

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (HCSO)

Agriculture in Hungary, 2003

(Farm structure survey)

PRELIMINARY DATA

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Foreword

The social and economic transformation of the past fifteen years fundamentally impacted Hungarian agriculture. The ownership and use of land has changed and so has the structure of production resources. Due to the on-going transformation an in-depth survey to provide the economic leadership, farmers, scientific research and development and the vocational education with a realistic picture of the changes became indispensable again following the agricultural census of year 2000.

In addition to satisfying the domestic needs the implementation of this survey was also necessitated by the pending accession of Hungary to the European Union.

With a view to the aforesaid the **Central Statistical Office** implemented a **farm structure survey (GSZÖ 2003)** in the period between December 1st and 12th 2003 on the strength of Governmental Decree 227/2002 (XI.7.), the first of its kind to harmonize with the farm structure surveys scheduled under the agricultural statistical programme of the European Union.

The objective of farm structure surveys is to provide a credible and accurate picture of the national agriculture in the periods between two censuses conducted at ten year intervals. In accordance with the relevant policies of the European Union the threshold level selected in agricultural surveys should exclude from the observation only the smallest holdings which together contribute 1 percent or less to the total Standard Gross Margin (SGM).

The first and foremost step in implementing surveys is the selection of respondent entities, that is, the farms. **Agricultural enterprises** are included in surveys irrespective of size based on the agricultural activity they are involved in. In the case of **private farms** the size of agricultural activity, i.e. a threshold needs to be defined as well, to exclude households involved in agricultural activity below this level from the observation. Entities above the threshold qualify as private farms. Private farms and agricultural enterprises constitute the universe of the agricultural survey.

8400 agricultural enterprises and 966 thousand private farms were identified by the agricultural census of year 2000; these farms constituted the universe of respondents of the farm structure survey of year 2003. **All agricultural enterprises** were covered by the observation, including the changes reflected in the registry that took place in the meanwhile. A random sample of **representative elements** (360 thousand private farms) was selected for the survey of year 2003 from the stratified universe of a total of 966 thousand **private farms**, based on the SGM value.

In December 2003 **all agricultural enterprises mailed by post** the completed questionnaires; the **private farms were visited by census-takers**, who recorded the relevant details of farms on the basis of the answers of the farmers.

In year 2003 7800 agricultural enterprises were involved in agricultural activity. In addition to those a number of other organisations and institutions such as national parks, water management authorities, airports, etc. – passive users of land - were included in the observation, whose actual agricultural activity was negligible. The

number of private farms involved in agricultural activity was nearly 766 thousand in 2003; the agricultural activity in kitchen gardens and holiday home gardens was also noteworthy.

The preliminary data published herein represent the production structure and key attributes of 7800 agricultural enterprises and nearly 766 thousand private farms.

It is our intention to continue, from the end of June 2004, the publication of the findings of farm structure survey of 2003 based on the complete and finalized database, to include all facets of agricultural production.

Summary

On the basis of the preliminary findings of the farm structure survey of year 2003 there were **7800 agricultural enterprises involved in agricultural activity and nearly 766 thousand private farms** in Hungary. Since the agricultural census of year 2000 the number of agricultural enterprises reduced by 7 per cent; the number of private farms decreased by 20 per cent.

89 per cent of the agricultural enterprises and 75 per cent of private farms used productive land area qualifying as a farm. The **average size of the productive land area** used by agricultural enterprises was 503 hectare in 2003; the same value of private farms was hardly more than 3 hectare. In comparison with the findings of the census of year 2000 it means a 24 per cent reduction in the average productive land area of agricultural enterprises and 22 per cent increase in the average productive land area of private farms.

Significant differences were found in the **holding structure** of the two forms of farming. 85 per cent of the agricultural enterprises used over 99 per cent of productive land area exceeding one hectare. 20 per cent of agricultural enterprises used productive land area of size exceeding 300 hectare; they account for 88 per cent of the total productive land area used by agricultural enterprises. 72 per cent of the private farms continued to cultivate productive land area below 1 hectare size, amounting to 5 per cent of the total productive land area used. Whilst the share of private farms using productive land area exceeding 50 hectare was hardly larger than 1 per cent, the productive land area cultivated amounted to nearly 40 per cent of the total productive land area used by private farms. The size of the cultivated productive land area exceeded 300 hectare only in the case of a few private farms.

28 per cent agricultural enterprises and 63 per cent of private farms were involved in **animal breeding** exceeding the threshold level. It means that the number of breeding agricultural enterprises decreased since year 2000 by 11 per cent, and the number of breeding private farms decreased by almost 25 per cent. In the case of agricultural enterprises cattle was the key species in breeding, whereas in the case of private farms – pigs. 90 per cent of the livestock of agricultural enterprises constituted of 2 species (cattle and pigs) in contrast to private farms, where four species including cattle, pigs, sheep and horses amounted to the same figure.

The attributes of farms by **type of activity** are also at variance. In 2003 72 per cent of the agricultural enterprises were involved exclusively in crop production. The fact that the number of agricultural enterprises involved exclusively in cropping increased in the past three years by 30 per cent and the similar reduction of the number of mixed agricultural enterprises involved in cropping and breeding both marks a shift towards specialization. The share of agricultural enterprises involved exclusively in breeding has hardly changed in the past three years.

No change in structure paralleling that of the agricultural enterprises has taken place among the private farms. Similar to the figures of year 2000 almost 40 per cent of the private farms were involved in crop production alone; nearly 25 per cent – only in animal breeding, and 38 per cent were mixed farms.

The farm attributes by the **objective of production** were also investigated. In 2000 60 per cent of the private farms produced exclusively for own consumption; the share of farms producing for profit was a mere 8 per cent. No substantial change took place in this respect by year 2003 either: the share of producers for profit increased by some 4 per cent. Production exclusively for own consumption was mainly typical for breeding private farms (83 per cent), whereas this figure was the lowest among mixed private farms (47 per cent). One fifth of cropping private farms produced for profit, the highest figure among types of production, in contrast to breeding private farms, of which a mere 2 per cent produced for profit.

In year 2003 105 thousand **full-time** and 19 thousand part-time **employees were involved** in agricultural activity at the agricultural enterprises. The average family labour of private farms decreased in comparison with year 2000 from 2.1 to 1.8 heads. This reduction seems to be offset by the 24 and 17 per cent increase in the number of full-time and part-time employees of private farms, respectively. In 2003 the headcount of this labour force was 7 thousand and 55 thousand, respectively.

Parallel with the reduction of the number of private farms and increase of their average size the number of days worked by each farmer increased from 75 to 82. Male farmers worked in average 23 per cent more - 86 days - than the female farmers.

The share of male employees managing the farming activities was 89 per cent at the agricultural enterprises and 76 per cent at private farms.

In comparison with the findings of year 2000 the share of full-time agricultural staff of private farms increased by 5 per cent, in proportion with the increase of the average size of the farms. In 2003 their share amounted to 62 per cent. The share of full-time male staff exceeded that of the female staff by 17 per cent (for males it was 58 per cent in 2003).

Reduction of the share of farmers below 35 years of age and the increasing share of those above 55 years of age marked the change of the age composition of private farmers in the past 3 years. Aging of the male farmers amounting to 75 per cent of the total staff was particularly marked in comparison with that of the female staff.

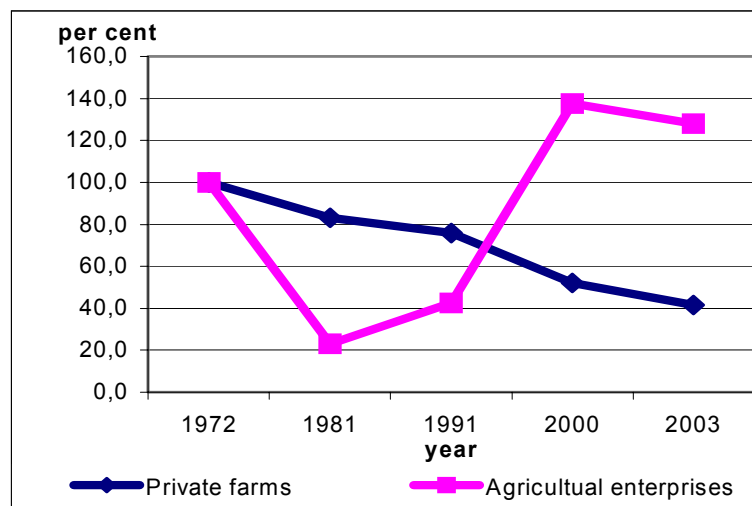
Since 2000 hardly any changes have been observed in the **agricultural qualifications** of private farmers. Three years after the census only 2 per cent of farmers had college/university degree and 6 per cent had medium level agricultural qualifications. Most of the farmers may only rely on many years of working experience.

