recorded after deduction of the amount of the co-responsibility levy (if any) but before deduction of the amount of the super levy (if any). The latter is entered as a negative subsidy specific to the milk sector.	$K162(7..10) + K163(7..10) - K162(6) - K163(6)$
	SE220	Beef and veal	Production + change in valuation. Net change in valuation in respect of calves for fattening, other cattle less than one year old and cull dairy cows; change in valuation adjusted in respect of all other categories of cattle.	$E52(2..3) - E52(1) + (J)$

	SE225	Pigmeat	Production + change in valuation. Net change in valuation in respect of piglets, pigs for fattening and other pigs; change in valuation adjusted in respect of breeding sows.	$E56(2..3) - E56(1) + (L)$
	SE230	Sheep and goats	Production + change in valuation. Net change in valuation in respect of other sheep and other goats; change in valuation adjusted in respect of breeding ewes and goats.	$E54(2..3) + E55(2..3) - E54(1) - E55(1) + (M)$
	SE235	Poultrymeat	Production + change in valuation. Net change in valuation in respect of all categories of poultry.	$E57(2..3) - E57(1) + (K)$
	SE240	Eggs		$K169(7..10) - K169(6)$
	SE245	Ewes' and goats' milk		$K164(7..10) + K165(7..10) + K167(7..10) + K168(7..10) - K164(6) - K165(6) - K167(6) - K168(6)$
	SE251	Other livestock & products	Meat of equines and other animals (including change in valuation), wool, other animal products (manure, stud fees, etc.), receipts for animals held under contract, and milk. Net change in valuation in respect of beehives, rabbits and other animals; change in valuation adjusted in respect of equines.	$E51(2..3) + E58(2..3) - E51(1) - E58(1) + K166(7..10) + K170(7..10) + K171(7..10) + K313(7..10) - K166(6) - K170(6) - K171(6) - K313(6) + (P) + (N)$
	SE256	Other output	Leased land ready for sowing, receipts from occasional letting of fodder areas, agistment, forestry products, contract work for others, hiring out of equipment, interest on liquid assets necessary for running the holding, receipts of tourism, receipts relating to previous accounting years, other products and receipts.	$K149(7..10) + [(K172(7..10)..K181(7..10))] - K149(6) - [K172(6)..181(6)]$
	SE260	Farmhouse consumption	Value of agricultural (crop and animal) products consumed by the holder's family. It is taken into account in the amount of agricultural output.	$K183(8) + [E51(3)..58(3)]$
	SE265	Farm use	Value of crop products produced and used on the holding to obtain other final agricultural products. The products concerned are mainly crop products used as feed for animals held on the holding, and seeds and seedlings produced and used on the holding. These products are taken into account in the amount of agricultural output. The cost items relating to feedingstuffs and seeds account for the major part of that amount.	$K183(10)$
Costs	SE270	Total Inputs	= Specific costs + Overheads + Depreciation + External factors. Costs linked to the agricultural activity of the holder and related to the output of the accounting year.	$SE281 + SE336 + SE360 + SE365$

			<p>Included are amounts relating to inputs produced on the holding (farm use) = seeds and seedlings and feed for grazing stock and granivores, but not manure.</p> <p>When calculating FADN standard results, farm taxes and other dues are not included in the total for costs but are taken into account in the balance "Subsidies and taxes" (subsidies - taxes) on current and non-current operations.</p> <p>The personal taxes of the holder are not to be recorded in the FADN accounts.</p>	
	SE281	Total specific costs	= Crop-specific inputs (seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, crop protection products, other specific crop costs), livestock-specific inputs (feed for grazing stock and granivores, other specific livestock costs) and specific forestry costs.	#(264..277)
	SE275	Total intermediate consumption	Total specific costs (including inputs produced on the holding) and overheads arising from production in the accounting year. = Specific costs + Overheads.	#(260..282) + #284 + #287
	SE285	Seeds and plants	Relates to agricultural and horticultural crops. New plantations of permanent crops and woodlands are considered as investments.	#272 + #273
	SE290	Seeds and plants home-grown	= Seeds and seedlings produced and used on the farm.	#273
	SE295	Fertilisers	Purchased fertilisers and soil improvers (excluding those used for forests).	#274
	SE300	Crop protection	Plant protection products, traps and baits, bird scarers, anti-hail shells, frost protection, etc. (excluding those used for forests).	#275
	SE305	Other crop specific costs	Including soil analysis, purchase of standing crops, renting crop land for a period of less than one year, purchase of crop products (grapes, etc.), costs incurred in the market preparation, storage, marketing of crops, etc.	#276
	SE310	Feed for grazing livestock	Concentrated feedingstuffs (including mineral licks and preservatives), coarse fodder, expenditure on the use of common grazing land, expenditure on agistment, cost of renting forage land not included in the UAA for equines, cattle, sheep and goats.	#264 + #265 + #268
	SE315	Feed for grazing	Marketable farm products (including milk other than suckled)	#268

