Methodology of animal statistics

A study of the methodology applied by the Member States of the European Union and candidate countries to livestock surveys, slaughter statistics, production forecasts (gross domestic production), external trade statistics and the latest developments in the field of poultry statistics

Part B: Candidate countries
A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu.int).

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PART B: CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

General remark for all Candidate Countries

Definitions of State enterprises, co-operatives and private farms (family farms) are not exactly the same in each country. In general, State enterprises are owned and managed by the State. Co-operatives and other enterprises are legal persons funded by several partners who manage the firm and share profits while private farms (family farms) refer to those agricultural holdings whose holder is a natural person.

In Estonia household plot is a family living in the county or in town who has less than 1 hectare agricultural or forest land or who has livestock.

1 BULGARIA

1.1 Livestock surveys

1.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs, cattle, sheep and goats

Within the framework of the project on the harmonization of the statistical surveys in Bulgaria, the Agrostatistics Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry started in the year 2000 the organization of a livestock test survey concerning pigs, cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats (reference date 1 November 2000). The survey was prepared and carried out according to the Council Directives 93/23/EEC, 93/24/EEC and 93/25/EEC.

The following data were obtained by the survey:

- the number of the cattle, buffalos, pigs, sheep and goats in Bulgaria as of 1 November 2000, broken down by categories;
- the quantity of milk produced in the holdings; the number of sold animals and the number of the animals slaughtered in the holdings during the last 12 months;
- structure of the livestock-breeders;
- feeding of the livestock and the elements necessary for the fodder balance sheets;
- milk production and its use in the holdings;

The sample was mixed:

The first part is based on the list of the large animal farms.

The second part is based on an area sample. A full livestock survey is conducted in the towns and villages from the sample.
Till year 2000 livestock surveys were carried out by the National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria. The last full survey concerning pigs, cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats was by the 1st of January 1995.

1.2 Slaughtering data

Monthly slaughtering data available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Slaughterweight</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
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<td>not available</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bulgaria is preparing the first slaughtering survey. It will be carried out in February 2001. This is a test of the survey and information on year 2000 will be gathered. All the slaughterhouses are to be visited by a surveyor. The ambition is that this survey would become a monthly survey.

1.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

The Customs gathers information on the foreign trade using the SAD declarations. The information is sent to the Ministry of Finances where the data processing is done. The Ministry of Finances sends the data to the National Statistical Institute once per month. The NSI prepares and disseminates monthly bulletins. These bulletins are available six weeks after the information has been sent from the Customs.

The customs tariff of Bulgaria is fully harmonized with the Combined Nomenclature of the EC.
1.4 **Production forecasts (gross domestic production)**

The Agrostatistics Unit is not making any production forecasts by now. The first calculations are to be done after the slaughtering survey is carried out.

1.5 **Poultry statistics**

During year 2001 any work on harmonizing the poultry statistics is not foreseen.

2 **CYPRUS**

2.1 **Livestock surveys**

2.1.1 **Surveys on the number of pigs**

*Number of the pig surveys*

In Cyprus 1 survey on the number of pigs is carried out per year.

*Months in which pig surveys are carried out*

December

*Separate / integrated pig surveys*

All the surveys are separate pig censuses.

*Sample / full pig surveys*

All the surveys are full surveys.

*Last full survey*

The last full survey was carried out in December 2000.

*Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs*

All 134 farms were recorded by the census in December 2000.

*Average response rate*

The average response rate is 100%.

*Treatment of non response*

The response rate is 100% due to obligatory head count by the Department of Agriculture.
Mode of data collection

Data on the number of pigs are collected by oral interviews with farmers and on site head counting.

Institution responsible for the survey

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment - Department of Agriculture.

Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years

No.

2.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

In Cyprus 1 survey on the number of cattle is carried out per year.

Months in which cattle surveys are carried out

December

Separate / integrated cattle surveys

All the surveys are separate cattle censuses.

Sample / full cattle surveys

All the surveys are full surveys.

Last full survey

The last full survey was carried out in December 2000.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle

All 270 farms were recorded by the census in December 2000.

Average response rate

The average response rate is 100 %.

Treatment of non response

The response rate is 100 % due to obligatory head count by the Department of Agriculture.
**Mode of data collection**

Data on the number of cattle are collected by oral interviews with farmers and on sight head counting.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment - Department of Agriculture.

**Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

2.1.3 **Surveys on the number of sheep and goats**

**Number of the sheep and goats surveys**

In Cyprus 1 survey on number of sheep and goats is carried out per year.

**Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out**

The surveys are carried out in February.

**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations**

Sheep and goat populations are recorded separately.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys on sheep and goats are separate censuses.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys are full surveys on holdings breeding 5 or more sheep or goats.

**Last full survey**

The last full survey was carried out in February 2001.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats**

All 4,260 farms were recorded by the census in 2001.

**Method used for estimating the sheep and goat populations not recorded by the sample surveys**

Number of holdings breeding less than 5 sheep or goats is to small to be taken into consideration.
Average response rate

The average response rate is 100%.

Treatment of non response

The average response rate is 100% due to obligatory head count by the Department of Agriculture.

Mode of data collection

Data are obtained by oral interviews with farmers and on sight head counting.

Institution responsible for the survey

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment - Department of Agriculture

Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years

No.

2.2 Slaughtering data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Slaughterweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
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<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

Statistical Service obtains data on slaughtering from the Central Slaughterhouse Board and the Veterinary Service (data on domestic slaughtering). Data are available in one month and a half.
Data on domestic slaughtering are provided by the Veterinary Service on a monthly basis.

2.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

The volume of the export of live animals is recorded by the Customs Office and reported to the Statistical Service on a monthly basis.

2.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

Production forecasts are not being made in Cyprus yet except for poultry statistics (see chapter 2.5).

2.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

Poultry statistics is compiled using an econometric model on the basis of the EEC Regulation No. 2782/75. Forecasting is being made on the production of broilers (up to the following 6 months) and eggs (for up to the following 4 months). Forecasting is based on a model developed and carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment – Department of Agriculture, Poultry Section.

(For further information on the model you may contact Mr. Kyriacos Charalambous, email doagrg@cytanet.com.cy)
3 CZECH REPUBLIC

Methodological description is valid for the year 2000.

3.1 Livestock surveys

3.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In the Czech Republic 4 surveys on the number of pigs are carried out per year. By these surveys data on sales of pigs for slaughter and another data on pig production are obtained as well.

On 1 March a census on the number of livestock is carried out every year. Within the census data on the number of pigs, cattle, horses, poultry, sheep and goats are obtained.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

The sample surveys are carried out in March, June, September and December (reference date is the last day of the month). In addition to these sample surveys census on livestock number is carried out in March (reference date 1 March).

Separate / integrated pig surveys

All the sample surveys are separate pig surveys (only data on pigs are collected).

Sample / full pig surveys

The surveys with reference date at the end of March, June, September and December are sample surveys.

On 1 March a census on the number of livestock is carried out as well.

The average sampling error in the recent years

The average sampling error in recent years is between 0.8% and 1.5% for the total of pigs.

Last full survey

Last full survey of pigs was carried out within the agricultural census in October 2000.

Sampling method

The frame for sample selection is the farm register. This includes data on farms from the agricultural census carried out in October 1995. Data on farms
are regularly updated from agricultural statistical surveys, administrative data sources and fieldwork.

Stratification is based on three criteria: size of herd, region of farming, type of production area. Selection is carried out according to the size of herd (number of cattle in strata).

**Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey**

By the sample surveys 82.6% of the total pig population is recorded.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs**

By the sample surveys 1727 agricultural holdings are recorded, which is 12.6% of the total agricultural holdings breeding pigs.

**Surveys in selected regions**

The sample surveys on pigs are carried out in all regions of the country.

**Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Results of the sample survey refer to all pig population in the Czech Republic.

**Average response rate**

94.2%.

**Treatment of non response**

In case of non-response missing data are estimated for each farm (each item) using average values in the relevant estimated group.

**Mode of data collection**

The sample surveys are carried out as written and telephone inquiries.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

The Czech Statistical Office

**Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years**

No.
3.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

*Number of the cattle surveys*

In the Czech Republic 4 surveys on cattle are carried out per year. By these surveys data on sales of cattle for slaughter, milk production and other data on cattle production are obtained as well.

On the 1\textsuperscript{st} of March a census on the number of livestock is carried out every year. Within the census data on the number of pigs, cattle, horses, poultry, sheep and goats are obtained.

*Months in which cattle surveys are carried out*

The sample surveys are carried out in March, June, September and December (reference date is the last day of the month).

In addition to these sample surveys census on livestock number is carried out in March (reference date 1 March).

*Separate / integrated cattle surveys*

The surveys with reference date at the end of March, June, September and December are sample surveys.

On 1 March a census on the number of livestock is carried out as well.

*Sample / full cattle surveys*

All the surveys on cattle are sample surveys.

On 1 March a census on the number of livestock is carried out as well.

*The average sampling error in the recent years*

The average sampling error in recent years is between 0.6% and 1.7% for the total of cattle.

*Last full survey*

Last full survey of cattle was carried out within the agricultural census in October 2000.

*Sampling method*

The frame for sample selection is the farm register. This includes data on farms from the agricultural census carried out in October 1995. Data on farms are regularly updated from agricultural statistical surveys, administrative data sources and fieldwork.

Stratification is based on three criteria: size of herd, region of farming, type of production area. Selection is carried out according to the size of herd (number of cattle in strata).
**Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey**

By the sample surveys 66.2% of the total cattle population is recorded.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle**

By the sample surveys 1550 agricultural holdings are recorded, which is 9.1% of the total agricultural holdings breeding cattle.

**Surveys in selected regions**

The sample surveys on cattle are carried out in all regions of the country.

**Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Results of the sample survey refer to all cattle population.

**Average response rate**

95.9%.

**Treatment of non response**

In case of non-response missing data are estimated for each farm (each item) using average values in the relevant estimated group.

**Mode of data collection**

The sample surveys are carried out as written and telephone inquiries.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

The Czech Statistical Office

**Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

### 3.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

**Number of the sheep and goats surveys**

Data on number of sheep and goats are obtained by the census on the livestock number.

**Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out**

March (reference date 1 March)
**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goats populations**

Sheep and goats populations are recorded jointly.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

On 1 March census on the number of livestock is carried out every year. Within the census data on the number of pigs, cattle, horses, poultry, sheep and goats are obtained.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

Data on number of sheep and goats are obtained by the census on the livestock number.

**Average response rate**

100 %

**Mode of data collection**

The sample surveys are carried out as written and telephone inquiries.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

The Czech Statistical Office

**Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years**

No.
3.2 *Slaughtering data*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number(^1)</th>
<th>Slaughterweight(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>available</td>
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<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Slaughtering data are monthly available only for plants dealing with slaughtering.

*Procedure used for recording slaughtering data*

Data on livestock slaughtered are collected monthly from all plants dealing with slaughtering (not only slaughterhouses). Completed questionnaires are sent to the Czech Statistical Office. Data processing is centralised. Results are published in 35 days. Domestic slaughter is not recorded monthly but estimated annually.

3.3 *Foreign trade data for live animals*

*Procedure used for recording foreign trade data*

The source of data on foreign trade is customs statistics based on customs documents. Data are processed by the Directorate General of Customs and taken over by the Czech Statistical Office. There is no reporting threshold - all customs documents are processed. Foreign trade data should be regarded as preliminary ones. Data published are continually updated during each subsequent processing by those Single Administrative Documents that were not included into the previous processing for one reason or another. Results are published on 25th working day after customs documents processing. As far as the methodology is concerned foreign trade statistics is fully comparable with that the EU Member Countries.

3.4 *Production forecasts (gross domestic production)*

Production forecasts are not prepared yet. They are planned to be prepared in the future.
3.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

The Czech Statistical Office conducts the sample survey on poultry quarterly and the full survey on poultry hatching twice a year (in June and December).

The following information is available from above mentioned surveys:

- poultry population, of which hens
- sales of poultry for slaughter in terms of live weight
- laying of eggs
- sales of eggs for consumption
- information on poultry hatching by species (hens, turkeys, guinea-fowls, geese, ducks)

The Ministry of Agriculture collects monthly data on:

- purchase of poultry for poultry processing plants by species (broilers, hens, turkeys, ducks, geese) in terms of live weight.
- sales of poultry by species (the same ones as mentioned above) in terms of carcass weight.

4 ESTONIA

4.1 Livestock surveys

The methodological description is valid for 2001.

4.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Estonia 4 surveys on number of pigs are carried out per year.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

March, June, September, and December (at the end of the months)

Separate / integrated pig surveys

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full pig surveys

All the surveys are sample surveys.
The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is not calculating yet.

Last full survey

The last full survey was carried out in 1998.

Sampling method

Surveys in December

- Small enterprises (with less than 5 employees) are sampled (sample size 25%, simple random choice).
- All larger enterprises (with 5 or more employees) and state farms are enumerated completely.
- Private farms and household plots are sampled (sample size 31.5 %). The data (total number of animals by species) of private farms and household plots are collected by local administrations (municipality level).
- An additional sample survey for private farms is used to calculate the structure of animal age and weight groups for private farms and household plots. Sampling design is based on stratified sampling, stratification variables are geographical location of the private farm and size of its area.

Surveys in March, June and September

(data of total number of pigs, without breakdown weight groups)

- Small enterprises (with less than 5 employees) are sampled (sample size 25%, simple random choice).
- All larger enterprises (with 5 or more employees) and state farms are enumerated completely.
- Private farms are sampled. Sampling design is based on stratified sampling, stratification variables are geographical location of the private farm and size of its area (sample size 8%)

Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey

In the surveys, carried out in December all pig population is recorded.

In the surveys, carried out in March, June and September 94 % of pig population is recorded.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs

Data not available.
Surveys in selected regions

Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys

In the case of the surveys carried out in March, June and September number of pigs on household plots is calculated on the base of the number of pigs in December and the change in the number of pigs on private farms within the accounting period.

Average response rate

Average response rate in agricultural enterprises is 90 %.

On private farms and household plots response rate is 100 %, when data are collected by local administrations.

In case of written inquiries on private farms response rate is 52 %.

Treatment of non response

It is assumed that among the non-respondents of each stratum there are relatively as many economically active units as among the respondents of this stratum. The missing data of those assumed to be active non-respondents are imputed by the corresponding means of the active respondents.

Mode of data collection

December surveys

- oral interview with the holders of private farms and household plots;
- written inquiries in agricultural enterprises

March surveys

- oral interview with holders of private farms;
- written inquiries in agricultural enterprises

June and September surveys

- Written inquiries in agricultural enterprises and on private farms.

Institution responsible for the survey

Statistical Office of Estonia
Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years

Yes.

Available source: animal register

4.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

In Estonia 4 surveys on number of cattle are carried out per year.

Months in which cattle surveys are carried out

March, June, September, and December (at the end of the months)

Separate / integrated cattle surveys

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full cattle surveys

All the surveys are sample surveys.

The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is not calculating yet.

Last full survey

The last full survey was carried out in 1998.

Sampling method

Surveys in December

- Small enterprises (with less than 5 employees) are sampled (sample size 25%, simple random choice).

- All larger enterprises (with 5 or more employees) and state farms are enumerated completely.

- Private farms and household plots are sampled (sample size 31.5 %). The data (total number of animals by species) of private farms and household plots are collected by local administrations (municipality level).

- An additional sample survey for private farms is used to calculate the structure of animal age and weight groups for private farms and household plots. Sampling design is based on stratified sampling, stratification variables are geographical location of the private farm and size of its area.
Surveys in March, June and September

(data of total number of cattle, without breakdown age groups)

- Small enterprises (with less than 5 employees) are sampled (sample size 25%, simple random choice).

- All larger enterprises (with 5 or more employees) and state farms are enumerated completely.

- Private farms are sampled. Sampling design is based on stratified sampling, stratification variables are geographical location of the private farm and size of its area (sample size 8%).

**Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey**

In the surveys, carried out in December all cattle population is recorded.

In the surveys, carried out in March, June and September 83 % of cattle population is recorded.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle**

Data not available.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.

**Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys**

The number of cattle on household plots is calculated on the base of the number of cattle in December and the change in the number of cattle on private farms within the accounting period.

**Average response rate**

Average response rate in agricultural enterprises is 90 %.

On private farms and household plots response rate is 100 %, when data are collected by local administrations.

In case of written inquiries on private farms response rate is 52 %.

**Treatment of non response**

It is assumed that among the non-respondents of each stratum there are relatively as many economically active units as among the respondents of this stratum. The missing data of those assumed to be active non-respondents are imputed by the corresponding means of the active respondents.
**Mode of data collection**

December survey
- oral interview with the holders of private farms and household plots;
- written inquiries in agricultural enterprises

March survey
- oral interview with holders of private farms;
- written inquiries in agricultural enterprises

June and September survey
- Written inquiries in agricultural enterprises and on private farms.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistical Office of Estonia

**Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years**

Yes.

Available source: animal register

### 4.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

**Number of the sheep and goats surveys**

In Estonia 1 survey on number of sheep and goats is carried out per year.

**Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out**

December (at the end of the month)

**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goats populations**

Sheep and goats populations are recorded jointly.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

All surveys are sample surveys.

**The average sampling error in the recent years**

Sampling error is not calculating yet.
**Last full survey**

The last full survey was carried out in 1998.

**Sampling method**

Surveys in December

- Small enterprises (with less than 5 employees) were sampled (sample size 25%, simple random choice).
- All larger enterprises (with 5 or more employees) and state farms were enumerated completely.
- Private farms and household plots were sampled (sample size 31.5 %). The data (total number of animals by species) of private farms and household plots are collected by local administrations (municipality level).
- An additional sample survey for private farms (sampling design based on stratified sampling, stratification variables are geographical location of the private farm and size of its area) is used to calculate the structure of animal age and weight groups for private farms and household plots.

**Percentage of the total sheep and goats populations recorded by the sample survey**

All sheep and goats populations are recorded by the sample surveys.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats**

Data not available.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.

**Method used for estimating the sheep and goats populations not recorded by the sample surveys**

All sheep and goats populations are recorded by the sample surveys.

**Average response rate**

Average response rate in agricultural enterprises is 90 %.

On private farms and household plots response rate is 100 % (data are collected by local administrations).
**Treatment of non response**

It is assumed that among the non-respondents of each stratum there are relatively as many economically active units as among the respondents of this stratum. The missing data of those assumed to be active non-respondents are imputed by the corresponding means of the active respondents.

**Mode of data collection**

Data are obtained by oral interview with the holders of private farms and household plots and by written inquiries in agricultural enterprises.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistical Office of Estonia

**Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years**

Yes.

Available source: animal register

**4.1.4 Comments on livestock surveys**

The methodology will change after Agricultural Census 2001.

**4.2 Slaughtering data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Slaughterweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heifers</td>
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<td>Cows</td>
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<td>Bullocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep overall</td>
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<td>not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are quarterly data on number of slaughtered animals and slaughterweight for the following categories:

- Pigs overall
- Cattle overall
- Sheep and goats overall

**Procedure used for recording slaughtering data**

Statistical Office collects slaughtering data from slaughterhouses by full quarterly survey.

Domestic slaughtering data (quarterly, yearly) are collected from agricultural enterprises and private farms within the sample surveys on number of livestock. The data of household plots are estimated.