The share of non-**agricultural** farms involved in secondary agricultural activity is just a few per cent for both forms of farming, yet the changes of the past three years have mostly brought inconsistent trends.

1. The number of farms

In the past four decades the number of **agricultural enterprises** involved in agricultural activity manifested hectic changes. Following the mergers of commercial enterprises of the 1970s and 1980s the creation of organisations of new types in the 1990s added again to the number of agricultural enterprises. In the years after the turn of the millennium the problems of farming precipitated again the reduction of the number of agricultural enterprises. On the 1st of December 2003 there were 7800 agricultural enterprises involved in agricultural activity, a figure 7 per cent lower than in year 2000.

Figure1: Variation of the number of farms
(1972 = 100,0)



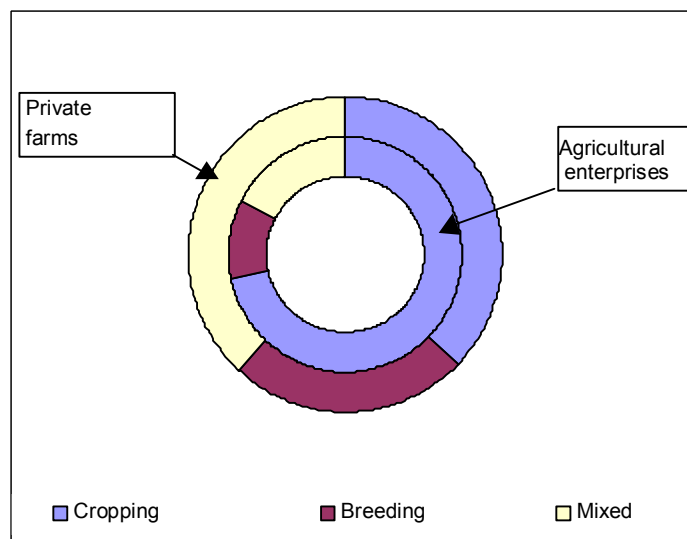
In the past forty years the number of **private farms** has continuously decreased. In the years between 1991 and 2000 this reduction is mainly explained by the cessation of the use of farm gardening and emolument lands. The 20 per cent reduction of the number of farms in the years following the turn of the millennium is mainly attributed to the lack of capital and appropriate qualifications, and the unfavourable farm structure. The number of breeding farms reduced and so did the livestock; more and more households reduced or fully stopped the agricultural activities. A slow tendency towards the concentration of land use started: the average size of land cultivated by a decreasing number of farms increased, and the number of farms using land area in excess of 50 hectare also increased.

2. The basis of farming,¹ type of production

Since 2000 a significant realignment took place among **agricultural enterprises**. In 2003 72 per cent of the agricultural enterprises were involved exclusively in crop production. The fact that the number of agricultural enterprises involved exclusively in cropping increased in the past three years by **30 per cent** and the similar reduction of the number of mixed agricultural enterprises involved in cropping and breeding both marks a shift towards specialization. The share of agricultural enterprises involved exclusively in breeding has hardly changed in the past three years, remaining at a steady 11 per cent.

No change in structure paralleling that of the agricultural enterprises has taken place among the private farms. Similar to the figures of year 2000 almost 40 per cent of the private farms were involved in crop production alone; nearly 25 per cent – only in animal breeding, and 38 per cent were mixed farms. This rather inflexible structure is attributed to the objective of farming of private farms that fundamentally differs from that of the agricultural enterprises.

Figure 2: Distribution of the number of farms by the type of production, 2003



In year 2000 60 per cent of the private farms produced exclusively for own consumption; the share of producers for profit was a mere 8 per cent. No substantial changes took place by year 2003, though the share of producers for profit increased by four per cent. Production exclusively for own consumption was mainly typical for private breeding farms (83 per cent), whereas this figure was the lowest among the mixed private farms (47 per cent). One fifth of all private cropping farms produced for profit, the highest figure among the types of production, in contrast to private breeding farms, of which a mere two per cent produced for profit.

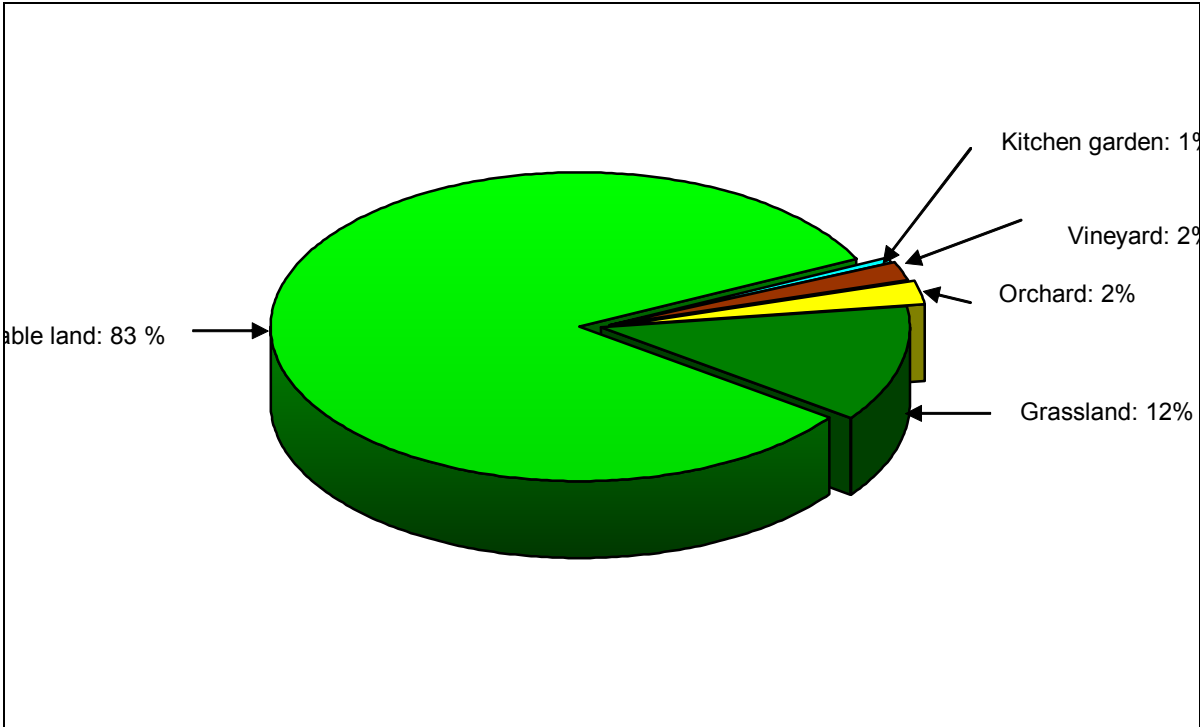
¹ The production resource on the basis of which the unit involved in agricultural activity qualifies as a farm.

3. Use of agricultural land

Since the census of 2000 the number of farms using **productive land area** has reduced by 23 per cent. At the same time as the number of agricultural enterprises using productive land area increased nearly by one third, the same figure among the private farms reduced by almost 25 per cent. The **size of the average productive land area** used by agricultural enterprises in 2003 was 503 hectare in contrast to 3 hectare used by private farms. Compared to the findings of the census of year 2000 it means a **24 per cent reduction** of the average productive land area used by agricultural enterprises and a **22 per cent increase** of the average productive land area used by private farms.