		livestock home-grown	used as feedingstuffs for grazing stock.	
	SE320	Feed for pigs & poultry	Feed for pigs and poultry.	#266 + #267 + #269 + #270
	SE325	Feed for pigs&poultry home-grown	Marketable farm products (including milk other than suckled) used as feedingstuffs for granivores.	#269 + #270
	SE330	Other livestock specific costs	Veterinary fees and reproduction costs, milk tests, occasional purchases of animal products (milk, etc.), costs incurred in the market preparation, storage, marketing of livestock products, etc.	#271
	SE331	Forestry specific costs	Fertilisers, protective materials, miscellaneous specific costs. Labour costs, contract work and mechanisation are not included; these are to be shown under the appropriate cost headings.	#277
	SE336	Total farming overheads	Supply costs linked to production activity but not linked to specific lines of production.	\$(260..263) + \$(278..282) + #284 + #287
	SE340	Machinery & building current costs	Costs of current upkeep of equipment (and purchase of minor equipment), car expenses, current upkeep of buildings and land improvements, insurance of buildings. Major repairs are considered as investments.	#261 + #263 + #278 + #287
	SE345	Energy	Motor fuels and lubricants, electricity, heating fuels.	#262 + #279 + #280
	SE350	Contract work	Costs linked to work carried out by contractors and to the hire of machinery.	#260
	SE356	Other direct inputs	Water, insurance (except for buildings and accidents at work) and other farming overheads (accountants' fees, telephone charges, etc.).	#281 + #282 + #284
	SE360	Depreciation	Depreciation of capital assets estimated at replacement value. Entry in the accounts of depreciation of capital assets over the accounting year. It is determined on the basis of the replacement value. Concerns plantations of permanent crops, farm buildings and fixed equipment, land improvements, machinery and equipment and forest plantations. There is no depreciation of land and circulating capital.	#300 + #348 + #356
	SE365	Total external	Remuneration of inputs (work, land and capital) which are	SE370 + SE375 + SE380

		factors	not the property of the holder. = wages, rent and interest paid.	
	SE370	Wages paid	Wages and social security charges (and insurance) of wage earners. Amounts received by workers considered as unpaid workers (wages lower than a normal wage) are excluded.	#259
	SE375	Rent paid	Rent paid for farm land and buildings and rental charges.	#285
	SE380	Interest paid	Interest and financial charges paid on loans obtained for the purchase of land, buildings, machinery and equipment, livestock, circulating capital, interest and financial charges on debts.	#289
Subsidies	SE605	Total subsidies - excluding on investments	Subsidies on current operations linked to production (not investments). Payments for cessation of farming activities are therefore not included. Entry in the accounts is generally on the basis of entitlement and not receipt of payment, with a view to obtain coherent results (production/costs/subsidies) for a given accounting year.	SE610 + SE615 + SE620 + SE625 + SE626 + SE630
	SE610	Total subsidies on crops	All farm subsidies on crops, including compensatory payments/area payments and set-aside premiums.	SE611 + SE612 + SE613
	SE611	Compensatory payments/area payments	Amounts paid to producers of cereals, oilseeds and protein crops (COP crops) and energy crops payments.	< 2000: J600(2); 2000-...: M(602...614)(5) + M618(5) + M(622...629)(5) + M(632...634)(5) + M638(5) + M655(5)
	SE612	Set aside premiums	Amount of premiums received by COP producers obliged to set aside part of their land. Such land may, however, be used for certain non-food crops.	1989-1999: J146(2) ; 2000-...: M650(5)
	SE613	Other crops subsidies	All other farm subsidies on field, horticultural and permanent crops.	[J120..145(2) + [J147..161(2)] + J185(2) + [J281..301(2)] + J304(2) + [J326..357(2)] + [J360..374(2)] + J952(2)
	SE615	Total subsidies on livestock	All farm subsidies on livestock and livestock products.	SE616 + SE617 + SE618 + SE619
	SE616	Subsidies dairying	In addition to the dairy premium, includes any subsidies on dairy products. The amount of any super levy on milk is to be deducted.	J30(2) + J162(2) + J163(2) + M770(5) - L401(10)
	SE617	Subsidies other cattle	All farm subsidies received for cattle other than dairy cows in production, e.g. premiums for young male cattle, premiums for suckler cows, etc.	[J23..29(2)] + [J31..32(2)] + J52(2) + J307(2) + M700(5) .

