

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. The presented information was compiled using the **kind of activity method** and concerns agricultural activity in the area of crop and animal production conducted by economic entities regardless of the branch of the NACE rev. 1.1 in which they are included.

2. Data were given separately for public and private sector.

The **private sector** includes farms in the following groups:

- private domestic ownership (among others: private farms, cooperative farms and private companies),
- foreign ownership,
- mixed ownership with a predominance of capital (property) of private sector entities or lack of predominance of public or private sector in capital of the entity.

The **public sector** includes farms in the groups:

- state ownership (of the State Treasury and state legal persons),
- local self-government entity ownership,
- mixed ownership with a predominance of capital (property) of public sector entities.

3. Data presented for regions and the voivodship correspond to level 1 and 2 of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NTS), compiled on the basis of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) obligatory in countries of the European Union. NTS was introduced by a regulation of the Council of Ministers dated 13 VII 2000 (Journal of Laws No. 58, item 685) with later amendments. NTS 1 consists of 6 regions. Within the scope of central region are Mazowieckie and Łódzkie voivodships. Southern region comprises Śląskie and Małopolskie voivodships, eastern region – Podlaskie, Lubelskie, Podkarpackie and Świętokrzyskie. Lubuskie, Wielkopolskie and Zachodniopomorskie are within the north-western region. Dolnośląskie and Opolskie belong to the south-western region, while Pomorskie, Kujawsko-pomorskie and Warmińsko-mazurskie voivodships – to the northern region.

4. Data regarding the area of voivodship according to the administrative borders were updated in the years 2007 – 2008 as a result of applying more precise calculation methods based on computer data of National Office Register of Borders and Area of Territorial Division Units.

5. An **agricultural holding** is understood as an agricultural area, including forest land, buildings or their parts, equipment and stock, if they constitute or may constitute an organized economic unit, as well as rights and obligations related to running a holding.

Private farms are understood as an agricultural holding from 0.10 ha of agricultural land, being exclusive property or used by a natural person or a group of persons as well as an agricultural holding of person having no agricultural land or with agricultural land less than 0.10 ha who has at least: 1 head of cattle or (and) 5 heads of pigs or 1 sow or (and) 3 heads of sheep or goats or (and) 1 horse or (and) 30 heads of poultry or (and) 1 ostrich or (and) 5 females of rabbits or (and) 5 females of other fur animals or (and) 3 heads other animals for slaughter or (and) 1 beehive.

A **user of an agricultural holding** is understood as a natural person or group of persons who actually use land, irrespectively if they own, lease it, or use land under different title and irrespectively of whether the land is located in one or many communes.

6. Total area of land of a holding is understood as all (without exception) land than comprises an agricultural holding, i.e. all land utilized for agricultural purposes (arable land, orchards, meadows, pastures), maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition and other agricultural land, as well as all related land utilized for non-agricultural purposes, e.g. forests, forest land and other land (yards, land under buildings and designated for development, ornamental gardens, land under water, roads, peat land, quarries, gravel mines, wastelands, area of agricultural land not used for agricultural purposes, if the land is not going to be restored to agricultural use), regardless of the type of tenure (property, lease with or without agreement, other type of use).

Since 2007, according to the Eurostat's methodology, an additional division of agricultural land has been introduced:

- agricultural land maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition (in accordance with the norms) including: arable land, kitchen gardens, permanent meadows, permanent pastures maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition;
- other agricultural land (without division into kinds), i.e. agricultural land currently not used and not maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition (previously used as agricultural area, but at present, due to economic, social and other reasons no longer used for agricultural purposes, but if the decision is changed, it is possible to restore it to agricultural production with the use of farm resources).

Arable land includes land that is cultivated, i.e. sown and fallow land. Arable land should be maintained in good agricultural condition.

Sown area means land sown or planted with agricultural or horticultural products, willow and hop plantations, area of glasshouses, hotbeds, folic tents, area of kitchen gardens and land smaller than 0.10 ha, planted with fruit trees and bushes as well as area intended for green manure.

Fallow land includes arable land not used for production purposes, but maintained in good agricultural conditions.