The same tendency is observed in the number of farms using **agricultural or arable land**. The difference between the forms of farming in the use of arable land is explained, among others, by the fact that many private farmers sold their arable land due to the not viable farm size. Since year 2000 the size of **arable land** used by agricultural enterprises and private farms has reduced by 8 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3: Distribution of agricultural land by branches of cultivation, 2003 (Farms, total)



A change in the use of plantations by the two forms of farming has taken place. At the same time as the number of agricultural enterprises cultivating **orchards** increased by more than 30 per cent, the same number among private farms

decreased by 16 per cent in the past three years. The size of orchard area per agricultural enterprise decreased by 16 per cent; the same figure increased by nearly 80 per cent for private farms.

The number of farms using **vineyards** and the average size manifests opposing trends. In contrast to the 40 per cent increase in the number of such agricultural enterprises the number of similar private farms reduced by **2 per cent**. The average plantation area in this highly labour intensive branch of cultivation decreased by 27 per cent among the agricultural enterprises and increased to an extent exceeding one third among the private farms.

The area of grassland used reduced for both forms of farming. In 2003 a fourth part of agricultural enterprises and only one tenth of the private farms used **grassland**. In three years time after the census of year 2000 the size of grassland used by agricultural enterprises reduced by a lesser degree (5 per cent); the same figure for private farms reduced rather significantly, **19 per cent**.

Table 1: Size of land per farm

Denomination	(hectare /farm)			
	Private farms		Agricultural enterprises	
	2000	2003	2000	2003
Arable land	3,11	4,42	506,93	384,88
Grassland	2,86	4,12	161,20	146,72
Agricultural area	2,51	3,10	533,49	384,11
Productive land area	2,74	3,33	663,00	503,09

There is a considerable difference between the **holding structures of the two** forms of farming. 85 per cent of the **agricultural enterprises** cultivated more than 99 per cent of the productive land area exceeding one hectare is size. The size of productive land area exceeded 300 hectare for 20 per cent of the agricultural enterprises; 88 per cent of all productive land area used by agricultural enterprises fell into this size category. 72 per cent of the **private farms** kept on cultivating **5 per cent** of the total productive land area, on productive land area less than 1 hectare. In contrast to the hardly 1 per cent share of private farms using productive land area in excess of 50 hectare the productive land area cultivated by them amounted to 40 per cent of the total productive land area of private farms. The size of the productive land area cultivated by private farms exceeded 300 hectare only in a few cases.

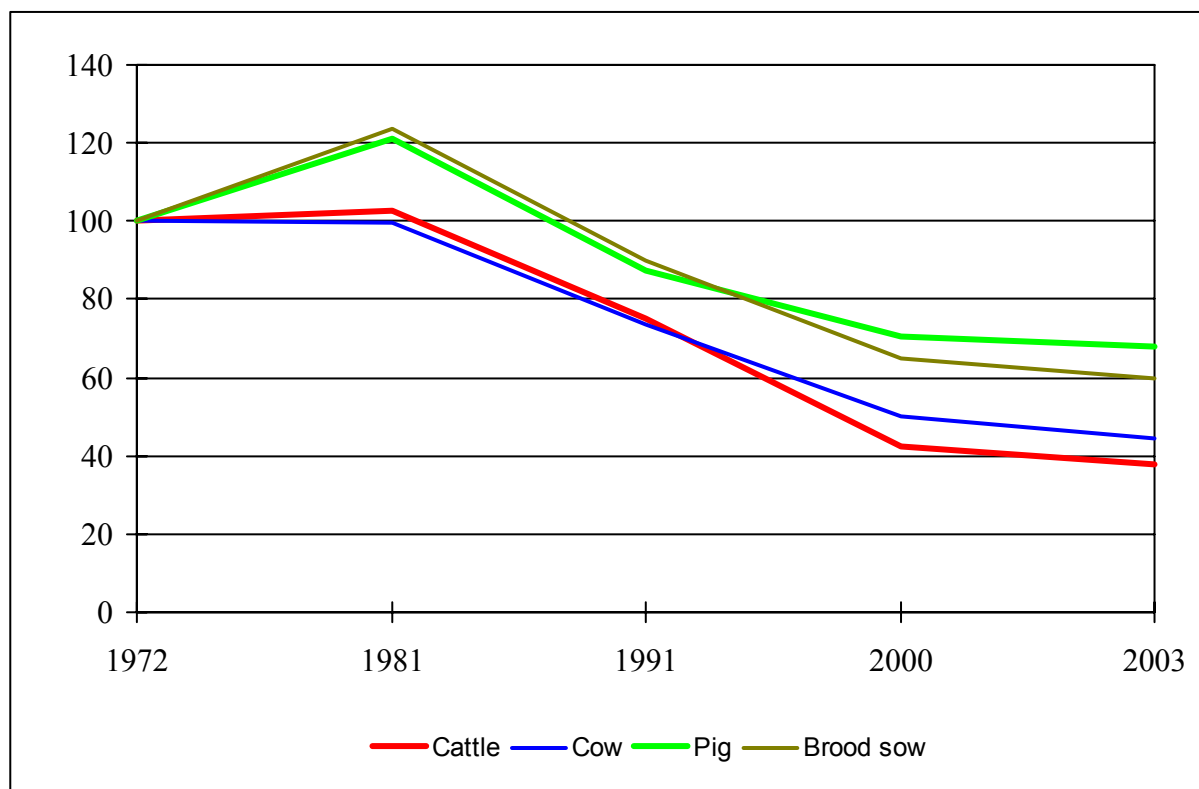
4. Livestock

Currently 2165 agricultural enterprises and approximately 570 thousand private farmers are involved in animal breeding. Since the agricultural census of year 2000 the number of breeding agricultural enterprises has reduced by 11 per cent, and the number of private breeding farms decreased by nearly one quarter.

The cattle stock has kept on reducing since the 1980s. In 2003 more than two thirds of the 714 thousand cattle stock was kept by agricultural enterprises; the same was the share of the 337 thousand cow stock.

In 2003 nearly 57 per cent of the 4.7 million **pig stock** was kept by agricultural enterprises, including almost two thirds of the brood sow stock. The number of pigs approached the lowest figure reached ten years ago. The primary reason of this drop is that the private farmers reduced stock by half a million heads in the past three years.