The quarterly data are available on the 25th day of the accounting period. The yearly data are available on the six month of the accounting period.

**4.3 Foreign trade data for live animals**

**Procedure used for recording foreign trade data**

Since July 1, 1992, the collection of data on foreign trade has been based on Customs declarations (SAD - collected by Customs Board). The Statistical Office of Estonia is responsible for publishing of the foreign trade data. The external trade data are available 5 weeks after the reporting month.

The collection and processing of foreign trade data are based on the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission and Eurostat. There are no significant differences in the categories of Estonian foreign trade statistics and EU directives on external trade statistics.

Consignments with a total value below 1000 EEK (65 EURO) are not subject of customs clearance. Goods with value below 325 EEK (20 EURO) are excluded from statistics.

For exports Fob-type value and country of destination are used, for imports CIF-type value and country of origin are used.

**4.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)**

Production forecasts are not prepared yet. In the future Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for preparing GIP forecasts.
4.5 Poultry statistics

*Information available in the field of poultry statistics*

There are quarterly slaughtering data on poultry total (hens and broilers). Population of ducks, geese, guinea–fowls and turkeys is very small.

Statistical Office collects slaughtering data from slaughterhouses by total quarterly survey.

Domestic slaughtering data (quarterly, yearly) are collected from agricultural enterprises and private farms by sample survey. The data of household plots are estimated.

5 HUNGARY

5.1 Livestock surveys

The methodological description is valid since March 2000.

5.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

*Number of the pig surveys*

Hungary carries out 3 surveys on the number of pigs.

*Months in which pig surveys are carried out*

April, August and December

*Separate / integrated pig surveys*

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys and within the surveys also the number of cattle, poultry and sheep and goats is obtained.

*Sample / full pig surveys*

The sample surveys are carried out on private farms and full surveys in enterprises breeding pigs (500 observation units).

*The average sampling error in the recent years*

Between 0.5 and 1.3 %

*Last full survey*

The last full survey on the number of pigs was carried out in March 2000 within agricultural census.
**Sampling method**

After the agricultural census 2000, 2 stages sampling method was developed.

In the first stage every 8th survey district was selected randomly stratified by county and small agricultural districts. In these selected districts 3 strata were made:

1. **Stratum “A”:** All farms exceeding one or more of the following thresholds: 5 cows / 10 pigs / 26 sheep / 100 chickens / 100 ducks / 100 turkeys / 26 geese / 25 bee families / 5 ha arable land / 1 ha vineyard / 1 ha land under fruit trees. Sampling fraction in this stratum was 1/1.

2. **Stratum “B”:** Farms not exceeding the thresholds mentioned above. Sampling fraction in this stratum was 1/3.

3. **Stratum “C”:** Those farms of the selected survey district, which did not qualify as holdings in April 2000. (These may become however holdings later on.) Sampling fraction in this stratum was 1/10.

18 thousand farms from the stratum “A”, 35 thousand farms from the stratum “B” and 14 thousand farms from the stratum “C” where selected in the sample.

**Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey**

7 – 8 % of the total pig population is covered by the sample surveys.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs**

In the sample there are 28,000 – 30,000 private farms, which is 6 % of all private farms breeding pigs.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.

**Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Pig population not recorded by the survey is estimated on the base of ratio estimations in strata A and B and on the base of sample estimation of mean in stratum C.

**Average response rate**

Response rate achieved is 99 %.

**Treatment of non response**

In case of non response, data are estimated on the base of agricultural census data.
Mode of data collection

Data are obtained with oral interview on private farms and with written reports from enterprises.

Institution responsible for the survey

Surveys are carried out by Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years

No.

5.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

In Hungary 3 surveys on the number of cattle are carried out per year

Months in which cattle surveys are carried out

April, August and December

Separate / integrated cattle surveys

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys (also number of pigs, poultry and sheep and goats is obtained).

Sample / full cattle surveys

They carry out sample survey on private farms and full survey in agricultural enterprises breeding cattle (600 - 800 observation units).

The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is between 0.3 and 1.3 %.

Last full survey

The last full survey on the number of cattle was carried out in March 2000 within the agricultural census 2000.

Sampling method

The method of sampling is the same which is used for pigs.

Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey

With the sample survey they cover 9 –10 % of all cattle population.
**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle**

By the sample surveys 4000 private farms are recorded, which is 8 – 9 % of the total private farms breeding the cattle.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.

**Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Cattle population not recorded by the survey is estimated on the base of ratio estimations in strata A and B and on the base of sample estimation of mean in strata C.

**Average response rate**

Response rate achieved is 99 %.

**Treatment of non response**

In case of non-response, data are estimated on the base of agricultural census data.

**Mode of data collection**

Data are obtained with oral interview on private farms and with written reports from enterprises.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Survey is carried out by Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

**Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

**5.1.3 Surveys on the number on sheep and goats**

**Number of the sheep and goats surveys**

Hungary carries out 3 surveys on the number of sheep and goats per year. Hungary started with the surveys on number of goats in the year 2000.

**Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out**

April, August, December

**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations**

Sheep and goat populations are recorded separately.
Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys and within the surveys also number of pigs, cattle and poultry is obtained.

Sample / full sheep and goats surveys

They carry out sample survey on private farms and full survey in enterprises breeding sheep and goats (160 - 250 observation units breeding sheep and 40 – 50 observation units breeding goats).

The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is by sheep as well as by goats 2 - 3 %.

Last full survey

The last full survey on the number of sheep and goats was carried out in March 2000 within the agricultural census 2000.

Sampling method

The method of sampling is the same which is used for pigs.

Percentage of the total sheep and goat populations recorded by the sample survey

With the sample surveys 9 – 10 % of all sheep population is recorded.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats

By the sample surveys 1800 – 2000 private farms breeding sheep are recorded, which represents 8 - 9 % of private farms breeding sheep.

By the sample surveys 1500 – 1600 private farms breeding goats are recorded, which represents 6 - 7 % of private farms breeding goats.

Surveys in selected regions

No.

Method used for estimating the sheep and goat populations not recorded by the sample surveys

Sheep and goat populations not recorded by the survey are estimated on the base of ratio estimations in strata A and B and on the base of sample estimation of mean in stratum C.

Average response rate

Response rate achieved is 99 %.
Treatment of non response

In case of non-response, data are estimated on the base of agricultural census data.

Mode of data collection

Data are obtained with oral interview on private farms and with written reports from enterprises.

Institution responsible for the survey

Survey is carried out by Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years

No.

5.1.4 Comments on livestock surveys

The legal basis of data collection is a Government Decree: "National Programme for Statistical Data Collection".

Until 2000 a different nomenclature of the livestock sub-positions was applied; therefore data for most of the sub-positions could not be supplied, but from year 2000 all indicators are available.

Nomenclatures used: NACE, CN.

Regional breakdown:

NUTS V level (settlements) for the data resulting of the full scale survey (in case of agricultural enterprises);

NUTS III level for the sample survey (county level).
5.2 Slaughtering data

The methodological description is valid since January 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number&lt;sup&gt;1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Slaughterweight&lt;sup&gt;1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
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<td>Heifers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>available</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1)</sup> Monthly data on number of slaughtered animals and on slaughterweight are available since 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2000 for slaughterhouses only. There is no data collection yet on the domestic slaughtering.

Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

All enterprises classified under meat processing, packing or preserving with over ten employees are bound to report slaughtering data monthly. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of the following month the Statistical Department of the Research and Information Institute for Agricultural Economics (AKII) collects the reports. Processing the data takes a few days, but there is usually a delay because of the late arrival of data. There is no data collection yet on the domestic slaughtering. Domestic slaughtering is estimated monthly.

5.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

In Hungary the foreign trade data are based on customs declarations. A state owned company named KOPINT DATORG composes the electronic database under the professional control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in cooperation with the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH). The other ministries, offices and institutions receive full or part of the database about 6-7 weeks after the actual month. There are no reporting thresholds. The Hungarian foreign trade statistics is harmonized with the EU system.
5.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

The methodology for calculating production forecasts is under development.

5.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

Survey on the number of poultry is carried out 3 times per year within the integrated sample survey on the number of livestock.

Until now the forecasts on poultry meat production are not yet existing but under development.

6 LATVIA

The methodological description for Latvia is valid for the period since 1995.

6.1 Livestock surveys

6.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Latvia 2 surveys on the number of pigs are carried out per year.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

June and November

Separate / integrated pig surveys

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full pig surveys

Full surveys are carried out in enterprises.

Sample surveys are carried out on private farms.

The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is not estimated.

Last full survey

The last full survey of pig population was carried out in 1985 (to 1985 every 5 years).

Sampling method

The base for the sample frame is the farm register. The sample frame covers all farms with at least 1 ha of agricultural area utilised.
Since 1998 single stage stratified simple random sampling is used. By attributing data of the surveyed farms to all private farms, attention was paid to how many farms of a similar kind were represented by the farms in the sample as well as to the actual response rate in each of the surveyed territories.

All private farms are stratified by territory (510 smallest administrative territories) and by the size groups of utilised agricultural area (6 groups). Within each administrative territory the sample is allocated between 5 size groups (private farms with less than 1 ha of utilised agricultural area are not included in the sample). In 2000 the total number of non-empty strata was equal to 2746. In 2000 the total sample size was equal to 12856 (10% of total number of private farms). The sampling fraction varies between 100% and 40% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 100 ha, between 100% and 25% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 50 and less than 100 ha, between 100% and 7.5% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 20 and less than 50 ha, between 100% and 4.5% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 10 and less than 20 ha, between 87.5% and 3% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 5 and less than 10 ha, and between 70% and 1.4% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 1 and less than 5 ha. Within each stratum the selection of private farms is made by a simple random sampling.

**Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey**

By the sample surveys 42.3 % of the total pig population is recorded.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs**

By the sample surveys 5291 private farms are recorded which is 10.4% of all private farms breeding pigs.

**Surveys in selected regions**

All surveys are carried out in all 510 civil parishes (the smallest administrative units).

**Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Pig population parameters are estimated by Horvitz-Tompson estimator based on information collected from the sampled holdings.

Estimate of population total of some variables is calculated as weighted sum of the values of this variable taken over all responding holdings. The weight of a holding is calculated as the inverse number of the inclusion probability of holding in the sample.

Estimate of a ratio of two population totals is calculated as ratio of estimates of these two totals.
Average response rate

Average response rate in the surveys is 96.9 %.

Treatment of non response

Adjustment for non-response is made at the stage of calculation of weights - within each stratum the weight of a sampled holding is calculated as a ratio of the stratum size (number of holdings in a stratum) and the number of responding holdings in this stratum.

Mode of data collection

Data on private farms are obtained by oral interviews with farmers, while data on enterprises are obtained by written inquiries.

Institution responsible for the survey

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years

Yes. Available sources: Pig register at the Ministry of Agriculture.

6.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

In Latvia 2 surveys on the number of cattle are carried out per year.

Months in which cattle surveys are carried out

June and November

Separate / integrated cattle surveys

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full cattle surveys

Full surveys are carried out in enterprises.

Sample surveys are carried out on private farms.

The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is not estimated.
**Last full survey**

The last full survey of cattle population was carried out in 1985 (to 1985 every 5 years).

**Sampling method**

The base for the sample frame is the farm register. The sample frame covers all farms with at least 1 ha of agricultural area utilised.

Since 1998 single stage stratified simple random sampling is used. The sample frame covers all farms with at least 1 ha of utilised agricultural area. By attributing data of the surveyed farms to all private farms, attention was paid to how many farms of a similar kind were represented by the farms in the sample as well as to the actual response rate in each of the surveyed territories.

All private farms are stratified by territory (510 smallest administrative territories) and by the size groups of utilised agricultural area (6 groups). Within each administrative territory the sample is allocated between 5 size groups (private farms with less than 1 ha of utilised agricultural area are not included in the sample). In 2000 the total number of non-empty strata was equal to 2746. In 2000 the total sample size was equal to 12856 (10% of total number of private farms). The sampling fraction varies between 100% and 40% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 100 ha, between 100% and 25% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 50 and less than 100 ha, between 100% and 7.5% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 20 and less than 50 ha, between 100% and 4.5% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 10 and less than 20 ha, between 87.5% and 3% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 5 and less than 10 ha, and between 70% and 1.4% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 1 and less than 5 ha. Within each stratum the selection of private farms is made by a simple random sampling.

**Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey**

By the sample surveys 29.5 % of the total cattle population is recorded.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle**

By the sample surveys 8343 private farms are recorded which is 9.8% of all private farms breeding cattle.

**Surveys in selected regions**

All surveys are carried out in all 510 civil parishes (the smallest administrative units).
Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys

Cattle population parameters are estimated by Horvitz-Tompson estimator based on information collected from the sampled holdings.

Estimate of population total of some variables is calculated as weighted sum of the values of this variable taken over all responding holdings. The weight of a holding is calculated as the inverse number of the inclusion probability of holding in the sample.

Estimate of a ratio of two population totals is calculated as ratio of estimates of these two totals.

Average response rate

Average response rate in the surveys is 96.9 %.

Treatment of non response

Adjustment for non-response is made at the stage of calculation of weights - within each stratum the weight of a sampled holding is calculated as a ratio of the stratum size (number of holdings in a stratum) and the number of responding holdings in this stratum.

Mode of data collection

Data on private farms are obtained by oral interviews with farmers, while data on enterprises are obtained by written inquiries.

Institution responsible for the survey

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years

Yes.

Available sources: Cattle register at the Ministry of Agriculture.

6.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

Number of the sheep and goats surveys

In Latvia 2 surveys on the number of sheep and goats are carried out per year.

Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out

June and November
**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations**

Sheep and goat populations are recorded jointly.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

Full surveys are carried out in enterprises.

Sample surveys are carried out on private farms.

**The average sampling error in the recent years**

Sampling error is not estimated.

**Last full survey**

The last full survey of sheep and goat populations was carried out in 1985 (to 1985 every 5 years).

**Sampling method**

The base for the sample frame is the farm register. The sample frame covers all farms with at least 1 ha of agricultural area utilised.

Since 1998 single stage stratified simple random sampling is used. The sample frame covers all farms with at least 1 ha of utilised agricultural area. By attributing data of the surveyed farms to all private farms, attention was paid to how many farms of a similar kind were represented by the farms in the sample as well as to the actual response rate in each of the surveyed territories.

All private farms are stratified by territory (510 smallest administrative territories) and by the size groups of utilised agricultural area (6 groups). Within each administrative territory the sample is allocated between 5 size groups (private farms with less than 1 ha of utilised agricultural area are not included in the sample). In 2000 the total number of non-empty strata was equal to 2746. In 2000 the total sample size was equal to 12856 (10% of total number of private farms). The sampling fraction varies between 100% and 40% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 100 ha, between 100% and 25% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 50 and less than 100 ha, between 100% and 7.5% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 20 and less than 50 ha, between 100% and 4.5% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 10 and less than 20 ha, between 87.5% and 3% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 5 and less than 10 ha, and between 70% and 1.4% for farms with utilised agricultural area over 1 and less than 5 ha. Within each stratum the selection of private farms is made by a simple random sampling.
**Percentage of the total sheep and goat populations recorded by the sample survey**

By the sample surveys 12.6 % of the total sheep population and 8.5 % of the total goat population are recorded.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats**

By the sample surveys 744 (9.8%) private farms breeding sheep and 298 (8.0%) private farms breeding goats are recorded.

**Surveys in selected regions**

The surveys are carried out in all 510 civil parishes (the smallest administrative units).

**Method used for estimating the sheep and goat populations not recorded by the sample surveys**

Sheep and goat populations parameters are estimated by Horvitz-Tompson estimator based on information collected from the sampled holdings.

Estimate of population total of some variables is calculated as weighted sum of the values of this variable taken over all responding holdings. The weight of a holding is calculated as the inverse number of the inclusion probability of holding in the sample.

Estimate of a ratio of two population totals is calculated as ratio of estimates of these two totals.

**Average response rate**

Average response rate in the surveys is 96.9 %.

**Treatment of non response**

Adjustment for non-response is made at the stage of calculation of weights - within each stratum the weight of a sampled holding is calculated as a ratio of the stratum size (number of holdings in a stratum) and the number of responding holdings in this stratum.

**Mode of data collection**

Data on private farms are obtained by oral interviews with farmers, while data on enterprises are obtained by written inquiries.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
**Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

**6.1.4 Comments on livestock surveys**

For state farms and statutory companies the data source of data on the number of livestock and animal production are the full statistical surveys.

The livestock survey of private farms is part of sample survey which was first launched in 1995 and since then is conducted twice a year: on 1 June and 1 November (the same sampled holdings/private farms are surveyed in both waves of the same calendar year). This survey is made as a part of the annual agricultural structure survey. On 1 June the questionnaire contains questions on the following blocks of statistical data: farm characteristics, land area and its use, sown areas, the number of livestock, animal production, stock of agricultural machinery in farm and financial indications of economic activity. The survey on 1 November in addition includes extra information on crop production, fruit trees and berry bushes, covered areas, labour force resources and use of fertilisers and pesticides.

For the construction of the sample, the procedure of stratified two-stage sampling was applied. Since 1998 single stage stratified simple random sampling is used.

Since 1997 Latvia has changed registration groups in livestock statistics, that makes statistical data comparable with the EU requirements, but full compliance is planned to be reached after Agricultural Census 2001.

After Agricultural Census 2001 Farm Register with livestock information will be supplemented and then this information will be used for integrated livestock sample survey.
6.2 Slaughtering data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number(^1)</th>
<th>Slaughterweight(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
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<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
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<td>Heifers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep overall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Data on number of slaughtered animals and slaughterweight are available for slaughterhouses only.

Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

The data source of monthly slaughtering statistics is the surveys on purchase of cattle, poultry and rabbits (number, weight and value). This data submit all slaughterhouses.

The responsible institution for producing slaughtering data is CSB. The data are available at 20th day after reporting period.

The data about domestic slaughtering is obtained twice per year from sample surveys (on 1 June and 1 November) of private farms. After those surveys the data are corrected by month.

6.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

Foreign trade data is compiled on the basis of information taken from customs declarations and statistical surveys every month. There are no reporting thresholds. Merchandise exports are shown in current F.O.B. values, that is, the price of a commodity on the border of the exporting country including the transportation and insurance costs only up to the border. Merchandise imports are shown in current C.I.F. values, that is, the price of a commodity on the border of the importing country including the transportation and insurance costs only up to the border. The imported and exported merchandise is classified according to the Latvian Combined Commodity Nomenclature. This is a description and coding system formed on the basis of the Harmonised
Commodity Description and Coding System and the EC Combined Nomenclature. The foreign trade data for live animals has prepared by Foreign Trade section of CSB of Latvia. In general this data is available at 40th day after reference period, but detailed - at 50th day. In general the categories of foreign trade statistics are comparable with EU directives.

6.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

Methods used for calculating production forecasts for pigs, cattle, sheep and goats

Monthly forecasts for meat, milk and eggs production are calculated. These calculations are based on monthly surveys from state farms and statutory companies, which compile about 30% of total production. The other part of production is added on base of sample surveys of private farms (they are conducted twice a year: in June and in November). After these surveys monthly data are corrected.

6.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

The data on poultry slaughtering is part of monthly survey in slaughterhouses. The hens for production of meat and eggs are mostly bred in state farms and statutory companies. This data is collected every month. The data from private farms is obtained from sample surveys twice a year (June, November).