	SE618	Subsidies sheep & goats	In addition to the ewe (and goat) premiums, includes any subsidies on sheep/goat milk products.	[J38..41(2)] + [J54..55(2)] + [J164..168(2)] + J308(2)
	SE619	Other livestock subsidies	All other farm subsidies on other livestock or livestock products. Includes, exceptionally, the amounts for any one of the preceding categories - milk, beef/veal, sheep/goats - where such amounts cannot be entered under these categories because of a lack of detailed information.	J22(2) + [J33..34(2)] + [J43..51(2)] + [J56..58(2)] + [J169..171(2)] + [J309..311(2)] + J313(2) + J951(2)]
	SE620	Other subsidies	Other subsidies received, in particular for activities relating to forestry and tourism, environmental and afforestation programmes, structural aid. Include also grants and subsidies for disasters or extraordinary subsidies (agrimonetary compensation, etc.).	[J172..182(2)] + SE621 + SE622 + SE623 + J950(2) + J998(2) + J999(2) .
	SE621	Environmental subsidies		J800(2) + J810(2)
	SE622	LFA subsidies		J820(2)
	SE623	Other rural development payments	Support to help farmers to adapt to standards, to use farm advisory services, to improve the quality of agricultural products, training, afforestation and ecological stability of forests.	J830(2) + J835(2) + J840(2) + J900(2) + J910(2) + J953(2)
	SE625	Subsidies on intermediate consumption	All farm subsidies on intermediate consumption. Subsidies on wages, rent, taxes and interest are to be excluded.	[J60..82(2)] + J84(2) + J87(2)
	SE626	Subsidies on external factors	Subsidies on wages, rent and interests	J59(2) + J85(2) + J89(2)
	SE630	Decoupled payments	Single farm payment and single area payment scheme. Additional aid included.	SE631 + SE632 + SE640
	SE631	Single Farm payment		J670(2)
	SE632	Single Area payment	Scheme only for new Member States; not chosen by Malta and Slovenia.	J680(2)
	SE640	Additional aid	Amount resulting from the application of modulation to the first EUR 5000 or less of direct payments.	J955(2)
Balances subsidies and taxes	SE600	Balance current subsidies & taxes	Subsidies and taxes arising from current productive activity in the accounting year. Balance of subsidies and taxes on current operations. = Farm subsidies + VAT balance on current operations - Farm	SE605 + SE395 - SE390