Figure 4: Variation of the cattle and pig stock
1972 = 100.0

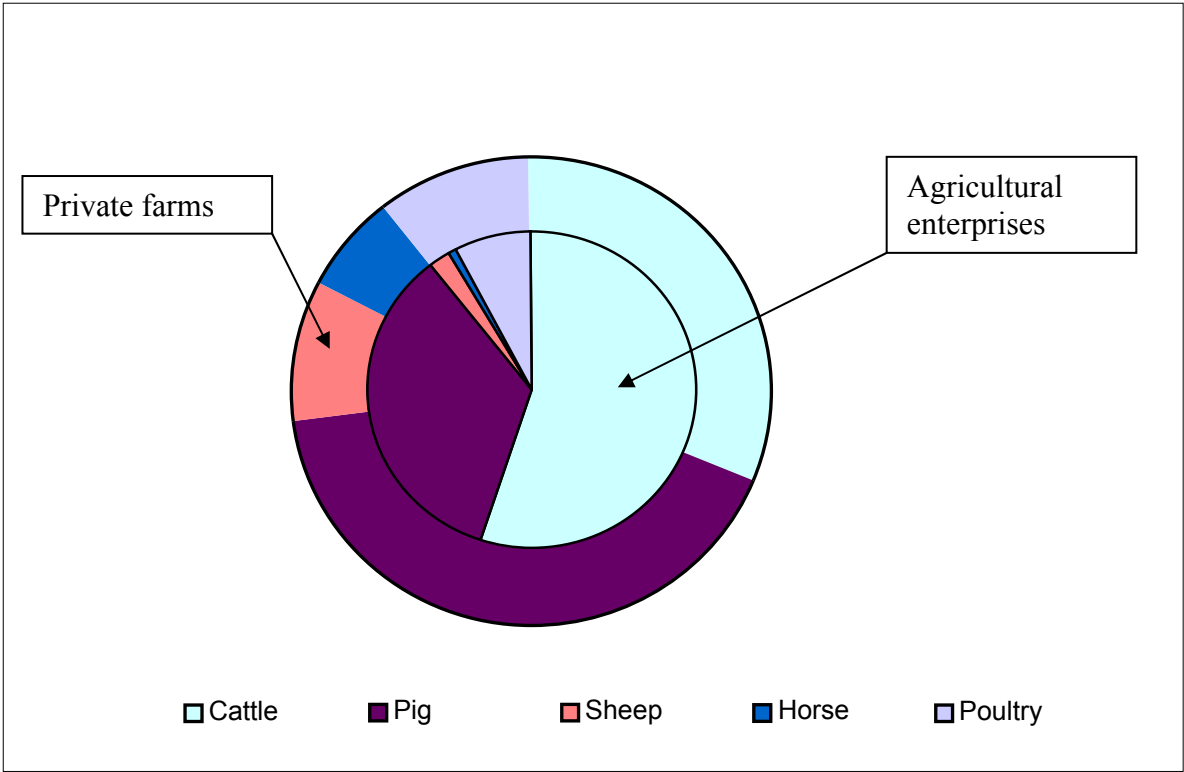


87 per cent of the sheep stock amounting to nearly 1.3 million was kept by private farms.

As far as **poultry** is concerned, more than half of the gallinaceous, goose and duck stock was kept by private farms, and nearly two thirds of the turkey stock was kept by agricultural enterprises.

In the structure of livestock by animal species of agricultural enterprises the cattle dominated, in contrast to the private farms, where the pig stock had the highest share. 90 per cent of the livestock of agricultural enterprises constituted of 2 species (cattle and pigs) in contrast to private farms, where four species including cattle, pigs, sheep and horses amounted to the same figure. This coincides with the findings of the agricultural census of year 2000.

Figure 5: Composition of the livestock by animal species*



* Animal units

In the past three years the number of cattle, pig and horse breeding agricultural enterprises reduced by 16, 16 and 28 per cent, respectively. The same rate of reduction with cattle, pig and horse breeding private farms was 40, 10 and 26 per cent, respectively.

Though traditionally **goat breeding** is not typical among the agricultural enterprises, their number increased in the past three years by 17 per cent in contrast to the private farms, where their number decreased by nearly 30 per cent.

Compared to the findings of the agricultural census of 2000 the number of **sheep breeding** agricultural enterprises and private farms has reduced by 27 and 16 per cent, respectively.

The keeping of **gallinaceous birds (hen, chicken, etc.)** fell for both forms of farming; 19 per cent less agricultural enterprises and 27 per cent less private farms kept such poultry.

Significant differences were observed between the two forms of farming in terms of the animal species kept and the **livestock size**.

42 per cent of the **cattle breeding** agricultural enterprises kept more than 500 heads; for 41 per cent of the private farmers 1 or 2 heads, and for 43 per cent of 3-9 heads of cattle were typical.

Nearly a fourth of **pig breeding** agricultural enterprises kept a livestock exceeding 5000, and 18 per cent – in the range between 2000 and 4999 heads. 63 per cent of pig breeding private farmers kept 1-2 heads, and 28 per cent had a livestock in the range of 3-9 heads.

36 per cent of the agricultural enterprises kept a stock of poultry in the range of 10000 and 49999 heads; 22 per cent had a stock exceeding 50 000. The size of the poultry stock of the 99 per cent of private farms was in the range of 1 to 99 heads.

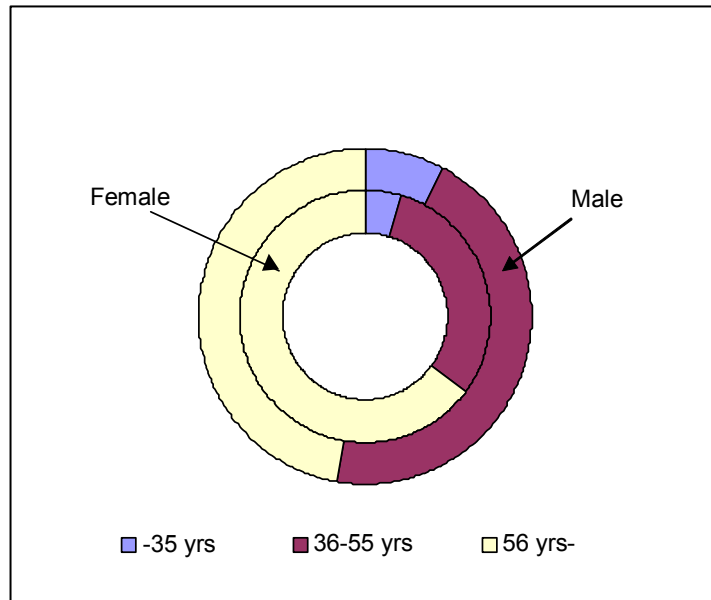
5. Agricultural labour

The number of full-time employees of agricultural enterprises **involved in agricultural activity** amounted to 105 thousand; the number of part-time employees was 19 thousand in 2003. The similar figures of private farms were 7 thousand and 55 thousand heads, respectively. In comparison with year 2000 both the number of full-time and part-time staff of private farms increased significantly, by 24 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. In addition to the full-time and part-time staff employed by private farms 1 million 350 thousand unpaid persons – family members of farmers – were involved to some extent in agricultural activities.

89 per cent of the **management staff** of agricultural enterprises and 74 per cent of staff involved in agricultural activity were male. 76 per cent of private **farmers were** male, which is practically identical with the findings of the census of year 2000.

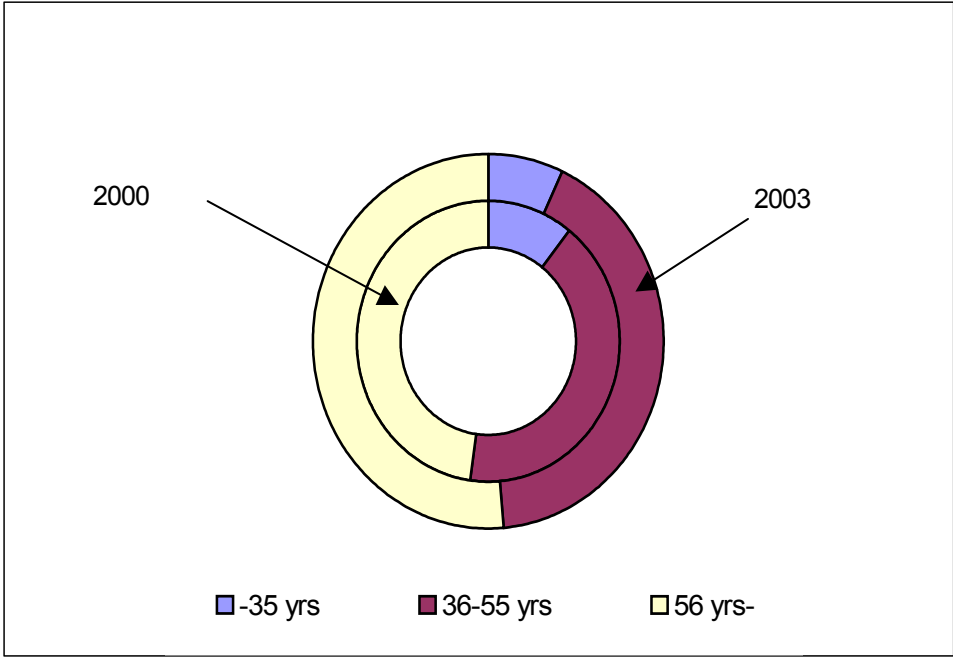
Reduction of the share of farmers below 35 years of age and the increasing share of those above 55 years of age marked the change of the age composition of private farmers in the past 3 years. Aging of the male farmers amounting to 75 per cent of the total staff was particularly marked in comparison with that of the female staff.

Figure 6: Distribution of private farmers by age groups and gender, 2003



In the period between years 2000 and 2003 the aging of **private farmers** continued, marked by the reduction of share of younger generations of farmers (below 35 years of age) and increase of the elder generations (above 55 years of age). In the period under observation the share of older farmers increased from 48 to almost 52 per cent, whereby the process of aging was faster in the male population than the female one.