Since 1998 EU coefficients are used for calculating carcass weight of all types of meat production.
7 LITHUANIA

7.1 Livestock surveys

7.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Lithuania 3 surveys on the number of pigs are carried out per year.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

January, June and October

Separate / integrated pig surveys

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full pig surveys

All the surveys are sample surveys on private farms. In agricultural enterprises full surveys are carried out quarterly.

The average sampling error in the recent years

Sampling error is not calculated.

Last full survey

Local administration units (seniunijos) fill in the household books every year on the 1st of October. The number of pigs is presented as one of indices in this book (total survey). The last full pigs survey was carried out on 1st of October 2000.

Sampling method

Twice a year sample surveys on the number of pigs on private farms are carried out (categories by weight and proper purpose). Since the year 2000 sample surveys on the number of livestock on private farms are conducted on the basis of Animal Register. On the basis of Animal Register representative farms are selected, they make up 10% of all farms. Since specialisation of private farms is mixed stratification is based on the cattle number. After the agricultural census 2002 it will be possible to create a better net of farms-respondents.

Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey

By the sample surveys 2 % of pig population is recorded.
**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs**

By the sample surveys 6000 private farms are recorded which is 10% of all private farms.

**Surveys in selected regions**

The surveys on the number of pigs are carried out in all regions.

**Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Mathematical - statistical methods of selections will have to be implemented and further work has to be done in order to get more exact estimates.

The number of pigs is presented as one of the indices in household books (total survey). Number of pigs as of 1st of January is calculated in the following way: number of pigs in respondent farms as of 1st of January is compared to the number of pigs in the same farms as of 1st of October (in household books). Percentage change is multiplied by the total number of pigs as of 1st of October. Number of pigs by weight and its proper use is calculated according to the share of respondent farms in entirety of farms.

**Average response rate**

The average response rate is 81%.

**Treatment of non response**

Data on farms that indicate the reason of non-responding as absence of pigs are not calculated to the total number of farms. Data on all other farms are calculated to the total number of farms as described above.

**Mode of data collection**

For the surveys carried out in January and June data are obtained with written inquiries. In October surveys use of administrative data is combined with the surveys.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistics Lithuania

**Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years**

Yes.

Data source: household books
7.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

*Number of the cattle surveys*

In Lithuania 3 surveys on the number of cattle are carried out per year.

*Months in which cattle surveys are carried out*

January, June and October

*Separate / integrated cattle surveys*

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

*Sample / full cattle surveys*

All the surveys are sample surveys on private farms.

In agricultural enterprises full surveys are carried out quarterly.

*The average sampling error in the recent years*

Sampling error is not calculated.

*Last full survey*

Local administration units (seniunijos) fill in the household books every year on the 1st of October. The number of cattle is presented as one of indices in this book (total survey). The last full cattle (total) survey was carried out on 1st of October 2000.

*Sampling method*

Twice a year sample surveys on the number of cattle on private farms are carried out (categories by age, sex and proper purpose). Since the year 2000 sample surveys on the number of livestock on private farms are conducted on the basis of Animal Register. On the basis of Animal Register representative farms are selected, they make up 10% of all farms. Since specialisation of private farms is mixed stratification is based on the cattle number. After the agricultural census 2002 it will be possible to create a better net of farms-respondents.

*Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey*

By the sample surveys 4% of cattle population is recorded.

*Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle*

By the sample surveys 6000 private farms are recorded which is 10% of all private farms.
**Surveys in selected regions**

The surveys on the number of cattle are carried out in all regions.

**Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys**

Mathematical - statistical methods of selections will have to be implemented and further work has to be done in order to get more exact estimates.

The number of cattle is presented as one of the indices in household books (total survey). Number of cattle as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of January is calculated in a following way: number of cattle in respondent farms as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of January is compared to the number of cattle in the same farms as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of October (in household books). Percentage change is multiplied by the total number of cattle as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of October. Number of cattle by age, sex and its proper use is calculated according to the share of respondent farms in entirety of farms.

**Average response rate**

The average response rate is 81 %.

**Treatment of non response**

Data on farms that indicate the reason of non-responding as absence of pigs are not calculated to the total number of farms. Data on all other farms are calculated to the total number of farms as described above.

**Mode of data collection**

For the surveys carried out in January and June data are obtained with written inquiries. In October surveys use of administrative data is combined with the surveys.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistics Lithuania

**Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years**

Yes.

Data source: household books

**7.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats**

**Number of the sheep and goats surveys**

In Lithuania 3 surveys on the number of sheep and 2 surveys on the number of goats are carried out per year.
**Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out**

Surveys on number of sheep are carried out in January, June and October, while surveys on number of goats are carried out in January and June.

**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations**

Sheep and goat populations are recorded separately.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys are sample surveys on private farms.

In agricultural enterprises full surveys are carried out quarterly.

**The average sampling error in the recent years**

Sampling error is not calculated.

**Last full survey**

Local administration units (seniunijos) fill in the household books every year on the 1st of October. The number of sheep is presented as one of indices in this book (total survey). The last full sheep and goats (total) survey was carried out on 1st of October 2000.

**Sampling method**

Twice a year sample surveys on the number of sheep and goats on private farms are carried out (categories by age).

Since the year 2000 sample surveys on the number of livestock on private farms are conducted on the basis of Animal Register. On the basis of Animal Register representative farms are selected, they make up 10% of all farms. Since specialisation of private farms is mixed stratification is based on the cattle. After the agricultural census 2002 it will be possible to create a better net of farms-respondents.

**Percentage of the total sheep and goat populations recorded by the sample survey**

By the sample surveys 2 % of sheep population and 1 % of goat population are recorded.
Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats

By the surveys all 4333 private farms breeding sheep are recorded.

Goats: Data not available

Surveys in selected regions

The surveys on the number of sheep and goats are carried out in all regions.

Method used for estimating the sheep and goat population not recorded by the sample surveys

Mathematical - statistical methods of selections will have to be implemented and further work has to be done in order to get more exact estimates.

The number of sheep is presented as one of the indices in household books (total survey). Number of sheep as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of January is calculated in a following way: number of sheep in respondent farms as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of January is compared to the number of sheep in the same farms as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of October (in household books). Percentage change is multiplied by the total number of sheep as of 1\textsuperscript{st} of October.

Goats: Data not available

Average response rate

The average response rate in the surveys is 81 %.

Treatment of non response

Data on farms that indicate the reason of non-responding as absence of sheep and goats are not calculated to the total number of farms. Data on all other farms are calculated to the total number of farms as described above.

Mode of data collection

For the surveys carried out in January and June data are obtained with written inquiries. In October surveys use of administrative data is combined with the surveys.

Institution responsible for the survey

Statistics Lithuania

Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years

Yes.

Data source: household books
7.1.4 Comments on livestock surveys

Local administration units (seniunijos) fill in the household books every year on the 1st of October. The number of livestock and poultry by main groups is presented as one of the indices in this book (total survey). Sample survey (10 per cent of all holdings) on number of livestock in private farms has been conducted on the basis of Farmers Farms Register since 1998 twice a year: in June and January. Mathematical - statistical methods of selections will have to be implemented and further work has to be done in order to get more exact estimates. According to household books on 1st of October 2000 there were 4333 private farms breeding sheep. The number of sheep and goats is very small in Lithuania. Sheep are used for wool and slaughter only.

7.2 Slaughtering data

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<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
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<td>not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep overall</td>
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<td>not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

Meat processing plants, poultry – yards and slaughterhouses report monthly on the total live weight of slaughtered animals. From the same enterprises data on live weight of slaughtered cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, poultry and horses are obtained quarterly. Carcass weight by groups of animals is collected annually.

Since 2001 data on carcass weight of slaughtered animals by categories will be collected quarterly. Data on output percentage of meat, fat and subproducts are provided by meat processing enterprises.
A significant part of animals and poultry is slaughtered on private farms. Therefore monthly and quarterly data on slaughtered animals are not complete. Every quarter calculations of total animals slaughtered according to the data from agricultural partnerships’ and enterprises’ as well as respondent farms’ accounts (as of 1st of June; as of 1st of January) are made.

From the animal flow balance the following data are obtained:

- number of births per one female;
- number of animal died;
- purchased;
- sold;
- the weight of slaughtered animals for own use;
- the weight of slaughtered animals for market etc.

The average weight of slaughtered animals is used to calculate meat production. The animal flow balance is calculated fully.

Source of data:

1. Report on livestock production from agricultural partnerships and enterprises (quarterly, yearly)
2. Questionnaire on number of livestock and production on private farms (on 1st of June; on 1st of January)
3. Report on livestock production of small agricultural partnerships and enterprises (yearly)
4. Report on purchase of animal products (monthly, quarterly)

Calculation of meat production:

In order to calculate meat production the balance is drawn up:

- the number of livestock at the beginning of the year,
- born animals,
- purchase,
- imports,
- dead animals,
- sold to slaughterhouses,
• slaughtering for own consumption and other sellings,
• sold for breeding,
• exports,
• number of livestock at the end of the year.

With the balance the number of slaughtered livestock is calculated. On the base of data on number of slaughtered animals and their average weight meat production is estimated.

Source of data:
1. Agricultural partnerships and enterprises (quarterly, yearly)
2. Meat processing enterprises (monthly; quarterly)
3. Private farms (on 1\textsuperscript{st} of June; on 1\textsuperscript{st} of January)
4. Administrative data (seniunijos; Animal register)

7.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

Imports - the National Board of Customs collects the data on foreign trade statistics, which relates to all products entering into Lithuanian territory.

Exports – the National Board of Customs collects the data on foreign trade statistics, which relates to all products leaving Lithuanian territory.