			taxes.	
	SE605	Total subsidies - excluding on investments	Subsidies on current operations linked to production (not investments). Payments for cessation of farming activities are therefore not included. Entry in the accounts is generally on the basis of entitlement and not receipt of payment, with a view to obtain coherent results (production/costs/subsidies) for a given accounting year.	SE610 + SE615 + SE620 + SE625 + SE626 + SE630
	SE395	VAT balance excluding on investments	The general rule is for all entries to be made exclusive of VAT; this poses no problems when the holder is subject to the normal VAT system. When the special agricultural system applies, the different VAT amounts should be recorded so that when the results are calculated any advantages of national agricultural VAT systems can be taken into account. = VAT balance on current operations = (VAT on sales + flat-rate refund of VAT - VAT on purchases).	#402 + #405 - #403
	SE390	Taxes	Farm taxes and other dues (not including VAT and the personal taxes of the holder) and taxes and other charges on land and buildings. Subsidies on taxes are deducted.	#283 + #288 - J83(2) – J88(2)
	SE405	Balance subsidies & taxes on investments	Subsidies and taxes not arising from current productive activity in the accounting year. = Subsidies on investments + premiums for the cessation of dairy farming - VAT paid on investments.	#370 + SE407 - #404
	SE406	Subsidies on investments		#370
	SE407	Payments to dairy outgoers	This premium may be received in the form of a lump sum or be spread over several years.	J1052(2) + J2052(2)
	SE408	VAT on investments	It was considered preferable, for the purposes of calculating income, to treat this amount separately from the overall VAT balance. It is generally a large amount and has no connection with the year's production. If it were taken into account in the VAT balance, it would distort the balance of subsidies and taxes on current operations.	#404
Income	SE131	Total output	Total of output of crops and crop products, livestock and livestock products and of other output. Sales and use of (crop and livestock) products and livestock + change in stocks of products (crop and livestock)	SE135 + SE206 + SE256

			+ change in valuation of livestock - purchases of livestock + various non-exceptional products.	
	SE275	Total intermediate consumption	Total specific costs (including inputs produced on the holding) and overheads arising from production in the accounting year. = Specific costs + Overheads.	#(260..282) + #284 + #287
	SE600	Balance current subsidies & taxes	Subsidies and taxes arising from current productive activity in the accounting year. Balance of subsidies and taxes on current operations. = Farm subsidies + VAT balance on current operations - Farm taxes.	SE605 + SE395 - SE390
	SE410	Gross Farm Income	Output - Intermediate consumption + Balance current subsidies & Taxes.	SE131 - SE275 + SE600
	SE360	Depreciation	Depreciation of capital assets estimated at replacement value. Entry in the accounts of depreciation of capital assets over the accounting year. It is determined on the basis of the replacement value. Concerns plantations of permanent crops, farm buildings and fixed equipment, land improvements, machinery and equipment and forest plantations. There is no depreciation of land and circulating capital.	#300 + #348 + #356
	SE415	Farm Net Value Added	Remuneration to the fixed factors of production (work, land and capital), whether they be external or family factors. As a result, holdings can be compared irrespective of their family/non-family nature of the factors of production employed. This indicator is sensitive, however, to the production methods employed: the ratio (intermediate consumption + depreciation)/fixed factors may vary and therefore influence the FNVA level. For example, in the livestock sector, if production is mostly without the use of land (purchased feed) or extensive (purchase and renting of forage land).	SE410 - SE360
	SE365	Total external factors	Remuneration of inputs (work, land and capital) which are not the property of the holder. = wages, rent and interest paid.	SE370 + SE375 + SE380
	SE405	Balance	Subsidies and taxes not arising from current productive	#370 + SE407 - #404