Fig. 7: Distribution of private farmers by age groups



The **family labour force** of private farms has reduced significantly in comparison with year 2000. In contrast to 2.1 heads in 2000 the average family labour of private farms reduced to 1.8 in 2003. In the majority - 54 per cent - of farms the family labour was 2-3 heads, and in two-fifth of the farms the same figure was 1 head..

Table 2: Distribution of private farms and family labour by size categories

Size category, heads/farm	(per cent)			
	Private farms		Family labour	
	2000	2003	2000	2003
1	18,9	41,5	9,1	23,5
2-3	51,4	54,0	51,0	65,8
4 and more	29,8	4,5	39,9	10,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Along with the reduction of the number of private farms and increase of their average size the number of **days worked per farmer** increased from 75 to 82. In average male farmers worked 23 per cent more (86 days) than their female colleagues.

In comparison with the year 2000 figure the share of farmers involved **full-time** in the agricultural activity of private farms increased to 62 per cent from 57 per cent. At the same time the share of farmers having a full-time occupation outside farming reduced from 38 per cent to 36 per cent. The share of female workers employed full-time (75 per cent) significantly exceeded that of the male workers (58 per cent).

Table 3: Some details of private farms by gender

Denomination	Male farmers		Female farmers		Total	
	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
	<i>Agricultural qualifications, per cent</i>					
Medium	7,1	6,7	2,3	1,9	5,9	5,5
College/univ.	2,3	2,6	0,6	0,7	1,9	2,1
	<i>Economic activity, per cent</i>					
Unemployed	5,9	3,3	3,3	2,3	5,3	3,0
Retired	42,9	42,5	66,0	61,7	48,4	47,1
	<i>Share of employees having no source of income other than the farm, per cent</i>					
	52,7	57,7	72,0	75,0	57,3	61,9
	<i>Annual average days worked, days</i>					
	79	86	65	70	75	82

Since 2000 hardly any changes have been observed in the **agricultural qualifications** of private farmers. In 2003 only two 2 per cent of farmers had college/university degree and 6 per cent had medium level agricultural qualifications. Most of the farmers may only rely on many years of working experience. The agricultural qualifications of male farmers significantly exceeded that of the female farmers. The share of labour with at least medium level qualifications was 9 per cent contrasting with that of the female staff below 3 per cent.

6. Non-agricultural activities of farms

The share of non-agricultural activities amounted to a few per cent for both forms of farming. The share of agricultural enterprises involved in non-agricultural activity generally reduced. The decrease is the most significant among farms involved in fodder mixing and transportation. Only dairy processing remained at the same level whereas wine bottling reduced to a small extent.

Table 4: share of farms involved also in non- agricultural by groups of farms

Denomination	(per cent)			
	Share of a			
	private farms		agricultural enterprises	
	Involved also in non-agricultural activity			
	2000	2003	2000	2003
Meat processing	0,41	0,40	1,15	0,76
Dairy processing	0,13	0,62	0,39	0,38
Fruit and vegetable processing	0,21	0,50	1,32	0,78
Wine bottling	0,04	0,03	1,01	1,27
Fodder mixing	0,06	0,01	7,02	1,92

Tourism and catering	0,13	0,06	3,15	1,93
Transportation, trucking	0,49	4,53	11,52	5,77

A considerable increase was observed in the transportation and trucking activity of private farms, though the increase of activities in dairy processing and processing of gardening products was also noteworthy. The share of farms involved in rural tourism shrank by 50 per cent.

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Table 1 : Number of farms involved in agricultural activity

Year	Private farms	Agricultural enterprises	Farms, total
1972	1841,5	6,1	1847,6
1981	1529,6	1,4	1531,0
1991	1395,8	2,6	1398,3
2000	958,5	8,4	966,9
2003	765,6	7,8	773,4

Table 2 :Distribution of private farms involved in agricultural activity by the objective of farming and production types, 2003

Objective of farming	Cropping	Breeding	Mixed	Total
	percentage			
Only for own consumption	56,40	83,29	46,81	59,35
For selling the surplus	24,44	14,43	42,73	28,97
Primarily for profit	19,13	2,17	10,40	11,63
Mainly agricultural services	0,03	0,11	0,05	0,06
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Table 3 : Distribution of private farms involved in agricultural activity by production types and objective of production, 2003

Objective of farming	Növénytermesztő	Breeding	Mixed	Total
	percentage			
Only for own consumption	35,40	34,49	30,12	100,00
For selling the surplus	31,43	12,24	56,32	100,00
Primarily for profit	61,27	4,58	34,15	100,00
Mainly agricultural services	19,77	47,50	32,73	100,00
Total	37,25	24,57	38,18	100,00

Table 4 : Distribution of private farms involved in agricultural activity by types of production and regions

Régió	Cropping	Breeding	Mixed	Total	Cropping	Breeding	Mixed	Total
	percentage				percentage			
	2000				2003			
Private farms								
Central Hungary	40,86	30,57	28,58	100,00	38,42	30,04	31,54	100,00
Central Transdanubia	48,95	19,03	32,01	100,00	48,84	19,27	31,89	100,00
Western Transdanubia	48,37	10,68	40,95	100,00	50,95	12,60	36,45	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	44,45	14,63	40,92	100,00	41,57	17,36	41,07	100,00
Northern Hungary	44,22	23,59	32,19	100,00	44,93	25,91	29,16	100,00
Northern Great Plain	35,05	24,38	40,57	100,00	31,05	27,10	41,86	100,00
Southern Great Plain	30,27	26,40	43,33	100,00	24,61	31,27	44,11	100,00
Total	39,70	22,04	38,26	100,00	37,25	24,57	38,18	100,00
Agricultural enterprises								
Central Hungary	42,00	10,01	47,99	100,00	71,15	13,97	14,88	100,00
Central Transdanubia	41,19	10,49	48,32	100,00	67,63	13,14	19,23	100,00
Western Transdanubia	46,78	8,85	44,36	100,00	70,01	10,41	19,58	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	48,69	7,76	43,54	100,00	74,18	8,93	16,89	100,00
Northern Hungary	50,10	4,74	45,15	100,00	82,62	5,52	11,86	100,00
Northern Great Plain	34,65	8,53	56,82	100,00	70,06	9,91	20,03	100,00
Southern Great Plain	35,14	13,91	50,96	100,00	66,67	15,61	17,73	100,00
Total	41,98	9,37	48,65	100,00	71,58	11,01	17,41	100,00
Farms, total								
Central Hungary	40,87	30,36	28,77	100,00	38,83	29,84	31,33	100,00
Central Transdanubia	48,86	18,94	32,20	100,00	49,09	19,18	31,73	100,00
Western Transdanubia	48,35	10,66	40,99	100,00	51,19	12,57	36,23	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	44,50	14,55	40,95	100,00	42,01	17,25	40,74	100,00
Northern Hungary	44,27	23,45	32,28	100,00	45,28	25,72	29,00	100,00
Northern Great Plain	35,05	24,27	40,68	100,00	31,35	26,96	41,69	100,00
Southern Great Plain	30,30	26,31	43,38	100,00	24,94	31,15	43,91	100,00
Total	39,72	21,93	38,35	100,00	37,60	24,43	37,97	100,00

Table 5 : Distribution of private farms involved in agricultural activity by objectives of production and regions

Régió	(per cent)									
	Only for own consumption	For selling the surplus	Mainly for profit	Mainly agricultural services	<i>Total</i>	Only for own consumption	For selling the surplus	Mainly for profit	Mainly agricultural services	<i>Total</i>
	percentage									
	2000					2003				
Central Hungary	69,33	23,80	6,62	0,25	100,00	66,57	25,53	7,83	0,07	100,00
Central Transdanubia	74,56	21,36	3,87	0,21	100,00	74,26	19,86	5,84	0,04	100,00
Western Transdanubia	60,80	29,89	9,09	0,22	100,00	69,87	22,12	7,95	0,05	100,00
Southern Transdanubia	66,54	27,25	6,05	0,16	100,00	68,59	23,71	7,68	0,02	100,00
Northern Hungary	68,36	22,87	8,58	0,19	100,00	62,10	21,27	16,59	0,04	100,00
Northern Great Plain	52,44	39,54	7,79	0,23	100,00	49,50	37,94	12,48	0,08	100,00
Southern Great Plain	50,12	38,99	10,60	0,29	100,00	48,76	35,73	15,44	0,07	100,00
Total	60,36	31,45	7,96	0,23	100,00	59,35	28,97	11,63	0,06	100,00