Orchards include land not smaller than 10 a, planted with fruit trees and bushes as well as nurseries of fruit trees and bushes maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition.

Permanent meadows and pastures include land permanently covered by grass, but do not include arable land sown with grass as part of crop rotation. Permanent meadows mean land permanently covered by grass, mown in principle, and in the mountain area – also the area of mown mountain pastures and meadows. Permanent pastures mean land permanently covered by grass, in principle not mown but grazed, as well as areas of grazed mountain pastures and meadows. Only permanent meadows and permanent pastures maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition are included.

Arable land, orchards, permanent meadows and permanent pastures which are not maintained in good agricultural condition are included in the group „ other agricultural land“.

Forests and forests land include area under forest, area temporarily devoid of forest stand and land related to forestry. Forest area includes areas covered by forest growing, young and older forest stands, plantations of poplar and other species of fast-growing trees. The area temporarily devoid of forest stand includes felling sites, blanks, irregularly stocked open stands, spruce plantations in forest land and deforested areas that occurred as a result of industrial emission and mining (overflow land, swallow holes).

Other land that is part of a holding includes land under buildings, courtyards, yards and or-

namental gardens, roads, surface of inland waters, drainage ditches, area planted with willow that grows naturally, area of other land (peat land, gravel mines), set-aside land, area intended for recreation, as well as agricultural land not used for agricultural purposes, if it is known that the land will not be restored to agricultural use.

Due to new methodology, data regarding arable land, orchards, meadows and pastures presented for 2007 are not fully comparable with the previous years.

7. Agricultural output was characterized using basic measures, i.e. gross, final and market output. Due to data availability, information in this scope is presented with one year delay, i.e. for the years 2006 and 2007.

Gross agricultural output includes of (estimated):

- 1) **crop output**, i.e., raw (not processed) products of plant origin (harvests for a given year);
- 2) **animal output**, i.e., production of animals for slaughter, raw (not processed) products of animal origin as well as the increase in farm animal stocks (livestock – the basic and working herd), which include: cattle, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry.

Final agricultural output is the sum of the following values: market output, own consumption of agricultural products from own production, increases in inventories products of plant and animal origin and the increase in farm animal stocks (livestock – the basic and working herd). Final output, as opposed to gross output, does not include those products from own output that were utilized for production purposes, e.g. feed, sown material, manure.

Agricultural market output is the sum of agricultural product sales at procurement centers and on marketplaces.

The value of agricultural market output in the various entity groups (state farms, companies, agricultural production co-operatives and private farms) is decreased by the value of agricultural products purchased directly from other groups of economic entities, at the same time the market output of economic entities which conduct the sale is increased by this value. Market output does not include turnover between individual economic entities included in the same entity group and agricultural products sales by agricultural production co-operatives to their members.

Agricultural output (gross, final and market) data in the years 1999-2003 took account of the direct subsidies to the intervention procurement of wheat and rye paid by the Agricultural Market Agency, and since 2004 included supplementary area payments calculated for particular year (among others: hop, tobacco, cereals, oil-bearing crops, pulses and plants intended for seeds and feed);

8. Crop output value was calculated on the basis of:

- June sample survey results (in 2002 – results of the Agricultural Census) on sown area,
- sample survey results on the crop production as well as the CSO experts' opinions,
- statistical reports of the state farms, agricultural production co-operatives and companies with a share of private and public sector property.

9. Yields are understood as a weight unit's value (dt) of particular agricultural products harvested from the area unit (ha). Yield estimation consists of calculation of average yields as a weighted average, where the weight is the area of the given cultivation. Taken into consideration are areas of high and low yields (included in the surveys) as well as areas from which yields were not harvested (because of hailstorm, flood, etc.).

To convert green fodder to hay, it was assumed that 5 dt of green fodder = 1 dt of hay.

Potatoe, vegetable and strawberry output was presented together with the output from allotments belonging to public farm workers and members of co-operatives.