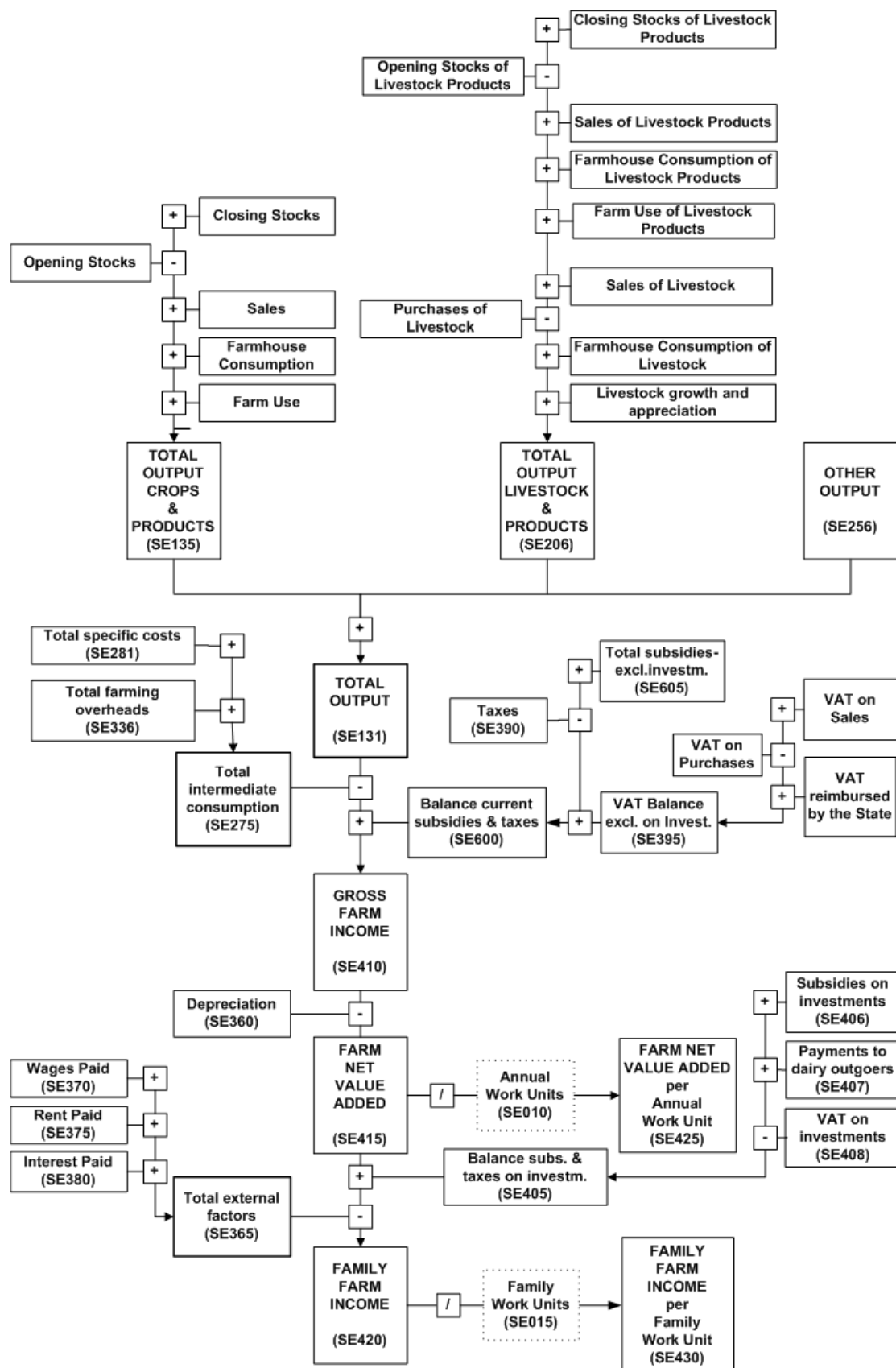
		subsidies & taxes on investments	activity in the accounting year. = Subsidies on investments + premiums for the cessation of dairy farming - VAT paid on investments.	
	SE420	Family Farm Income	Remuneration to fixed factors of production of the family (work, land and capital) and remuneration to the entrepreneur's risks (loss/profit) in the accounting year.	SE415 - SE365 + SE405
	SE425	Farm Net Value Added / AWU	Farm Net Value Added expressed per agricultural work unit. Takes into account differences in the labour force to be remunerated per holding.	SE415 / SE010
	SE430	Family Farm Income / FWU	Family Farm Income expressed per family labour unit. Takes into account differences in the family labour force to be remunerated per holding.	SE420 / SE015
Balance sheet	SE436	Total assets	Only assets in ownership are taken into account. Capital indicators are based on the value of the various assets at closing valuation. = Fixed assets + current assets.	SE441 + SE465
	SE441	Total fixed assets	= Agricultural land and farm buildings and forest capital + Buildings + Machinery and equipment + Breeding livestock.	#301 + #349 + #357 + D28(4) + D30(4) + D32(4) + D38(4) + D40(4) + D44(4)
	SE446	Land, permanent crops & quotas	Agricultural land, permanent crops, improvements to land, quotas and other prescribed rights (including acquisition costs) and forest land.	#301 - #333 + #349
	SE450	Buildings	Buildings and fixed equipment belonging to the holder.	#333
	SE455	Machinery	Machines, tractors, cars and lorries, irrigation equipment (except when of little value or used only during one year).	#357
	SE460	Breeding livestock	= Value at closing valuation of breeding heifers, dairy cows, other cows, breeding goats, ewes, breeding sows.	D28(4) + D30(4) + D32(4) + D38(4) + D40(4) + D44(4)
	SE465	Total current assets	= Non-breeding livestock + Circulating capital (Stocks of agricultural products + Other circulating capital).	SE470 + #365
	SE470	Non-breeding livestock	= Value at closing valuation of all livestock except breeding livestock (see RI/CC 882 rev. 6).	[D22(4)..27(4)] + D29(4) + D31(4) + [D33(4)..34(4)] + D39(4) + D41(4) + D43(4) + [D45(4)..50(4)]
	SE475	Stock of agricultural products	= Value at closing valuation of all crop and livestock products (except young plantations).	[K183(9) - K159(9)]
	SE480	Other circulating capital	Advance for crops, holdings of agricultural shares, amounts receivable in the short-term, cash balances in hand or at the bank (assets necessary for running the holding).	#365 - SE475