Table 6 : Average area by the branches of cultivation

Megnevezés	(hectare)								
	Arable land	Kitchen garden	Orchard	Vineyard	Grassland	Forest	Reed	Fishpond	Productive
area per farm									
2000									
Agricultural enterprises	506,93	–	35,74	27,69	161,20	563,09	37,70	131,98	663,00
Private farms	3,11	0,06	0,37	0,30	2,86	2,89	1,29	0,82	2,74
Total	6,40	0,06	0,51	0,34	5,71	18,22	3,43	6,20	6,54
2003									
Agricultural enterprises	384,88	1,36	30,11	20,25	146,72	547,53	43,04	103,85	503,09
Private farms	4,42	0,06	0,66	0,40	4,12	3,84	2,29	5,63	3,33
Total	8,91	0,06	0,87	0,45	8,84	32,24	8,48	35,86	8,15
2000 = 100									
Agricultural enterprises	75,9	...	84,3	73,1	91,0	97,2	114,1	78,7	75,9
Private farms	142,4	103,9	178,7	133,6	144,3	132,6	177,4	688,4	121,7
Total	139,2	103,6	169,4	132,9	154,8	176,9	247,7	578,8	124,6

Table 7 : Distribution of the number and productive land of farms by the size categories of the productive land used and by groups of farms, 2003

Productive land size category, hectare	Private farms		Agricultural enterprises		Farms, total	
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	percentage					
0 (not applicable)	7,5	–	11,7	–	7,5	–
0 < 0,2	35,5	1,2	1,3	0,0	35,2	0,5
0,2 - < 0,5	19,9	2,0	1,2	0,0	19,7	0,8
0,5 - < 1,0	9,3	2,1	1,0	0,0	9,2	0,8
1,0 - < 10,0	21,9	23,2	11,7	0,1	21,8	9,5
10,0 - < 50,0	4,8	32,4	22,6	1,3	5,0	13,9
50,0 - < 100,0	0,7	15,0	10,7	1,7	0,8	7,1
100,0 - < 300,0	0,4	21,6	20,1	8,9	0,6	14,0
300,0 and more	0,0	2,6	19,7	87,9	0,2	53,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 8 : Distribution of the number and agricultural area of farms by the size categories of the agricultural land used and by groups of farms, 2003

Agricultural land size category, hectare	Private farms		Agricultural enterprises		Farms, total	
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	percentage					
0 (not applicable)	7,7	–	27,9	–	7,9	–
0 < 0,2	36,3	1,3	1,3	0,0	35,9	0,6
0,2 - < 0,5	20,1	2,1	1,3	0,0	19,9	1,1
0,5 - < 1,0	9,3	2,2	1,1	0,0	9,2	1,1
1,0 - < 10,0	21,1	23,8	11,1	0,2	21,0	12,1
10,0 - < 50,0	4,5	32,3	17,6	1,6	4,6	17,0
50,0 - < 100,0	0,6	14,8	6,9	1,8	0,7	8,4
100,0 - < 300,0	0,4	21,3	15,4	11,4	0,5	16,4
300,0 and more	0,0	2,1	17,4	85,0	0,2	43,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 9 : Distribution of the number and arable land area of farms by the size categories of the arable land used and by groups of farms, 2003

Arable land size category, hectare	Private farms		Agricultural enterprises		Farms, total	
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	percentage					
0 (n.a.)	47,9	-	39,0	-	47,8	-
0 < 0,2	12,0	0,6	1,0	0,0	11,9	0,3
0,2 - < 0,3	6,0	0,6	0,3	0,0	6,0	0,3
0,3 - < 0,5	5,0	0,8	0,6	0,0	4,9	0,4
0,5 - < 1,0	6,3	1,8	0,8	0,0	6,2	0,9
1,0 - < 10,0	18,2	25,3	8,7	0,2	18,1	12,5
10,0 - < 50,0	3,8	33,3	14,1	1,5	3,9	17,1
50,0 - < 100,0	0,5	15,0	5,6	1,7	0,6	8,3
100,0 - < 300,0	0,3	20,7	14,2	12,5	0,4	16,5
300,0 és több	0,0	1,8	15,7	84,0	0,2	43,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 10 : Distribution of the number and arable land area of farms by the size categories of the grassland used and by groups of farms, 2003

Grassland size category, hectare	Private farms		Agricultural enterprises		Farms, total	
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	percentage					
0 (n.a.)	92,4	-	74,4	-	92,2	-
0 < 0,2	2,2	0,6	0,3	0,0	2,1	0,3
0,2 - < 0,3	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,2
0,3 - < 0,5	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,3
0,5 - < 1,0	0,9	1,9	0,9	0,0	0,9	0,9
1,0 - < 10,0	2,7	26,9	5,8	0,7	2,8	12,5
10,0 - < 50,0	0,6	36,2	7,6	5,1	0,6	19,1
50,0 - < 100,0	0,1	16,3	3,4	6,5	0,1	10,9
100,0 - < 300,0	0,0	16,0	4,2	19,3	0,1	17,8
300,0 és több	0,0	0,9	2,9	68,4	0,0	38,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 11 : Distribution of the number and arable land area of farms by the size categories of the arable plus grassland used and by groups of farms, 2003

Arable plus grassland size category, hectare	Private farms		Agricultural enterprises		Farms, total	
	number	area	number	area	number	area
	percentage					
0 (n.a.)	45,9	-	36,0	-	45,8	-
0 < 0,2	12,7	0,6	1,0	0,0	12,5	0,3
0,2 - < 0,3	6,2	0,6	0,3	0,0	6,1	0,3
0,3 - < 0,5	5,2	0,7	0,6	0,0	5,1	0,4
0,5 - < 1,0	6,4	1,7	0,8	0,0	6,3	0,8
1,0 - < 10,0	18,6	23,0	9,0	0,2	18,5	11,3
10,0 - < 50,0	4,2	32,9	14,2	1,4	4,3	16,7
50,0 - < 100,0	0,6	15,6	6,2	1,6	0,6	8,4
100,0 - < 300,0	0,4	22,7	14,8	11,1	0,5	16,7
300,0 és több	0,0	2,3	17,1	85,7	0,2	45,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 12 : Number and livestock of cattle, pig and horse breeding farms by groups of farms

Year	Cattle breeding farms			Pig breeding farms			Horse breeding farms		
	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: cows	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: brood sows	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: mares
	farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads	
Private farms									
2000	51 164	273,7	120,9	483 713	2 518,3	178,1	37 376	71,4	36,5
2003	31 413	225,8	104,0	434 050	1 999,8	112,1	27 661	61,0	31,6
Agricultural enterprises									
2000	1 018	576,8	270,1	814	2 532,2	249,0	703	9,2	3,8
2003	860	488,5	233,4	681	2 658,3	207,6	507	8,4	3,1
Farms, total									
2000	52 182	850,4	391,1	484 527	5 050,5	427,1	38 079	80,6	40,2
2003	32 273	714,3	337,4	434 731	4 658,1	319,8	28 168	69,4	34,7

Table 13 : Number and livestock of goat, sheep and hen breeding farms by groups of farms

Year	Goat breeding farms			Sheep breeding farms			Hen breeding farms		
	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: cows	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: brood sows	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: mares
	farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads	
Private farms									
2000	27 202	104,2	54,0	24 749	1 032,6	746,5	596 654	25 076,6	9 676,0
2003	19 191	77,3	45,8	20 742	1 108,0	823,6	436 513	18 573,4	8 185,8
Agricultural enterprises									
2000	47	1,8	1,1	345	254,7	169,7	334	17 342,4	4 374,9
2003	55	2,8	1,9	252	173,0	122,4	271	16 184,1	5 556,7
Farms, total									
2000	27 249	106,0	55,1	25 094	1 287,3	916,2	596 988	42 419,0	14 050,9
2003	19 246	80,1	47,7	20 994	1 280,9	946,0	436 784	34 757,6	13 742,5