7.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

Lithuania has not introduced the production forecast yet.

7.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

Data on slaughtered poultry (total number and live weight) are quarterly obtained form poultry – yards.

Since 2001 quarterly data on carcass weight of poultry will be collected by species. Data on output percentage of poultry meat are provided by poultry – yards.
8 MALTA

8.1 Livestock surveys

8.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Since 1991, Central Office of Statistics carried out a separated census of pig population in April 2000. It is planed that sample surveys on number of pigs will be carried out in the future.

By the census 174 agricultural holdings were recorded.

The response rate achieved was 100 %.

Data were obtained by oral interviews with the farmers.

Administrative data on number of pigs are not used at the time but are available and kept with great accuracy.

8.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

Since 1991, Central Office of Statistics carried out a separated census of cattle population in June 2000. It is planed that sample surveys on number of cattle will be carried out in the future.

By the census 185 agricultural holdings were recorded.

The response rate achieved was 100 %.

Data were obtained by oral interviews with the farmers.

Administrative data on number of cattle are not used at the time but are available and kept with great accuracy.

8.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

Number of the sheep and goats surveys

The last full survey on number of sheep and goats was carried out in 1991. In the beginning of 2001 a separate census on number of sheep and goats is in progress. It is planed that sample surveys on number of sheep and goats will be carried out in the future.
8.2 Slaughtering data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Slaughterweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifers</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

Slaughtering data are obtained from abattoir on a monthly basis and the data are available within the following month.

8.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

All trade figures are recorded through the actual invoices and are passed to the Central Office of Statistics by the Customs Department. All good that pass through Customs have to be accompanied by a customs document. We use the Harmonised System on a 10digit level. Data is available within 2 - 3 weeks of the following month.

8.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

No production forecasts are done.

8.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

A full data set is not yet available. However, data on the operations in the sector is available. It is planned to carry out a census on poultry in the near future.
9.1 Livestock surveys

9.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Poland 3 surveys on the number of pigs are carried out per year. By these surveys data on pig production are collected too (number of born and died pigs, number of pigs purchased, sold and slaughtered, etc.).

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

April, August and December

Separate / integrated pig surveys

Separate pig surveys (only data on the number of pigs and some data on production are obtained).

An additional Survey on land use, areas sown and livestock number is carried out in June, of which a part is integrated livestock survey (data on the number of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry by categories are obtained). The purpose of the surveys is to obtain data on the structure of the agricultural holdings. In 2000 this survey was conducted on 3 % of the private farms and in all state farms, co-operatives and enterprises which have at least 10 pigs/sheep or/and 5 cattle or/and 500 poultry.

Sample / full pig surveys

In state farms, co-operatives and enterprises breeding 10 pigs or more full surveys are carried out (about 1,500 observation units with 1.6 Mio pigs).

On private farms sample surveys are carried out.

The average sampling error in the recent years

1.0 % for the total of pigs.

Last full survey

The last full survey of pigs was carried out within the agricultural census in 1996.

Sampling method

Results of the agricultural census 1996 are the base for the sampling frame. There were 1,107,727 private farms in the sampling frame.

Stratification was based on the number of pigs and the agricultural area utilised.

In 2000 the strata were the following:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of stratum</th>
<th>Pigs (number of animals)</th>
<th>Area of agricultural land (in ha)</th>
<th>Number of holdings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1 – 4</td>
<td>&lt;50.00</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>&gt; 0</td>
<td>50.00 and above</td>
<td>4,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- in the strata 9 and 12 all farms have been chosen,
- in the stratum 10 – 2 % of farms,
- in the stratum 11 – 10% to 100% farms depending on voivodships,
- in the strata from 1 to 8 - private farms have been drawn using Neyman method.

The sample was drawn separately in all sixteen voivodships.

*Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey*

95 % of the total pig population is included into the sampling frame. By the sample survey about 13.7% of the total pig population is recorded.
Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs

In the sample there were 29,937 private farms, of them 28,945 private farms breeding pigs. Percentage of the total number of holding breeding pigs can not be given due to not updated list of pig breeders.

Surveys in selected regions

No.

Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys

95 % of the pig population is included into the sample frame. The rest 5% of pig population is estimated by using the average number of pigs per 1 ha of agricultural area utilised and voivodship’s structure on the number of pigs.

Average response rate

Average response rate is 99.5%.

Treatment of non response

Due to high response rate non-response is not taken into account.

Mode of data collection

The data are obtained with oral interviews on private farms and with written reports from state farms, co-operatives and enterprises.

Institution responsible for the survey

Central Statistical Office is responsible for carrying out the surveys.

Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years

No.

9.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

In Poland 2 surveys on the number of cattle are carried out per year.
Months in which cattle surveys are carried out

June and December

Separate / integrated cattle surveys

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys. Within the survey also data on the number of sheep and poultry are obtained (but not data on the number of goats). By these surveys data on cattle production are collected too (number of born and died cattle, number of cattle purchased, sold and slaughtered, etc.).

An additional Survey on land use, areas sown and livestock number is carried out in June, of which a part is integrated livestock survey (data on the number of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry by categories are obtained). The purpose of the surveys is to obtain data on the structure of the agricultural holdings. In 2000 this survey was conducted on 3% of the private farms and in all state farms, co-operatives and enterprises which have at least 10 pigs/sheep or/and 5 cattle or/and 500 poultry.

Sample / full cattle surveys

In state farms, co-operatives and enterprises breeding at least 5 heads of cattle or/and 10 sheep or/and 500 poultry full surveys are carried out (about 966 observation units with 349,000 heads of cattle).

On private farms sample surveys are carried out.

The average sampling error in the recent years

1.0% for the total of cattle

Last full survey

The last full survey on cattle number was carried out within the agricultural census in 1996.

Sampling method

Results of the agricultural census 1996 are the base for the sampling frame. There were 3 Mio private farms in the sampling frame.

Stratification was based on the number of cattle sheep and poultry and the agricultural area utilised.

In 2000 the strata were the following:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of stratum</th>
<th>Cattle (number of animals)</th>
<th>Sheep (number of animals)</th>
<th>Poultry (number of animals)</th>
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<th>Number of holdings</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- in the strata 8 and 14 all farms have been chosen,
- in the strata 9 – 1 per mile of plots,
- in the strata 1 – 7 and 10 - 13 private farms have been drawn using Neyman method.

The sample was drawn separately in all sixteen voivodships.

*Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey*

All the cattle population is included into the sampling frame. By the sample survey about 5.2% of the total cattle population is recorded.
Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle

In the sample there were 29,973 (1%) private farms, out of them there were 23,360 private farms with cattle population.

Surveys in selected regions

No.

Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys

All the cattle population is included into the sampling frame.

Average response rate

In June 2000 response rate was 95.9%.

Treatment of non response

Due to high response rate, non-response is not taken into account.

Mode of data collection

The data are obtained with oral interviews on private farms and with written reports from state farms, co-operatives and enterprises.

Institution responsible for the survey

Central Statistical Office

Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years

No.

9.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

Number of the sheep and goats surveys

2 surveys on the number of sheep are carried out per year.

Surveys on the number of goats are carried out every year or every 2 years within the Survey on land use, areas sown and livestock number which is carried out in June.

Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out

Surveys on the number of sheep (and also cattle and poultry) are carried out in June and December.

Surveys on the number of goats are carried out in June only.
An additional Survey on land use, areas sown and livestock number is carried out in June, of which a part is integrated livestock survey (data on the number of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry by categories are obtained).

**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations**

Sheep and goat populations are recorded separately.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

In state farms, co-operatives and enterprises breeding at least 5 heads of cattle or/and 10 sheep or/and 500 poultry full surveys are carried out. (There are about 122 observation units with about 48,000 heads of sheep). These full surveys also provide data on the number of goats.

On private farms sample surveys are carried out.

**The average sampling error in the recent years**

1,7 % for the total sheep

Sampling error for the total of goats: Data not available

**Last full survey**

The last full survey on the number of sheep and goats was carried out within the agricultural census in 1996.

**Sampling method**

The sampling design and method of survey is described in the chapter 9.1.2.

**Percentage of the total sheep and goat populations recorded by the sample survey**

All the sheep population is included into the sampling frame. By the sample survey about 16.5% of the total sheep population is recorded.

Goats: Data not available.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats**

Data not available

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.
Method used for estimating the sheep and goat populations not recorded by the sample surveys

In the case of lack of coverage of all sheep/goat population or bad precision the sheep and goat populations are estimated by using the average number of sheep/goats per 1 ha of agricultural area utilised or/and voivodship’s structure of number of sheep/goats.

Average response rate

In June 2000 response rate was 95.9%.

Treatment of non response

Due to high response rate, non-response is not taken into account.

Mode of data collection

The data are obtained with oral interviews on private farms and with written reports from state farms, co-operatives and enterprises.

Institution responsible for the survey

The Central Statistical Office is responsible for carrying out the surveys.

Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years

No.
9.2 Slaughtering data

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<tr>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Slaughterweight</th>
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<tbody>
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Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

Slaughtering data from private farms (in Poland that means that livestock is slaughtered on the farm for self-consumption and for free market) are estimated on the basis of surveys on the number of animals.

Number and live weight of slaughtered pigs, calves, other cattle and sheep are estimated.

Yearly production of animals for slaughter in number and in live weight by voivodships is calculated on the basis of the surveys, reports from procurement units (from Agricultural and Environmental Statistics Division) and reports from enterprises employing more than 10 people (from Production Division).

Then production of each category of animals for slaughter is calculated from live weight into post-slaughter warm weight and into cooled weight.
9.3 *Foreign trade data for live animals*

**Procedure used for recording foreign trade data**

Since 1st January 1992 the Polish system of foreign trade statistics is based on:

- data of the Single Administrative Document (SAD),
- methodology assumptions recommended by UN Statistics Division,
- the Combined Nomenclature (CN) being at the same time the basis for the Polish customs tariff,
- codes of countries and currencies according to ISO standards.

