

# Linkage of holdings between FADN, IFS, SAIO and IACS

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Pacioli 2023

# Institutional setting

- FADN is part of the national official statistical system.
- The Board of Agriculture is liaison agency and the Board is also responsible for almost all agricultural statistics.
- The same national rules as Statistics Sweden (National statistical institute):
  - Access to administrative register
  - Access to individual information within the national statistical system
  - Confidentiality rules (similar to new FSDN)
  - Rules for publications, (quality declaration, objectivity etc.)
  - Rules for accessibility to research

For FADN we mostly use the registers themselves not the calculated individual data in SAIO or IFS.

# Use of individual data from the national official statistical system

- SAIO
  - Yields for some crops where the sample of FADN and the crop production survey coincide
- Education register
  - Education of manager
- IFS
  - Sampling frame
  - Estimations
  - Region
  - Knowledge of what the specific farmer answered in other surveys

# Use of IFS in FADN

- Random sample from the Farm-register (IFS)
  - It starts with a an IFS- defined farm
  - Estimations
- Major differences in about 5 % of the holdings (units)
  - IFS unit (same management) – Severeal accounting units in one IFS-unit.
  - Generational renewal, done step by step

# Comparison sizeclass FADN and IFS typology 2020

Class IFS	Class FADN ↓														
→	0	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	sum IFS	
0	3									1	1			5	
3		1	1					1						3	
4			1	1										2	
5			1	22	4									27	
6				2	93	11		1						107	
7	1				8	162	13	1	1					186	
8					2	8	232	19	1					262	
9	1		1	1	2		14	191	14	1				225	
10				1		1		13	81	12				108	
11									8	36	5			49	
12					1			1	2	9	33	1		47	
13										1	4	23	1	29	
14									1			1	5	7	
<b>SUM FADN</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1057</b>	

Typology IFS		Typology FADN																								
→		151	161	162	163	166	211	212	213	221	23	360	450	460	470	480	511	512	513	520	530	610	700	800	999	Sum
15	cereals, oilseeds, protein	126				5	1											1	1	0				2		136
161			9																							9
162		4	1	10		1																				16
163																										0
166		1	1	4		34						1	3											2		48
21	horticulture outdoor						4																			4
212								12																		12
213									1																	2
221		2	1		2	2																				7
23	Other horticulture							1																1	1	2
36	Specialist fruit and citrus fruit											1														1
45	dairying											349														349
46	rearing and fattening											5	255		1								1	5	1	267
47	Cattle combined											1														1
48	Sheep, goats etc													4	0	17									0	21
511																	5				4					9
512																		23	2					1		26
513																		3	49				1	1		54
52	Specialist poultry																	0	0	5				1	0	6
53	granivores combined																					1				1
61	Mixed cropping	2	2	2	0	6								1										1	0	14
700	Mixed livestock													1										8	1	10
800	Mixet fieldcrops or combined					1						3	5		2	0	0	2					0	44	0	57
	Not found						1					1												3	3	5
		135	14	16	2	49	7	13	1	0	0	1	360	269	1	21	5	27	58	5	1		3	62	5	1057
		93%	64%	63%	0%	69%	57%	92%	100%	..	..	100%	97%	95%	0%	81%	100%	85%	84%	100%	100%	..	267%	71%	60%	100%

# IACS

- Identifier: Social security nr
- Has about 60 crop-codes and 20 subgroups
- Includes subsidies
- Used for:
  - Areas of different crops
  - Quantities and values of subsidies

Usefulness: Good quality

Also used for SAIO, IFS and EAA statistics

# Comparison between FADN and IACS/IFS

Share of holdings where areas has been has changed between FADN and IACS

- No changes 74%
- 0-5 % 10%
- 6-24 % 11%
- >25 % 4 %
- No match 2 %



# Differences between area in FADN and IACS/IFS

- Farmers do not apply for more areas than they have subsidie entitlements for.
- Smaller landowner applies for the subsidies for rented land.
- Different kinds of maintenance agreements and co-operation between farms.
  - Farms with potatoes.
- Rules for grazing lands.

	Diference areas FADN/IACS, per cent
<b>Agricultural land</b>	<b>5%</b>
Temporary graz and grazings	3%
Green fodder	35%
Winter wheat	4%
Grazing land	5%
Spring barley	2%
Oats	4%
Potatoes	12%
Horticultural plants	35%
Fallow land	4%

# Differences between IFS/IACS and FADN

- Farmers do not apply for more areas than they have subsidy entitlements for.
- The landowner applies for the subsidy for rented land.
- Different kinds of maintenance agreements and co-operation between farms.
  - Farms with potatoes.
- Rules for grazing lands.

# Cattle database (EU)2016/429

- Identifier: Social security nr. (Production place nr)
- Used for SAIO- statistics number of cattle- slaughtering forecasts.
- Five datapoints a year (OV, CV+ 3 more dates for average)
  - Production place nr, number of cattle, gender and age-groups, if they have calved
- Accountancy year
  - number of calves born with gender, number of animals slaughtered, deceased, and moved, (moves between production places on the farm excluded)

Usefulness: Good

Also used for SAIO and IFS statistics

# Slaughtering register- used for pigs and sheep

- Identifier: Social security nr. (Production place nr)
- Accountancy year
  - Number of slaughtering animals
    - For pigs - breeding sows, slaughtering pigs, other pigs,
    - For sheep- ewes and rams, lamb

Used for inserting data in table J and checking and correcting the work of data collectors

Usefulness: For pigs all information about slaughtering is included, for sheep differences in definition. No information on sales for rearing/breeding.

Also used for SAIO- statistics Slaughtering of animals.

# Main conclusions

- If registers are used both in IFS and SAIO and FADN it is easier to use the register itself rather than using individual data from IFS and SAIO.
- The institutional setting and possibilities to use registers are the main benefit of producing FADN within the official statistical system.
- Critical success factor
  - Linking the unit
  - Measurement
- The quality requirements of FADN means that you can not use registers without discussing with the farmers.