	SE485	Total liabilities	Value at closing valuation of total of (long- , medium- or short-term) loans still to be repaid.	#394
	SE490	Long & medium-term loans	Loans contracted for a period of more than one year.	#378
	SE495	Short-term loans	Loans contracted for less than one year and outstanding cash payments.	#386
Financial indicators	SE501	Net worth	= Total assets - Liabilities.	SE436 - SE485
	SE506	Change in net worth	= [(Total assets - Liabilities) at closing valuation] - [(Total assets - Liabilities) at opening valuation].	SE501 - {#296 + #344 + #352 + #360 + [D22(2)..50(2)] - #390}
	SE510	Average farm capital	Average value (= [opening + closing] / 2) of Working capital = Livestock + Permanent crops + Land improvements + Buildings + Machinery and equipment + Circulating capital. Not included is the value of quotas and other prescribed rights as it cannot always be dissociated from the value of land. It is calculated only if land capital is recorded separately from the value of buildings.	{ [D22(2)..50(2)] + [D22(4)..50(4)] + #312 + #320 + #328 + #352 + #360 + #317 + #325 + #333 + #357 + #365} / 2
	SE516	Gross Investment on fixed assets	= Purchases - Sales of fixed assets + breeding livestock change of valuation.	[#297 + #345 + #353] - [#299 + #347 + #355] + (Z)
	SE521	Net Investment on fixed assets	= Gross Investment on fixed assets - Depreciation.	SE516 - SE360
	SE526	Cash Flow (1)	= The holding's capacity for saving and self-financing. = Receipts - Expenditure for the accounting year, not taking into account operations on capital and on debts and loans. This indicator is close to that used by EUROSTAT on the basis of Macro-economic accounts. = Net Receipts of Agricultural activity and Other Receipts + Balance farm subsidies & taxes + Balance subsidies & taxes on investments = Sales of products + Other Receipts + Sales of livestock - All costs paid - Purchases of livestock = Receipts - Expenditure for the accounting year = Net Receipts of Agricultural activity and Other Receipts + Balance farm subsidies & taxes	{K183(7) + [E51(2)..58(2)]} - {[SE275 - #268 - #269 - #270 - #273] + SE365 + [E51(1)..58(1)]} + SE600 + SE405