The sources of data for the foreign trade statistics are copies 2 and 7 of the customs clearance document – Single Administrative Document SAD.

Subjects carrying out the turnover of commodity with foreign countries are obliged to present a written application to start the customs procedure on the Single Administrative Document. These subjects become also providers of information for the foreign trade statistics.

The organisation of data feeding of external trade statistical system looks as follows:

- customs offices send copies 2 and 7 of the Single Administrative Documents to regional statistical offices;
- in the statistical offices the formal control of SAD documents, computer registration of SAD and the automatic control of correctness according to the specified parameters is carried out;
- data received from SAD are registered and they are transmitted by WAN (Wide Area Network of the Central Statistical Office) in the decade cycle to the Foreign Trade Data Center (i.e. computer center of the Ministry of Economy), where the complete control of record correctness is carried on; all errors revealed in the process of an automatic control, both on the registration stage (i.e. in statistical offices) and after complete control (in the Foreign Trade Data Center) are delivered in the form of the printed read-out to the customs offices for correcting;
- the data, corrected by customs offices, are loaded to computers in the statistical offices and the automatic control is carried on once more;
- the Foreign Trade Data Center creates the data set of foreign trade turnover and sends them to the Central Statistical Office according to agreed-upon graphic schedule in a monthly period.

In 2000 (corresponding in previous years) SAD documents are contained in the following reporting periods on the ground of the date of customs
clearance. The external trade electronic system is the open-set; i.e. every following reporting period refers to corrections of the former periods from the beginning of the year. Figures published during the year should be taken as provisional data for the current reporting period only, which are subject to correction. The CSO transmits the Polish monthly external trade data to the database COMEXT.

9.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) doesn’t calculate production forecasts for pigs, cattle, poultry and sheep and goats.

9.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

The number of poultry (total hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys) is estimated two times a year in June and December on the basis of surveys described in the chapter 9.1.2.

Once a year poultry meat production is calculated on the basis of June and December surveys and on the basis of reports from procurement units.

10 ROMANIA

10.1 Livestock surveys

10.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Romania one survey on the number of pigs is carried out per year.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

January

Separate / integrated pig surveys

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full pig surveys

All surveys on the number of pigs are full surveys. Data for private farms are obtained from the official Register of village or townhalls.

Surveys in selected regions

No.
Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample
Average response rate
95 – 97 %

Treatment of non response
Non-response is not taken into account.

Mode of data collection
Data on pig population are obtained from administrative sources combined with the survey in enterprises (legal units).

Institution responsible for the survey
National Institute of Statistics and Studies Economics (NISES) together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Foods and Forests (MAFF)

Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years
No.

10.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys
In Romania 1 survey on number of cattle is carried out per year.

Months in which cattle surveys are carried out
January

Separate / integrated cattle surveys
The surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full cattle surveys
All surveys on the number of cattle are full surveys. Data for private farms are obtained from the official Register of village or townhalls.

Surveys in selected regions
No.

Average response rate
95 – 97 %.

Treatment of non response
Non-response is not taken into account.
**Mode of data collection**

Data on cattle population are obtained from administrative sources combined with the survey in enterprises (legal units).

**Institution responsible for the survey**

National Institute of Statistics and Studies Economics (NISES) together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Foods and Forests (MAFF)

**Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

**10.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats**

**Number of the sheep and goats surveys**

In Romania 1 survey on number of sheep and goats is carried out per year.

**Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out**

January

**Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations**

Sheep and goat populations are recorded jointly.

**Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys**

The surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

All surveys on the number of sheep and goats are full surveys. Data for private farms are obtained from the official Register of village or townhalls.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.

**Average response rate**

95 – 97 %.

**Treatment of non response**

Non-response is not taken into account.

**Mode of data collection**

Data on sheep and goat populations are obtained from administrative sources combined with the survey in enterprises (legal units).
Institution responsible for the survey

National Institute of Statistics and Studies Economics (NISES) together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Foods and Forests (MAFF)

Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years

No.

10.2 Slaughtering data

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<tr>
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<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
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<td>Goats overall</td>
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Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

Data on slaughter are estimated annually by NISES.

Data on animal production in enterprises (legal units) are obtained by exhaustive survey.

Data on domestic slaughter are obtained from the official village or townhall Register are used.

In the future there will be carried out surveys in slaughterhouses and for domestic slaughter will be estimated on the basis of sample surveys.
10.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

Statistics on foreign trade is carried out through the processing of customs statements (dedutatous) on imports/exports sent by General Department of Customs (GDC). The data prepared by GDC by commodity level and by countries (Combined Nomenclature is used) are sent monthly to the NISES, where they are processed in different structures for the final dissemination.

There are excluded commodities with values less than 100 EURO.

The data are available 45 days from the reference month expiration.

Statistics on foreign trade from Romania is carried out accordingly to the EU recommendation related to trade of member states with other countries (EC Regulation 1172/95)

10.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

In present, there are no forecasts on meat production.

The calculation of gross domestic production (GDP) is made annually using the formula:

\[ \text{GDP} = \text{slaughters} + \text{live animals export} - \text{live animals import} \]

10.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

There are no monthly or quarterly available data on slaughters of chickens, broilers, turkeys, hens, ducks, and geese.

There are no forecasts on poultry.

There is no econometric model on the classification of hatched chickens, according to EEC Regulation 2782/75.
11 SLOVAK REPUBLIC

11.1 Livestock surveys

11.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Slovak Republic 12 surveys on number of pigs are carried out per year. Only the surveys in December are carried out according to EU directives, while by other surveys only data on the total number of pigs and sows are obtained.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

January – December

Separate / integrated pig surveys

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

Sample / full pig surveys

All the surveys are carried out in business subjects only. All legal persons breeding pigs are included but only those physical persons breeding more than 50 pigs. Family farms are not surveyed.

Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey

In Slovak Republic business subjects breed 83.9 % of the total number of pigs.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs

In December 2000 1289 business subjects breeding pigs were surveyed.

Surveys in selected regions

No.

Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys

Data on physical persons breeding less than 50 pigs are estimated according to the census of all business subjects carried out in 1994. Data on other breeders (private farms) are estimated according to the latest population census.

Average response rate

99 %
**Treatment of non response**

Data are imputed according to previous surveys.

**Mode of data collection**

Data are obtained by written inquiries.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

11.1.2 **Surveys on the number of cattle**

**Number of the cattle surveys**

In Slovak Republic 12 surveys on number of cattle are carried out per year. Only the surveys in December are carried out according to EU directives, while by other surveys only data on the total number of cattle and cows are obtained.

**Months in which cattle surveys are carried out**

January – December

**Separate / integrated cattle surveys**

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.

**Sample / full cattle surveys**

All the surveys are carried out in bussines subjects only. All legal persons breeding pigs are included but only those physical persons breeding more than 10 heads of cattle. Family farms are not surveyed.

**Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey**

In Slovak Republic business subjects breed 91.5 % of the total number of cattle.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle**

In December 2000 1592 business subjects breeding cattle were surveyed.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.
Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys

Data on physical persons breeding less than 10 heads of cattle are estimated according to the census of all business subjects carried out in 1994.

Data on other breeders (private farms) are estimated according to the latest population census.

Average response rate

99 %

Treatment of non response

Data are imputed according to previous surveys.

Mode of data collection

Data are obtained by written inquiries.

Institution responsible for the survey

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years

No.

11.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

Number of the sheep and goats surveys

In Slovak Republic 12 surveys on number of sheep and 1 survey on number of goats are carried out per year. Only the surveys in December are carried out according to EU directives, while by other surveys only data on total number of sheep (of which ewes) and the total number of goats are obtained.

Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out

The surveys on the number of sheep are carried out every month, while the surveys on the number of goats are carried out in December.

Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations

Sheep and goat populations are recorded jointly.

Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys

All the surveys are integrated livestock surveys.
**Sample / full sheep and goats surveys**

All the surveys are carried out in business subjects only. All legal persons breeding sheep or goats are included but only those physical persons breeding more than 50 sheep or goats. Family farms are not surveyed.

**Percentage of the total sheep and goat populations recorded by the sample survey**

In Slovak Republic business subjects breed 82.7 % of the total number of sheep.

**Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats**

In December 2000 630 business subjects breeding sheep were surveyed.

**Surveys in selected regions**

No.

**Method used for estimating the sheep and goat populations not recorded by the sample surveys**

Data on physical persons breeding less than 50 sheep or goats are estimated according to the census of all business subjects carried out in 1994.

Data on other breeders (private farms) are estimated according to the latest population census.

**Average response rate**

99 %

**Treatment of non response**

Data are imputed according to previous surveys.

**Mode of data collection**

Data are obtained by written inquiries.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years**

No.
11.1.4 Comments on livestock surveys

Monthly surveys on the number of livestock are carried out as follows:

- cattle in total of which cows
- pigs in total of which sows
- sheep in total of which ewes
- poultry in total of which hens

In December integrated livestock survey is carried out according to the EU directive.

11.2 Slaughtering data

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Slaughterweight</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
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<td>Calves</td>
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There are also available monthly data on the number of slaughtered animals and slaughterweight for:

- cattle overall
- sheep and goats overall
Procedure used for recording slaughtering data

Data on slaughtering is reported by slaughterhouses and meat processing companies with slaughterhouses (213 reporting units).

Slaughtering is reported to limited liability Company (Radela s.r.o Bratislava).

Data are processed and prepared by limited liability Company (Radela s.r.o Bratislava).

It takes one month that the slaughtering data are available.

Domestic slaughtering is not recorded.