Table 14 : Number and livestock of cattle, pig and horse breeding farms by regions and by groups of farms , 2003

Region	Cattle breeding farms			Pig breeding farms			Horse breeding farms		
	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: cows	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: brood sow	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: mares
	farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads	
Private farms									
Central Hungary	2 069	15,0	7,0	33 822	104,8	5,0	2 412	5,6	2,8
Central Transdanubia	2 020	17,5	6,9	31 675	166,5	10,5	2 611	6,6	3,4
Western Transdanubia	3 789	32,0	12,2	35 240	212,1	12,9	2 470	7,2	3,6
Southern Transdanubia	2 492	20,9	8,6	51 509	266,3	15,0	3 385	7,9	4,7
Northern Hungary	3 267	22,7	12,7	51 621	129,8	4,3	2 254	5,7	2,5
Northern Great Plain	8 728	58,4	29,1	110 864	461,3	25,0	7 394	13,3	6,8
Southern Great Plain	9 048	59,2	27,5	119 319	659,0	39,4	7 135	14,7	7,7
Total	31 413	225,8	104,0	434 050	1999,8	112,1	27 661	61,0	31,6
Agricultural enterprises									
Central Hungary	74	38,0	17,0	35	86,3	6,3	80	1,8	0,5
Central Transdanubia	107	75,5	36,8	93	454,5	32,6	83	1,9	0,7
Western Transdanubia	142	76,9	36,9	81	168,4	13,0	68	0,7	0,3
Southern Transdanubia	136	71,8	34,3	140	550,4	43,4	77	1,3	0,5
Northern Hungary	75	35,4	17,4	48	134,1	11,6	47	0,6	0,2
Northern Great Plain	180	106,7	50,0	146	679,1	55,6	86	1,0	0,4
Southern Great Plain	146	84,2	40,9	138	585,5	45,1	66	1,1	0,5
Total	860	488,5	233,4	681	2658,3	207,6	507	8,4	3,1
Farms, total									
Central Hungary	2 143	53,0	24,0	33 857	191,0	11,3	2 492	7,4	3,3
Central Transdanubia	2 127	93,0	43,7	31 768	621,0	43,1	2 694	8,6	4,1
Western Transdanubia	3 931	108,9	49,1	35 321	380,6	25,9	2 538	7,9	3,9
Southern Transdanubia	2 628	92,7	43,0	51 649	816,6	58,4	3 462	9,2	5,3
Northern Hungary	3 342	58,2	30,1	51 669	264,0	15,8	2 301	6,3	2,8
Northern Great Plain	8 908	165,0	79,1	111 010	1 140,3	80,7	7 480	14,3	7,3
Southern Great Plain	9 194	143,4	68,4	119 457	1 244,5	84,5	7 201	15,8	8,2
Total	32 273	714,3	337,4	434 731	4 658,1	319,8	28 168	69,4	34,7

Table 15 : Number and livestock of goat, sheep and hen breeding farms regions and by groups of farms, 2003

Régió	Goat breeding farms			Sheep breeding farms			Hen/broiler breeding farms		
	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: cows	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: brood sow	Number of farms	livestock total	of which: mares
	farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads		farms	thousand heads	

Private farms

Central Hungary	1 494	7,2	3,9	979	58,1	44,6	27 077	1 021,2	481,8
Central Transdanubia	1 448	5,5	3,4	921	79,1	61,2	37 326	1 609,4	792,4
Western Transdanubia	1 580	5,6	3,6	582	20,7	14,6	45 954	2 307,5	882,4
Southern Transdanubia	1 834	8,2	5,2	1 486	102,6	77,4	60 050	2 354,4	1 143,0
Northern Hungary	2 370	10,2	5,9	1 430	99,3	69,7	52 684	2 362,3	928,0
Northern Great Plain	5 630	21,3	13,1	6 791	451,0	337,4	112 824	4 447,3	1 947,1
Southern Great Plain	4 835	19,3	10,7	8 553	297,1	218,7	100 598	4 471,3	2 011,1
Total	19 191	77,3	45,8	20 742	1 108,0	823,6	436 513	18 573,4	8 185,8

Agricultural enterprises

Central Hungary	16	1,2	1,0	20	11,6	7,7	28	747,8	395,3
Central Transdanubia	6	0,4	0,3	39	47,5	35,5	48	5 162,3	2 588,1
Western Transdanubia	7	0,2	0,1	14	3,7	2,8	37	1 874,0	516,4
Southern Transdanubia	4	0,1	0,0	22	5,5	4,4	44	1 785,0	168,2
Northern Hungary	3	0,2	0,2	18	9,5	6,1	18	1 015,9	458,4
Northern Great Plain	10	0,3	0,1	88	69,3	46,6	44	2 435,3	564,9
Southern Great Plain	9	0,4	0,3	51	25,9	19,2	52	3 163,8	865,4
Total	55	2,8	1,9	252	173,0	122,4	271	16 184,1	5 556,7

Farms, total

Central Hungary	1 510	8,4	4,9	999	69,7	52,4	27 105	1 769,0	877,1
Central Transdanubia	1 454	5,9	3,7	960	126,6	96,7	37 374	6 771,8	3 380,5
Western Transdanubia	1 587	5,8	3,7	596	24,4	17,5	45 991	4 181,5	1 398,8
Southern Transdanubia	1 838	8,3	5,2	1 508	108,1	81,8	60 094	4 139,4	1 311,2
Northern Hungary	2 373	10,3	6,0	1 448	108,7	75,8	52 702	3 378,2	1 386,4
Northern Great Plain	5 640	21,6	13,2	6 879	520,3	383,9	112 868	6 882,6	2 512,0
Southern Great Plain	4 844	19,7	11,0	8 604	323,1	237,9	100 650	7 635,0	2 876,5
Total	19 246	80,1	47,7	20 994	1 280,9	946,0	436 784	34 757,6	13 742,5

Table 16 : Parameters of farms by the size categories of productive land used, 2003

Denomination	Percentage of farms using productive area of size								(per cent)
	0 (n.a.)	0 - < 1,0	1,0 -< 5,0	5,0 -< 10,0	10,0 -< 50,0	50,0 -< 100,0	100,0 -< 300,0	300,0-	Total
Private farms									
Number of farms	7,48	64,66	17,29	4,63	4,85	0,67	0,40	0,02	100,00
Agricultural area, hectare	–	5,51	12,78	10,44	32,07	15,00	21,69	2,52	100,00
Productive area, hectare	0,00	5,20	12,66	10,53	32,39	15,03	21,63	2,56	100,00
Cattle stock	3,82	6,90	15,36	12,68	33,01	11,40	14,74	2,08	100,00
Cow stock	3,99	6,73	15,79	12,89	31,77	11,30	15,25	2,29	100,00
Pig stock	9,38	34,52	22,00	10,12	16,32	3,95	3,56	0,14	100,00
Brood sow stock	8,64	24,06	24,10	12,60	20,55	5,04	4,90	0,11	100,00
Horse stock	9,77	22,39	27,66	11,79	19,05	4,41	4,30	0,62	100,00
Sheep stock	3,00	5,24	9,15	8,36	32,75	16,11	22,35	3,04	100,00
Poultry stock	15,52	35,28	18,03	14,18	11,99	2,21	2,36	0,44	100,00
Agricultural enterprises									
Number of farms	11,65	3,58	6,38	5,29	22,62	10,72	20,09	19,68	100,00
Agricultural area, hectare	–	0,00	0,05	0,12	1,51	1,75	11,15	85,41	100,00
Productive area, hectare	–	0,00	0,04	0,09	1,34	1,73	8,86	87,93	100,00
Cattle stock	6,14	–	0,01	0,04	0,92	1,35	7,52	84,02	100,00
Cow stock	4,75	–	0,01	0,04	0,79	1,46	7,39	85,57	100,00
Pig stock	29,13	0,01	0,14	0,88	4,88	5,16	12,47	47,34	100,00
Brood sow stock	29,93	0,01	0,21	0,98	4,97	5,05	12,73	46,12	100,00
Horse stock	19,16	0,04	2,71	0,45	6,75	6,86	17,00	47,04	100,00
Sheep stock	10,27	0,02	0,23	0,06	5,35	4,88	25,39	53,80	100,00
Poultry stock	62,86	0,02	1,02	2,10	2,81	2,31	4,87	24,01	100,00