10. Data concerning **sown area** refer to particular crop production cultivated in the main yield.

Cereals, unless otherwise stated, are:

- basic cereals: wheat, rye, barley, oats and triticale,
- cereal mixed for grain,
- buckwheat, millet, maize for grain and other cereal, e.g. sorgho.

“Edible pulses” group includes peas, beans, broad beans and other edible pulses cultivated for grain (such as chickpeas). Area sown with peas, beans, broad beans etc. and designed for harvest before reaching maturity has been included in field vegetables.

Industrial crops include sugar beets, oil-bearing crops (rape and turnip rape, soya, sunflower and since 2003 oil-flax and other, e.g. poppy and mustard for seed), fibrous plants (flax, hemp) and other industrial plants (i.e. tobacco and chicory).

Feed plants include:

- root plants (beets, fodder carrot and cabbage, rutabaga, turnip and others),
- small-seed legumes (including perennial, e.g. clover, lucerne, sanfoil) and other fodder and grass,
- pulses for feed including cereal and pulse mixed for grain.

Other plants include: vegetables, strawberries, bitter lupin, green manure, seedlings of roots plants, others, i.e. herbs, willow.

In 2007 the area of **potatoe** crop was presented together with the area of potatoe crop in kitchen gardens, which in the previous years was included in other crops.

Data regarding the area, yield and production of sugar beets and feedroot plants presented in this publication for 2008 should not be regarded as final.

11. Data regarding **livestock and animal-based production** have been elaborated on the basis of reports, sample survey results (in 2002 – the results of the Agricultural Census) and estimates.

12. Data regarding the production of **animals for slaughter** concern the purchase of animals for slaughter (excluding animals selected for further breeding), market sales animals for slaughter and slaughter intended for own consumption. Production of animals for slaughter are presented:

- in “live weight”, i.e. by weight for animals before slaughter,
- in “warm weight of the carcass after slaughter (WWC), i.e. converted into meat incl. fats and – if marked – pluck quantities, applying conversion factors to determine the slaughter yield of several animal kinds.

Data regarding production and procurement of milk, eggs and wool concern cows’ milk, hen’s eggs and sheep’s greasy wool.

13. **Procurement of agricultural products** includes the quantity and value of agricultural products (of crop and animal origin) purchased by economic entities conducting procurement of agricultural products directly from producers based in the voivodship.

14. Data regarding **procurement prices** are presented without VAT; they refer to prices paid by economic units conducting procurement of agricultural products directly from agricultural producers. Average prices were computed as a quotient of value (without tax on goods and services) and quantity of each agricultural product.

15. The information on **prices of agricultural products and livestock received by farmers**

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on marketplaces comes from price quotations of agricultural products, provided by a network of interviewers collecting it on 450 selected marketplaces. Until 2004 information on prices received by farmers was collected monthly from agricultural correspondents, whose reports also included prices of products traded between farms. Therefore since 2005 data have not been fully comparable with data in previous years. Average annual prices were calculated as arithmetic mean of all quotations within the whole country and all voivodships.

16. Data regarding **tractors** concern biaxial and caterpillar tractors.

17. One draft horse was assumed as **the unit of draft force** in agriculture. Calculations of mechanical draft force were carried out assuming 2.2 kW of tractor engine power as the unit of draft force. Live draft force resources comprise draft horses, i.e. horses aged 3 years and older.

18. **Farming years cover** the period from 1 VII to 30 VI (e.g. the 2007/08 farming year covers the period from 1 VII 2007 r. to 30 VI 2008 r.).

19. Data in most tables have been compiled according to the **official residence of land user**, i.e. dwelling place of a private agricultural holding user or the board seat of other farms, irrespective of the land location.

20. Arable land, crop area and livestock as of June ; in 2002 - as of 20 May according to the Agricultural Census , were used to calculate the volume indicator, unless otherwise indicated.

21. Due to electronic data processing techniques, in some cases the sums of the components may differ from "total values" or do not sum up to 100.0%.

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SYMBOLS:

- (-) - magnitude zero;
- (0) - magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of a unit;
- (0.0) - magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit;
- (●) - data not available or not reliable;
- x - not applicable;
- „w tym” - indicates that not all elements of the sum are given.