11.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

Customs houses reports monthly the volumes traded to the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic and then to ministries in database form.

There are not reporting thresholds. It is reported by Internationally Harmonised Customs Classification.

Data are processed (structured) and prepared by limited liability company (Radela s.r.o. Bratislava).

It takes 23 calendar days after the reference day (monthly) that the foreign trade data are available.

There should be no differences in the categories of foreign trade statistics and EU directives on agricultural statistics in the area of foreign trade because the Slovak Republic has adopted internationally Harmonised Customs Classifications.

11.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

Production forecasts for pigs, cattle, sheep and goats are anticipated from development of production, foreign trade, supply and demands. Production forecasts are elaborated by authors of commodity situation and outlook reports. These reports are elaborated by Research Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics.

Anticipation of development of foreign trade is considered as very important part of these production forecasts.
11.5 Poultry statistics

*Information available in the field of poultry statistics*

The following data on poultry are available quarterly by the ministerial survey:

- Production in live weight in tons (slaughter poultry total, of which chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, hens)

- Purchase, production slaughter poultry, import and export in tons and prices without VAT (slaughter poultry total, of which chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, hens-included bowels), production consumption, production of poultry products and production of divided and portion poultry (slaughter poultry total, of which chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, hens-included bowels)

- Balance sheet in tons of chickens, turkeys and ducks-included bowels

- Balance sheet in tons of gees, hens, divided and portion poultry, poultry products and tins, average numbers of consume eggs laying hens, number of feeding days of consume eggs laying hens, consumption of mixed fodder in tons, (forecast for the next quarter are included)

- Balance sheet of consume eggs in pieces, (forecasts for the next quarter are included), production of dried egg matters, mayonnaise and creams in tons, (forecasts for the next quarter are included),

- Balance sheet of dried egg matters, mayonnaise and creams in tons, (forecasts for the next quarter are included),

There are no monthly slaughtering data for poultry.

There are quarterly slaughtering data on chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and hens in tons.

There are forecasts on average numbers of consume eggs laying hens, number of feeding days of consume eggs laying hens, consumption of mixed fodder in tons, balance sheet of consume eggs in pieces, production of dried egg matters, mayonnaise and creams in tons, balance sheet of dried egg matters, mayonnaise and creams in tons.

Carcasses are not followed (only in live weight).

Surveys on the number of poultry are carried out by Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
12 SLOVENIA

12.1 Livestock surveys

12.1.1 Surveys on the number of pigs

Number of the pig surveys

In Slovenia 3 surveys on the number of pigs are carried out per year.

Months in which pig surveys are carried out

April, August and December

Separate / integrated pig surveys

All the surveys are separate pig surveys.

Sample / full pig surveys

In enterprises in co-operatives full surveys are carried out.

On private farms sample surveys are carried out.

The average sampling error in the recent years

2.8 %

Last full survey

The last full survey on the number of pigs was carried out in June 2000 within the agricultural census.

Sampling method

In 1999 the sample design was stratified simple random sampling. Stratification was based on the number of pigs. The frame was divided into 4 strata, namely:

1. 1-3 pigs,
2. 4-9 pigs,
3. 10-19 pigs,
4. 20 pigs and more.

Farms from stratum 4 were selected with certainty. In strata 1, 2 and 3 allocation was defined optimal by Neyman according to results from the 1998 survey. Afterwards farms were selected at random.
Percentage of the total pig population recorded by the sample survey

By the sample surveys 35 % of pig population is recorded.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding pigs

By the sample surveys 8000 private farms are recorded which is about 12 % of all private farms breeding pigs.

Surveys in selected regions

No.

Method used for estimating the pig population not recorded by the sample surveys

All pig population is included into sample frame.

Average response rate

The average response rate is above 70 %.

Treatment of non response

Due to unequal probability for selection and non-response, obtained data are weighted. Item non-response is imputed.

Mode of data collection

Data on the number of pigs are obtained by written inquiries. Non-response is followed up by phone.

Institution responsible for the survey

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Use of administrative sources instead of pig surveys in the next 5 years

No.

12.1.2 Surveys on the number of cattle

Number of the cattle surveys

In Slovenia 2 surveys on the number of cattle are carried out per year.

Months in which cattle surveys are carried out

June, December
Separate / integrated cattle surveys

All the surveys are separate cattle surveys.

Sample / full cattle surveys

In enterprises in co-operatives full surveys are carried out.

On private farms sample surveys are carried out.

The average sampling error in the recent years

0.9 %

Last full survey

The last full survey on the number of cattle was carried out in June 2000 within the agricultural census.

Sampling method

The 1999 sample design was stratified simple random sampling. Stratification was based on the number of cattle. The frame was divided into 5 strata, namely:

1. 1 - 3 heads of cattle,
2. 4 - 9 heads of cattle,
3. 10 - 19 heads of cattle,
4. 20 - 29 heads of cattle,
5. 30 and more heads of cattle.

Farms from stratum 5 were selected with certainty. In strata 1, 2, 3 and 4 allocation was defined optimal by Neyman according to results from the 1998 survey. Afterwards farms were selected at random.

Percentage of the total cattle population recorded by the sample survey

By the sample surveys 18 % of cattle population is recorded.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding cattle

By the sample surveys 6000 private farms are recorded which is about 8 % of all private farms breeding cattle.

Surveys in selected regions

No.
Method used for estimating the cattle population not recorded by the sample surveys

All cattle population is included into sample frame.

Average response rate

The average response rate is above 70%.

Treatment of non response

Due to unequal probability for selection and non-response, obtained data are weighted. Item non-response is imputed.

Mode of data collection

Data on the number of cattle are obtained by written inquiries. Non-response is followed up by phone.

Institution responsible for the survey

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Use of administrative sources instead of cattle surveys in the next 5 years

Yes.

Sources available:

1. Ministry of agriculture food and forestry (MAFF), farm register based on applications for subsidies (covers between 50 and 60% of the private farms exceeding the EU threshold).

2. MAFF – Register of cattle breeders will be set up in the year 2001.

12.1.3 Surveys on the number of sheep and goats

Number of the sheep and goats surveys

In Slovenia 1 survey on the number of sheep and goats is carried out per year.

Months in which sheep and goats surveys are carried out

December

Joint / separate recording of sheep and goat populations

Sheep and goat populations are recorded jointly.

Separate / integrated sheep and goats surveys

Separate surveys (only data on the number of sheep and goats are collected)
Sample / full sheep and goats surveys

In enterprises in co-operatives full surveys are carried out.

On private farms sample surveys are carried out.

The average sampling error in the recent years

Data not available.

Last full survey

The last full survey on the number of sheep and goats was carried out in June 2000 within the agricultural census.

Sampling method

In 199 the sample design was stratified simple random sampling. Stratification was based on the number of sheep/goats. The frame was divided into 2 strata, namely:

1. less than 10 heads of sheep/goats,
2. 10 and more heads of sheep/goats.

Farms from stratum 2 were selected with certainty. In stratum of small farms (stratum 1) farms were selected at random with the sample share of 10.0%.

Percentage of the total sheep and goat populations recorded by the sample survey

By the sample surveys 65 % of sheep population and 44 % of goat population are recorded.

Number of holdings recorded by the sample and percentage of the total number of the holdings breeding sheep and goats

By the sample surveys 2760 private farms are recorded which is about 25 % of all private farms breeding sheep or goats.

Surveys in selected regions

No.

Method used for estimating the sheep and goat populations not recorded by the sample surveys

All sheep and goat populations are included into sample frame.

Average response rate

The average response rate is about 75 %.
**Treatment of non response**

Due to unequal probability for selection and non-response, obtained data are weighted. Item non-response is imputed.

**Mode of data collection**

Data on the number of sheep and goats are obtained by written inquiries. Non-response is followed up by phone.

**Institution responsible for the survey**

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

**Use of administrative sources instead of sheep and goats surveys in the next 5 years**

No.

### 12.2 Slaughtering data

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<th></th>
<th>Number(^1)</th>
<th>Slaughterweight(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifers</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats overall</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Monthly data on number of slaughtered animals and on slaughterweight are available for slaughterhouses only.

**Procedure used for recording slaughtering data**

Data on slaughter are collected monthly from all slaughterhouses in Slovenia by means of a postal survey. Data are collected by Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Data are available in three weeks after the reference month. Data on slaughter on private farms are estimated once a year.
12.3 Foreign trade data for live animals

Procedure used for recording foreign trade data

The source of data for external trade statistics are customs declarations. In the beginning of 1996 the Single Administrative Document (SAD) was introduced. Data from customs declarations are reported to the Statistical Office by Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia monthly on electronic media. Data refer to the last cumulative period and contain both new declarations for the last reporting month and all declarations for previous months, including changes since last reporting.

Statistical Office completes data from customs declarations with the additional data and classifications, required for statistical survey. At this process the recommendations of the Statistical Office of the United Nations are taken into consideration from the aspect of data coverage as well as other methodological elements. Combined Nomenclature is used. Data are available in 2 months after the reference month.

12.4 Production forecasts (gross domestic production)

Slovenia has not introduced the production forecast yet.

12.5 Poultry statistics

Information available in the field of poultry statistics

Data on slaughter of poultry are included in the monthly reports on slaughter of slaughterhouses. Within this survey the data on number and weight of dressed carcasses of slaughtered broilers, hens, turkeys and other poultry (ducks, geese) are observed.

Till now there are no forecasts on poultry meat production.

Data on number of laying hens as well as egg production are obtained from agricultural enterprises and co-operatives with the regular annual census.

Data on number of laying hens and eggs production on private farms are currently estimated on the basis of results of Sample Farm Structure Survey 1997. By the estimation also data of Veterinary Inspection Service are used.

In December 2000 a pilot survey on number of poultry on private farms was carried out but results are not available so far.