Table 17 : Parameters of farms by the size categories of agricultural land used, 2003

Denomination	Percentage of farms using agricultural area of size								(per cent)
	0 (n.a.)	0 - < 1,0	1,0 -< 5,0	5,0 -< 10,0	10,0 -< 50,0	50,0 -< 100,0	100,0 -< 300,0	300,0-	Total
<i>Private farms</i>									
Number of farms	7,72	65,66	16,80	4,33	4,50	0,61	0,37	0,01	100,00
Agricultural area, hectare	–	5,66	13,18	10,60	32,29	14,84	21,28	2,14	100,00
Productive area, hectare	0,46	6,84	13,49	10,54	31,96	14,41	20,25	2,05	100,00
Cattle stock	3,90	7,02	15,69	12,80	32,87	11,24	14,54	1,93	100,00
Cow stock	4,03	6,88	16,13	13,01	31,65	11,05	15,07	2,18	100,00
Pig stock	9,57	35,00	21,95	10,08	15,97	3,83	3,49	0,11	100,00
Brood sow stock	8,95	24,30	24,12	12,69	20,18	4,88	4,82	0,07	100,00
Horse stock	10,05	22,70	28,13	11,54	18,66	4,24	4,30	0,40	100,00
Sheep stock	3,03	5,35	9,42	8,45	33,21	16,12	21,77	2,63	100,00
Poultry stock	21,56	35,69	17,90	8,31	11,84	1,93	2,35	0,43	100,00
<i>Agricultural enterprises</i>									
Number of farms	27,90	3,69	6,31	4,79	17,58	6,93	15,41	17,40	100,00
Agricultural area, hectare	–	0,00	0,06	0,13	1,62	1,81	11,37	85,00	100,00
Productive area, hectare	6,74	0,04	0,16	0,32	1,56	1,22	7,71	82,25	100,00
Cattle stock	6,14	–	0,01	0,05	0,94	1,32	8,06	83,48	100,00
Cow stock	4,75	–	0,01	0,04	0,83	1,41	7,95	85,01	100,00
Pig stock	29,13	0,01	0,52	0,49	5,89	4,58	12,70	46,68	100,00
Brood sow stock	29,93	0,01	0,60	0,60	6,16	4,31	12,99	45,40	100,00
Horse stock	19,36	0,04	2,71	0,53	6,73	7,13	17,01	46,49	100,00
Sheep stock	10,35	0,02	0,25	0,04	5,33	4,88	26,03	53,10	100,00
Poultry stock	63,20	0,00	0,96	2,10	2,80	2,31	4,64	23,99	100,00

Table 18 : Some details of private farmers by gender, 2000 and 2003

Description	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2000			2003		
Distribution by age, cent						
-20 years	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
21-25 years	1,4	1,2	1,3	0,6	0,6	0,6
26-30 years	4,1	2,3	3,7	2,5	1,7	2,3
31-35 years	6,1	3,0	5,4	4,5	2,6	4,0
-35 years	11,7	6,6	10,5	7,7	4,9	7,0
36-40 years	8,6	4,6	7,7	7,3	4,1	6,5
41-45 years	12,0	7,1	10,8	9,7	5,9	8,8
46-50 years	13,9	9,2	12,8	14,6	9,7	13,4
51-55 years	11,0	8,6	10,4	13,5	10,4	12,7
36-55 years	45,5	29,5	41,7	45,1	30,1	41,5
56-60 years	11,5	11,5	11,5	12,1	11,6	12,0
61-65 years	10,1	13,0	10,8	11,8	14,2	12,4
66-70 years	9,3	14,6	10,6	9,9	14,5	11,0
71years-	11,8	24,8	14,9	13,4	24,8	16,1
56years-	42,7	63,8	47,8	47,2	65,1	51,5
Total:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Distribution by agricultural qualifications, per cent						
none	26,8	31,3	27,9	7,7	10,8	8,5
practical experience ^{a)}	...	...	...	77,2	85,0	79,1
basic level	63,8	65,8	64,3	5,8	1,6	4,8
medium level	7,1	2,3	5,9	6,7	1,9	5,5
college/university level	2,3	0,6	1,9	2,6	0,7	2,1
Distribution by economic activity, per cent						
Employed	49,3	26,0	43,7	50,3	31,6	45,8
Unemployed	5,9	3,3	5,3	3,3	2,3	3,0
Retired	42,9	66,0	48,4	42,5	61,7	47,1
Receiving maternity allowance	...	...	...	0,1	1,2	0,4
Student	...	...	...	0,1	0,1	0,1
Other	...	...	...	3,7	3,0	3,6
Inactive	1,6	3,7	2,1	...	...	...
Dependent	0,3	1,0	0,5	...	...	...
Distribution by income earning activity outside farming, per cent						
None	52,7 ^{b)}	72,0 ^{b)}	57,3 ^{b)}	57,7	75,0	61,9
Yes, full-time	42,8	22,7	38,0	39,8	22,9	35,7
Yes, part-time	2,6	3,0	2,7	1,5	1,3	1,4
Mixed	1,8	2,4	2,0	1,1	0,9	1,0
Annual average days worked, working days						
	79	65	72	86	70	82

^{a)} Change in methodology

^{b)} Including pensioners

COMMENTS CONCERNING METHODOLOGY

Sources of data

- *Private farms:* farm structure survey implemented in the period between December 1st and 12th 2003;
- *Agricultural enterprises:* reporting by enterprises involved in agricultural activity harmonized with the farm structure survey.

The universe of respondents of private farms was selected on the basis of farms covered by the agricultural census of year 2000 with the exclusion of those which were reported to have been liquidated or transformed into an agricultural enterprise. The sample of farms to be covered by the survey was selected from the updated list of all farms on the basis of the value of the Standard Gross Margin (SGM) generally used in the European Union. The SGM is equal to the unit production value of products and services net of variable costs. The econometric size of the farm is determined on the basis of the total SGM value of products and activities of the farm and expressed in European Units of Measures (EUME), where one EUME worth of SGM is equal to 1200 €. For selecting respondents the farms were categorized into two econometric size categories.

- *All farms equal to or exceeding 1 EUME (≈ HUF 750 thousand gross production value) were included in the sample;*
- *A 10% simple random sample was selected from the farms below 1 EUME so that the distribution was proportional with the size of the settlements.*

In harmony with the needs of the European Union the universe of respondents was extended to include farms that qualified as new ones under the census of vineyards and orchards conducted in year 2001.

Farm: A technically and economically stand-alone production unit involved in agricultural activity that used on December 1st 2003

- **productive land** including arable land, garden, orchards, vineyard, fields, grassland, forest, reed, fishpond, of at least **1500 m²** area jointly or separately, or
- **orchards or vineyards**, of at least **500 m²** area jointly or separately, or
- *had a productive barned livestock consisting on December 1st 2003 at least of*
 - **one large animal such as cattle, pig, horse, sheep, goat, buffalo;**
 - **50 heads of poultry such as** hens, etc., geese, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls, jointly or separately;
 - **25 heads each of rabbits, furred animals, pigeons, or**
 - **5 bee colonies, or**
- *was involved in the twelve months preceding the survey in*
 - providing agricultural services, or
 - intensive gardening such as greenhouse or foil cultivation.

Agricultural enterprise: A business unit with or without legal entity excluding private entrepreneurs and private farmers.

Private farmer: A household involved in agricultural activity or individual business with a tax ID.

Private farm: A farm operated by a household involved in agricultural activity or an individual business with a tax ID.