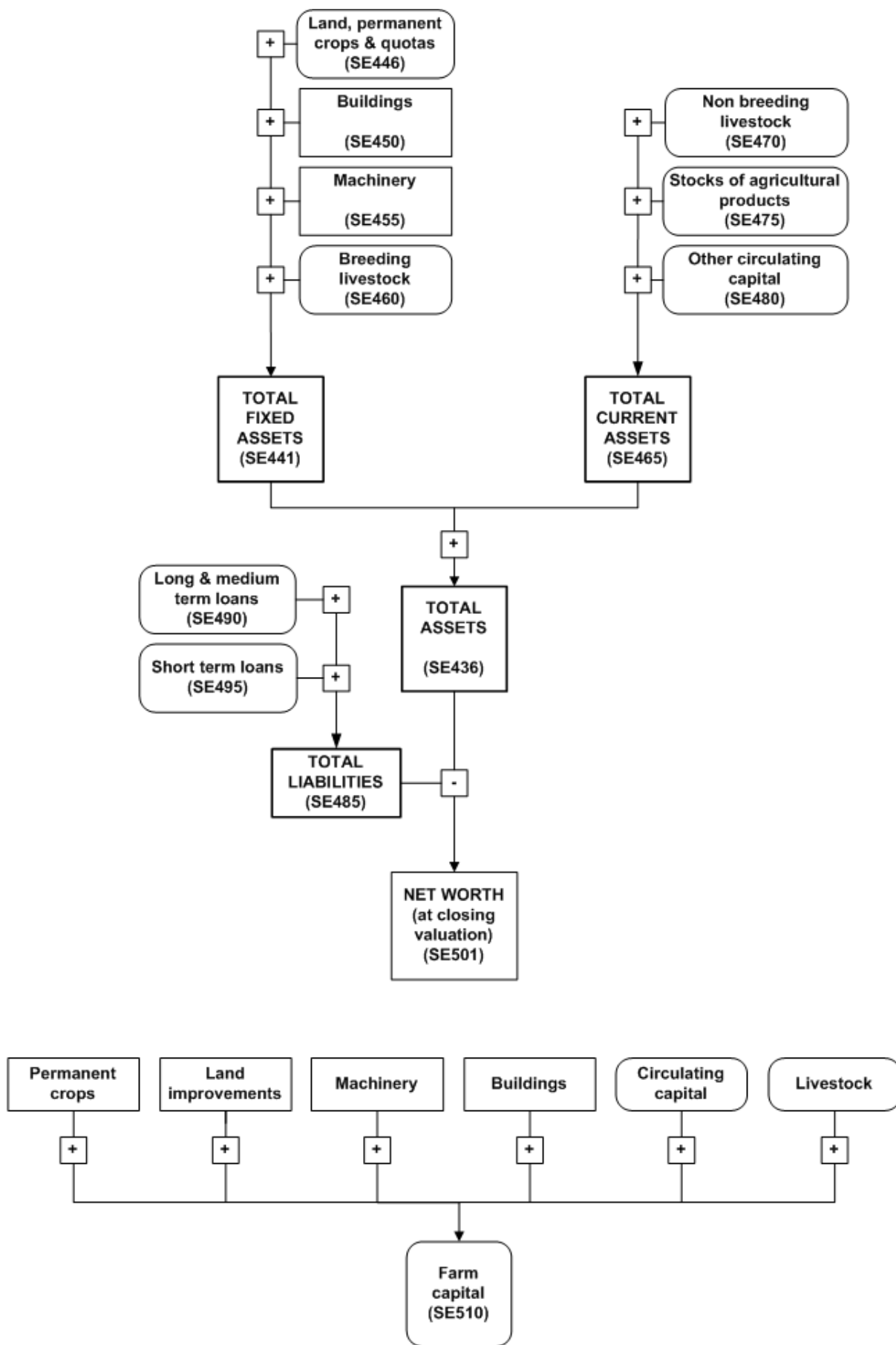
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Balance subsidies & taxes on investments = Sales of products + Other Receipts + Sales of livestock - All costs paid - Purchases of livestock + Farm subsidies - Farm Taxes + VAT balance + Subsidies on investments - Taxes on investments 	
	SE530	Cash Flow (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> = The holding's capacity for saving and self-financing = Receipts - Expenditure for the accounting year = Net receipts of agricultural activity and other receipts + Balance farm subsidies & taxes + Balance subsidies & taxes on investments + Balance of operations on capital + Balance of operations on debts and loans = Sales of products + Other receipts + Sales of livestock - All costs paid - Purchases of livestock + Farm subsidies - Farm taxes + VAT balance + Subsidies on investments - Taxes on investments + Sales of capital - Investments + Closing valuation of debts - Opening valuation of debts. 	SE526 + (#371 - #369) + (#394 - #390)

3. FIGURES

3.1. Figure 1: Output, Balance of subsidies and taxes, Income



3.2. Figure 2: Balance sheet



3.3. Figures 3 & 4: Financial indicators

